

**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY: A CASE STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE POLOKWANE
MANAGEMENT AREA IN CAPRICORN DISTRICT OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

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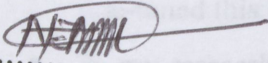
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DECLARATION

I, **NDITSHENI JEREMIAH MUNDALAMO**, hereby declare that this Mini-Dissertation in Master of Public Management at the University of Venda hereby is my own original work in design and execution. This work has not been copied or previously submitted for a degree at this or any other institution. All reference materials contained herein have been duly acknowledged.



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This study investigates the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. Fourteen million crimes were brought to the attention of police and almost 9 million arrests were Juveniles. The researcher needs to find out why juveniles are still continuing committing crimes and how they can be assisted to curb that situation. The respondents of this study are at Modemolle correctional centre which is under the Limpopo\ Mpumalanga\ North west region and it falls under the management of Polokwane.

For this study, the researcher employed mixed methodology where quantitative and qualitative research approaches were used. The researcher used a non-probability sampling and its subtype purposive sampling method to select the respondents of this study. Two instruments to collect data were also used, namely: questionnaires and interviews. When analyzing the data, two types of data analysis were used, for data collected through questionnaire the researcher used statistical analysis (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and for the data collected through interview, the researcher used thematic analysis (Narrative form).

The following are the main findings of the study:

- Some of the contributing factors that lead to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency are as follows: environmental factors such as unemployment and poverty, substance abuse, illiteracy, peer pressure, dysfunctional families, family breakdown, boredom, community characteristics and juvenile recidivism.
- The researcher also found that the system of three-meal cycle which is practicing in the correctional centre when the juveniles are provided food, when they are out from Correctional centre they think about that food and commit crime again.
- The researcher also found that the following can assist to curb juvenile delinquency: creating jobs, crime awareness and alcohol and drug awareness and encouraging youth to go to school.
- The juvenile delinquency has the negative impact to the community and it destroys the future of the society.

The following recommendations were made:

- In-service training of all correctional officers should receive top priority. In-service training needs to focus on how correctional officers can manage juvenile delinquency.
- Strategies for implementing effective family and parental care should be explored. This should include the way in which parents control their children and providing their needs with the aim of building responsible children.
- Employment opportunities should be provided to youth in order to prevent juvenile delinquency.
- There should be free education to all younger people to remove them from lingering up and down in the streets.
- There should be tough sentences to the people breaks the rule of the law.

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This study is about the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency: a case study of correctional services in the Polokwane management area in Capricorn district of Limpopo Province. Action to prevent the contributing factors to the challenges in the management of juvenile delinquency is likely to be most effective if it accurately targets high-risk situations as a basis for prevention of social crime. Thus, the extent of juvenile delinquency would at all lengths, strive to identify and isolate causative factors of deviance against juveniles so as to come up with protective and preventative measures (Glanz, 1994:27).

The most important instruments for the explanation of juvenile delinquency in the South African context were abstracted from theoretical and empirical sociological literature on this phenomenon. In the discussion, two particular types of factors were distinguished; social class and group and socio-demographic and other variables such as gender, age, the family, the school, unemployment and poverty, alcohol, drug abuse, violence and political instability that serve as bases for the hypotheses in research on juvenile misbehaviour offences.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Juvenile delinquency arises out of a person's behaviour patterns and out of the situation, which meets with fellows friends. Depends on juvenile community with all its social ties, one or more of these social human relationship in the community is disturbed. Offences and misconduct are there with the purpose of attacking, weakening and destroying these relationships with their norms and value system (Conradie & Cloete, 1983:3). Juvenile delinquency is a serious social problem that is affecting many people in South Africa. A large number of Juveniles who are supposed to be at school are being arrested for delinquent behaviour. This delinquent behaviour can manifest itself in different institutions, for example, at school, in the family and in the community. If this problem is not well addressed at an early stage, juveniles will end up engaging themselves in serious criminal activities. If they do that when they are adults; they will be arrested and destroy their future.

Juvenile delinquency is a growing trend in the country, with South Africa ill equipped to appropriate deal with children who are in trouble with the law. Children awaiting trials, in detention, used by adults to commit crime, involved in organized armed violence and the sentencing of children to life remaining a major challenge for the judicial system as South Africa has no concrete laws for dealing with child offenders. Last year 30 000 South African children were successfully taken out of the legal system and diverted into educational and life skills programmes instead of serving a sentence or awaiting trial at a correctional facility. Children receive no schooling while awaiting trial (Barbaree and Marshall, 2008:14).

According to Barbaree and Marshall (2008:35), the percent of teens who offend is so high that it would seem to be cause for worry. However, juvenile offending can be considered normative adolescent behaviour. This is because most teens tend to offend by committing non-violent, only once or few times and only during adolescence. It is when adolescents offend repeatedly or violently that their offending is likely to continue beyond adolescence and become increasingly violent. It is also likely that if this is the case, they began offending and displaying antisocial behaviour even before reaching adolescence

Juvenile delinquency is a serious social problem that is affecting many people in South Africa. A large number of juvenile who are supposed to be at schools were arrested for delinquent behaviour. This delinquent behaviour can manifest itself in different institution for example; at school, within the family and in the community. If this problem is not well addressed at an early stage, juveniles end up engaging themselves in serious criminal activities. If they do that when they are adults, they will be arrested and sentenced and will destroy their future (Barbaree & Marshall, 2008:35).

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Child Justice Bill B49 (2002) aims is to establish a criminal justice system for children, who are in conflict with the law. The government of South Africa has introduced the Children's Act No 38 of 2005 where the best interests of children should be considered. This Act has the following provisions; to provide family care, parental care or appropriate alternative care to children. The other thing is to make sure that the children are protected from maltreatment, abuse or degradation. It also provides for the best interest of children in every matter concerning

children and makes provision of social services that prevent children from committing juvenile delinquency.

Despite these attempts by government to curb juvenile delinquency, crimes persist. Juveniles still find themselves doing various crimes such as housebreaking, rape, murder, assault (Grievously bodily harm) and theft. Handling juvenile offenders remains a considerable problem in various societies and government throughout the world.

1.4 AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is:

to investigate the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency: a case study of Correctional Services in Polokwane management area in Capricorn District.

1.5 THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To describe the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency.
- To determine the causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre.
- To explore the strategies that can be used to minimizing the external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency?
- What are the causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre?
- What are the strategies that can be used to minimizing external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency?

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE AND RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The study brought benefit to students who are still conducting further research on juvenile delinquency. They used this study as a source of information. The management of the

correctional services also got knowledge on how to participate in preventing juvenile delinquency. Community leaders have also collected the knowledge on how to keep juveniles busy as a way of preventing them from committing juvenile delinquency. The findings of the research assisted in curbing some of the contributing factors that lead to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. After getting the causes of juvenile delinquency, measures to reduce housebreaking, rape, murder, assault (Grievously bodily harm) and theft by juveniles will be designed and implemented in Modimolle Correctional Services Centre under Polokwane management area. The findings has also assisted in reducing juvenile delinquency by engaging different stakeholders such as community leaders, community structures, state agents and other governmental departments such as Social Development and Safety and Security to put the interests of children first in all situations.

1.8 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The researcher investigated the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. The study took place in the Modemolle Correctional Services, Polokwane Management Area in Capricorn District of Limpopo Province. The researcher included 60 participants in the research.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study hampered by the sensitivity of the topic as the information required by the researcher touched some of the inmates who have committed such crimes and because of that, inmates who have affected have been reluctant to disclose the information or even withdrawn from participating in the research. There were also financial implications in the sense that the researcher had to travel from one place to another in order to conduct the research. Apart from travelling, there were also stationery issues such as binding, printing and typing. Again, the research had to be proof-read, which means after consolidating the whole research, the research had been taken to someone in a profession to be read and corrected, which also involves money.

1.10 DEFINITIONS OF KEY CONCEPTS

The definitions of operational concepts of research studies addresses the researcher understands of the topic explicitly (Punch, 2005:53). Therefore, the definition of key concepts for this study

presents the clarifications of the concepts as provided in the subject of the study. With the clarification of terms being considered more appropriate in this chapter. In this study, the concepts, which the researcher would like to define in this introductory chapter, are in alphabetical order:

- **Child**

A child is defined as a person under the age of 18 years; although under certain circumstances a person over 18 years but less than 21 years can be treated as a child.

- **Crime**

An action, which constitutes a serious offence against an individual or the state and is punishable by law. It is the real harsh confinement, which is in the form of punishment or rehabilitation (Persal, 2002:337).

- **Delinquency**

According to Jablonsky & Haskell (1988:45), delinquency is an illegal behaviour; the authors also indicate that delinquency includes deviate behaviour, unique to the juvenile status in society.

- **Drug use and abuse**

The taking of substances, the psychological, behavioural effects that can result in impaired judgement and paranoid thinking that markedly impair coping mechanisms, which may otherwise protect against aggressive episodes (Bezuidenhout, 2003:207).

- **Factors**

According to Wehmeier (2005:524), factors mean several things that cause or influence something.

- **Juvenile**

Conradie & Cloete (1983:2), explain that juvenile is regarded as any person under the legal age of majority and a child who commit an offence.

• Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency includes that behaviour specifically defined as delinquent according to various states of juvenile code; but these codes are sometimes slightly ambiguous and leave room for judicial discretion in the actual application of the law Regoli & Hewitt (1991:20), juvenile delinquency is considered behaviour that is problematic for adults; that is children misbehave and adults must punish, control or find solutions to the misbehaviour.

• Probation

This is the suspension or setting aside of a sentence; it results in the preservation of the individuals' freedom in the community under professional supervision.

• Recidivism

The repetition of delinquent behaviour refers to some absolute measurement of involvement in post program, illegal or morally disapproved activity or behaviour (Shoemaker 1984: 60).

• Sexual abuse

According to Neser (2003:128), sexual abuse includes exhibitionism, sexual harassment and abuse.

1.11 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background of the Study

This chapter has provided the introduction of the research as well as the description of the problem statement. It also outlines the aim of research, specific, hypothesis, research questions, and significance of the study, delimitation and limitation and define operational concepts.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Chapter outlines the literature review about the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. It includes reviewing and discussions of relevant historical data and the view of other authors as well as concentrating on relevant research issues.

Chapter 3: Research Design and Methodology

This chapter dealt with research design and methodology used to investigate the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. This chapter also focuses on the study area, population of the study, sampling, data collection, data analysis and ethical considerations.

Chapter 4: Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

The chapter dealt with the outcome of the results of the questionnaires. The responses of the sample has been analysed and interpreted and the findings presented. The chapter consists of presentation of data by using systematic and technical presentation of data. The chapter gave a clear presentation of data, show the relationship and correspondence with issues in the research instrument.

Chapter 5: Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter provided a summary of the research result based on analysed, interpreted data, conclusions and recommendations were made. This chapter consists of discussion of the study findings, the concise interpretation of the findings and recommendations.

2.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

This section presents the following about legislative frameworks of juvenile delinquency; Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (1996), the Child Justice Bill, Probation Service Act, 2002 (Act No 35 of 2002), Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No 13 of 2004), the South African Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No, 74 of 1983) and Correctional Services Act in 1998 (Act No 108 of 1996).

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The study was about the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency by focusing on social and economic factors, use of substances and prevention strategies. The researcher reviewing literature that is relevant to this study. This chapter had covered the followings about juvenile delinquency: legislative framework of juvenile delinquency, historical background of juvenile delinquency, theories of delinquency, social risk factors of juvenile delinquency, factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency, the identification of juvenile recidivism within the correctional centre, the impact of juvenile delinquency within the society, the management input towards the rehabilitation of juvenile within the centre and the strategies of minimizing the rate of juvenile delinquency as well as government intervention in juvenile delinquency.

From this chapter, a research should make apparent descriptive surveys of what regarded as juvenile misbehaviour. Therefore, a descriptive rather than an analytical depiction of information available in South Africa will be included in this research. Because of the descriptive nature, the use of example to illustrate the nature of youth offending is imperative. In this research, the juvenile sex offender was been discussed. Youth are also a vulnerable group for the use and abuse of drugs and can be also be guilty of hate crimes and youth homicide. This research also outlines how youth misbehaviour differs according to the gender, social class and age of the juvenile offender. Cases like these receive media attention impression that children are much more violent than ever before.

2.2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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2.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) Section 28 stipulates that every child have the right to family care or parental care, or to appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment. Children have the right to get basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services.

2.2.2 The Child Justice Bill

According to the Child Justice Bill (B49 2002), the aim of this act was to establish a criminal justice system for children, who are in conflict with the law. The act is focusing on balancing the interests of children and those of society with due regard for the criminal justice for children who are in conflict with the law, while ensuring their responsibility and accountability for crime committed. The main objectives of the act is to protect the rights of children as provided in the constitution and also to promote the spirit of Ubuntu in child justice system through fostering children in a sense of dignity and worth. The act also provides for the special treatment of children in a child justice system to be in a safe guard and to break the cycle of crime, which will contribute to safer communities and encourage those children to become law abiding and productive adults. Government Gazette of South Africa (vol .496 of 2006).

2.2.3 Probation Service Act, 2002 (Act No. 35 of 2002)

The probation service act, 2002 (Act no. 35 of 2002), provides these definitions: assessment means a process of developing circumstances surrounding the alleged commission of an offender, the impact on the victim, the attitude of the alleged offender in relation to the offence. Assistant probation officer means a person appointed under Section 4A, who assists and works under the supervision of the probation officer. Diversion means diversion from the formal court procedures with or without conditions. Any arrested child who has been released should be assessed by a probation officer as soon as reasonable possibly, but even better at the first appearance in court in terms of Section 50(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977).

For Sulina (2007:16), probation services are not only important once the child enters the criminal justice system, but they are also critical to prevention and programme delivery. The Department

of Social Development has taken various measures to strengthen probation services, including the establishing of a separate personnel administration, standard training of probation officers. The Probation Service Amendment Act (35-2002), concretized the role of probation officers as investigators, supervisors, crime prevention planners and implementers of programmes.

2.2.4 Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act No 13 of 2004)

The Department of Social Development has passed the social assistance act to assist poor families with the grants such as child grant, foster care grant and disability grant to assist poor families to can provide children's needs such school uniform, clothes and basic needs. It is also the function of his department to find that poor children are provided with adequate shelter from their homes.

2.2.5 The South African Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No. 74 of 1983)

The children should have provisions of care and protection. The children were been abandoned or orphaned, without any visible means of support and display behaviour which cannot be controlled by parent or care-giver, lives or work on the streets or begs for a living .Children addicted to a dependence producing substance and is without any support to obtain treatment for such dependency. Children were exploited or lives in circumstances, that expose themselves and mental or social well-being, may be at risk if return to the custody of the parent, guardian or care-giver of the child as there is reason to believe that he or she will live in or be exposed to circumstances which may seriously harm the physical, maltreated, abused, deliberately neglected or degraded by a parent, a care-giver, a person who has parental responsibilities and rights or a family member of the child or by a person under whose control the child is.

2.2.6 Correctional Services Act in 1998 (Act No. 108 of 1996)

The department of Correctional Services must have in place a youth policy aimed at service deliver and correction of the offenders aged of fewer than 21. This category of the South African incarcerated population that has been growing rapidly in the first decade of the democratic South Africa. Juvenile is a category of people who, even after serving length sentence, still has the chance to make something of their lives. Provision of rehabilitation / correction service delivery focusing on human development and education and training for youth is the key to the

prevention of recidivism Learner guide (Corrections Science at NQF level 4 NLRD ID 24197 OF 1998).

2.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF JUVENILE DELIQUENCY

According to Regoli & Hewitt (1991:40), in 1988, 14 million crimes brought to the attention of the police and almost 9 million arrests were made of both Juveniles and adults. In the decade 1979 – 1988, the overall increase in arrests was 22 percent, and arrests for violent and property index crimes increased by 25 percent, respectively. During this same period, arrest of Juveniles decreased substantially. Overall between 1979 and 1988, the arrests of juveniles dropped by 12 percent.

Delinquent boys and girls differed from their non-delinquent counterparts in a number of ways. Delinquent boys were more likely to have school problems, to spend more time with their friends (and to have more delinquent friends), and to be more involved with girls than nondelinquent boys. However, when controlled for the boys' delinquent friends implemented, differences in parental supervision appeared unrelated to delinquency. Compared to their nondelinquent counterparts, delinquent girls were more remote from both parents, especially their fathers, and frequently argued with parents about their appearance, the time they spent with friends, and curfews. Unlike with boys, when results were been controlled for these variables, differences in parental supervision remained related to delinquency in girls: only 29 percent of girls experiencing high supervision had committed one or more delinquent act in the past year, compared to 55 percent of the girls with low parental supervision Regoli & Hewitt (1991:41).

Regardless of influences exerted by friends, daughters are less likely to become delinquent if parents know in detail how the daughters spend their time and they are with. A modelling social skill, or positive parenting, involves interactions between parent and child that have positive effect on interpersonal, academic, and work skills for the child and that reinforce conventional values and norms. Positive parenting requires a consistent approach to the child as well as positive feedback when the child behaves as desired. Snyder and Patterson (1987: 225) have identified two divergent disciplinary styles that characterize families with delinquent children: enmeshed and lax. Even trivial misbehaviours by child result in sever parental reactions ranging from verbal threat to simple cajoling, but in any case, these parents fail to consistently and

effectively back up these verbal reprimands with nonviolent, nonphysical punishment and inadvertently provide more positive results for deviant child behaviour.

At the other extreme, parents who engage in a lax disciplinary style tend to be under inclusive in what they define as excessive or antisocial behaviour by the child. For example, because parents did not see their child steal or fight, or because they cannot prove their child is lying, they feel unsure about whether it really occurred, they feel they cannot do much about it. According to Bezuidenhout (2003: 26), before 2000, most juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment for property crimes, which of the four main categories are burglary, shoplifting, and other thefts from motor vehicle. Of the total number of Juveniles arrested and convicted during 1999, 50, the 5% were convicted for property crimes, 30, 8% for aggressive offences, 14, 5% for sexual offences, 0, 7% for drug – related offences and 3,4% for other offences. However, during 200, this trend changed as aggressive offences increased and property – related offences decreased.

2.4 THEORIES OF DELINQUENCY

This section presents the three theories of delinquency, which are labelling theory, anomie and delinquency and social disorganization.

2.4.1 Labelling theory

The basic assumptions of labelling theory are that initial acts of delinquency caused by a wide variety of factors. There is, the primary factors, which have been labelled as a delinquent. Formal labels influenced repeated acts of delinquency because such labels eventually alter a person's sub-image to the point where the person begins to identify himself as a delinquent and act accordingly. The view of labelling perspective is that a negative self-image follows the act of delinquency rather than procedure delinquency. The official application of the label of delinquency is depend on a host of criteria in addition to or other than behaviour itself (Shoemaker, 1984:181).

2.4.2 Anomie and delinquency

A major assumption here is that large numbers of people who find themselves at disadvantages, relative to legitimate economic activities are seen as being motivated to engage in illegitimate delinquent activities. These individuals may be willing to work or otherwise the productive

numbers of society but because of the unavailability of employment or an opportunity to develop job skills, they turn to criminality, perhaps out of frustration with their situation or economic necessity (Shoemaker, 1984:86). In addition to that, Sandhu (1977:34), a person may go on extending their needs without placing any limit on these needs and that can be very tormenting if there is no end to the needs. A society alone can put a limit on one's demands and regulated one's needs. If the society fails in this regulation, the delinquency rate in a stable community will be low in spite of it being characterized by such factors as bad housing and poverty.

2.4.3 Social disorganization

Shoemaker (1984:73), asserts that as an explanation of delinquency, social disorganization, therefore most assumption is that delinquency is primary the result of breakdown of institutional and community-based control. Individuals who live in such situations viewed as responding neutrally to disorganize environmental conditions. Current positivist approaches generally focus on the culture. This type of criminological theory attributing variation in crime and delinquency over time and among territories, too the absence or breakdown of communal institutions, (for example, family, school church and social groups) and communal relationships that traditionally encouraged cooperative relationships among people (Dawes and Donald, 1999:16).

2.4.4 Rational Choice

Classical criminology stresses that cause of crime lie within the individual offender, rather than in their external environment. For classicists, offenders were motivated by rational self-interest and importance of free will and responsibility. A rational choice theory is the clearest example of this idea (Brown, 1998:56).

2.4.5 Strain Theory

Dawes and Donald (1999:152), stated that Strain theory hold that crime is caused by the difficulties to those in poverty have in achieving socially valued goals by legitimate means. As those with , for instance poor educational attainment have difficulty achieving wealth and status by securing well paid employment , they are more likely to use criminal means to obtain these goals. Doves & Donald (1999: 152), pointed out that there are five adaptations to this dilemma, which are:

- **Innovation:** individuals who accept socially approved goals but not necessarily the socially approved means.
- **Retreatism:** those who reject socially approved goals and the means for acquiring them.
- **Ritualism:** those who buy into system of socially approved mean but lose sight of those goals and they believe is that drug users are likely to be in this category.
- **Conformity:** those who conform to the system's means and goals.
- **Rebellion:** people who negate socially approved goals and means by creating a new system of acceptable goals and means.

2.5 SOCIAL RISK FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

According to Bezuidenhout & Joubert (2003:54), criminogenic risk factors on social level can occur in three domains: Community, family and peer groups. The factors discussed above do not function independently but affect one another.

2.5.1 Community or neighbourhood variables

The community or neighbourhood variables include risk factors on a macro level: economic deprivation, community disorganization, the availability of substances such as (drugs and alcohol), pro-criminal attitudes, beliefs and criminal involvement, as well as climate of violence (Cronje 1986:281).

2.5.1.1 Economic deprivation

Cronje (1986:282), boys are apparently often guilty of damage to property, house breaking, theft, robbery and fraud. Theft of vehicles is exclusively a boy's offence, whereas girls are often guilty of the theft of money and goods. In general, however, theft appears to be a boy's offence rather than a girl is, except in the case of shoplifting. In the discussion of economic misdeeds, the following should be fully considered:

First, boys lives are less confined to the home than those of girls. Girls were more tied to the family and spend more of their time in the family circle. Especially in big cities, boys are out of the home more than girls are; and parents generally ignore a boy's absence from home, but not to girls. Absence from home entails far more dangers for girls than for boys lives are less tied to the

home and because boys are more active socially, they have more opportunity and more temptation to commit economic offences than do girls do (Cronje, 1986:282).

Boys were general integrated into the working world earlier and largely than girls, they hold jobs more continuously, this has being seen as their proper task in society. This too gives them more opportunities to commit certain types of offences. Remember too that boys' jobs sometimes bring them into the streets a great deal, for example as newspaper sellers, messengers, etc. and thus expose them to especial dangers. Many of the economic offences committed by boys are committed together with others, for example, in the context of group. Here the gang plays a big role, especially in cites. In the gang, context boys sometimes commit offences such as housebreaking, robbery, and ordinary theft, simply because they do not want to regard as "cissies." Some boys, in a spirit of bravado, act as leaders and for the sake of prestige, induce their followers to do all sorts of reckless things, which they would never, have attempted on their own (Bezuidenhout & Joubert, 2003:56).

Boys were generally more aggressive than girls were. They are more inclined to violence and their greater physical strength plays a part here. These were taken into account especially in considering offences such as house breaking and damage to property, which boys commit more often than girls consider. Boys seem to possess a grater wanderlust and love of adventure than girls, and they often steal vehicles to satisfy these longings. Here, too, the fact that virtually all boys are interested in the mechanical must receive consideration. Boys sometimes need the vehicles to keep out of the hands of the police (Bezuidenhout & Joubert, 2003:57).

2.5.1.2 Community disorganisation

Bezuidenhout & Joubert (2003:55), this factor is the direct result of the disorganized move to the cities. In the new communities, it is difficult to uphold traditional norms and values and informal control and discipline of the family circle deteriorate. Parents tend to lose control young people are unemployed in overcrowded rural situations; they can rely on the extended family and subsistence economy to meet their relatively basic needs for food, clothing and shelter. Rural life is so simpler, with no real relative deprivation or extravagant aspirations.

Yablonsky & Haskell (1988:382), in the slum area, delinquent traditions transmitted to the new arrival. There were adult criminal gangs engaged in theft and the sale of stolen goods. Children

exposed to a variety of contradictory standards and forms of behaviour. Children were often found guilty in the courts for behaviour that approved by the neighbourhood where they lived. High – delinquency areas developed social values of the larger society. Thus, behaviour that considered “correct” by the norms of the slum neighbourhood considered delinquent and criminal by the norms and laws of the larger society. This condition of social disorganisation often referred to as “culture conflict.”

2.5.1.3 Availability of alcohol and drugs

Cronje (1986:114), the effect of drunkenness in the family, and especially on the children, is first a possible lowering of the standard of the standard of living, initially because of the waste of material resources. The periodical drinker does seem to his family’s vital necessities, but the chronic alcohol in one of or more forms undisputed priority; he becomes enslaved to this unchallenged master. In South Africa, the destructive effects of alcoholism are best seen in the Coloured community where the alcoholic stay away from work, especially after a week – end and so can become unemployed or drift from job to job until the family’s standard of living is further adversely affected.

The abuse of alcohol also leads to family discord, increasing tension between husband and wife, parents and children sometimes finds expression in quarrying and eve assault and maltreatment of mother and children by drunken father. Not only do the parents set their children a bad and corrupting example in this way, but the children also want to leave the family circle to avoid involvement in the quarrels and fights. Thus, drunkenness seriously disrupts the family, and can even result in the children’s being declared in need of care and removed from the family (Cronje, 1986:115).

Bezuidenhout & Joubert (2003:56), dependency on drugs or alcohol and other social vices are expensive and may drive people to crime if they have no other means supporting their habit. Property crimes are widely associated with an addition to illegal substances. Substance abuse and even alcohol use may also directly contribute to violent crime if taken in excess, especially if taken in a group context where there is strong social pressure to conform to the group’s rules, and where rituals are evident. It is well-known phenomenon that gangs may have certain initiation rituals involving serious crimes of violent nature crime such as rape and murder,

thereby precipitating not only opportunities for violent crime but also the coincidental use drugs. People who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs or who abuse drugs often behave in an irresponsible and reckless manner, which may spill over into serious crime.

2.5.1.4 Pro-criminal attitude, beliefs and crime involvement

The social transformation indicated that an old system has been taken out and this result in a situation where norms, values and social control are forgotten to the ground. The biggest disadvantages of social transformation are the change an authority's community to a democracy, that old system is rejected before norm, values and laws are implemented. This leads to a situation of formlessness' and this weakening of social control makes the committing of crimes so much easier (Bezuidenhout & Joubert, 2003:58).

Padayachee (2002:05), indicate that children in conflict with the law felt they had to treat others badly by swearing or fighting. This is the result of sensitivity of youth regarding judgment by others. These youth believe that independence is related to the way they react towards someone who teases them or disagrees with them. The children in the Walter Sisulu Child and Youth Care Centre, for example, are of the opinion that they fight with others because they do not know to communicate. By doing crime, they feel that they do not respect themselves and so they do not have respect for others.

2.5.1.5 Climate of violence

Yablonsky & Haskell (1988:262), in contrast with other gang types, the violent gang is primarily organized for emotional gratification, and violence is the theme around which all activities centre. Sports, social, even delinquent activities are side issues to its primary assaultive pattern. The violent gang's organization and membership are constantly shifting in accord with the emotional needs of its members. Membership size is exaggerated as a psychological weapon for influencing other gangs and for self – aggrandizement as arsenals of weapons are discussed and, whenever possible, accumulated. These caches include switchblades and hunting knives, homemade zip guns, standard guns, pipes, blackjacks and machetes. Conradie & Cloete (1983:11 – 12), these are evident indicating that the age – group 7 to 20 years were in one way or another guilty of all the offences relating to social relationships. The order of importance for violations of relationships:

- **Violation of property relationships:** approximately 57, 4% of all convictions of person between 7 and 20 years are because of this.
- **Violation of interpersonal relationship:** approximately 25.6% of all convictions of persons between 7 and 20 years because of this.
- **Violation of political, public authoritarian and community relationships:** approximately 3, 8% of all convictions of persons between 7 and 20 years are because of this.
- **Violation of sexual relationships:** approximately 3.1% of all convictions of persons between 7 and 20 years are because of this
- **Violation of familial relationships:** approximately 0, 1% of all convictions of person between seven and 20 years are as a result of this.

2.5.2 Family variable

Bezuidenhout & Joubert (2003:58), the family or parents is usually the first institution an individual interacts with. The importance of the family in socializing young people, teaching them the rules of behaviour in society and taking the appropriate steps to keep them within those rules cannot be overemphasized. The following variables that contribute to putting juveniles at risk are as follows: low socio – economic status, an incomplete family, lack of parental supervision, parent and sibling criminality and family violence and abuse.

2.5.2.1 Low Socio-economic status

Economic deprivation increases the level of stress experienced by parent and this, in turn, may negatively affect the parent's affective relationship with the child and the quality of parenting. The latter has a direct impact on antisocial behaviour. Because of the family's low socio – economic status, children may develop a negative self – concept and feelings of inferiority, shame and guilt. Decades of debate have still not achieved consensus about the true relationship between social class and youth misbehaviour. It is commonly accepted that a child is unlikely to avoid delinquent activity if he or she comes from a neighbourhood where crime prevails, or from a poverty – stricken family in which the parents are unable to provide for basic needs, or from an environment where friends are involved in and arrested for delinquent acts. Consistent with this reasoning, juvenile arrest rates are higher in economically deprived and socially disorganized

communities. Yet, the empirical reality is that the available research data still do not consistently support a relationship between social class and crime. Overcrowding living arrangement is indicative of low – socio – economic status and class. Overcrowding leads to a lack of privacy, irritation with one another and children who may tend to wander around and even desert the home. They may land in bad company, be tempted and may begin to use alcohol or substances. Crime is usually inevitable outcome (Condradie & Cloete, 1983:45).

2.5.2.2 Incomplete family

An incomplete family refers to the absent of father or mother. Homes without both parents, together with poverty, were the two main issues that youth spoke about as having influenced their decision to commit crime. Condradie & Cloete (1983:47), here the family structure bears the germ of relationship and behavioural disturbances because of divorces. If a negative affective climate should develop after a situational disturbance such as this, it may exert a profoundly negative influence on a child's mental health, and his later development may bear the stamp of it. From their experience with behaviourally problematic children, mother experiences a great many problems as regard the raising of a boy in puberty or the adolescent phase. Not only is the father as an identification figure lost to such a boy, but it also happens that parental exercise of authority in such cases is often weak.

In these explorations, the child is confronted with a great number of problems to which he must find the answers. He also find his way to religion and morality within the family. The family milieu is the natural milieu in which the child must be guided with loving care and be supported in the exploration of his surroundings. The answers to all the problems that the child encounters outside the family milieu are to be found in the home. Thus, the family is also in essence an answer. Largely the home is problem solving for the child. Returning to home means security and safety. A lack of such a complete home means a lack of loving guidance in problem – solving for the child. It might unleash strongly negative yearnings in the juvenile, which may give rise to unconventional behaviour pattern that can be entirely minister – approach to the problem in question by the educationist, which may confuse the child further and cause him to become a good candidate for juvenile delinquency (Condradie & Cloete, 1983:55).

2.5.2.3 Lack of parental supervision

Bezuidenhout & Joubert (2003:60), a lack of parental supervision correlates with criminal activity and misbehaviour. Poor parental supervision and family availability will affect adolescents' behaviour, as youths then choose to associate with peers who may display diverse problematic behaviour. The way in which this condition affects antisocial behaviour is not fully understood. No clear answer can be offered if the lack of supervision simply represents a condition of freedom for the youths which they will take advantage of, or if lax supervision normally associated with a cold or rejecting attitude on the part of the parent interferes with the establishment of the positive bond so important for internalizing positive norms, or if lax supervision is a result of the parent's reaction to a personality disorder on the party of the youth which is, in turn, the cause of the criminal activity. With reference to the South African situation, it is not only a case of a lack of parental supervision, but also the lack of parenting skills, as many parents are young or they fear their own children. It was found that the lack of adult supervision is the probable cause of violence during the hours immediately before and after school.

2.5.2.4 Parental and sibling criminality or antisocial

Anderson & Stavrou (2001:70), found a correlation between the probability of youth being involved in criminal activities and other family members being involved. Studies in America, Sweden and Denmark also show that children of criminal parents are at greater risk of criminal behaviour than children from non-criminal homes. It has also been found that sibling are close and interact with one another, they may easily influence one another, or encourage or discourage deviance in one another. Shared environmental experiences in a family might also account for behaviour resemblance among sibling.

2.5.2.5 Family violence and abuse

Wedge (2000:32), crime against women and children such as abuse and rape are a priority, according to the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) of South Africa. Abuse can also include the loss of parents, family and friends through shooting and killing, as the effects may be through similar to those of emotional and physical abuse. Glanz (1994:35), there are many reasons for the inability of families in South Africa to perform their task more adequately.

Among these are poverty and all its concomitant problems; inadequate social services, including schools, health services and welfare facilities; the breakdown in the extended family; and an increase in the number of single parent families. There are many ways to support and assist families to fulfil their roles more adequately, such as financial support from the state; programmes for pre – schoolchildren; afterschool care; holiday programmes; and adequate schooling, health and welfare facilities.

2.5.2.6. Living on the street

Bezuidenhout & Joubert (2003:6), children living on the street are one of the fastest growing problems in Africa. Street children can be included under the variable “family”, as they are regarded as those children with disrupted or no family ties, who are forced to survive in urban areas in the streets. Some communities tend to see them as nuisance and generally exclude and discriminate against them. These children include the following groups: children sent out by parents on a daily basis to earn money by whatever means (usually returning home at night), children of street with loose family contact, children without any family contact and children or adolescents living on the streets.

Anderson & Stavrou (2001:70), found that many of street children and youths in Dar as Salaam choose their life on the street, justifying their course of action as being the only alternative to the realities of extreme poverty, disintegrating families and high levels of abuse. The majority of the street children come from rural areas. A notable number of street children see their current constituency as being temporary, justifying it as a relief from abuse, an opportunity to gain an education or earn some money and thereafter return home. All the street children in their study were involved in some form of activity that generated a subsistence level of income necessary for survival.

2.6 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

This section presents the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency, which are; status offences, the nature of child and youth offences, sexual offences, uncontrollable, violence against person, drug in the school, insufficient discipline,

inadequate recreational facilities, the incompetent or maladjusted teacher, inadequate training and inability to identify problems in time

2.6.1 Status offences

According to Bezuidenhout & Joubert (2000:24), certain behaviours are considered misbehaviour only when committed by children and youths. This is due to the youths' status in society. They are referred to as status and are illegal in South Africa. Tshiwula (1998:5), pointed out the following are examples of status offences; truancy, alcohol consumption, running away from home, incorrigibility, and immoral conduct. As regard the status offence of alcohol abuse, it is postulated that South Africa could be producing a nation of drunks, because children are abusing alcohol from a very age. The following examples illustrate this view held social workers, police and substance abuse experts: two brothers aged 16 and 18 attend school while under the influence of alcohol, a 20 year old was arrested in a bar for drinking. He was with his mother who was buying the alcohol for him. The mother was also arrested. Pupils between the ages of 16 and 21 were caught at school consuming alcohol. Children as young as 16 years of age are being admitted to clinics with drug and alcohol problems

Various other accounts exist of children illegally consuming alcohol. One may ask whether this status offence should be made illegal in South Africa due to the extent thereof. Status of juvenile offenders can be grouped into three types; first, there is behaviour that is proscribing because the person committing them is considered under the age of discretion and in need of protection. Second, Juveniles can also regarded as status offenders and directed to a juvenile court when it is determined that their parents cannot take care of control them and their behaviour are regarded as harmful to society or self-destructive. Finally, there is pervasive behaviour that indicates maladjustment to society's norms and values (Tshiwula, 1998:6).

Possible intervention strategies aimed at reducing status offences of Juveniles are discussed by different authors. The introduction curfew laws have been suggested as a means of restricting the opportunity for juvenile to get into trouble. Another approach suggested to control status offenders is to punish parents for their children's behaviour. An extreme form of this is to actually hold parents criminally liable for the illegal acts of their children. However, doubt exists as to whether punishing parents will deter youthful offenders. In South Africa, the Western Cape

Department of Community Safety came up with a plan entitled the “Truancy Reduction Project” to address the problems of truancy and drug abuse. This project runs in the six areas most affected by crime, namely Mitchell’ plain, khayelitsha, Elsie’s River, Bonteheuwel, Hanover Parker and Mane berg, targeting four schools in each area. Each school has designated pupil’s support officer who is at the school every day dealing with pupils who stay away from school regularly and working with the teachers to identify these pupils. The officer visit the pupil’s home and see parents, sometimes even calling on them at work. The aim of this project is to reduce youth offending and increase school attendance (Bezuidenhout & Joubert, 2008:25).

2.6.2 The nature of child and youth offences

Tshiwula (1988:18), point out the various background and personal characteristics as well as high- risk behaviours increase the likelihood of child becoming involved in criminal behaviour:

- **Age:** The younger the child is when he or she enters the juvenile justice system, the higher the risk that the child will become involved in criminal behaviour.
- **Psychological variable:** The more a child displays rebellious and non – conforming behaviour and has poor self-esteem, the higher the risk of showing misbehaviour.
- **School performance:** The poorer the school achievement, the more the incidences of behavioural problems and truancy, the higher the risk of becoming involved in criminal behaviour.
- **Family integration:** The poorer a child’s interaction with family members, the higher the risk of engaging in misbehaviour.
- **Drug and alcohol abuse:** The earlier the age use, the more frequent the use, the more potent, and the drug, the higher the risk of engaging in misbehaviour.
- **Neighbourhood:** A neighbourhood is characterized by poverty and unemployment is more likely to produce a child who is higher at risk of engaging in misbehaviour.
- **The influence of peers:** The more a child’ peer group is involved in misbehaviour such as truancy, drug abuse, and gang-related behaviour, the higher the risk of engaging in misbehaviour.

Taking the above factors into considering the above factors, it estimated by South African Police Service that 43% of South Africa’s youth are at risk of becoming offenders. Thus, nearly half

South Africa's youth may at one time or the other pass through the criminal justice system. In the United States, numerous factors have been associated with child and youth criminal behaviour (Tshiwula, 1988:19) these factors are:

- Being male rather than female (males are at higher risk than females),
- Living in sub average or slum neighbourhood,
- Having negative self-esteem,
- Being under influence of criminal peer groups,
- Growing up in a household where one or both parents have criminal records,
- Experiencing school failure and becoming a dropout, and
- Growing up in a broke home (divorced parents).

According to Tshiwula (1988:18), postulates that although this is the situation in the United States, some of the factors can be applied to South Africa. In addition to the above, the following factors are applicable specifically in this country:

- Having few or no literacy skills,
- Growing up in an area where education is not deemed important to improve one's social status,
- Having to interact with peers, limited to the ones that environment offer (e.g. youth gangs in the Western Cape), and
- Growing up in areas where role models are criminals.

2.6.3 Sexual offences

Sexual offences comprised of the following aspects on juvenile delinquency:

2.6.3.1 The youth sexual offender

It put forward that the youthful sexual offenders display a variety of antisocial behaviour from early childhood. For example, one youth sexual offender stabbed a girl when he was five years old, another choked a bird when he was two years old and threw a puppy out of a window at age of five, and another burned his bed and injured his siblings when he was four years old. Furthermore, youth sexual offenders often are victim of aggressive or threatening family

members, friends and teachers through their childhood. According to Lewis (1982:140), sex crimes emerging in the Cape Peninsula is that some boys in early puberty. The victims of these young perpetrators are males and females. A recent pattern sodomised younger boys. Examples of sexual nature committed against female victims by youth sexual offenders include the following:

- In a particular horrific case, a 17-year-old boy was charged with the rape and bludgeoning to death with a stone of 17-month-old girl.
- 20-year-old boy allegedly raped an 18-year-old girl from Ulundi in Kwazulu-Natal.
- Five boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years were charged with raping an eight year old girl on her way home from school
- Two boys aged 16 and 17 years respectively appeared in court for rape of nine-year-old girl.

A sexual offence carried out by a child as any sexual act perpetrated by person under the age of 18 with a person of any age against the victim's will, without consent or in aggressive, exploitative or threatening manner. According to Hoghugi (1997:15), there are three general forms of offending:

- Non-contact abuse, which includes obscene telephone calls, exhibitionism and voyeurism
- Sexual molestation, i.e. abuse acts against children.
- Sexual assault that encompasses rape or attempted rape of a peer adult, with the victim most often being female.

Epps (1997:40), postulate that youthful sexual offenders display certain high-risk offence character;

- Sexual abuse against more than one victim,
- Sexual abuse in a variety of setting and situations,
- Sexual abuse against boys and girls,
- Sexual abuse against children of various ages,
- The use of threat, coercion and / or force during the sexual act,
- The use of force or violence, more than necessary, to perpetrate the offence,

- The threat or use of weapon,
- Penetrative sexual acts, and
- Attempts or humiliate the victim.

Hoghugi (1997:12), describes the characteristics youth sexual offenders by referring to age, socio-economic status, intellectual and educational features, social development and prior victimization. Another category included by author is the gender of the perpetrator

2.6.3.2 Age

Most youthful sexual offenders are between the age of 16 - 21, but abusers as young as five years old have also been identified. It is postulated that children and youths younger than 16 years of age commit 42% of all sexual assaults against children in South Africa. Youth sexual offenders are slightly younger than other criminal youths when they first enter the criminal justice system (Lewis 1982: 130).

2.6.3.3 Socio-economic status, intellectual and education features

Youth sexual offenders tend to be from a lower socio-economic class when compared with other criminal youths. Their home life is characterized by familial and parental pathology, including parental separation, violence and physical abuse and neglect. It is postulated that these offenders are more likely than other violent youths to have witnessed extreme violence; especially violence directed towards their mothers (Lewis, 1982:140). As with other category of youth offenders, sexual offenders are less likely to be intellectually advanced or verbally articulate. As can be expected, they are not good school achievers and may experience significant learning difficulties.

2.6.3.4 Social development and prior victimization

The youth sexual offender has a wide variety of social skill deficits, including difficulties in self-reservation, assertiveness, sensitivity and sympathy. Many sexual offenders report being bullied at school and have few friends or social contacts. This may cause them to withdraw from members of society and lead isolated lives. According to Bezuidenhout (2003:29), this feature distinguishes the youth sexual offender from other categories of youth offenders. The majority of sexual offenders have been victims of crime themselves, specifically sexual abuse. This supports the cycle of violence theory where the victim ultimately becomes the perpetrator.

2.6.3.5 Gender

Although the youth perpetrator of sexual offence will, in the majority of cases, be male, a South Africa project revealed that female youths are also likely to engage in sexual offences. A pilot study on sexual violence conducted amongst 9300 pupils in urban and rural schools by the Community Information Empowerment and Transparency Project found that many pupils admitted to raping other children. It was found that 12 - 20% of boys and 5 - 13% of girls in both urban, rural areas admitted to having forced sex on children. The girls in this study made some shocking revelations, such as that sexual behaviour forced by girl on another girl, or on boy by a group of girls are uncommon. This study also revealed that by the age of 18, 30% of school - goers has been victim of sexual abuse by youthful offenders. The above shows that child on child rape and gang rapes are fast becoming part of the extent of violence South Africa. In addition to the above characteristic, Epps (1997:40), proposes that there are certain high-risk features that distinguish the youth sexual offender from other youth:

- An extensive and varied criminal history,
- Impulsive, unpredictable antisocial behaviour,
- Long-standing peer and relationship problems,
- Resistance and hostility to authority, and
- Compulsive displaying of sexually inappropriate behaviour.

2.6.4 Uncontrollable

Cronje (1986:284), in examining the finding that uncontrollability is more common among girls than boys are, we should consider the following:

- To protect the girl, uncontrollability in girls is probably interpreted more widely than uncontrollability in boys. This is the reason why theft, sexual misconduct, etc. can be classified as uncontrollability, because it sounds less serious and so protects the girl to some extent.
- Since disobedience, rebellion, obstinacy, lying, swearing. It can be expected of boys rather than girls, we can probably expect that something similar in a girl will be regarded

as far more serious. For this reason, we can also expect parents and other people to be more concerned about the uncontrollability of girls than boys, and so to call in help.

- Because girls' lives are more restricted to the home and boys live more outside the home parents, are probably more struck by the uncontrollability of their daughters? When conflict with parents or other members of the family occurs, the boy turns to the outside world sooner than the girl, with the result that his uncontrollability is less noticeable and brings fewer unpleasant consequences.
- Uncontrollability in some girls can be interpreted as rebellion against the restrictions surrounding them.

2.6.5 Violence against person

The aggressiveness and physical strength of boys play a considerable role here. Because boys' lives are less confined to the home, they are exposed to conflicts with others, and boys are naturally more inclined to acts of violence, whereas a girl in similar circumstances would confine herself to insults. According to Bezeuidenhout & Joubert (2003:31), violence perpetrated by children and youth will discuss in the context of two main settings, namely the family and the school. When discussing family violence the emphasis will be on children abusing and murdering their parents or sibling, whereas violence perpetrated within the school context will specifically focus on school shootings and bullying.

2.6.5.1 Family violence

It has been postulated that a person is more likely to be subjected to interpersonal violence within the family. Thus, murder, physical assault and rape often take place in the context of the family. Two types of interpersonal violence committed by children and youths are parent abuse and murder, as well as sibling abuse (Olivier, 1998:1).

2.6.5.2 Parent abuse and murder

It is postulated that parent abuse and murder are topics neglected to researchers. This may be because family violence is considered a private, domestic and even a "normal" phenomenon by the victims and perpetrators, and interference by outsiders is not tolerated. Parent abuse is often overlooked, because it is not seen to be an extensive or problematic aspect of family interaction.

However, limited survey results suggest that 10% of all youth hit their parents each year, which translates into 2, 5 million cases of parental abuse per year. This means that the rate of violence towards parents is substantial as the ad rates of other types of family violence. Parents are also not likely to report the abuse that they suffer because they may blame themselves for the victimization, or they may feel that others will blame them for their children's behaviour (Olivier, 1998:1).

Parent abuse involves physical attack, verbal and non-verbal threats and emotional battering of parent or both parents by child. More specially, parent abuse involves the throwing or use of objects as a weapon, pushing, grabbing, shoving, slapping, kicking, biting, and threatening to use, or using a knife or gun in an impulsive or situational episode, against a parent (Conradie, 1998: 89). There are also more subtle forms of abuse, such as personal and property theft and leaving a disabled parent alone without food, water and help when the youth is away at school. Cursing and shouting at the parent to the extent that the parent experiences it as dehumanizing is another form of parent abuse. According to Olivier (1998:38), children who assault their parent:

- Are likely to have friends who assault their parents,
- Approve of delinquency, including violence,
- Are weakly attached to their parents, and
- Tend to be male.

An extreme form of parental abuse is patricide (the murder of one's parent). A distinction can be made between the matricide (killing of the mother) and patricide (killing of the father). According to Heide (1992:6), patricide can be committed by any of the three types of perpetrators:

- A severely abused child who is pushed beyond his or her limits,
- A severely mental ill child, and
- A dangerously antisocial child.

In one of the few research studies on parricide killers, Heide (cited in Ewing 1997: 105), analysed the cases of seven youth perpetrators and established that six of the seven were boys, all were white and they were between 16 – 21 years of age. Between them, they had murdered six

fathers, three mothers and one brother. All the murders were committed with guns, which can be ascribed to the fact that the guns are easily and readily available. Five of these six youth offenders were severely abused by their parents. The only female offender had been sexually abused and forcibly raped by her father.

2.6.5.3 Sibling abuse

Although it is difficult to find statistics pertaining to sibling abuse, researchers believe that it occurs more frequently than parent-child abuse or husband-wife abuse. It is uncommon for conflict to occur between siblings, but the following criteria distinguish conflict from abuse. Caffaro & Conn-Caffaro (1998:33), the characteristics of sibling are as follows: prior victimization by parents, older sibling or other non-family members, lack of empathy towards the victims, lack of impulse control, inadequate social skills and emotional immaturity, alcohol and drug abuse, and use of coercion and force to control the victim. Sibling abuse can be physical, psychological or sexual in nature. Each of this type of abuse will be as follows:

2.6.5.4 Physical abuse

Physical abuse occurs when one sibling causes physical harm, injury or death to another sibling. It includes pushing, hitting, kicking, beating and using weapons to inflict pain or injury. Factors contributing to sibling abusing a brother or sister include inner rage, impulsivity, a desire for power and control, drug use, prior victimization and deficient interpersonal skills. The family structure of the physical assaulter appears to be important when discussing sibling assault, especially the birth order and gender of children. Firstborn males, in particular, use physical violence and are more powerful and bossier than younger sibling is. In addition, sibling violence tends to be higher in families with only male children as opposed to families consisting only female children. The rate of sibling violence for the age group 10-14 years olds among male only siblings is more than double that for girls in all female families (Caffaro & Conn-Caffaro, 1998:76).

2.6.5.5 Psychological abuse

Caffaro & Conn – Caffaro (1998: 13), postulate that psychological sibling abuse encompasses the following; emotional abuse, which includes the neglect of sibling as well as a child

witnessing violence; verbal abuse aimed at ridiculing, insulting, threatening, terrorizing or belittling a brother or sister; Acts aimed at rejecting, degrading and exploiting a sibling; and destroying the property of a sibling.

2.6.5.6 School violence

Yablonsky & Haskell (1988: 165), One form of rejection come out through the attitude that lower-class children, particular those from minority groups, are simply slow, dull, and intellectually inferior. A New York study concluded, “The majority reason why an increasing number of central Harlem pupils fall behind in their grade level is that substandard performance is expected of them”. Many “well – meaning” teachers are prejudiced and this attitude comes out in a condescending and embarrassing way. The projection of these kinds of attitudes provides the children with a “license for failure.” It is quickly communicated to them that 06 are not expected to succeed; there really is not much point in trying because they cannot make it anyway.

The connections between belief in limited potential and educational failure: It is therefore likely that a lower class child, especially if he is not doing well in school, will have a negative perception of his teacher’s feelings toward him. These negative perceptions will in turn tend to lower his effort to achieve in school and or increase the probability that will aggravate the negative attitude of his teachers toward him, which in turn will affect his self-confidence and so on. Not infrequently, teachers, counsellors, principals assigned to the depressed area schools have been people without any real concern for these children and with common stereotype of them as children of low ability. Because of this low estimate of potential, the self-fulfilling prophecy went into effect (Yablonsky & Haskell, 1988: 165).

2.6.6 Drug in the school

Cronje (1986: 226), the main influence on juveniles is that of their friends and above all the peer group. The juveniles are very easily influenced and are at an age when he seeks recognition, company and challenges, which he often finds in places of entertainment where alcohol drugs are available. Here they are exposed to all manner of temptations and risks. Scientific investigation into drug problem show that there is a correlation between the use of drugs and factors such as idleness, formation of gangs, bad company, harmful use leisure, misconduct and delinquency. It is also indicated that the three- quarters of the children who abuse alcohol and drugs began

during the juvenile phase and the rest began in childhood. This abuse and addiction blunt their moral sense and cause further disintegration of personalities that have already suffered a blow. No wonder these deviances appear in about two – thirds of juvenile delinquents and less than a tenth of non-delinquents.

Yablonsky &Haskell (1988:174), in addition to violence, substance abuse is a horrendous problem in schools today. It affects students and learning process in a variety of ways: drugs, including alcohol, cloud the mind of the child, and some cases have long – term deleterious effects on learning skills. Substance abuse produces an a motivational, verged-out syndrome during a time when the student should be acquiring not only basic knowledge but various skills related to the “learning process” that he or she will require throughout their life. Substance abuse subverts and diverts the educational process. Students who party with drugs and alcohol have their minds elsewhere, and not on learning, even when they do attend classes. Most students who use drugs and alcohol come to school hung over and unable to learn. A major result of substance abuse is class cutting and truancy. The commercial aspects of acquiring and selling drugs in the school negatively affect the overall educational process. Dealing drugs often leads to violent forms of delinquent behaviour, which has an enormous deleterious impact on a place of learning.

It is difficult to precisely define how widespread substance abuse is in the school. Obviously, it is a severe problem in certain schools, and less of an issue in others. In brief, it is difficult to generalize about elementary and high schools in the South Africa; however, the following case example is in my view, typical of high school around the country. Varieties of programs, many with federal grants, have been implemented around the country to combat substance abuse in the school. The basic forms include the following: educational about the deleterious effects of drugs. Slogans programs like “just say no” combine with pep talk on the evils of drug abuse. Group support programs, including role-playing skits which attempts to show students how to resist peer pressure. Repressive police programs, where youthful looking police officers go undercover in a high school and attempt to arrest dealers and users. Bezuidenhout (2003: 38), drugs can fall into one of the three categories

Depressants: Popular depressants among youths are alcohol, heroine, morphine, painkillers and sleeping pills. Domestic depressants used by street children are glue, petrol and nail varnish removers, of which the fumes are inhaled.

- **Stimulants:** Stimulants favoured by youths are amphetamines, methamphetamines (ecstasy, ice and crack), caffeine, ephedrine and nicotine.
- **Hallucinogens:** The most common hallucinogens used by South Africa youth are LSD, dagga and ketamine (used as a date – rape drug)

2.6.7 Insufficient discipline

Condradie & Cloete (1983: 56), no educational process can take place positively without the necessary discipline. The child in his being in transit to competent adulthood feels safe in a milieu of healthy discipline. When this discipline falls away, a vacuum is created in which the educational process lacks direction and firm course. In such a situation, there is no question of pedagogical assistance to the non-adult and his educational process veers into the wrong direction, which may give rise to a form of juvenile misconduct.

Discipline is an important factor in directing man's life and all children need a certain amount of it. Teachers should use discipline in a way that results in self – discipline. Robinson maintains that many as the cause of the increased juvenile crime rate cite the modern progressive disciplinary methods, which virtual exclude corporal punishment. This attitude, she says, ignores the fact that punishment does not affect all individuals in the same way, though she adds that excessively lax discipline is common regarded as one of the chief grounds for holding a school responsible for misconduct. Psychiatric studies show however that some people find punishment relief from their guilt feeling, and so through in the cycle misconduct-punishment-relief-misconduct (Condradie & Cloete, 1983: 57).

2.6.8 Inadequate recreational facilities

At some schools, insufficient provision made for pupil's recreation. In a milieu, in particular it is great crucial that the recreational facilities be such that they make provision for the child's giving vent to health adventurism. If adequate provision made at school for this essential aspect, it may happen that the child's innate love for adventure may carry him into negative adventurism, which brings him into conflict with the community and later with the law. Many schools lack adequate recreational and sporting facilities under adult and trained supervision, where children can participate actively and have the opportunity to work off their pent-up energy and love of life, especially after school hours and during the holidays. It is during these periods that children

wander about the streets feeling aimless and bored; and there they are exposed to all sorts of temptations including bad friends and environments. The school has the necessary buildings, grounds and facilities, but seldom uses them effectively outside school hours for recreation or other constructive leisure activities (Condradie & Cloete, 1983: 58).

2.6.9 The incompetent or maladjusted teacher

Cronje (1986:178), it is extremely important for the teacher to have a well – adjusted personality. The teacher who is himself maladjusted, cannot help the problem child, and may even contribute to his frustration and behavioural problems, thus causing misconduct and delinquency. Smith maintains that the poorly adjusted teacher is one of the main causes of problem behaviour in the classroom. Rich too regards the teacher who is mentally emotionally maladjusted as one of the major potential bad influences on the child at school, and he stresses that little is done to select teachers suitable in his respect. Good progress at school and the acquisition of knowledge depend largely on the teacher’s personality and the response he evokes. Lack of interest in his work, a dislike of children, inadequate training, poor teaching methods, bad health, emotional and personal problems and frustration in his private life as well as over-crowded classrooms and emotionally disturbed children, can all contribute to the teacher’s inability to create the emotional climate in which the children can give their best.

2.6.10 Inadequate training

Condradie & Cloete (1983:54), teachers who because of inadequate training are not capable of presenting tutorial matter in an interesting and challenging manner, create a grey void in the child’s learning situation and this may possibly lead to frustration. The teacher who lacks sufficient training may perhaps also lack understanding of pupil’s frustration or misconduct, and summarily turn to pedagogically valueless punishment that may promote juvenile misconduct. Moreover, it will be impossible for this teacher to identify pupils with problems in good time and to assist them in their educational distress. Well-trained teachers are necessary if we wish to counteract the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Cronje (1986:178), teachers who are unable to give successful and interesting instruction because of ineffectual methods also contribute to some extent to the pupil’s frustration. Teachers should be particularly well informed and trained in the school’s role of prevention and control of

delinquency. Their training should include above all an understanding of children, particularly in their development in modern society. Teachers with inadequate training and experience can contribute to deviant behaviour from children in the classroom. Moreover, most teachers come from middle-class homes and are not trained to teach in lower-class environments. Inevitably, their lack knowledge of the lower-class child's behaviour and attitude to life will cause difficulty in managing children in low-class schools.

2.6.11 Inability to identify problems in time

Cronje (1986:180), through lack of sufficient training teachers are often unable to work with or identify emotionally disturbed children, and are often unaware of the significance or misconduct in the classroom. They must be able to recognize behaviour indicating maladjustment. The teacher tends to regard behaviour that disturbs the class as more important. However, despite the many behavioural problems that may indicate future delinquency in a child not everyone who behaves in that way takes to crime. Problem children differ from normal children only in degree. There is no delinquent or potential delinquent is fundamentally the same as that of other juvenile, though usually more serious and more persistent.

2.7 THE IDENTIFICATION OF JUVENILE RECIDIVISM WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Convicted juveniles who are in correctional facilities may through interaction with other criminals lean to commit more serious offences, which may in turn increase their chances of relapsing back into crime once they released. Lozoff & Braswell (1989:02), Peacemaking is a perspective that supports efforts of corrections workers, whether prison counsellors or probation officers, to help offenders' find greater meaning in their lives. It has been counted that all great religious teach four classic virtues: honesty, courage, kindness and a sense of humour. In this perspective, reductions in recidivisms and programs like counselling or vocational training are still important but they are more external. The deeper goal is internal personal change. " The primary goal is to help build a happier, peaceful person right there in the prison, a person whose new found self honesty and courage can steer him or her to adjust to the biases and shortcomings of a society which does not feel comfortable with ex-offenders.

2.8 THE IMPACT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WITHIN THE SOCIETY

This section presents the impact of juvenile delinquency within the society: for the individual, for peers, fear and for society.

2.8.1 For the individual

Bezuidenhout (2008:106), although not all delinquency becomes adult criminals, for many such acts are the breeding ground for future adult criminal behaviour. Once the delinquent enters into the gang environment, it is difficult to exit from later. The juveniles were caught between freedom of choice and fear of victimization. While many juvenile delinquents acts may have positive return, such as illegally acquiring monetary or other personal gain, they may eventually lead to the youth been arrested for possession of illegal items. Acts of delinquency that lead to detention may jeopardize further educational opportunities, which in turn may affect future work opportunities. Such conditions may have a negative effect on the juvenile's future socio-economic status. The abuse of substances may also affect his or her health and social status.

2.8.2 For peers

Bezuidenhout (2008:106), peers who associate with juvenile delinquents find the contradiction of values difficult to cope with. The association could lead them to suppress the values that they have been taught and take on the behaviour of their delinquent peers. Some adolescents may find the presence of delinquents and their behaviour in their community, school and places where they gather socially and functionally disrupted. The presence of delinquents and gangs may hinder their freedom of movement in their community or place them in a position of having to abide by the rules of those delinquents or gang members operating in the community school grounds or other places where they spend time in reaction.

2.8.3 Fear

Pagelow (1984:306), although only 10 percent of the women stayed with their abusers beyond primary battering because of fear, by the time it progressed to the secondary stage, the most commonly mentioned reason was fear: 78 percent (273 women out of 350) indicated fear. Del Martin states, Battered wives give many reasons or rationalizations for staying, but fear is the common denominator. Fear immobilizes them, ruling their actions, their decisions, their very

lives. The fear is not always only for their own safety. Sometimes they also fear for the safety of their abusers, they believe the men will “fall apart or commit suicide” if they leave. Their fear that caused by juvenile delinquency often extends to their children, whose lives have been threatened by their fathers, or because they believe the abuser’s threats to take the children from them. Their terror may extend beyond their homes; in many cases, they do not seek help from friends, neighbours, or their families, because they know their mates’ explosive anger can endanger other’s lives.

2.8.4 For Society

Bezuidenhout (2008:108), community with a high crime rate in general may experience restriction of mobility that affects their personal and social life. They fear being mugged, raped or killed and consequently do not leave their homes after dark. During the day, dual earner families may experience stress and anxiety about the safety of their children. Fear of being hijacked when in a motor vehicle may add to their stress and fear, restricting their participation in social activities even further. Society expects law-enforcement agencies to arrest and punish individuals who participate in deviant activities. This is also true of juvenile delinquents irrespective of the reasons for their deviant behaviour. Economic losses and in extreme cases, the loss of the lives of valuable members of society may lead society to criticise the seemingly unsympathetic attitude and incompetence of the government to act against such criminals.

2.9 THE MANAGEMENT INPUT TOWARDS THE REHABILITATION OF JUVENILES WITHIN THE CENTRE

The management’s approach based on the principles of restoration or corrections, unit management, secure and humane custody. This approach is far as practical in line with international human rights standard. The management of correctional Centre including inmates (juveniles), staff, visitors and essential for rehabilitation focused to the correctional Centres, which keep Juveniles. It was done through department policy, financial management, and controlling, procedural, staff supporting and organizational.

2.9.1 The department of correctional service's policy

The management of Polokwane guided by the policy of the department of correctional services. The constitution provide for a detention system based on the Bill of Rights that defines a human rights environment that the department must operate. However, the only problem is that the rights of the jailed juveniles are unconsidered at Modemolle correctional Centre. Prisoners do not get enough time to conduct community services that will reconcile with the community members; they spent much time in their cells doing nothing (Leaner Guide, 1998:267).

2.9.2 Financial management

Polokwane management Area handles all financial issues based on the Public Finance Management Act. This act ensures that the system of financial management and control established for correctional services carried out within the area of responsibility of that official. It state that there must be effective, efficient, economic and transparent use of financial resources. However, the real situation in Polokwane management Area is no accountability and transparency that is why over – spending and under – spending still existing (Leaner Guide, 1998:274).

2.9.3 Procedure

The procedure that to be followed was that the management of Polokwane emphasized that all correctional centres such as Modemolle where Juveniles are kept should make sure that clothes are issued to sentenced inmates (juveniles) after admission. The clothes should fit properly and size to all inmates (juveniles) but at Polokwane correctional centre, clothes for sentenced juveniles sometimes are issued after a long time. Some of the juveniles do not get their size and it takes too long to get their clothes that properly fit them (Leaner Guide, 1998:183).

2.9.4 Control

The control of juveniles during work duty is not good because some of the officials fail to state clearly, what type of work they have to do, and they must make sure that the span completed their task. The officials should avoid to arguing with lazy inmates. They should report them to the unit managers and the unit managers will report to the Head of correctional centre through the area commissioner who is the head of the Management Area (Leaner Guide, 1998:156).

2.9.5 Organisation

The organization of the centres at Polokwane Management Area is not in good standard. Modemolle correctional centre is one of the centres where juveniles are kept. The situation in that centre has a lack of honest, sincerity, poor obedience to the law, poor welfare, lack of confidentiality, lack of helplessness, determination and truthfulness. The officials do not follow the channels of communication (Leaner Guide, 1998:103).

2.9.6 Personnel

The Management area of Polokwane has a shortage of officials from the different centre; therefore, they cannot attend workshops of how to handle their subordinates and juveniles. They were forced to spend much time at their centres trying to manage their centres. It means that they lack enough training for their job as managers. They do find it difficult to deal with challenging issues concerning juveniles because of poor training (Leaner guide, 1998:274).

2.10 THE STRATEGIES OF MINIMIZING THE RATE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

There are two major types of delinquency prevention programs. The first type of program is directed towards preventing delinquent acts before they occur either by alleviating social conditions related to delinquency or by identifying juveniles who appear to be pre-delinquent. The second type of the program attempts to prevent delinquency from repeating delinquent act once they have committed such act. There is mechanism in prevention where the emphasis is to place obstacles in the way of the potential delinquent making it difficult or impossible to commit crime for example, increased security measures. In terms of rehabilitative preventive, the aim is to treat juveniles who have come contact with the formal justice system (Conrad & Cox, 1991: 173-186).

2.10.1 Counselling

Herbert (2002:208), counselling has, as its main aim, the production of constructive behavioural in addition, personality change. Such change emerges from a relationship of trust, one that emerges from confidential conversations between the professionally trained counsellor and the client. Framework for counselling: verbal exchange in the means of influence, the basic assumptions about the nature of man and woman are not pessimistic like Freud's, Rogers has a

clear notion of the wholeness of the self. The person is essentially good, rational, realistic, social and forwarding looking and he or she may need help with their basic impulse to grow.

2.10.2 Restorative Justice

Whitehead & Lab (2009:312), in contrast to retributive justice, which focuses on vengeance, deterrence and punishment, restorative justice is concern with repairing the damage or harm done to victims and the community through a process of negotiating, mediation, victim empowerment and reparation. In addition to a focus on such repair, restorative also emphasizes involving victims, offenders and community members in the process and rethinking the roles of government and community in trying to achieve justice.

2.10.3 Self-control training

Herbert (1993:189), contends that in order to strengthen self-control, techniques have been developed to change the individual's instruction. Training moves through a series of stage: First, the worker models the performance of a task, making appropriate overt self- statement. The client then practices the same behaviour, gradually moving to whispered self-instruction. Clients are encouraged to use self-statement so that they can observe, evaluate and reinforce appropriate overt behaviours in themselves.

2.10.4 Social cognition

Herbert (1993:65), intellectual understanding forms the underpinning of social understanding; both underlie moral judgements. Socially skilled children typically show higher levels of social understanding than those who lack social skills. Some elements of social cognition are:

- **Empathy and role taking:** This is the ability to see things from other person's point of view that is to emphasize with them or to feel for them.
- **Self-control:** Low self-control is characterized by impulsive behaviour, the apparent absence of thought between impulsive and action.
- **Social problem solving:** This refers to the process of generating feasibility course of action, considering the various outcomes and planning how to achieve the preferred outcome in a given social situation.

2.10.5 Diversion programs

According to Cloete & Stevens (2004:70), the aim of these programs is the diversion of juvenile offenders from justice system, to leaving the juvenile's public reputation unimpaired. Diversion can take place at various stages of the judicial process. The police officers can release the juvenile after a warning, the child can be taken to the police station and his or her parents called in after a warning he/she can be released in to a parental custody.

2.10.6 Community Services

Community service refers to the performance, without remuneration and outside the prison or place of detentions, or some service for the benefit of the community. The service takes place under the supervision or control of an organization or institution, which in the opinion of the court can promote the interest of the community. The family ties are not broken, as the child is not removed from the family (Cloete & Stevens, 2004:70).

2.10.7 Probation

Probation may be defined as a procedure by which a sentence of imprisonment is conditionally suspended and the offender is allowed to remain in the community, subject to the control of the court and under the supervision of the probation officer. Cloete & Stevens (2004:70), note that probation service act is not only important once the child enters the criminal justice system, but they are also critical to prevention and programmes delivery. Department of Social Development has various measures to strengthen probation service act including the establishment of a separate personnel administration standards and training of probation officer (Sulina, 2007:63).

2.11 GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

According to White paper for Social Welfare (1997: 16), strategies were formulated to deal with immediate needs based on the early sustainable intervention, the identification of children at the risk of community offences. This was done to juvenile offenders. The government develop the new child and youth care system. The offender's prevention care policy was developed. The primary intention of this policy will be to keep child and juvenile offenders out of the criminal justice system for as long as possible. A uniform strategy and proceeding for the assessment of the needs of the child's needs and youth offenders developed.

Children were kept in custody only if it was necessary for the protection of society. Juvenile offenders and families received counselling programmes for offender, which will be monitored, evaluated and adapted. Teachers and other professionals will be sensitized to the identity of vulnerable children at an early stage. The Department of Education will be strongly urged to promote school assessed development and social welfare programs to address the needs of all children. There will be early assessment of children and juveniles in conflict with the law (Paper for Social Welfare 1997:17).

2.11.1 Recent policy on young offenders

In February 2004, the president announced his intention to reduce the number of children awaiting trial in police cell and prison, with the focus on Kwazulu-Natal, Western Cape and Gauteng. The policy recommended increasing the number of probation officers and adding assistance probation officers. Rolling out the home based supervision and the development of minimum standards for diversion service provider and programmes outcomes. Ensuring provincial monthly reporting on the number of assessments done at Correlation services facilities training and retraining of probation offices on probation practice (Sloth-niesen, 2005).

2.11.2 New Project for Young Offenders and Troubled Children

The heidedal community in Bloemfontein has launched an existing new project for young offenders and troubled children, called the life solution program. The focus is to enable children to dream again, to open up new ideas and opportunities for them. The community for the community ran the program. The aim is to develop the child's creative skills, improving their social and emotional functioning and establish sound value system. These include candle making, knowledge of library, information skills, storytelling, writing stories, dancing (Fivaz, 2005:4).

2.11.3 Secure care facilities

The Department of Correctional Service is responsible for detention, treatment and development of sentenced juveniles. There are 12 youth correctional facilities in South Africa. The correctional services stipulates that children must be kept separate from adult prisoners and is given accommodation appropriate to their age as young offenders are predisposed to negative

influence. The aim of this separation is the provision of distinctive custodial development and treatment programmes (Burger, 2000:395).

2.12 CONCLUSION

This review has indicated about the historical background of juvenile delinquency and the legal framework and the nature of child and youth misbehaviour, sexual offences and the juvenile misbehaviour at school. There are indeed many factors in this working against a young person's ability to make a successful transition from childhood to adulthood. Our society have a long history of political, social; and economic oppression; political instability, violence and intimidation which have disrupted education and breakdown of the urban family.

research sites, and data collection procedures to answer the research questions. With Terre Blanche (2009:6), methodology is the study of procedures used in research to create new knowledge. For the purpose of this study, a field study used as a research design and as it is non-experimental in nature and the study was conducted in natural setting where the researcher interacted with the respondents in order to get information.

Field study is a research appropriate to the study of those topics for which attitudes and behaviour understood within their natural settings (Baker, Higson-Smith & Kager, 2006:200). Field study allows the researcher to be closer to respondent, which is good in building rapport. Field study helped the researcher to understand the inner feelings of the respondents. The researcher observed and interacted in the field setting. A researcher gets to know personally the people being studied and informal interview were structured and data recorded.

AS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Bryman & Burgess (1999:20), research methodology, or method of collecting data, necessitates a reflection on the planning, structuring and execution of the research in order to comply with the demands of truth, objectivity and validity. Research methodology involves the researcher providing an alternative hypothesis, as an alternate way to explain the phenomenon (Trochim, 1999:34).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents research design and research methodology used to conduct the study. This Chapter also outline the study area, population of the study, sample method and sampling size, data collection, data analysis method and ethical considerations.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Schumacher & McMillan (2006:117), research design refer to a plan for selecting subjects, research sites, and data collection procedures to answer the research questions. With Terre Blanche (2006:6), methodology is the study of procedures used in research to create new knowledge. For the purpose of this study, a field study used as a research design and as it is non-experimental in nature and the study was conducted in natural setting where the researcher interacted with the respondents in order to get information.

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3.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Brynard & Hanekom (1997:28), research methodology, or method of collecting data, necessitates a reflection on the planning, structuring and execution of the research in order to comply with the demands of truth, objectivity and validity. Research methodology involves the researcher providing an alternative hypothesis, as an alternate way to explain the phenomenon (Trochim, 1999:34).

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. According to Malow & Boone (2005:330), explain quantitative study as the creation of categories of phenomena under study prior to the investigation and of the assignments of numbers to the categories. Bless, Higson-Smith & Kagee (2006:44), explain quantitative study as a research conducted using a range of methods, which use measurements to record and investigate aspects of social reality. The quantitative study chosen because the information collected was based on the views and opinions of a larger number from respondents and the analysis of results bases on statistical significance. The structured method used to obtain objective data consisting of numbers.

According to Creswell (2007:70), qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding where a researcher develops a complex, holistic picture, analyses words, and reports detailed views of information and conducts the study in a natural setting. Welman, Kruger & Mitchell (2005:188), define qualitative research as an “umbrella” phrase “covering an array of interpretive techniques which seek to describe, decide, translate, and otherwise come to terms with the meaning of naturally occurring phenomena in the social world”. The researcher use qualitative nature of research because it allows the researcher to get closer to the respondents in order to collect deeper information and have a clear understanding of the factors contributing to poor management of juvenile delinquency.

3.4 STUDY AREA

The study took place in Modimolle correctional centre under the Limpopo / Mpumalanga / North West region. The correctional centre is +_ 90km from the city of Tshwane in Gauteng Province where the region is located and +_ 180 from Polokwane management area in Limpopo province. The province comprises of six districts, the Capricorn District is where the Management found. The Modimolle correctional centre is the centre, which accommodate juvenile / youth offenders who have committed different types of crimes such as robbery, house breaking, murder, assaults, and rape.

3.5 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

According to McMillan & Schumacher (2006:119), a population is a group of elements or cases, whether individuals, objects, or events, that conform to specific criteria and to which we intend

to generalize the results of the research. Welman (2005:52), a population is the full set of cases from which a sample took place. The researcher conducted his research from the Juveniles and the specialists such as social workers, educationists, chaplain, nurses and unit managers who are at Polokwane Management Area. The Management Area comprises of three centres, which have 300 officials who are stationed in various centres.

3.6 SAMPLING

According to Leed & Omrod (2002:45), sampling refers to taking a portion of population and considering it representative of that population. Sampling is a practical way of collecting data when the population is infinite or extremely large, thus making a study of all its elements impossible (Bless, 2006: 99). The sampled group of this study includes the juveniles and the correctional officers such as Social worker, nurse and educationist, chaplain and unit managers who directly work with juveniles at the correctional centre.

3.6.1 Sampling method

For this study, the researcher uses a non-probability sampling and its subtype purposive or judgemental sampling method to select the respondents of this study. The main objective of a purposive sample is to produce a sample that can be logically being assumed as representatives of the population. The purposive method based on the judgement of a researcher regarding the characteristics of a representative sample.

3.6.2 Sampling size

The sample size of this study was composed of 60 respondents. The research sample population consisted of 54 juveniles and 06 Correctional officers from Polokwane management area (Modimolle correctional centre).

3.7 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Data collection method is the raw material to dig out information in a form of data, which can be interpreted and refined into gold of infusion (Welman, Kruger & Mitchell, 2005:83). Gray (2009:580), defines data collection method as the systematic way towards collection of data so

that information to be obtained. For this study, two instruments to collect data were used, namely questionnaire and interview schedule.

According to Bless (2006:184), a questionnaire is an instrument of data collection consisting of a standardised series of questions relating to the research topic to be answered in writing by participants. Kumar (2011:394), defines a questionnaire as a written use of questions, the answers to which are recorded by respondents. For the purpose of the study, the researcher used a questionnaire as a method of collecting data because the respondents are many and they were required to answer questionnaire. The type of questionnaire, which was used to collect data, was a structured questionnaire. Reutenburg (2007:188), states that in such cases, questionnaires are handed to respondents who complete them on their own but the researcher is available in case problems are experienced.

The researcher also used an interview schedule. According to Monette, Sullivan & De Jong (2008:488), an interview schedule is a document used in interviewing which is similar to a questionnaire that contains instruments for interview. In addition, (Monette 2008:488), define an interview as a technique in which the interviewer reads a question to respondents and records the verbal responses by the participants. The researcher used interview schedule, in which the interview was an open-ended because it give the researcher time to prepare the questions before the interview and allows the researcher to review the questions.

3.8 DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

Data analysis refers to the point that a researcher should indicate how the data was collected, organized, interpreted and analyzed (Henn, Westien & Foard, 2006: 208). Boetje (2010:76), data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes and other materials that the researcher accumulates to increase his/her own understanding of them and to enable him/her to present what he/she has discovered to others. For the purpose of the study, two data analysis methods were used. The researcher analysed data collected by questionnaire in the form of statistical categories (Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS)) so that the researcher would be able to obtain answers to the questions. The information was presented in tabular form, frequencies, percentages and pie format.

The researcher analysed data gathered through interview schedule by a thematic analysis where the information presented in narrative form. The researcher used suggested steps by Creswell, (2003:334) for qualitative data analysis:

- **Planning for recording data**

The researcher should plan for the recording of data in a systematic manner that is appropriate to the setting, participants or both and that will facilitate analysis before data collection commences.

- **Data collection and preliminary analysis**

Data analysis in a qualitative inquiry necessitates a twofold approach. The first aspect involves data analysis at the research site during data collection. The second aspect involves data analysis away from site following a period of data collection.

- **Managing/organising data**

Researchers organise their data into file folders, index cards or computer files. Before organizing files, researchers convert their files to appropriate text units.

- **Reading and writing memos**

During the reading process the researcher can list on note cards the available, perform minor editing necessary to make field notes retrievable and generally clean up what seems overwhelming and unmanageable.

- **Generating categories, themes and patterns**

The process of category generation involves noting regularities in the setting or people chosen for study. This is the most difficult, complex, ambiguous, creative and enjoyable phase.

- **Coding the data**

The researcher then applies some coding schemes to those categories and themes. Codes may take several forms; Abbreviations of key words, colored dots, numbers and the choice is up to the researcher.

- **Testing emergent understanding**

The researcher begins the process of evaluating the plausibility of his developing understanding and exploring them through data parts of this phase, is evaluation the data for their usefulness and centrality.

Searching for alternative explanation

The researcher should search for other plausible explanations for those data and the linkages among them. Alternative explanations always exist, the researcher must search, identify and describe.

- **Writing the report**

The researcher represents the data, a packaging of what was found in text, tabular or figure form. It is central to that process for in the choice of particular words summarize and reflect the complexity of data.

The researcher used the following suggested steps by Creswell (2003:334), in the study, planning for recording of data, data collection and preliminary analysis, managing data, reading and writing memos, searching for alternative explanations and writing report.

3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Schumacher & McMillan (2006:142), ethics general are considered to deal with belief about what is right or wrong, proper or improper, good or bad. Ethics means conforming to the standard of conduct of a given group of professionals (Babbie & Mouton, 2001:520). The researcher will focus on the following five basic principles of ethics:

3.9.1 Informed consent

With informed consent respondents have the right to know what the research is about, how it will affect them, the risks and benefits of participation before they participate (Bless, Higson-Smith & Kagee, 2006:142). In other words, the researcher must have time to explain to respondents what the study entails. The researcher will inform participants that participation is voluntary and no rewards will be given to participants.

3.9.2 Avoidance of harm

A researcher is responsible for the protection of research participants from the risk of arrest. The researcher should also not cause physical harm to the respondents (Neuman, 2006:132). According to De vos (2004: 58), subjects can be harmed in a physical and emotional manner. One may accept that harm to respondents in the social sciences will be mainly of an emotional nature, although physical injury cannot be ruled out completely. A researcher should not harm those who participate in research in any way, be it physical, psychological, legal or through analysis and reporting of data. In this situation, the researcher explained to the respondents that there would be no legal arrest or physical harm when participating in the study.

3.9.3 Confidentiality

According to Bless (2006:143), information provided by respondents, particularly sensitive and personal information should be protected and made unavailable to everyone other than the researcher. Data collected from respondents should at all times be kept under secure consideration. The study involved real people and real life, so absolute confidentiality was maintained. The researcher is not allowed to talk about or to show another person the information collected from the respondents. The researcher had ensured that respondents receive a guaranteed confidentiality.

3.9.4 Anonymity

Anonymity refers to ethical protection that participants remain nameless, their identity is protected from disclosure and remains unknown (Neumann, 2011:139). The researcher will protect the names and identity of participants by referring participants as person A and B in order for them to remain unknown.

3.9.5 Voluntary participation

This is the ethical principle that people should never participate in research unless they explicitly or freely agree to participate (Neumann, 2006:135). In this study, it was the duty of the researcher to make it clear to the respondents that they should participate voluntarily without being threatened or intimidated.

3.10 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher has paid attention to the research design and methodology, which was followed when conducting the study. In this study, a mixed methodology (qualitative and quantitative research) methods were used. Subsequently data was collected through a questionnaire and interview. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to analyse data collected through questionnaire and the data collected through interview was analysed by a thematic analysis.

4. ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRE

In this section, the researcher presents data that collected through questionnaire, two themes were identified which includes the biographical details of the respondents, and the second theme were the factors contributing to poor management of juvenile delinquency.

4.1. Section A: Biographical Details

The section presents the biographical information of the respondents in relation to gender, age and number of the respondents. It was summarised as follows:

Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Male	37	69%
Female	17	31%
Total	54	100%

It is evident that out of 54 respondents who participated in the study, 37 (69%) were males and 17 (31%) females. All the targeted respondents in this study managed to return the

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This study presents the findings and interprets the data obtained through the application of the research methodology that ranged from research interviews and questionnaires on the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. The case study was based on the juveniles who are at Polokwane management area under Modimolle correctional centre in Waterberg District of Limpopo province. There are two sections under data analysis, namely, analysis of data collected through questionnaire, which will be presented in tabular forms, frequency, graphs and the second section, comprises of analysis of data collected through interviews and the information will be presented in a thematic-narrative analysis.

4.2. ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRE

In this section, the researcher presents data that collected through questionnaire, two themes were presented which includes the biographical details of the respondents, and the second theme was the factors contributing to poor management of juvenile delinquency.

4.2.1 Section A: Bibliographical Details

This section presents the biographical information of the respondents in relation to gender, age and position of the respondents. It was summarised as follows:

Table 4.1 Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	37	69%
Female	17	31%
TOTAL	54	100%

Table 4.1 indicate that out of 54 respondents who participated in the study, 37 (69%) were males followed by 17 (31%) females. All the targeted respondents in this study managed to return the

questionnaire. Statistic clearly revealed that the majority of respondents were males than females.

Table 4.2 Ages of Respondents

Ages	Frequency	Percentage
18 to 21 Years	54	90%
22 to 35 Years	02	3%
36 to 45 Years	03	5%
46 Years and above	01	2%
TOTAL	60	100%

Table 4.2 indicate that out of 60 participants, 54 (90%) are juveniles who are between 18-21 years, those who are between 22-35 are 02 (3%), those who are between 36-45 are 03 (5%) and those who are between 46 and above is 01 (2%). This implies that the majority of participants are between 18-21 years.

Table 4.3 Position of Respondents

Present post	Frequency	Percentage
Social Worker	01	2%
Educationist	01	2%
Chaplain	01	2%
Nurse	02	4%
Unit Manager	48	88%
Juvenile	54	100%
TOTAL	54	100%

Most of the respondents in this study were juveniles 48 (88%), 2 (4%) were unit managers. From the respondents who took part in the study, there was one social worker at 01 (2%), there was 01

at (2%) educationalist and there was one (2%) chaplain. There was one at (2%) nurse. This suggests that majority of the respondents who took part in the study were juveniles.

4.2.2 Section B: Contributing factors that lead to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency

In this section, the researcher will present three themes that derive from the three critical research questions of the study, which are; major factors contributing to poor management of juvenile delinquency, causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre and the strategies that can be used to minimizing poor management of juvenile delinquency.

4.2.2.1 Major factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency

This information in this section presented in tabular form, frequencies and percentages.

Table 4.4 Unemployment among the youth

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	05	9.0%
Agree	35	65%
Not Sure	05	9.0%
Disagree	05	9.0%
Strongly Disagree	04	7.0%
TOTAL	54	100%

The information above, shows that the respondents who strongly agreed are 5 in number, which is 9%, those who agreed are 35 in number, which is 65%, those who are not sure are 5 in number, which is 9%, those who did not agreed are 5 in number, which is 9% and those who strongly disagreed are 4 in number, which is 7%. This indicates that 74% agreed that unemployment among the youth causes juvenile delinquency. With the above results, many people agreed that unemployment causes juvenile delinquency. This simply means that juvenile

delinquency cannot be reduced if there is a high rate of unemployment among the youth. Youth must be actively engaged in job creation projects.

Table 4.5 Parental and family support can prevent crime

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	06	11%
Agree	04	7%
Not Sure	04	7%
Disagree	30	56%
Strongly Disagree	10	19%
TOTAL	54	100%

The above data shows that the respondents who strongly agreed are 06 in numbers, which is 11%, those who agreed are 04 in number, which is 7%, those who are not sure are 04 in number, which is 7%, while 30 at 56% of the respondents disagreed and those who strongly disagreed are 10 in number, which is 19%. This indicates that the majority of respondents (75%) revealed that lack of parental and family care causes juvenile delinquency. With these results, it indicated that many juveniles were contacted. The results show that many of the juveniles agree that lack of parental and family care causes juvenile delinquency. This also means that juvenile delinquency cannot be prevented if there is still a lack of parental and family care to the youth.

Table 4.6 Poverty can prevent juvenile in committing crime

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	04	7%
Agree	05	9%
Not Sure	05	9%
Disagree	35	65%
Strongly Disagree	05	9%
TOTAL	54	100%

Table 4.6 above shows that respondents who strongly agreed are 04 in numbers, which are (7%), those who agreed are 05 in number, which is (9%), those who are not sure are 05 in number, which is (9%), those who disagreed are 35 in number, which is (65%), and those who strongly disagreed are 05 in number, which is (9%). This shows that 74% of respondents revealed that poverty causes juvenile delinquency. With the above results, juvenile delinquency is caused by poverty. Therefore, we cannot reduce juvenile if many families are still living in poverty. This simply means that there should be measures to reduce poverty first if we want to reduce juvenile delinquency.

Table 4.7 Excessive use of alcohol and drugs

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	02	4%
Agree	45	83%
Not Sure	03	6%
Disagree	02	4%
Strongly Disagree	02	3%
TOTAL	54	100%

Table 4.7 above shows that respondents who strongly agreed are 02 in number, which is (4%), those who agreed are 45 in number, which is (83%), those who are not sure are 03 in number, which is (6%), those who disagreed are 02 in number, which is (4%) and those who strongly disagreed are 02 in number, which is (3%). This indicates that 87% of respondents agreed that excessive use of alcohol and drugs causes juvenile delinquency. It is evident through the above results that many respondents agreed that excessive use of alcohol and drugs causes juvenile delinquency. This clearly means that we cannot prevent the juvenile from committing crime if we are still providing them with alcohol and drugs.

4.2.2.2 Causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre

This section present the information on the causes of juvenile recidivism in correctional centres and the data presented in a tabular form, frequencies bar graph and percentages.

Table 4.8 Lack of education among juveniles

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	06	11%
Agree	37	69%
Not Sure	05	9%
Disagree	04	7%
Strongly Disagree	02	4%
TOTAL	54	100%

The table above indicate that respondents who strongly agreed are 06 in number, which is (11%), those who agreed are 37 in number, which is (69%), those who are not sure are 05 in number, which is (9%), those who disagreed are 04 in number, which is (7%), and those who strongly disagreed are 02 in number, which is (4%). This indicates that the majority of the respondents (80%) agreed that lack of education causes juvenile delinquency. It is evident through the above results that the most of the juveniles who are committing crimes, they are doing because they lack education. This means that the juveniles who are not educated commit juvenile delinquency in their communities.

Table 4.9 Peer pressure among the juveniles

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	10	19%
Agree	30	56%
Not Sure	05	9%
Disagree	05	9%
Strongly Disagree	04	7%
TOTAL	54	100%

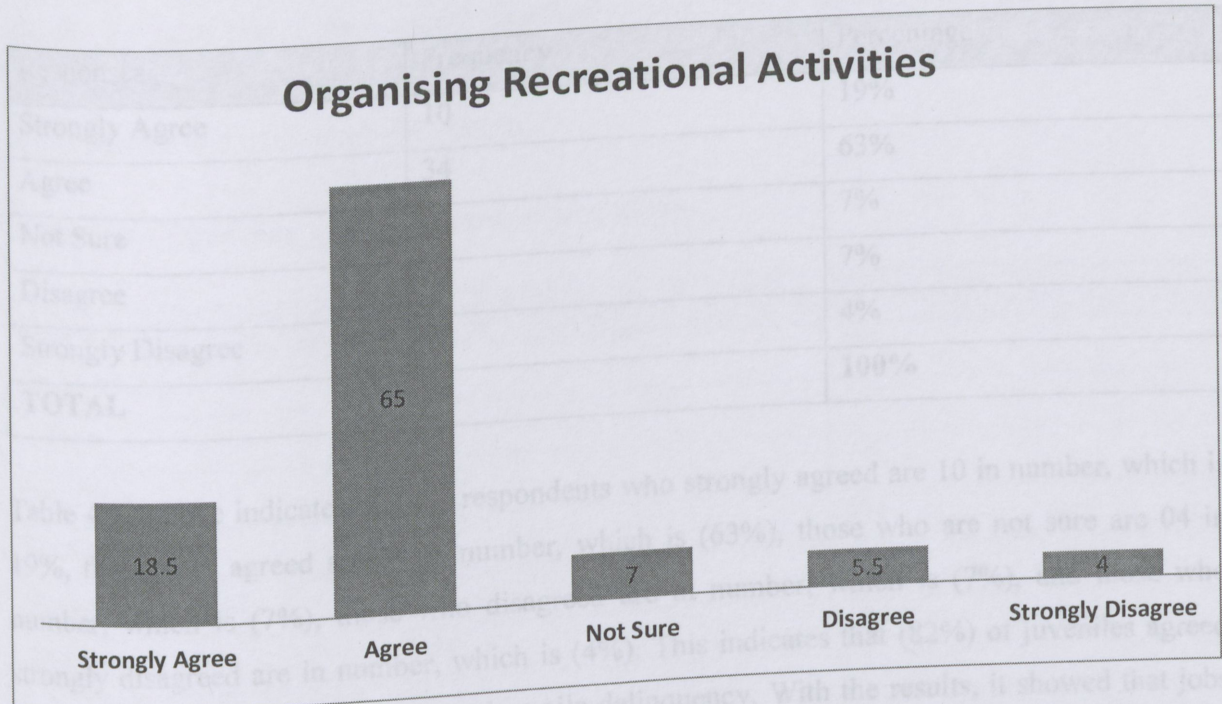
Table 4.9 above shows that respondents who strongly agreed are 10 in number, which is (19%), those who agreed are 30 in number, which is (56%), those who are not sure are 5 in number, which is (9%), those who disagreed are 05 in number, which is (9%), and those who strongly disagreed are 04 in number, which is (7%). This indicates that the majority of respondents (75%) agreed that Peer pressure causes juvenile delinquency. With the above results, a large number of the respondents agreed that peer pressure causes juvenile delinquency. This means that we cannot prevent juvenile delinquency if we cannot come with strategies to control peer pressure.

Table 4.10 Boredom among the juvenile

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	04	7%
Agree	40	74%
Not Sure	05	9%
Disagree	02	4%
Strongly Disagree	03	6%
TOTAL	54	100%

The table above shows that the respondents who strongly agreed are 04 in number, which is (7%), those who agreed are 40 in number, which is (74%), those who are not sure are 05 in number, which is (9%), those who disagreed are 02 in number, which is (4%), and those who strongly disagreed are 03 in number, which is (6%). This indicates that the majority of respondents (81%) agreed that Boredom among the juveniles causes juvenile delinquency. With the above results, a large number of the respondents agreed that bored is a cause of juvenile delinquency. This is a clear indication that if they want to prevent juvenile delinquency, juveniles must be engaged in activities that will shift their minds from crime activities. This also means that we cannot prevent young people from committing juvenile delinquency if there is a large number of youth lingering and hanging around without doing other activities.

Table 4.11 Organizing recreational activities



The bar graph above shows that the majority of respondents (83.5%) agreed that organizing recreational facilities could assist to prevent juvenile delinquency while (6.5%) disagreed with the idea of saying that the organizing recreational facilities can assist to prevent the juvenile delinquency. Those who are not sure are (7%) This indicates that the recreational facilities should be provided to the youth because it assists to curb juvenile delinquency and it keeps them busy. It is evident through this results that juveniles commit juvenile delinquency because of boredom and lack of recreational facilities. This simply means that communities must build recreational facilities that will keep busy all the juveniles. It is also means that they will not get time of committing juvenile delinquency.

4.2.2.3 Strategies that can be used to minimizing external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency

This section present the information on the strategies that can be used to minimizing external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency and the data is also presented in a tabular form, frequencies, pie chat and percentages.

Table 4.12 Creating job opportunities for the youth

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	10	19%
Agree	34	63%
Not Sure	04	7%
Disagree	04	7%
Strongly Disagree	02	4%
TOTAL	54	100%

Table 4.12 above indicates that the respondents who strongly agreed are 10 in number, which is 19%, those who agreed are 34 in number, which is (63%), those who are not sure are 04 in number, which is (7%), those who disagreed are in number, which is (7%), and those who strongly disagreed are in number, which is (4%). This indicates that (82%) of juveniles agreed that creating jobs for youth prevents juvenile delinquency. With the results, it showed that jobs should be created to prevent juveniles from committing juvenile delinquency. This means that job creation projects for the youth should be established.

Table 4.13 Parental and family care encourage youth

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	15	28%
Agree	20	37%
Not sure	10	19%
Disagree	08	14%
Strongly disagree	01	2%
TOTAL	54	100%

Table 4.13 above shows that the respondents who strongly agreed are 15 in number, which is (28%), those who agreed are 20 in number, which is (37%), those who are not sure are 10 in number, which is (19%), those who disagreed are 08 in number, which is (14%), and those who strongly disagreed is 01, which is (2%). This means that the majority of the respondents (65%)

agree that enforcing parental and family care prevents juvenile delinquency. It is evident through the above results that if there should be effective parental and family care to the young people, juveniles will never involve in committing crimes. It is also recommended the strong monitoring by the parents and other family members.

Table 4.14 Organising crime awareness campaigns

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	15	27%
Agree	30	55%
Not Sure	04	7%
Disagree	03	6%
Strongly Disagree	03	6%
Total	54	100%

Table 4.14 above shows that respondents who strongly agreed are 15 in number, which is (27%), those who agreed are 30 in number, which is (55%), those who are not sure are 4 in number, which is (7%) those who disagreed are 03 in number, which is (6%), and those who strongly disagreed are 03 in number, which is (6%). This indicates that 82% of the respondents agree that organising crime awareness campaigns prevents juvenile delinquency. With the above results, it shows that there should be crime awareness campaigns among the youth. This means that youth must be told the danger of committing crime in their societies. Therefore effective crime awareness will play a very important role in the fight against juvenile delinquency.

Table 4.15 Organizing alcohol and drug campaigns

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	04	7%
Agree	38	70%
Not Sure	04	7%
Disagree	05	9%
Strongly Disagree	03	6%
Total	54	100%

The information above shows that respondents who strongly agreed are 04 in number, which is (7%), those who agreed that organizing alcohol and drug awareness campaign are 38 in number, which is (70%), those who are not sure are 04 in number, which is (7%), those who disagreed are 05 in number, which is (9%), and those who strongly disagreed are 03 in number, which is (6%). This indicates that (77%) of respondents agree that organizing alcohol and drug awareness campaign prevents juvenile delinquency. It is evident through the above results that the community leaders must organise alcohol and drug abuse awareness campaigns among the youth. It is also known that if many youth are not embarking on alcohol and drug abuse campaigns, the rate of juvenile delinquency will drop-down.

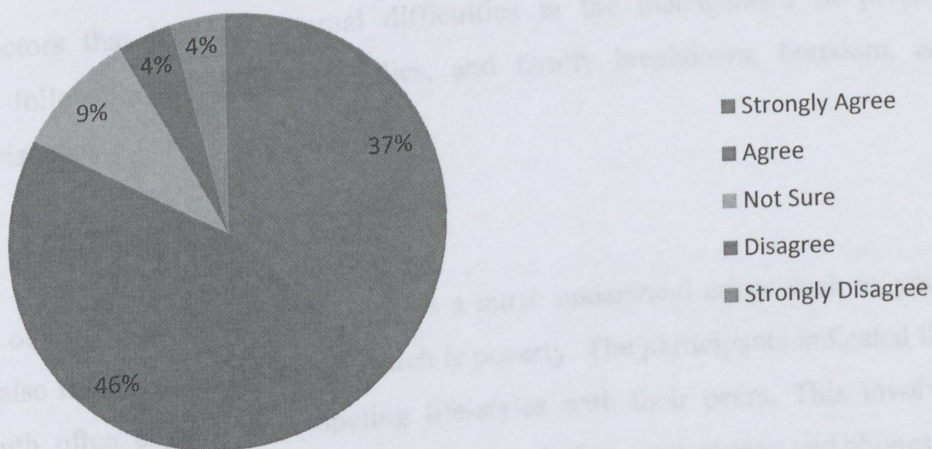
Table 4.16 Providing basic Social services

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	02	4%
Agree	48	88%
Not sure	02	4%
Disagree	01	2%
Strongly disagree	01	2%
Total	54	100%

Table 4.16 above shows that respondents who strongly agreed are 02 in number, which is (4%), those who are not sure are 02 in number, which is (88%), those who agreed are 48 in number, which is (88%), those who are not sure are 02 in number, which is (4%), those who disagreed is 01 in number, which is (2%), and those who strongly disagree is 01 in number, which is (2%). This indicates that (92%) of respondents agree that providing the basic social services prevent juvenile delinquency. With the above results, it showed that many juveniles commit juvenile delinquency because they lack the basic social services such as basic needs like food and clothes. This means that if the government is providing them with the basic needs, they will not get time to think of committing crime.

Table 4.17 Encouraging youth to go to School

Encouraging youth to go to school



The pie chart above shows that the majority of respondents (83%) agreed that encouraging youth to go to school could assist to prevent the juvenile delinquency, while only (17%) disagreed with that idea. This indicates that the juveniles should encouraged attending school because it can assist to curb juvenile delinquency. It is evident through the above result that many juveniles commit juvenile delinquency in their societies because they do not go to school. This means that if they go to school, they will be kept busy with their studies. They will not think of crime. They will only think of furthering their studies. Therefore, the communities must encourage the juveniles to go to school.

4.3 ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH QUALITATIVE INSTRUMENT

In this section, the researcher will presents data, which was collected through interview schedule on the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. The researcher used notes taking during the interview.

Question: What are the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency?

Respondent 1

The researcher found that, some of the contributing factors are as follows; unemployment poverty, substance abuse, illiteracy & peer pressure.

Respondent 2

The contributing factors that lead to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency are as follows: dysfunctional families, and family breakdown, boredom, and community characteristics.

Respondent 3

The responds from one of the officials who work as a nurse understand crime such as youth unemployment that also leads to another factor, which is poverty. The participants indicated that the unemployed youth often engage in competing life-styles with their peers. This involves impressing their peers, girl friends with expensive asserts like clothes, cars, money and phones.

Respondent 4

The respond from the official who is working as a Social worker in the centre was that: the substance abuse, illiterate, community characteristics (beliefs, cultural gender stereo type) peer pressure and dysfunctional families are some of the contributing factors that lead to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency.

Respondent 5

The respond from the last two officials was the concern of departmental policies that need to be reviewed as it indicates the inmates as the one who have more rights than officials; it encourages the juveniles to continue in committing crimes.

This indicates that some of the contributing factors that lead to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency need more attention by departments such as Correctional Services, Social development and Justice. These Departments should work together to curb that factors.

Question: What are the causes of the Juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre?

Respondent 1

(Two out of six) agreed that juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre caused by lack of family support from various families, families financial situations, illiteracy & social isolation,

Respondent 2

Three meal circle which is practiced by the department, entertainments such as TVs which were installed in various cells of the Correctional centres and more rights that they were given by the South Africa government.

Respondent 3

The response from two of the officials was that: failure of community member to unite in collective fight against crime is one of the causes. If the community member help protect criminals, young offenders will at the end of the day be arrested and if community members fail to provide valid evidence about crimes committed in their area, juvenile recidivism will continue.

Respondent 4

The respond from the official who assisting the juveniles spiritually indicated that: most of juveniles are no attending church programmes. The Department of Correctional Services should review its policy by enforcing those who committed crimes to avail themselves in the programmes arranged by the chaplains.

This shows that the majority of Correctional officers supported that the above-mentioned factors as the causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre and the Department of Correctional services should make sure that the policies are reviewed.

4.3 Question: What are the strategies that can be used to minimizing the external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency?

Respondent 1

The response from the Social worker was as follows: the department should empower the juveniles with skill and knowledge so that they may have a suitable source of income and they should form support group, which will help the young people after school (doing homework and providing career guidance). The participant further indicated that the promotions of activities that will assist the juveniles to focus on the future and keep them busy during Saturdays, Sundays and school holidays. Parents should also be equipped with skills for being effective parents and the importance of role modelling and encouraging parent-child relation.

Respondent 2

One of the officials indicated that juveniles should be screened various diseases timeously in the centre because some of them are ashamed to disclose their status of diseases and they could avoid by not committing crimes.

Respondent 3

The respond from one of the unit managers who manage the sections of juveniles was that the government, family and community members should promote and encourage children not to quit

education and education and skills development programmes should be provided. The participant further indicated that the anti-crime awareness campaigns should be conducted. The department should also strengthen justice principles and anti crime, lessons should be innovated in school curriculum for example HIV/AIDS lessons. Cultural activities that discourage youth violence should be encouraged and in legislatures for example, chasing away perpetrators from the area.

Respondent 4

(Three out six) explained that three-meal system, which is practiced in the centre, should be reduced into to two meals because most of juveniles committed crimes so that they should get provision of food in the correctional centre. The participants further emphasised that the TVs and radios that is the centres should all be removed and the departmental policies should be reviewed because it promotes ill discipline of juveniles in the centre.

The empowering juveniles with skills development could assist to minimize juvenile delinquency and the departments such as Justice, Correctional Services and Social development should work together to assist juveniles not continuing with crimes

4.4 CONCLUSION

This chapter focused on the data analysis and interpretation. The analysis and interpretation was based on the questionnaires completed by the inmates and Correctional officers. The names of Correctional and inmates have been replaced with letters and numbers to ensure anonymity. The intention was to establish the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. The focus group discussion at Polokwane Management Area revealed that Correctional officers and inmates showed understandings of the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency.

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FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents the discussion of the findings on the factors contributing to external difficulties in management of juvenile delinquency. The chapter covers the overview of the study, major findings of the study, conclusion and recommendations of the study. A discussion on the findings is included in each section as well as the aim of the section, what the findings were and what the researcher thinks about the findings. The recommendations are there for society, policy, correctional officers, future research, the implication of the study and summary.

5.2 OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

This study was about the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency: a case study of correctional services in the Polokwane management area in Capricorn district of Limpopo Province. The study was both qualitative and quantitative in nature and the aim was to investigate the factors contributing to poor management of juvenile delinquency: a case study of Correctional Services in Polokwane management area in Capricorn District. Non-probability sampling and its subtype's purposive sampling method were used. The researcher used interview schedule and questionnaire to collect data.

5.3 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

In this section, the researcher will present the major findings of the study base on the research objectives. The three specific objectives of the study were; to describe the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency; to determine the causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre; and to explore the strategies that can be used to minimizing the external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency.

5.3.1 Factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency

The first objective of the study sought to describe the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency and the study found out that majority of the

respondents revealed that unemployment among youth contribute towards juvenile delinquency, this is revealed by 40 at (74.2%) of the respondents while there are few respondents who disagreed with the statement. The respondents alleged that parental and family support could prevent juvenile delinquency. The study found out that poverty can make juveniles to commit crime and that excessive use of alcohol and drugs causes juvenile delinquency. The study also found out that the contributing factors that lead to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency are as follows: environmental factors such as unemployment and poverty, substance abuse, illiteracy, peer pressure, dysfunctional families, family breakdown, boredom, community characteristics and juvenile recidivism.

5.3.2 Causes of juvenile recidivism in the Correctional centre

This section was about the causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre. The researcher focuses on three issues, which are lack of education among juveniles, peer pressure among the juveniles, boredom among the juvenile, organizing recreational activities. On the issue of lack of education, the researcher found out that majority at 69% of respondents agreed that lack of education causes juvenile delinquency whereas minority at 4% of the respondent strongly disagreed with the statement that lack of education causes juvenile recidivism. This section was about peer pressure among the juvenile. The study findings show that peer pressure among juvenile causes juvenile delinquency as 75% has agreed with the statement while on the other hand, few respondents has disagreed with the statement that peer pressure causes juvenile delinquency. Majority of the respondents at 83.5% revealed that organizing recreational facilities could assist to prevent juvenile delinquency. The researcher also found that the system of three-meal cycle which is practicing in the correctional centre when the juveniles are provided food, when they are out from Correctional centre they thinks about that food and commit crime again. The juvenile delinquency has the negative impact to the community ad it destroys the future of the society.

The study found out that the Correctional officers revealed that there were similar causes of juvenile recidivism in the Correctional centre and they indicated that the following are some of the causes of the juvenile recidivism in the Correctional centre (Modimolle): lack of family support from various families, families financial situations, illiteracy, social isolation, three meal

circle which is practiced by the department, entertainments such as TVs which were installed in various cells of the correctional centre and more rights that they were given by the government of South Africa.

5.3.3 Strategies that can be used to minimizing external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency

The last objective of this study was to explore the Strategies that can be used to minimizing external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency and the study found out that majority of the respondents revealed that the creation of job opportunities for youth can play a crucial role in prevent juvenile delinquency. The respondents alleged that parental and family care encourage youth from committing crime. The study also found out that majority of the respondents agreed that organising crime awareness campaigns prevents juvenile delinquency and that organizing alcohol and drug awareness campaign prevents juvenile delinquency. The study findings revealed that many juveniles commit juvenile delinquency because they lack the basic social services such as basic needs like food and clothes and that encouraging youth to go to school could assist to prevent the juvenile delinquency.

The study found out that the following strategies were suggested by the respondents as they could assist to curb juvenile delinquency; development and improvement of entertainment facilities, motivating the youth about the importance of education, organising crime awareness campaigns, to equip parents with the skills for being effective parents and the importance of role modelling to encourage parent-child relationship as well as creating jobs, crime awareness and alcohol and drug awareness and encouraging youth to go to school. This indicates that all the participants in the Correctional centre believed that the above-mentioned measures could assist to curb the juvenile delinquency.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The study investigated the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency: a case study of Correctional Services in Polokwane management area in Capricorn District. The specific objectives of the study were to describe the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency, to determine the causes of

juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre and to explore the strategies that can be used to minimizing external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency.

A review of existing literature was done to gather the literature on the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency. In the literature review, the following information were included; legislative framework of juvenile delinquency, historical background of juvenile delinquency, theories of delinquency, social risk factors of juvenile delinquency, factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency, the identification of juvenile recidivism within the correctional centre, the impact of juvenile delinquency within the society, the management input towards the rehabilitation of juvenile within the centre and the strategies of minimizing the rate of juvenile delinquency as well as government intervention in juvenile delinquency.

For research methodology in this study, the researcher employed mixed methodology (quantitative and qualitative research approaches). The researcher used a non-probability sampling and its subtype purposive sampling method to select the respondents of this study. A sample of 60 respondents was selected. All the targeted respondents were reached. Two instrument to collect data were also used, namely; questionnaires and interviews. When analyzing the data, two types of data analysis were used, for data collected through questionnaire the researcher used statistical analysis (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and for the data collected through interview, the researcher used thematic analysis (Narrative form).

From the findings of the study, the following have been concluded; the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency have negative effects to the Community. It is hoped that the Correctional officers will use this research to come with the programmes that will prevent young people from committing juvenile delinquency. Finally, it is hoped that these programmes will also benefit the society. Crimes such as housebreaking, robberies, murders and theft will become reduced.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

It is evident from the literature study that there are factors contributing to challenges in the management of juvenile delinquency. These factors are as follows: school violence, family

violence, incomplete families, peer pressure, low socio-economic status, and lack of education, availability of drugs and alcohol and inadequate recreational facilities. The researcher therefore recommends the following should be done to help prevent the growth of juvenile delinquency:

- Employment opportunities should be provided to youth in order to prevent juvenile delinquency.
- Parents and families should be encouraged to give youth support to prevent crime.
- There should be measures to reduce poverty first when reducing juvenile delinquency.
- There should be free education to all younger people to remove them from lingering up and down in the streets.
- There should be laws that prevent young people from using drugs and alcohol.
- Youth should be encouraged to go school as education is a human investment and there should be job creation projects.
- Youth should be taught on how to overcome peer pressure and boredom.
- There should be the availability of recreational facilities to keep the youth busy.
- There should be basic social services, recreational activities and alcohol and drug awareness campaign to keep youth out from committing crime.
- There should be tough sentences to the people breaks the rule of the law, and
- There should be reviewed the parole policy of department to curb juvenile recidivism.

5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency can be explored further. The researcher has recommended the following further studies on the management of juvenile delinquency: in-service training of all Correctional officers should receive top priority. In-service training needs to focus on how Correctional officers can manage juvenile delinquency. Strategies for implementing effective family and parental care should be explored. This should include the way in which parents control their children and providing their needs with the aim of building responsible children.

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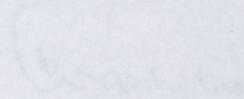
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Professor M.P. Kivwazhabe
Deputy Dean, School of Management Sciences

27/11/2013
Eva

29 November 2013

The Area Commission
 Thohoyandou Management Area

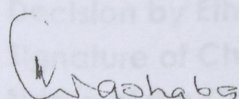
**REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO COLLECT INFORMATION FOR
 STUDIES OF MUNDALAMO N.J - STUDENT NO: 9407347.**

The above matter refers.

We hereby wish to confirm that Mr. Mundalamo N.J (Student No.: 9407347) is a registered Master of Public Management student at the University of Venda. He is researching on the following topic: **“Factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency: A case study of Correctional Services in Polokwane management area in Capricorn District of Limpopo Province”.**

In order for him to complete his studies, we request your Department to provide him with the information that he might need for his study project. As an institution of higher learning, we believe that the research he is undertaking will yield the results that might also assist your Department. We for this reason encourage your Department to provide him with the necessary information that will be collected through questionnaires and interviews from the juveniles and the correctional officers such as Social worker, nurse and educationist, chaplain and unit managers. We undertake that whatever information will be provided to him will be solely used for this studies. We also undertake that we will also supply you with the results once the study is completed for your own use.

We hope that you find this to be in order and therefore, anticipate your assistance.



.....
 Professor M.P. Khwashaba
 Deputy Dean: School of Management Sciences

29 / Nov 2013

 Date



University of Venda

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NAME OF RESEARCHER/INVESTIGATOR:

Mr NJ Mundalamo

Student No: 9407347

PROJECT TITLE: FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. A CASE STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN POLOKWANE MANAGEMENT AREA, CAPRICORN DISTRICT OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

PROJECT NO: SMS/14/PDN/01/0407

SUPERVISORS/ CO-RESEARCHERS/ CO-INVESTIGATORS

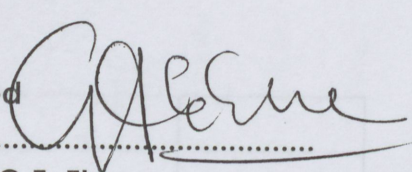
NAME	INSTITUTION & DEPARTMENT	ROLE
Prof MP Khwashaba	University of Venda	Supervisor
Mr NJ Mundalamo	University of Venda	Investigator - Student

ISSUED BY:

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA, RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date Considered: March 2014

Decision by Ethical Clearance Committee Granted

Signature of Chairperson of the Committee: 

Name of the Chairperson of the Committee: Prof. G.E. Ekosse



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SECTION B: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY *APPENDIX C*
QUESTIONNAIRE

THE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The questionnaire intends to help the researcher concerning the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of Juvenile delinquency. Please read each of these carefully and decide which one is most appropriate to the topic by making cross (X) in appropriate space provided below.

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

1. Gender

Male	
Female	

2. Age

18 to 21 Years	
22 to 35 years	
36 to 45 Years	
46 and above	

3. Position of the Respondents

Social worker	
Educationist	
Chaplain	
Nurse	
Unit manager	
Juvenile	

SECTIONB: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Item no	Major factors contributing to poor management of juvenile delinquency	Place an X in the box that applies to you				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
12	There are enough job opportunities for youth					
4	Unemployment among the youth can cause juvenile delinquency.					
5	Parental and family support can prevent crime from juveniles.					
6	Poverty can prevent juvenile delinquency on young people.					
7	Excessive alcohol can cause juvenile delinquency.					

17 Youth are being encouraged to go to school.

Item no	Causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre	Place an X in the box that applies to you				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8	Lack of education among juveniles can lead to better life.					
9	Peer pressure can promote juvenile delinquency.					
10	Boredom can cause crime among juveniles.					
11	There is recreational services such as sport centres to encourage youth from doing crime.					

Item no	Strategies that can be used to minimizing poor management of juvenile delinquency	Place an X in the box that applies to you				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
12	There are enough job opportunities for youth.					
13	Parental and family care encourages youth not to make crime.					
14	There is crime awareness campaign to promote safe communities.					
15	There is alcohol and drug awareness campaigns for youth.					
16	Basic social services (library and parks) are available to encourage youth from doing crime.					
17	Youth are being encouraged to go to school.					

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION.

APPENDIX D

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

Provide the answers of the following question:

1. What are the factors contributing to external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What are the causes of juvenile recidivism in the correctional centre?

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. What are the strategies that can be used to minimizing external difficulties in the management of juvenile delinquency?

.....
.....
.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION.

Table 4.15 Organizing alcohol and drug campaigns

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	04	7%
Agree	38	70%
Not Sure	04	7%
Disagree	05	9%
Strongly Disagree	03	6%
Total	54	100%

The information above shows that respondents who strongly agreed are 04 in number, which is (7%), those who agreed that organizing alcohol and drug awareness campaign are 38 in number, which is (70%), those who are not sure are 04 in number, which is (7%), those who disagreed are 05 in number, which is (9%), and those who strongly disagreed are 03 in number, which is (6%). This indicates that (77%) of respondents agree that organizing alcohol and drug awareness campaign prevents juvenile delinquency. It is evident through the above results that the community leaders must organise alcohol and drug abuse awareness campaigns among the youth. It is also known that if many youth are not embarking on alcohol and drug abuse campaigns, the rate of juvenile delinquency will drop-down.

Table 4.16 Providing basic Social services

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	02	4%
Agree	48	88%
Not sure	02	4%
Disagree	01	2%
Strongly disagree	01	2%
Total	54	100%

agree that enforcing parental and family care prevents juvenile delinquency. It is evident through the above results that if there should be effective parental and family care to the young people, juveniles will never involves in committing crimes. It is also recommend the strong monitoring by the parents and other family members.

Table 4.14 Organising crime awareness campaigns

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	15	27%
Agree	30	55%
Not Sure	04	7%
Disagree	03	6%
Strongly Disagree	03	6%
Total	54	100%

Table 4.14 above shows that respondents who strongly agreed are 15 in number, which is (27%), those who agreed are 30 in number, which is (55%), those who are not sure are 4 in number, which is (7%) those who disagreed are 03 in number, which is (6%), and those who strongly disagreed are 03 in number, which is (6%). This indicates that 82% of the respondents agree that organising crime awareness campaigns prevents juvenile delinquency. With the above results, it shows that there should be crime awareness campaigns among the youth. This means that youth must be told the danger of committing crime in their societies. Therefore effective crime awareness will play a very important role in the fight against juvenile delinquency.