THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL CONTACT IN THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES BY THE YOUTH AT MALAMULELE TOWNSHIP

BY

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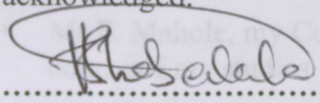
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DECLARATION

I, **BASANI VIOLET TSHABALALA**, hereby declare that the mini-dissertation for the Degree of Master of Public Management at the University of Venda, hereby submitted by me, has not previously been submitted for a degree at this or any other University and that it is my own work in design and execution. All reference materials contained herein has been dully acknowledged.



16/07/2015

BASANI VIOLET TSHABALALA **DATE**

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I would like to express my sincere gratitude to God Almighty, who gave strength, courage and perseverance to reach my goals in this study, and to acknowledge the following people who contributed to my studies:

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this mini-dissertation to my late parents, Mr. Mzamani Daniel Metshabe and Mrs. Mbhazima Mhikani who passed away while I was doing first year. My siblings Samuel, Sarah, Maria, Joyce, Khensani, Lucy, and Nhlavutelo, my children Kabelo and Nduvho, my husband, thanks to all of you, for being the source of my inspiration.

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The study was based on the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth at Malamulele Township. Malamulele is a Township predominantly occupied by Tsonga people. Apart from the Tsongas, there are also people coming from other countries like Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, China, India, Pakistan, Somalia and Nigeria who have their cultures. The availability of people from other countries at Malamulele Township makes contact of different cultures to occur. All these people come to Malamulele Township because of certain reasons like employment, poverty, wars while others are just running from law enforcers from their countries. Most of the people from other countries are unemployed and they increase a high rate of unemployment, poverty, development of new drugs and substances, crime, deaths and increase in number of school drop outs. The availability of people from other countries makes drugs and substances, easily accessible to youth, which increases the potential for substance misuse, and ultimately abuse.

The study followed a mixed methods approach by implementing both qualitative and quantitative research. Survey design was selected in order to gather a large bulk of accurate information easily. Purposive sampling method of non-probability sampling was used. The researcher used questionnaire to collect data. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 22.0 assisted in analyzing data. The researcher also used interviews as techniques for collecting data. Thematic analysis was used in analyzing data.

The major findings of the study are:

The study found out that majority of the respondents agreed with the idea that there are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township. The researcher found that many respondents believed that multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances and disrespect, and that abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risk of sexual behavior. The researcher also found out that drugs and substance abuse have consequences that followed and dangerous to youth. The findings revealed that support from family members and school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth while and that the availability of state treatment centres reduces drug dependency to youth. Support can assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances.

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The recommendations of the study were:

The researcher recommend that the government of South Africa should recognize all cultures in the society or communities and making sure that they are taken into consideration. The researcher further indicated that effective boarder control should be enforced to reduce high number of illegal immigrants, which have an influence on the creation of new drugs and smuggling networks. The researcher also recommends that problem of drug and substance abuse should be prioritized and support is very important and there must be collaboration between all stake holders from all departments. The researcher also recommends that existing policies must be applicable all of them in order to deal with the problem of drug and substance abuse.

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Contents **Pages**

Declaration..... i
Acknowledgement..... ii
Dedication..... iii
Abstract..... iv
Table of contents..... vi
List of tables..... x
List of abbreviations..... xi

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.

1.1 Introduction..... 1
1.2 Background of the study..... 1
1.3 Statement of the problem..... 2
1.4 Aim of the study..... 3
1.5 Objectives of the study..... 3
1.6 Research questions..... 3
1.7 Significance of the study..... 4
1.8 Delimitation of the study..... 4
1.9 Limitation of the study..... 4
1.10 Definitions of concepts..... 4
1.11 Organization of the study..... 5

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW: THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL CONTACT IN THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES BY YOUTH AT MALAMULELE TOWNSHIP.

2.1 Introduction..... 7
2.2 Legislative framework in drugs and substance abuse..... 7
2.2.1 Constitution of The Republic of South Africa, 1996..... 7
2.2.2 White Paper in Social Welfare, 1997..... 7
2.2.3 Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (Act no 70 of 2008).... 8
2.2.4 National Drug Master Plan (2013-2017)..... 8
2.2.5 The Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act no 140 of 1992)..... 9
2.2.6 The Treatment Model of Substance Abuse..... 9
2.3 Theoretical framework of multicultural and substance abuse..... 9
2.3.1 Observational learning theory..... 9
2.3.2 Cultural-identity theory of drug abuse..... 10
2.4 Multicultural groups in South Africa..... 10
2.4.1 The role of culture in the abuse of substance abuse..... 12
2.5 The Influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by Youth..... 12
2.5.1 The root cause of disunity in the country..... 13
2.5.2 Discrimination..... 13

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2.5.3 Crime..... 13
2.5.4 Smuggling of drugs..... 13
2.5.5 Loss of identity to youth..... 13
2.5.6 Acculturation..... 15
2.5.7 Population growth..... 15
2.5.8 Diffusion of innovations..... 16
2.6 The factors influencing the abuse of drugs and substances by youth..... 16
2.6.1 The influences of peer pressure and status..... 16
2.6.2 Bullying tactics of the peer group(powerlessness)..... 16
2.6.3 The environment and structural factors..... 17
2.6.4 The need for social learning..... 18
2.6.5 The desire to prove social competency..... 18
2.6.6 Lack of control in the school environment..... 18
2.6.7 Lack of interpersonal relationships..... 18
2.6.8 Genetic and hereditary factors..... 19
2.6.9 Ignorance and curiosity by youth..... 19
2.7 The consequences of drug and substance abuse by youth..... 20
2.7.1 Risky sexual behaviour..... 20
2.7.2 Problem behaviour and uncontrollability in schools..... 21
2.7.3 Deviance 21
2.7.4 Mental disorders..... 22
2.7.5 Lack of respect..... 22
2.7.6 Distortion of self-worth..... 22
2.7.7 Unemployment..... 23
2.7.8 Poverty..... 23
2.7.9 Death..... 23
2.8 Strategies to address the abuse of drugs and substances by youth 24
2.8.1 Prevention programs..... 24
2.8.2 Moral development..... 24
2.8.3 Development of supportive networks..... 25
2.9 Conclusion..... 28

CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY.

3.1 Introduction..... 28
3.2 Research design..... 28
3.3 Research methodology 28
3.4 Study area..... 29
3.5 Population of the study..... 30
3.6 Sampling 30
3.6.1 Sampling method 30
3.6.2 Sample size..... 31
3.7 Data collection methods 31
3.7.1 Questionnaire..... 31
3.7.2 Interview..... 31
3.8 Data analysis..... 32
3.9 Ethical considerations..... 35
3.9.1 Permission to conduct research..... 35

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3.9.2 Informed consent..... 35
3.9.3 Voluntary participation in the study..... 35
3.9.4 No harm deception of subjects and others..... 35
3.9.5 Anonymity and confidentiality..... 36
3.10 Conclusion..... 36

CHAPTER 4
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. Introduction..... 37
4.2 Analysis of data collected through questionnaire..... 37
4.2.1 Biographical information of respondents..... 37
4.2.3 The influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth..... 39
4.2.3.1 The influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by Youth..... 39
4.2.3.2 The consequences of drugs and substances abused by youth..... 44
4.2.3.3 The strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances..... 47
4.3 Analysis of data collected through interviews..... 52
4.3.1 Which influence does multicultural contact have in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth..... 53
4.3.2 What are the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth..... 54
4.3.3 What are the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances by youth in Malamulele Township..... 56
4.4 Conclusion..... 57

CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction 58
5.2 Major findings of the study..... 58
5.2.1 Major findings on the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth..... 58
5.2.2 Major findings on the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth..... 59
5.2.3 Major findings on the strategies can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs substances by youth..... 60
5.3 Recommendations of the study..... 61
5.3.1 Recommendations on influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth..... 61
5.3.2 Recommendations on the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth.. 62
5.3.3 Recommendations on the strategies can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs substances by youth..... 62
5.4 Recommendations for the future studies..... 62
5.5 Recommendations for the Society..... 63
5.6 Recommendations for the policy..... 63
5.5 Conclusion..... 63
Bibliography..... 65
Appendix A: Permission to collect data..... 72
Appendix B: Letter to respondents..... 73

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Appendix C: Research instrument (Questionnaire)..... 74
Appendix D: Research instrument (Interview schedule)..... 77

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Contents **Pages**

Table 3.1	Sampling size.....	21
Table 4.1	Gender of respondents.....	37
Table 4.2	Age of respondents.....	38
Table 4.3	Position of Respondents.....	38
Table 4.4	There are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township.....	39
Table 4.5	Multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances.....	39
Table 4.6	Discrimination is influenced by multicultural contact.....	41
Table 4.7	Multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers.....	41
Table 4.8	Acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact.....	42
Table 4.9	New drugs and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures.....	43
Table 4.10	Youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people.....	44
Table 4.12	Youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder..	45
Table 4.13	Drug and substance abuse does not make youth to drop out at school....	45
Table 4.14	Abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risk of sexual behaviour.....	46
Table 4.15	Youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems...	47
Table 4.16	Youth have enough information about drug and substances.....	48
Table 4.17	Support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances.....	48
Table 4.18	School and community campaigns have positive impact on youth.....	50
Table 4.19	Availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth...	50
Table 4.20	Support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances.....	51
Table 4.21	Employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances.....	52

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ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDA	Central Drug Authority
HIV	Human Immune Virus
KM	Kilometer
LSD	Lysergic Acid
NDMP	National Drug Master Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PSAF	Provincial Substance Abuse Forums
SPSS	Statistical Service Package For Social Science
TS	Tourette syndrome

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CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The study is about the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth at Malamulele Township. The success of the country and the future lies in the hands of the youth who are in schools. The youth have to get knowledge in order to make a difference. Becoming part of the people who make a difference in a country, youth need to dedicate their lives and efforts to education. In order for the country to develop, youth must be educated. The schools and the families play an important role in developing these youth and making their successes and dreams come true.

This chapter presents the introduction and background of the study, statement of the problem, aim of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitations of the study, brief literature review, definitions of concepts and organization of the study.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In South Africa, there are diverse cultural groups, which have different cultural values. The cultural groups are reflected in different places, such as schools, workplaces and communities which comprise of membership of multiple cultures. Because of this diverse cultural groups, South Africa as a whole is facing the challenge of using and abusing of drugs and substances by youth in schools and communities. This is a big challenge as the country that has accommodated different people from different countries, with different cultures. When people from other countries come to South Africa, they come with their beliefs and cultures which come into contact with the cultures of the South Africans. Kottak (1994:488) mentioned that there are many aspects increasing participation by local cultures in wider systems, regional, national and global. The main forces influencing cultural interaction for the past 500 years have been commercial expansion and industrialization (Kottak, 1994:488). These globalization forces have also contributed to the destruction of indigenous economies, ecologies and population. Two centuries ago, 50 million people lived in bands, tribes, and chiefdom accounting half the world inhabited area and 2 percent of its population (Bezuidenhout, 2004:202). Industrialization tipped the balance in favor of nation states, in

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which all surviving bonds and tribes now lives. Alterations in the wider environments of human groups that is, in their relations with other are changed to which people continue to adapt, at an accelerating rate. South Africa as a developing country, population is growing rapidly (Bezuidenhout, 2004:202) as many people from different countries with different cultures are migrating from their countries to search for employment. This makes different cultures to come into contact.

The issue of the diverse cultural groups is also happening at Malamulele. Malamulele is a township situated between squatter camps called Xipurapura and Rhulani. Xipurapura and Rhulani squatter camps accommodated many people who come from Mozambique and Zimbabwe. These people occupied the squatter camps as they were contract workers who squatted there to be nearer to their jobs. Amongst the people at Xipurapura and Rhulani squatter camps, there are people who are staying there without permissions as they are running from law enforcers, hunger and poverty. While Malamulele is a township, there are also other people who come from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, China, India, Pakistan, Somalia and Nigeria who are also trying to make a living by selling goods. Therefore, multicultural contact occurs. Due to the contact, different degrees may follow interethnic contact. Most of the degrees are destructive to the country and its people. In the most destructive encounters native and subordinate cultures face obliteration. Non-western cultures are making important contributions to an emerging world culture in cases where contact between indigenous cultures and more powerful out siders' leads to destruction (Kottak, 1994:488). Destruction terms of trafficking drugs from one country to another. In many instances, different cultures and the ways of doing things come into contact and lead to the development of new cultures. The new cultures usually come with new way of doing things, which lead to the exposure to drugs, sexual matters and crime by youth.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The contact of people from different cultures makes possible for different things to happen, like the availability of different drugs and substances and crime which involves youth. The abuse of substances by youth people in the world is increasing every day and it is also causing concern in our society (Department of Social Development, 2005/6:01). The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No, 108 of 1996) is the supreme law of the country. It affirms the rights of all people in our country and the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (No, 140

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of 1992) Section 3 and 4 provide the prohibition of, manufacture or supply of certain substances, and prohibition of the use or possession of drugs. While the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (No, 70 of 2008) Section 3 provides for a comprehensive national response for the combating of substance abuse, and Section 4 provides strategies and principles for demand and harm reduction.

Despite the provisions above, there are the following challenges with regard to the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth at Malamulele Township. Malamulele is a small town surrounded by more than 80 villages with more than 400 000 people living there (Shivambu, 2013:03). Malamulele Township is situated next to the squatter camps namely Xipurapura and Rhulani which accommodated many people who are coming from villages around Malamulele, other municipalities other countries. Some of the people in the squatter camps are staying there because they are working at Malamulele Township, while most of them are unemployment and do not have permissions to occupy. The presence of people who are abandoned their homes and illegal immigrants to the squatter camps increase a high rate of poverty, the use and abuse of drugs and substances, crime, deaths, and increase in number of school drop outs. Therefore, the cases of youth abusing substances are increasing every day. This study is then conducted in order to come up with the solutions to the abuse of drugs and substances by youth with the influence of multicultural contact.

1.4 AIM OF THE STUDY

The main aim of the study is to discuss the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse drugs and substances by youth at Malamulele Township.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To determine the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth.
- To describe the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth.
- To identify the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs substances by youth.

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1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Which influence does multicultural contact have in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth?
- What are the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth?
- What are the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances by youth in Malamulele Township?

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study findings will assist the law enforcement officials to recognize that there is a need of unexpected visits to the squatter camps surrounding Malamulele Township to search in order to reduce the crime. The study findings will also assist the social workers, police officers and teachers to realize the importance of collaboration in dealing with the issue of substances and drugs.

1.8 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study is based on the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth at Malamulele Township. Malamulele Township is the center area wherein Shitlhelani, Rhulani squatter camp, Mavambe village, Xipurapura squatter camp, Jerome village, and Madonsi village.

1.9 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

There are the following possible limitations when conducting the study; one of the possible limiting factors is the lack of funds. The study will require money to buy stationery, editing, typing, making telephone calls to respondents for appointments and biding of the thesis when the study is completed. The other limiting factor is that the topic is very sensitive because of people who abuse drugs and substances are afraid to come out as they might think they will be arrested.

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1.10 DEFINITIONS OF OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

The following concepts that will be used in this study are as defined below:

- **Multicultural contact**

According to Stevenson (2004:713), multicultural contact is defined as the preservation or cultural identities within a unified society. For the purpose of this study, multicultural contact means the society comprises of people from different cultures who stay or live together.

- **Culture**

Culture is a collective term used to denote the symbolic and learned, non-biological aspect of human society, including language, custom, and convention by which human social groups are distinguishable from one another (Becker, 2005: 22).

- **Abuse**

Abuse means the sustained or sporadic excessive use of substances and includes any use of illicit substances and the unlawful use of substances (Prevention of and Treatment of Substance Act No 70, 2008:08).

- **Substances**

According to the Prevention of and Treatment of Substance Act, 2008 (No 70 of 2008), substances means chemical, psychoactive substances that are prone to be abused, including tobacco, alcohol, over counter drugs, prescriptions drugs and substances defined in the Drugs and drug Trafficking Act, 1992(Act No 140 of 1992), or prescribed by the minister after consultation with the Medicine and Related Substances Control Act, 1965(Act no 101 of 1965).

1.11 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

The study is divided into five chapters and it will be as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction and background of the study

This chapter will introduces and justifies the study. This chapter will outline the introduction and background of the study. The chapter will also contain the statement of the problem, aim and objectives of the study, the research questions, significance of the study, delimitation and

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limitation of the study and definition of concepts, brief literature review, research design and methodology, data analysis, ethical considerations and organization of the study.

Chapter 2: Literature review

Chapter 2 will focus on the review of the literature related to the study by providing an exploration with regard to the information on the influence multicultural contact, causes and consequences of abusing drugs and substances, strategies to combat the use of drugs and substances, legislative frame work of drugs and substance abuse.

Chapter 3: Research design and methodology

The third chapter will describe the research processes and research designs to be followed in conducting this study including research methodology, study area, population of the study, sampling, data collection method, data analysis and ethical considerations.

Chapter 4: Data presentation, analysis and interpretation

Research results from raw data collected will be presented in this chapter. Data will also be analyzed and interpreted. The results will be presented in accordance with both survey design (in numbers) and narrative form (that is words).

Chapter 5: Findings, conclusion and recommendations

This chapter discusses the study findings, conclusion and recommendations. The chapter will focuses on the findings which were presented in Chapter 4. The findings will be discussed according to sections. The researcher also makes recommendations based on the influence of multicultural contact in the use of drugs and substances by the youth.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is based on the review of the literature related to the study. The chapter will provide an exploration with regard to the legislative frame work of drugs and substance abuse, theoretical framework of substance abuse, multicultural contacts in South Africa, influence of multicultural contact, factors influencing the abuse drugs and substances by youth, consequences of abusing drugs and substances by youth, and strategies to address the use of drugs and substances.

2.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

South Africa like other countries is governed by laws. These laws are binding to all people living in South Africa. In South Africa there are numerous laws that control the use and abuse of substances. The laws are explained as follows:

2.2.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 is the supreme law of the country. The Bill of Rights which is enshrined in the Constitution is the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It affirms the rights of all people in our country and the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. This requires that services should be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias. In Chapter (12), the Constitution also states that everyone has a right to freedom and security of the person, which includes the right not to be deprived of freedom arbitrarily or without just cause to free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources, not to be treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way.

2.2.2 White Paper in Social Welfare,1997

The White Paper in Social Welfare, 1997 mentioned that substance abuse is recognized as one of the greatest health and social problems in South Africa. Substance abuse among school youth, especially boys, is increasing. Youth are also experimenting with drugs at a much earlier age. Substance abuse is more prevalent at places of entertainment. Large numbers of street children abuse inhalants. More accurate statistics are needed. Youth are

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severely affected by parents who abuse drugs and alcohol, as such behavior often leads to social dysfunction, unemployment, the loss of housing and the loss of dignity and self-esteem. Youth of such parents may start to abuse substances themselves (White Paper in Social Welfare, 1997:36).

2.2.3 Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (Act No 70 of 2008)

All people in South Africa are protected in terms of the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (No 70 of 2008) in chapter 2. The Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, 2008 (No 70 of 2008), Section 3(1) which provides for a comprehensive national response for the combating of substance abuse through the development and coordination of interventions that fall into three broad categories, namely:

(a) Demand reduction, which is concerned with services aimed at discouraging the abuse of substances by members of the public,

(b)Harm reduction, which for the purpose of this Act is limited to the holistic treatment of service users and their families, and mitigating the social, psychological and health impact of substance abuse, and

(c) Supply reduction, which refers to efforts aimed at stopping the production and distribution of illicit substances and associated crimes through law enforcement strategies as provided for applicable laws.

2.2.4 National Drug Master Plan (2013-2017)

The central drug authority in terms of the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992 (No 20 of 1992), as amended, as well as the Prevention and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act (No 70 of 2008) has formulated the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) 2013-2017of South Africa as a strategy to fight the impact of drug and substance abuse. It has been designed to serve as the basis for holistic and cost-effective strategies to reduce the demand for and supply for drugs as well as the harm reduction associated with their use and abuse. The mission of the Central Drug Authority (CDA), or that which it must do in order to achieve the vision, is to direct, guide, co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate the initiatives and efforts of all relevant government department at a national and provincial level, the Provincial Substance Abuse Forums (PSAFs) and other stakeholders in their

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implementation of the National Drug Master Plan 2013-2017 and its goal of a country free of substance abuse (Central Drug Authority, 2013-2017:06).

2.2.5 The Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No 140 of 1992)

The Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (No 140 of 1992) Section 3, indicate that no person shall manufacture any scheduled substances or supply it to any other person, knowing or suspecting that any such scheduled substance is to be used in or for the unlawful manufacture of any drug. Section 4(a) and (b) stipulate that no person shall use or have in his possession any dependence-producing substance, or any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance. Chapter 3 of the Drug and Drug Trafficking Act No 40 of 1992, oblige the reporting information related to substance manufacturing or supply to the police, and also give the police powers to search, seizure and detention in specified circumstances.

2.2.6 The Treatment Model of Substance Abuse

The Treatment Model for Substance Abuse is another strategy for dealing with the issue of drug and substance abuse to those already started. The Treatment Model for Substance Abuse promotes a holistic integrated to treatment that is designed to address and respond to the unique needs of adults addicted chemical substances. The Treatment Model for Substance Abuse also proposed that the treatment services should be rendered within a therapeutic environment which ensures that the needs of each individual are considered within the context of service user's rights and the formulation of an individual development plan. The goal of treatment is not only to stop, but to return the person to productive functioning within the family, community and workplace (Department of Social Development, 2012:13).

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF MULTICULTURAL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

There are many theories which explain the abuse of drugs and substances. The following theories have been found to be related to this study and they are explained as follows:

2.3.1 Observational Learning Theory

Youth learn most of the things through observing other people's behavior. According to Bandura (1986:306) as quoted in Meyer, Moore and Viljoen (2002:306), observational learning is the most important form of learning and they examine it in great detail. For

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observational learning to take place, it is essential that the observer pays attention to the way in which people they regard as their model behaves. Retention of the observer behavior, that is the extent to which the observer will remember the behavior, depends largely on the observer's attention which is influenced by many different factors such as the behavior and attributes of the model, and the relationship between the model and the observer. Retention must, however, be understood as quite distinct from reproduction. When someone has observed a behavior with attention, and retention has taken place, he or she will not necessarily spontaneously repeat or reproduce the behavior. For example, youth who see that there are people who make money from producing and selling drugs and substances, they may well be capable of doing so if they know they will get money too and this can encourage them to do so continuously. According this theory, people learn other people's cultures through observing. In addition, Kottak (1994:405) mentioned that culture is learned not something a person is born with. When people from different cultures come together, it is easy for them to learn the ways of doing thing from other cultures through observation.

2.3.2 A Cultural-Identity Theory of Drug Abuse

According to cultural-identity theory, there is a relationship between drug abuse and identities of people. The theory seeks to inform substance abuse etiology by understanding how individual (that is micro) and environmental (that is meso and macro) phenomena influence the construction of drug-related identities and drug abuse. The theory proposes that drug abuse is an outcome of a drug-related identity change process featuring three micro-level (personal marginalization, ego identity discomfort, and lost control in defining an identity), two meso- level (social marginalization and identification with a drug subcultural group), and three macro-level (economic opportunity, educational opportunity, and popular culture) concepts. Together, they describe a motivation for drug-related identity change and an opportunity structure for that change (Anderson, 1998: 233).

2.4 MULTICULTURAL GROUPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In South Africa, there are diverse cultural groups which have different cultural values (Becker, 2005:25). These are reflected in communities and schools where members comprised of membership of multiple cultures. According to Stevenson (2004:713), multicultural contact is defined as the preservation or cultural identities within a unified society. For the purpose of this study, multicultural contact means the society comprises of people from different cultures who stay or live together.

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People in those communities have different cultures which they share together. According to Davis and Snyman (2005:293), in the post-1994 period the matter of foreign migrants coming into the country has increased particularly in certain sectors of the society, the unemployed in the poorer arrears of townships, inner city areas and specifically in the informal settlements in Gauteng Province. As South Africa opened up internationally and was exposed to global trends both economically, politically and socially to the rest of the world, there was an accompanying increase in the influx of foreigners to work, to trade goods, to be employed in as seasonal farm workers or just to visit as tourists. In more recent times there has been an increase in bona fide refugees seeking political asylum, most often than not from conflict and war ravaged areas of Africa (Davis and Snyman, 2005:293).

This increase in the influx and visible presence of large numbers of foreigners in the country brought changes in some of the things in the country. South Africa is a vibrant, multicultural democracy with diverse of ethnic groups and religious and 11 official languages (Sheafor and Horejsi, 2006:172). Respect for equality, worth, dignity and freedom of all cultural group is enshrined in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of South Africa, which forbids unfair discrimination against anyone on the grounds of race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, color, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth (Sheafor and Horejsi, 2006:172).

A part from South Africans, people from all over the world also came to the country. The movement is caused by different purposes which they want to achieve in their lives. Some of the movement are voluntary, while some are forced to move unwillingly. These movements are characterized by different factors and cultural contact is one of them.In addition, Safra and Angiolar-Cauz (2005:754) mentioned that every human society has its own particular culture or socio-cultural systems which overlap to some extent with other systems. Variations amongst socio-cultural systems is attributable to physical habitants and resources, to the range of possibilities are inherent in various areas activity such as language, rituals, customs, the manufacture and the use of tools to the degree of social development. As a result, different cultures come together and multicultural contact occurs. Heath (2001:480) defines cultural contact as what occurs when two or more cultures come into contact with one another through images, in the mass media, trade or immigration so they affect one another.

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2.4.1 The Role of Culture in the Abuse of Drugs And Substances

Every person has his or her culture from which they acquire when he or she is born. Through these cultures, people grew up knowing certain values, beliefs and custom which are similar or different to other cultures. Socio cultural belief can shape the approach to and behaviour regarding substance use and abuse. Culture plays a central role in forming the expectation of the individuals about potential problems they may face with drug use. For many social groups, this may provide a protective factor. Culture is learned, that is why youth learn their cultures from their parents or elders (Kottak, 1994:55). In addition, Pervin (1990:140) mentioned that culture also provides more than an understanding of personality development, however. Perhaps even more importantly for our purposes, culture provides a context in which personality is observed. Without cultural framework, behavior has no meaning, and no meaning, behavior has no purpose. A culture provides people with a set of beliefs, and implicit inferences about how the world operates, which enable them to find a meaning and make sense of the events of their lives. For example, in other cultures youth, more especially boys, are not allowed to drink alcohol in front of the elderly people. When such boy, reach a certain stage, where it is said that he is grown up, the elders are the ones who introduce him to alcohol, believing that they are teaching him to be a man. In that way, such person will be allowed to drink with adults. (Style, 2011:17-20).

2.5 THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL CONTACT IN THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES BY YOUTH.

Cultural contact occurs every day and when people of different cultures come together, different degrees of destruction, domination, resistance, survival, adaptation and modification of native cultures may follow inter-ethnic contact (Kottak, 1994:488). Different kinds of influences take control more especially to youth and the abuse of drugs and substances. The influences can be positive or negative depending on the situation at hand. The influences are discussed as follows:

2.5.1 The Root Cause of Disunity in the Country

Disunity is defined as disagreement and conflict within a group (Horny, 2006:320). The matter of foreign migrant coming into the country has become an issue in certain sectors of society, particularly the employed in poorer of townships, inner city areas and specifically in the formal settlement in Gauteng. As South Africa opened up politically and economically to

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the rest of the world there was an accompanying increase in the influx of foreigners to work, to trade goods, to be employed as seasonal farm workers or just to visit as tourists. In more recent times there has been an increase in bona fide refugees seeking political asylum, most often than not from conflict and war ravaged areas of Africa. (Davis and Snyman, 2005:293). As a result multicultural contact influence or is regarded as a cause of disunity in the country.

2.5.2 Discrimination

Discrimination is defined as the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex (Soanes and Stevenson, 2004:410). Multicultural contact can influence discrimination depending on the situation at hand (Davis and Snyman, 2005:291). Youth can feel out of place among their peers, and they can act out their frustration that they keep inside. Youth may engage in aggressive and/or illegal acts, such as fighting and shoplifting. Growing up around discrimination usually causes adolescents to have a hard time concentrating in school and achieving their goals. (Ritter and Hoffman, 2010:264).

2.5.3 Crime

The new political dispensation in South Africa has created the opportunity for international trade. As a result, individuals and groups from abroad are linking up with individuals and groups in South Africa. Negative spin-off is that, in recent years, South Africa has become a destination for individuals entering the country illegally, drug smugglers and crime syndicates (Bezuidenhout, 2008:188). Modern technology such as computers, faxes and cellular telephones often allow criminal activities to go undetected. This make police work difficult and allows more organized criminal acts to be carried out successfully. The smuggling of firearms into South Africa has increased the local availability of firearms which has made crime in South Africa a great deal more severe. In addition, Bezuidenhout (2008:188) further mentioned that there are two main sources from which illegal firearms are smuggled into South Africa, namely Mozambique and Angola.

2.5.4 Smuggling of Drugs

Multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy. Bezuidenhout (2008:190) mentioned that greater accessibility to black market trade organized by criminal groups, the presence of international smuggling networks, ineffective border control, lack of legislative control over money laundering, and a high unemployment rate have been cited as causative factors

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contributing to an increase in some criminal acts related to smuggling. Bezuidenhout (2008:190) further indicated that the presence of illegal immigrants and the fact that some engage in criminal acts add to the high rate of crime in South Africa. Furthermore, an example given by Masese, Joseph and Ngesu (2012:38) revealed that in Kisumu, Kenya, the Big issue (a magazine in the Wednesday Standard) team identified shops at Kisimu bus stop and schools within the town centre as the best known dens in which drug trafficking occurred.

2.5.5 Loss of Identity to Youth

Identity refers to how individuals or groups see and define themselves, and how other individuals or groups see and define them. Identity is formed through the socialization process and the influence of social institutions like the family, the education system and the mass media. The concept of identity is an important one, as it is only through establishing our own identities and learning about the identities of other individuals and groups that we come to know what makes similar to some people and different from others, and therefore form social connections with them (Hepworth and Larsen, 2002:38).

Adolescents experiencing identity formation process start making decision on their own without the assistance of the parents. Becker (2005:121) reveals that as adolescents began the process of identity formation by disengagement from parents and form internalized parental images, the peer group becomes more important, acting both as container of the resultant anxiety and as stage upon which future roles can be experimented with. This is the stage where the youth make the contact with youth from other cultures, and it is important for a youth to connect and belong. In addition, Kuzio (1997:01) mentioned that multiculturalism place a strong emphasis upon the cultural component of identity, the loss of which harms the overall identities of citizens. Cultural and national identities, however, are never static but constantly fluctuating and metamorphosing, and rarely stable over time. Few cultural groups are separated and distinct while few individuals are totally in or outside cultural groups.

Swanepoel and De Beer (2006:13) added that the cultural environment consists of the values and mores of a society. These values and mores are often spoken of as the tradition of the people. According to this tradition people have a place in society and certain obligations towards a society while they can expect that the society will guide them and provide a living environment for them as long as they are true to the traditions. If an information message looks as if it wants to change tradition or is critical of traditional values, it has an uphill battle

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to be accepted. Culture creates or contains taboos and provides a framework according to which people act and react to daily life. As a result the real identity of the youth might get lost and adopt the mixed identities of peers.

2.5.6 Acculturation

According to Kottak (1994:56), acculturation is defined as the exchange of cultural features that results when groups come into continuous first hand contact, the original cultural patterns of either or both groups may be altered. Thus, acculturation involves the interaction of two cultures, the mainstream and the native culture. Intergenerational conflicts arise between the parents and the child, usually during early adulthood and are common occurrence. Many of the intergenerational conflicts seem to be around conflicting cultural demands occurring at home while parents seek to maintain values and traditions, youth struggle to balance family values as well as their expectations with their heritage culture and mainstream culture. It is also interesting to examine what values, religious beliefs, concepts of family, and other important family dimensions are retained and passed on to the next generation. Acculturation is important in understanding family dynamics and differences between generations, because the process and outcomes of acculturation determines which values are important to the first generation and therefore retained and passed on to the succeeding generation (Shah, 2006:04). Negative relationship between acculturation and substance abuse is expected to the youth who are still growing up. Possibility of engaging in substance abuse is very high.

2.5.7 Population Growth

Population growth is positively linked to the rapid urbanisation in the various urban communities in South Africa. The abolition of influx control in 1986 resulted in a large number of individuals and families flocking to urban areas in searching of a living, thereby intensifying the trend towards urbanisation (Davis and Snyman, 2005:291). Many of these people resorted to criminal activities or acts as they were unable to find jobs or secure a permanent work position and selling drugs was seen as a better and fast way to getting rich (Bezuidenhout, 2008:189).

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2.5.8 Diffusion of Innovations

According to Ross and Deverell (2004:204) behavior modification can be achieved by understanding the pattern and action of absorption of any new innovation in society. The people who take up the innovation are typically high in economic status and characteristic members of the society from which they originate. Social changes result from the innovations that are adopted in a society. These can include technological inventions, new scientific knowledge, new beliefs, or a new fashion in the sphere of leisure. Diffusion is not automatic but selective; an innovation is adopted only by people who are motivated to do so. Furthermore, the innovation must be compatible with important aspects of the culture. One reason for the adoption of innovations by larger groups is the example set by higher-status groups, which act as reference groups for other people. Many innovations tend to follow a pattern of diffusion from higher- to lower-status groups. More specifically, most early adopters of innovations in modern Western societies, according to several studies, are young, urban, affluent, and highly educated, with a high occupational status. Often youth are motivated by the wish to distinguish themselves from the crowd. After diffusion has taken place, however, the innovation is no longer a symbol of distinction. This motivates the same group to look for something new again. This mechanism may explain the succession of fads, fashions, and social movements (Safra and Angiolar-Cauz, 2005:652).

2.6 THE FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES BY YOUTH

Generally, there are various risk factors that influence the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. As a general rule the greater the number of risks the youth experiences, the greater the likelihood of drug and substance abuse problems occurring (Department of Social Development (2013:32). The following risk factors are discussed for this study:

2.6.1 The Influences of Peer Pressure

Youth social behavior is characterized by increasing interest in and involvement with the peer group. The influence of peers can be both positive and negative. Peer group is the most important socializing agent. Peers can help to form one's identity, build self-confidence and competencies, and encourage positive behavior, because they can act as positive role models (Kottak, 1994:56). It can also create an environment in which Peer pressure is exerted on the youth to indulged in abusing drugs and substances because every in the group does it, or

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because they does not to be left out. The incorrect information received about drugs and substances from the peer group, peer pressure and the need of the youth to be like his or her peers may all contribute to the abuse of drugs and substances. In addition, Louw and Edwards (2005:501) revealed that the urge and need to fit in are especially strong and irresistible to youth. Two factors in particular are of importance in the influence of peer groups.

2.6.2 Bullying Tactics of the Peer Group(Powerlessness)

According to Benzuidenhout (2004:125), powerlessness is identified as another cause of substance abuse. It is a condition in which individuals cannot direct the course of their own lives because of societal conditions and/or power dynamics that place them in devalued positions in society. These power dynamics often hinder many people from acquiring life skills needed to lead satisfying and productive lives. Bullying tactics of the peer group is one of the examples that influences youth in taking drugs and substances. A youth who have been bullied by others in school or targeted by gang members to leave school may turn the peer who seems to have more power (Nicholas, Rautenbach and Maistry, 2010: 303). In addition, a youth who experiences powerlessness is also vulnerable to external influences as ways of coping. The possibility of abusing drugs and substances is very high to him or her. Bezuidenhout (2004:125) maintains that youth who experience a feeling of powerlessness tend to drink heavily and to develop a drinking problem. In this regard, A concerning tendency in substance abuse has been the increase in substance abuse among the youth, especially the decrease in the age at which drug taking first occurs.

2.6.3 The Environment and Structural Factors

Environmental and structural factors such as poverty and racism play a role in the abuse drugs and substances. Not having enough resources to fulfill basic needs and routinely enduring a struggle to exist makes people feel hopeless and powerless to effect any positive changes in their lives. People perceive gang leaders as powerful and invincible and want to emulate this. However, upon joining a gang, many are enslaved by alcohol, drug abuse, prostitution and a life of crime (Hepworth and Larsen, 2002:306). For example, the study conducted in Mankweng by Masilo (2012:32) as quoted in the Social Development (2013:32), found that environmental factors were significant risks for youth alcohol use. Specifically, perceived availability of alcohol within the community is significantly associated with adolescent drinking. Participants reported that alcohol is easily available where they stay more to drink compared to their peers who are staying in other areas who

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could not obtain alcohol easily. In part, strong association between alcohol availability and youth drinking may be a consequence of high prevalence of home brewed and informally produced alcohol in Mankweng. Most of the people at Malamulele and the squatter camps near the town are unemployed and they depend on selling traditional beer to generate income. The alcohol is freely available for youths who live in environments where alcohol is produced and sold (Onya, Tessera, Myers and Flisher, 2012: 352), which also contribute to the abuse of substances by youth.

2.6.4 The Need for Social Learning

Children of parents who abuse drugs/alcohol will probably also abuse substances. Through interaction, the child learns social behavior. Parent's behavior communicates a massage that it is permissible to abuse substances, with the resultant consequences. The media also do not portray the abuse of substances as life threatening and illegal (Hepworth and Larsen, 2002:306)

2.6.5 The Desire to Prove Social Competency

Adolescents have a need to explore and model adult ways of behaving or to take on challenges and risks in order to show that they are adults. They may model negative adult behavior like drugs and substance use (Hepworth and Larsen, 2002:306).

2.6.6 Lack of Control in the School Environment

The school environment is by nature, formal and impersonal. The individual has to cope with strictly enforced rules of behaviour and is constantly subjected to competition and evaluation. The youth has to prove his or her ability and worth. While some youths learn to cope in such environment, there are others who fail to do so. In an attempt to cope with the demands placed on them, youth learn innovative inner conflict, insecurity and anxiety results in addiction (Benzuidenhout, 2008:133). The findings done by masilo (2012:32) as quoted in the Social Development (2013:32) revealed that the environment in which learners go to school can contribute to their engagement in drug use because there are many taverns and shebeens within the reach of the school premises. Furthermore, Learners are not only able to access alcohol but also dagga as some used breaks to smoke dagga in the school toilets.

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2.6.7 Lack of Interpersonal Relationship

Lack of interpersonal relationships is regarded as another contributory factor to the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. Youth who are connected to their families have a lower need to prove themselves to their peers in order to obtain membership. A close parent-child relationship also encourages inter-personal communication and facilitates the internalization of norms that help the child feel safe (Hepworth and Larsen, 2002:306). The National Drug Master Plan (2006-2011:18) adds that parental support at home is important and needed so that youth will not tend to seek support and understanding outside home. Research indicates that those adolescents who have the opportunity to develop a relationship with an adult role model (parental or otherwise) are more successful than their peers in coping with the everyday stresses of life. In many cases adults are in the position to alleviate some of the frictions that make intergenerational relations more strained than they need to be. (Csikszentmihalyi, 2011:302).An unaccompanied youth are likely to find affection, understanding and support in the lifestyle of a subgroup whose members are drug and substance abusers(Benzuidenhout, 2004:122).Therefore, the possibility of abusing drugs and substances is very high.

2.6.8 Genetic and Hereditary Factors

According to the published research findings by Comings (1994:310), as quoted in Nicholas, Rautenbach and Maistry (2010:310), where the linkages are made between substance abuse and childhood Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD) and Tourette Syndrome (TS), a hereditary impulse disorder closely related to ADHD. The findings suggest the same genes responsible for ADHD and TS play a vital role in drug dependence and abuse. These research findings warn against a moralistic attitude to addiction to drugs and substances, as people who have a genetic vulnerability may have less control over the extent to which drug or alcohol use may lead to addition. The many social factors can be easily hereditary factors are unseen and difficult (as well as expensive) to uncover. However, it is the stigma of drug and alcohol dependence remains prevalent in society Nicholas, Rautenbach and Maistry (2010:310).

2.6.9 Ignorance and curiosity by youth

The issue of drugs and substances is popular topic spoken more than any other topics in all places today. Youth today have many opportunities than before to view popular people whom

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they regard as their role models on national television speaking about the danger of abusing drugs and substances. Campaigns are being rolled out in the communities, churches and schools. The schools are also having subjects or modules which teach youth about drugs and substances, but some of the youth involves themselves with drugs and substances because of their ignorance. They want to explore adult ways of behaving, or to satisfy their curiosity about drug taking, while others are just taking on challenges and risks. When they are curious about the outcome of such explorations, they want to prove their social competence (Benzuidenhout, 2004:68).

2.7 THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY YOUTH

The abuse of Drugs and substance is usually accompanied by negative consequences more especially to youth who have future to face. The consequences are explained as follows:

2.7.1 Risky Sexual Behaviour

Drug and substance abuse is usually associated with risky sexual abuse. The impact and effects can also extend to health conditions such as HIV/AIDS (Social development, 2013:36). According to Louw and Edwards (2005:751) risky sexual behaviour put people in danger of contracting HIV virus which causes AIDS. While Social Development (2013:36) added that drugs use can change the way the brain operates through disrupting the parts of the brain that people use to weigh risks and benefits when making decisions. It was further indicated that drug use by any route, not just injection, can put a person at risk of contracting HIV. Indeed, comparatively heavy drug use among youth have been correlated with a tendency towards engagement in high risk sexual behaviours such as having multiple sex partners and unprotected sexual intercourse with high risk partners. For example, most young women are unemployed and they drink alcohol. So they usually fall for adult men in need of money where they have unprotected sexual intercourse in return of money and alcohol. As a result they are at risk of contracting the deadly disease of HIV/AIDS.

In addition, Bezuidenhout (2008:234) indicated that over 50% of new infections are now occurring in young people aged 10 and 24, with young women more prone to becoming infected than young men. It was further illustrated that the latest estimates are that 10 000

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young people are being infected with HIV every day. A large percentage of our youth live on the streets, where violence, abuse and drug use are rife, increasing their vulnerability for HIV. The situation of contracting HIV may place an adolescent in medical challenges. Ross and Deverell (2009:209) indicated that an adolescent living with HIV/AIDS not only face bleak medical future, but must also live with fear that others, including teachers, peers and employers will find out about their conditions. According Wiener and Septimus (1998: 812), the fear of being rejected by one's peers is often greater than the fear of being dying from the disease.

2.7.2 Problem Behaviour and Uncontrollability in Schools

The school system has changed to a death area. Drugs have become food to learners and after they have taken they are no controllable. Teachers are no longer safe.We had in radios and television news of the behaviour of school children. Some are killing their teachers and their peers. While some are being chased out of school because of their bad behaviour carried to full term. Declining in school are problems associated with adolescent substance abuse. Poor school achievement may lead to school drop outs, taunting gang involvement (Hepworth and Larsen, 2002:305).

2.7.3 Deviance

Deviancy in its broadest sense refers to any quality, conduct, or thought that significantly diverges from a standard or norm (Ryan and Lane, 1997:59). Youth feel like having control over their lives. With little power and little control over their lives, teens often feel that they have marginal status and therefore may be driven to seek the respect that they feel they lack. Without clear roles youth may establish their own pecking order and spend their time pursuing irresponsible or deviant activities. For example, unwed teen motherhood is sometimes the result of a desire for attention, respect, and control, while most gang fights and instances of juvenile homicide occur when youth (boys and girls alike) feel that they have been slighted or offended by others. Such deviance can take many forms. Insecurity and rage often lead to vandalism, juvenile delinquency, and the illegal use of drugs and alcohol (Csikszentmihalyi, 2011:302).

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2.7.4 Mental Disorders

Mental health problems such as depression, developmental lags, apathy, withdrawal and other psychosocial dysfunctions frequently are linked to substance abuse among adolescents. Substance abusing youth are highly at risk that non-users for mental problems including depression conduct problems, personality disorders, suicidal thoughts, attempted suicide and suicide. Marijuana use is prevalent among youth and it has been shown to interfere with the short term memory, learning and psychomotor skills. Motivational, psychosocial and emotional development may also be influenced (Louw and Edwards, 2005:669).

2.7.5 Lack of Respect

Respecting other people is crucial. Becker (2005:174) indicated that many substance dependent clients have difficulty in respecting the behavioral and emotional boundaries which people and society sets to deal with the flow of action and communication. They may also experience difficult setting appropriate boundaries on their own emotional expression, allowing this to intrude into the emotional space of others in impulsive ways.

2.7.6 Distortion of Self-Worth

Distortion of self is commonly manifested to people with Substance dependence problem. In some individuals, these distortions may predict the onset of the substance dependence while in others they are more likely to be purely a consequence of the long term excessive use of substances. Many substance dependent people have a fragile sense of self, which may be revealed by extreme sensitivity to criticism, emotional dependents, and avoidance of real intimacy or connectedness. On the other hand they may display an inflated sense of self-importance revealed by attention seeking behavior, a sense of invisibility or grandiosity, and a sense of entitlement (exploitative relationships in which they expect to receive without giving).These symptoms of ego inflation are of course really a defense against a fragile sense of self. Whether they display low or inflated self-esteem, such people have many features in common, including difficulty experiencing or expressing feelings moderately and they tend to either feel emotional numb or to feel very intense emotions, especially when they are hurt or angry (Becker, 2005:173).

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2.7.7 Unemployment

Youth who abuse drugs and substances may face with the challenge of unemployment when they grow up. The isolation of people in the deprivation trap contributes to their experience of poverty and powerlessness. Unemployment is both a cause and result of poverty situation in which people find themselves. It is a cause, since without a job a person has no income and cannot pay for proper housing, food, medical care and education. This result to poverty makes it difficult for people to gain access to employment opportunities. It is a result of unemployment that many people are moving from their countries to other countries in search for employment opportunities (Swanepoel and De Beer, 2006:06).

2.7.8 Poverty

Poverty is defined by United Nations committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2002:16) as a human condition characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of the resources, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic ,political and social rights. Living through poverty and hardship becomes a continuous assault on the sense of identity and self-worth of whole communities that eventually can lead to the deadening of feelings of hope and a sense of possibilities for the future. These are ideal conditions for the likelihood of the use and dependency of alcohol and drugs, because it is a way to escape the harsh realities of a life of poverty and struggle. However, it is also a means of through which impoverished communities make money by growing and selling cannabis (dagga). In addition, families may find themselves becoming impoverished when a substance abusing parent uses family income to maintain his or her habit. Moreover, the substance abuser may lose his or her employment causing a further decrease in the family's means (Benzuidenhout, 2008:205).

2.7.9 Death

Death typically results from injuries sustained while buying or selling drugs. Death may also come as a result of HIV infection transmitted from needle use to those who inject themselves and overdose of drugs (Corcoran and Walsh, 2010:296).

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2.8 STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES BY YOUTH

The impact of alcohol and substance abuse in continues to ravage families, communities and society. The youth of South Africa are particularly hard hit due to increase in the harmful use of alcohol and the use of and abuse of illicit drugs. Current strategies for dealing with culture and the use of substances in South Africa are as follows:

2.8.1 Prevention Programs

Prevention programs are important for youth not yet started using and for those already involved with drugs and substances. According to section 4 of the White Paper on Social Welfare (1997:36), Primary intervention will be aimed at awareness, information and education programs for the public. These programs will be targeted at school-going children, youth and parents. The focus of secondary prevention will be on high-risk groups with the aim of providing specific education, making use, among other things, of employee assistance programs and youth forums. Tertiary prevention will focus on holistic community-based treatment programs with the aim of re-integrating the person into society and preventing the recurrence of abuse.

Appropriate information, education, development and prevention programs will be provided to promote a healthy lifestyle, free of substance abuse. Strategies will also be devised to curb the demand for abusive substances, at the same time linking up with supply reduction strategies. Community development programs in disadvantaged communities will promote empowerment and self-help strategies. Inter-professional treatment and after-care programs will ensure the effective reintegration of the dependent into the community. Services in under serviced communities will be expanded through community-based strategies. Existing residential facilities which are not being fully utilized will need to become more efficient and effective in meeting needs. Residential facilities will only be expanded. In addition, macro-level interventions that control and limit the availability of alcohol (in any form) to adolescents may be a useful structural intervention to delay the early initiation of alcohol use (Onya *et al*, 2012:357).

2.8.2 Moral Development

Youth should be encouraged to develop self-control and delay gratification by putting off an immediate reward in order to gain a more valuable income in the future. Those who develop

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these capabilities show greater social responsibility are academically more successful and are more productive than those who do not. Adolescent will imitate parents and other adult role models whom they respect, so adults need to provide good models of principled behavior. Opportunities should be provided for them to discuss and reflect on moral dilemmas and principles (Louw and Edwards, 2005:515).

2.8.3 Development of supportive networks

Youth who abuse substances (Barlow and Durand, 2005:430) usually behave in ways that seem unusual to many of us and they tend to be suspicious and have odd beliefs. They need to be supported in everyday life so that they will be able to live a normal life. Therefore, support is very important without checking the place where the person is coming from. Hepworth and Larsen (2002:206) assert that strong supportive network help to promote positive reactions to traumatic and challenges experiences. Individuals who experience stressors for extended periods of time are commonly referred to as vulnerable or risk. These individuals may be vulnerable to the use and abuse of substances as a means of coping. Support will be needed and can be effective if it can be provided in a collaborative manner. Wakerman and Mitchell (2005:04) mentioned that integrated service delivery is imported for coordinated delivery of service around a particular issue

2.9 CONCLUSION

Malamulele is a small Township which is found in South Africa, and is a multicultural community because there are diverse cultural groups of people who have different cultural values. The cultural groups are reflected in communities, workplaces and schools where members comprised of membership of multiple cultures. Malamulele Township is governed by laws. These laws are binding to all people living in South Africa. In South Africa there are numerous laws that control multicultural contact and the use and abuse of substances. Laws such as Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, is the supreme law of the country. The Bill of Rights which is enshrined in the constitution is the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It affirms the rights of all people in our country and the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The White Paper of the Social Welfare of 1997 was discussed. The White Paper of the Social Welfare recognizes drugs and substance abuse among youth as the greatest health and social problem. There is also the Drug and Drug Trafficking Act No 140 of 1992, which stipulates that no person shall manufacture any scheduled substances or supply it to any other person, knowing or

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suspecting that any such scheduled substances to be used in or for unlawful manufacture of any drug. The prevention of and Treatment for Substance abuse Act No 70 of 2008, provides for a comprehensive national response for combating of substance abuse through demand reduction, harm reduction and supply reduction.

There are theories that explain the cause of drug and substance abuse. Observational learning theory explains that behaviour is learned through observing other people's behaviour. Observational learning takes place when the observer pays attention to the way in which people they regard as their model behaves. Cultural-identity theory shows that there is a relationship between drug abuse and identities of people. Cultural contact occurs every day and when people of different cultures come together, different degrees of destruction, domination, resistance, survival, adaptation and modification of native cultures may follow inter-ethnic contact. Different kinds of influences take control more especially to youth and the abuse of drugs and substances. Generally, there are various factors that influence the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. The influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drug and substances by youth is also discussed. There are positive influence and negative influence of multicultural contact in the use of drugs. Positive influence are better understating of one's culture and the cultures of other as well as their ways of doing things, personality traits, attitudes and beliefs, diffusion of innovation, as well as interpersonal and peer resistance skills. There are also negative influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances. The negative influences are available in all youth from all cultural groups depending on the situation. The negative influences are the cause of disunity in the country, discrimination, crime, smuggling of drugs, loss of identity to youth, Acculturation, population growth.

The abuse of Drugs and substance is usually accompanied by negative consequences more especially to youth who have future to face. The consequences are risky sexual behavior to youth, uncontrollability in schools, deviance, mental disorders, unemployment, poverty, lack of respect and death. The consequences discussed are similar to all youth of different cultures. The government has strategies in placed for dealing with culture, drugs and substance abuse which is guided by the legislations and policies. The strategies are designed to deal with the differences of cultural beliefs and abuse of drugs and substances. The strategies include prevention programs, Moral development, and development of supportive networks, as there are other people who comes from villages around Malamulele township,

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even those from the Township who are influencing youth who come from other countries taking advantage of their circumstances.

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RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents research design and methodology that were used when conducting the study. This chapter discussed the study area, population of the study, sampling, data collection method, data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research design

According to Mounton (2009:647), research design is a plan or structure framework of how you intend conducting the research process in order to solve the research problem. While Bless, Higson-Smith and Kagee (2006:71) sees a research design as a specification of the most adequate operations to be performed in order to test hypothesis under a given condition. The researcher selected survey design in this study.

Survey design is defined as the appropriate mode of inquiry for making inferences about a larger group of people based on the data drawn from a relatively small number of individuals in that group (Marshall and Rossman, 2006:125). In addition, Gray (2009:581) sees a survey design as an investigation into one or more variables in a population that may involve the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. The reason of selecting survey design is that the researcher wants to gather a large bulk of accurate information easily and the study will be cost effective as there are no funds available.

3.3 Research methodology

Research methodology is defined as the study methods, including the philosophical principles that inform different approaches as well as the technical issues of how to generate and analyze data (Green and Thorogood, 2009:286). In addition, O'Leary (2014:352) defined research methodology as macro-level of frameworks that offers principle reasoning associated with particular paradigmatic assumptions. The study followed a mixed methods approach by implementing both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

According to Tashakkori and Crasswell (2007:157), mixed methods can be broadly defined as research in which the investigator collects and analyses data, integrates the findings, and draws inferences using both qualitative and quantitative approaches or methods in a single

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study or a program of inquiry. In addition, Cresswell and Clark (2007:212) sees mixed methods as the collection or analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study in which the data are collected concurrently or sequentially, are given priority, and involve the integration of data at one or more stages in the process of research. The researcher will use mixed methods in order to collect more information using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

According to Babbie and Mouton (2009:646), qualitative research is defined as an approach in which procedures are not strictly formalized, while the scope is more likely to be undefined and more philosophical mode of operation. In Bless, et *al*., (2006:184), qualitative research is defined as a basic strategy of social research that usually involves in-depth examination of a relatively small number of cases. The researcher was interested in getting in-depth information which will make people acknowledge and understand the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth.

In Babbie and Mouton (2009:646) quantitative research is defined as a research in social sciences which is more highly formalized as well as more explicitly controlled with a range that is more exactly defined and which in terms of methods used relatively closed to the physical sciences. While Bless, *et al*., (2006:184) defined quantitative research as a research conducted using a range of methods which use measurement to record and investigate aspects of social reality. The researcher selected quantitative research in order to cover large number of respondents and to get wider view, for broader explanation and understanding.

3.4 Study area

According to Sapsford and Jupp (2006:332), study area is defined as a geographic area or a map for which study is conducted or where data is collected. In addition, Strydom (2005:252) as quoted in De Vos (2005:252), mentioned that the field of study has to be located in the research paper, and this is usually done through a literature review which maps out the main issues in the field being studied and should point out where this particular research fits. The study will be conducted at Malamulele Township. Malamulele Township is the center area of Malamulele and it is contained within the Thulamela Local Municipality in Vhembe District of the Limpopo Province of South Africa. The town itself is located 35 km away from Punda Maria gate of Kruger National Park although the borders of it are against the fence of Kruger. Malamulele is situated between Giyani and Thohoyandou, 243 km away from Polokwane and 453 km from Pretoria.

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3.5 Population of the study

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According to Goddard and Melville (2007:34), a population is any group that is the subject of research interest. In addition, O'Leary (2014:354) defined population as the total membership of a defined class of people, objects or events. The population of this study was educators, social workers, youth, police officers, correctional service officers and selected community members who have information about the abuse of the drugs and substance. The total population consisted of ± 1341.

3.6 Sampling

According to Maree (2007:79), sampling refers to the process used to select a portion of the population for study. While Bless *et al.*, (2006:185) defined sampling as the technique by which a sample is drawn from the population. The sampled group of the study consists of educators who teach social science, social workers who focus on substance abuse and social workers who have been in the field for seven years and above, youth, police officers working closely to youth at Malamulele Township, correctional service officers and community members selected from civic structures.

3.6.1 Sampling method

The researcher will use non-probability sampling in conducting the study. Non-probability sampling refers to case where probability of including each element of the population in a sample is unknown (Bless, *et al.*, 2006:100).In addition, Babbie and Mouton (2009:644) defined non-probability sampling as a sample selected in some fashion other than any suggested by probability theory. Purposive sampling method was used in the selection of the participants in this study.

According to Strydom (2005:202) in De Vos (2005:202), purposive sample is based entirely on the judgment of the researcher, in that a sample is composed of elements that contain the most characteristics, representative or typical attributes of the population. While Welman, Kruger and Mitchell (2005:69) defined purposive sampling as the most important type of non-probability sampling where researchers rely on their experience, ingenuity and previous research findings to deliberately obtain units of analysis. The reason for selecting purposive sampling was that the researcher wanted to select respondents based on their knowledge of youth and abuse of drugs and substances.

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3.6.2 Sampling size

The sample respondents of this study composed of 60 respondents. The sampled size consists of 08 educators, 15 social workers, 25 youth, 05 police officers, 02 correctional service officers and 05 community members selected from civic structure. The sampled population is 60, 53 responded questionnaires and 07 interviewed. The sampled population was selected based on the knowledge and experience on the topic. The sampling size is shown as indicated in the table below:

Table 3.1 Sampling size

Respondent	Population	Sampled
Educators	800	08
Social workers	74	15
Youth	250	25
Police officers	15	05
Correctional service officers	02	02
community members selected from civic structure	200	05
Total	**1341**	**60**

3.7 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

In Mouton (2006:67), it was mentioned that data collection involves applying the measuring instrument to the sample or cases selected for investigation. While De Vos (2005:159), data collection is defined as procedure specifying techniques to be employed, measuring instrument to be utilized and activities to be conducted in implementing a research study. For the purpose of this study, questionnaire and interviews were used as techniques for collecting data.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

According to Babbie and Mouton (2001:646), questionnaire is a document containing questions and other types of items designed to solicit information appropriate to analysis. In addition, Goddard and Melville (2007:47) defined questionnaire as a printed list of questions

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that respondents are asked. Questionnaires are used primarily in survey research and also in experiments, field research, and other modes of observation. The researcher used structured questionnaires for the study. The questionnaires were designed in the way that the respondents will be expected to cross the answer they think is correct according to them. The questionnaires were hand delivered to 53 respondents and the respondents in turn were expected to complete or provide information in writing.

3.7.2 Interview

Goddard and Melville (2007:49) mentioned that interview involves one-on-one verbal interaction between the researcher and the respondent. In addition, interview is defined as a data collection encounter in which one person (an interviewer) asks questions of another who is a respondent (Babbie and Mouton, 2001:643). The researcher interviewed 07 respondents individually in order to obtain in-depth information. The researcher used open-ended questions as an instrument of interview in collecting information. The constructed or prepared questions were used in interviewing the respondents in the field, by asking them questions following the sequence. The interview schedule is the best method because the researcher interviewed the respondents face-to-face. The researcher also had enough chance of probing from the respondents.

3.8 DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is defined as the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data (De Vos, 2005:333). While Gray (2009:580) sees data analysis as the process of systematically setting and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes and other materials that the researcher accumulate in order to increase understanding. Data analysis in mixed research occurs within both approaches, the researcher used two techniques to analyze data for further this study, namely statistical analysis and thematic analysis.

The researcher had intentions to use statistical method in analyzing data collected through questionnaires. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 22.0 will assist in analyzing data and the information will be presented in a tabular form, frequencies and percentages.

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Data collected through interviews, the researcher used thematic analysis where information was presented in a narrative form. The researcher adopted the following steps of data analysis by Creswell (1994:142) to critically analyze data collected through interviews.

- **Planning for recording data**

The researcher should planned how to the recorded information will be recorded before collecting commences. The researcher showed awareness techniques for recording, observing, interaction and interviews should not intrude excessively into the on-going of daily events.

- **Data collection and preliminary analysis**

The researcher should be able to analyse data and make sure that the information being collected is rich information that will generate alternative hypothesis and provide basics for shared construction of reality.

- **Managing or organizing the data**

The researcher should put all copies of compiled information during data collection for further advises someone secure for safe keeping. The data gathered from the interviews was in the form of field notes which was organized in order to see the trends from respondents and patterns of the data gathered from the respondents.

- **Reading and writing memos**

The researcher is expected to read the transcripts in their entirely, often several times to get unversed in the details, and trying to get sense of the interview as a whole before breaking it into parts. The data was read several times and the purpose was to give the researcher an understanding of the data.

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- **Generating categories, themes and p[illegible]**

The researcher should classify information into categories in order to reduce it to a small management set of themes to write into the final narrative. This is means or dimensions of information. The data was then given names A, B, and C, each presenting a respondent in order to give a detailed description of the respondent and will maintain confidentiality.

- **Coding the data**

Coding of data is a formal representation of analytic thinking. The researcher applied some coding scheme to those categories and themes, and diligently and thoroughly marks passages in the data using the code. Code may take several forms of observation of the key words.

- **Testing the data emergent understanding**

The researcher test to establish information is relevant to the study. The researcher begins the process of evaluating the plausibility of developing understanding and explores them through the data. Part of this phase is evaluating for their usefulness and centrality.

- **Searching for alternative explanations**

The researcher must find a way to explain to the respondents again only if the respondents have missed the something during the interview.

- **Writing the report**

The researcher has to write a formal report as a proof that she has analyse the data and the report must be kept in a safe place. Data is then written in a narrative form on the themes and also stated whether findings confirmed or contracted the literature of previous authors. In analysing data the researcher will base own emphasis in five steps.

In step one, the researcher will organize and prepared the data for analysis in order to collect the data from the respondents and then analyse the data in order to see trends on patterns of

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the data as to understand which direction the information provided by the respondents will be going. The researcher will also apply detailed analysis with coding process and name of all prospective respondents and the data will also analysed according to the key findings of the research question, then data will be interpreted in order to see if the literature confirms or contradicts with what other researchers found, hence the researcher will also implement all the steps applicable in the study.

3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

According to Mouton (2001:238) the ethics of science concerns what is wrong and what is right when conducting a research. Ethical practice in research is about human welfare and decency, a right as opposed to a wrong, an agreed upon standardized way of dealing with research subjects (Leedy, 2001:45). The researcher intends to use the following ethics in this study:

3.9.1 Permission to conduct research

The researcher asked the letter from the University of Venda for the permission to conduct research in the different departments where the respondents are working will be attached as Appendix A. The Departments also wrote confirmation letters for granting permission to collect information from the employees.

3.9.2 Informed consent

According to Strydom (2002:75) in De Vos (2002:75), informed consent implies that all possible or adequate information on the goal of the investigation, the procedures that will be followed during the investigation, the possible advantages, disadvantages and dangers to which respondents may be exposed, as well as the credibility of the researcher, be rendered to potential subjects or either legal representatives. The researcher conducted visits to obtain verbal informed from all participants before implementing questionnaire. The researcher informed all participants that they may withdraw from the study at any time during the process if they wish to do so without any force or consequences thereafter.

3.9.3 Voluntary participation

Voluntary participation of subjects refers to the participation of respondents in giving information, on their free will (Babbie and Mouton, 2001:521). The researcher did not force

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the respondents to participate or to give information, but they volunteered on their own free will. The respondents also not forced to answer questions if they do not want.

3.9.4 No harmful deception of subjects and others

According to Strydom (2002:75) in De Vos (2002:75), the deception of subjects is described as deliberately misrepresenting facts in order to make another person believe what is not true, violating the respect to which every person is entitled. The researcher ensured that all participants are not deceived by asking them to participate in the study, promising to give them something in return as a form of payment for giving information. In addition, the researcher strived to be honest, respectful and sympathetic towards all participants and if by any chance the participants require debriefing after an interview, the researcher provided or made necessary referral to a professional who can provide such a service.

3.9.5 Anonymity and confidentiality

According to Babbie and Mouton (2001:523), anonymity refers to when the researcher cannot identify a given response within a given response with a given respondent. While confidentiality is mentioned as the process where the researcher can identify a given persons responses but essentially promises not to do so publicly (Babbie and Mouton, 2001:523). In this study all participants remained anonymous and the information and responses shared during the process remained private and confidential in order to protect the identities of the participants. All the materials used during the process for the collection of information had being used only for the purpose of the study.

3.10 CONCLUSION

This chapter offers research designs and methodologies employed. Various methodological choices have been defined, explained and discussed in terms of how they were used in conducting this study. Ethics that have been considered have also been identified and how they have been practiced. Limitations of the study have also been mentioned.

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CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section focuses on reporting the perceptions and understanding of the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth at Malamulele Township. The data regarding the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth was collected by using quantitative and qualitative methods which involved the application of questionnaires and interview. The responses to the questionnaires items are presented graphically in tabular form and are followed by a brief synthesis of the findings for the items and the responses to the interview schedule are presented in a narrative form and are followed by a brief interpretation of the findings.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRE

In this section, the researcher presents data collected through questionnaire and 53 respondents answered questionnaires. The information will be presented in tabular format, frequencies and percentages.

4.2.1 Section A: Biographical information of Respondents

The researcher in this sub-section presents the personal particulars of the respondents in this study. The information is presented in graphical and tabular form and followed by a synthesis of the findings.

Table 4.1 Gender of respondents

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Male	32	60,4
2	Female	21	39,6%
	TOTAL	53	100%

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Table 4.1 presents the personal particulars of the respondents in terms of gender. Thirty-two (60,4%) were males, whereas twenty-one (39,6%) were females. Majority of the respondents who took part in the study were males.

Table 4.2 Age of respondents

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Less than 20 years	02	3,8%
2	21 – 30 years	21	39,6%
3	31 – 40 years	15	28,3%
4	41 – 50 years	12	22,6%
5	51 years and above	03	5,7%
	TOTAL	53	100%

Most of the respondents, 21 (39,6%) who took part in this study were aged between 21 and 30 years. 15 (39,3%) of the respondents were aged between 31 and 40, and 12 (22,6%) were between 41 and 50. 03 (5,7%) of the respondents were 51 years and above. Few respondent at 02 (3,8%) were less than 20 years of age. It can therefore be concluded that in this study that majority of the respondents who took part in the study were aged between 21 to 30 years.

Table 4.3 Position of Respondents

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Educator	08	15,1%
2	Social Worker	13	24,5%
3	Youth	20	37,7%
4	Police	05	9,4%
5	Correctional Service Officer	02	3,8%
6	Community members selected from civic structure	05	9,4%
	TOTAL	53	100%

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Table 4.4 above, indicate that majority of the respondents at 20 (37,7%) who took part in the study were youth and 13 (24,5%) were social workers. Nine, 09 (16,9%) of the respondents were educators. Five, 05 (9,4%) of the respondents were police while also 05 were (9,4%) were selected community members. Only two 01 (1,9%) respondent in the study was a correctional service officer. From the above information, it can be concluded that, majority of the respondents who took part in the study were youth.

4.2.3 Section B: The influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and Substances by the youth

In this sub-section, data is analyzed using graphical statistics which arose from the survey questionnaire. This sub-section will be divided into three themes which are the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth; the consequences of drugs and substances abused by youth and the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances.

4.2.3.1 The influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth

This sub-section presents data regarding the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. The data is presented in the form of tables followed by brief interpretation.

Table 4.4 There are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	25	47,2%
2	Agree	26	49,0%
3	Neutral	0	0,0%
4	Disagree	01	1,9%
5	Strongly disagree	01	1,9%
	TOTAL	53	100%

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Twenty-six (49,1%) of the respondents agreed with the idea that there are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township, 25 (47,2%) respondents strongly agreed. On the other hand, 01 (1,9%) disagreed and on 01 (1,9%) strongly disagreed that there are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township. There was no respondent who was not sure whether there are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township or not. The statistics show that to a greater extent there are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township.

Table 4.5 Multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	25	47,2%
2	Agree	20	37,7%
3	Neutral	03	5,7%
4	Disagree	04	7,5%
5	Strongly disagree	01	1,9%
	TOTAL	53	100%

Majority of the respondents at 25 (47,2%), strongly agreed with the idea that multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances, while 20 (37,7%) agreed with the statement. 04 (7,5%) of the respondents disagreed with the idea, while only 01 (1,9%) strongly disagreed with the statement that multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances. Only 03 (5,7%) of the respondents were neutral whether multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances or not. Based on the statistics above, the respond of respondents' shows that majority of the respondents agreed that multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances. The researcher conclude that multicultural contact can results in the abuse of drugs and substances based on the situation a youth find himself of herself in and fails to refuse temptation. Youth social behavior is characterized by increasing interest in and involvement with the peer group. The influence of peers can be both positive and negative. Peer group is the most important socializing agent. Peers can help to form one's identity, build self-confidence and competencies, and encourage positive behavior, because they can act as positive role models (Kottak, 1994:56). It can also create an environment in which Peer pressure is exerted on the youth to indulged in abusing drugs and

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substances because every in the group does or because they does not to be left out. Thus, incorrect information received about drugs and substances from the peer group, peer pressure and the need of the youth to be like his or her peers may all contribute to the abuse of drugs and substances. In addition, Louw and Edwards (2005:501) revealed that the urge and need to fit in are especially strong and irresistible to youth.

Table 4.6 Discrimination is influenced by multicultural contact.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	06	11,3%
2	Agree	21	39,6%
3	Neutral	18	33,9%
4	Disagree	06	11,3%
5	Strongly disagree	02	3,8%
	TOTAL	53	100%

The total number of respondents were 53 of whom 21 (39,9%) agreed with the idea that discrimination is influenced by multicultural contact, the few, namely 06 (11,3%), disagreed with the statement, and 18 (33,9%), were neutral as they did not know whether discrimination is influenced by multicultural contact or not. Only 02 (3,8%) strongly disagreed with the statement that discrimination is influenced by multicultural contact, while 06 (11,3%) strongly agreed. Based on the statistics given by the respondents above, discrimination is influenced by multicultural contact.

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Table 4.7 Multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	33	62,3%
2	Agree	17	32,1%
3	Neutral	02	3,8%
4	Disagree	01	1,9%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

There was no respondent who strongly disagreed that multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers, while majority of the respondents strongly agreed at 33 (62,35%) that multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers. 17 (32,1%) agreed that multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers, while only 01 ((1,9%) of the respondents disagreed that multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers. Only 02 (3,8%) respondent were neutral and they did not know whether or not if multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers. The statistics above shows that multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers. Malamulele Township is a small town and many people from different villages around and far from the town as well as illegal immigrants. All of them people are there with a hope to find employment. Benzuidenhout, 2004:185) indicated that the presence of illegal immigrants in a society aggravates the problem of unemployment and poverty, because such immigrants compete with the local inhabitants for jobs or other means of procuring an income. If the other means does not succeed, and the employments are needed some engage in criminal acts. In addition, Benzuidenhout (2004:170) further indicated that some illegal immigrants cross boarders intending to commit crimes such as drug smuggling. The researcher conclude that even people from Malamulele either in a township or other villages can be involved in smuggling of drugs depending on their circumstances and the promises they might have been told.

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Table 4.8 Acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	19	35,8%
2	Agree	26	49,0%
3	Neutral	05	9,4%
4	Disagree	03	5,7%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

This section shows that majority of the respondents at 26 (49,0%), agreed that acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact. There was no respondent who strongly disagreed that acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact. Few respondents of 03 (5,7%) disagreed with the statement that acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact.19 (35,8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact. 05 (9,4%) of the respondents did not know whether acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact or not. The statistics given above, the conclusion is drawn that acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact.

Table 4.9 New drugs and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	34	64,1%
2	Agree	15	28,3%
3	Neutral	04	7,5%
4	Disagree	0	0,0%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

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Majority of the respondents strongly agree that new drug and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures at 34 (64,1%). There was no respondent who disagreed with the statement that new drug and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures, while 15 (28,3%) of the respondents agreed that new drug and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures. 04 (7,5%) of the respondents were neutral and did not know whether the new drug and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures or not. The statistics above shows that new drug and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures. The researcher conclude that the availability of different cultures in a place does not mean that that there are drugs which are developed, one person in a family can start creating his or her own drugs based on the knowledge such person have.

4.2.3.2 The consequences of drugs and substances abused by youth

This portion presents the information on the consequences of drugs and substances abused by youth. The information in this section are presented in graphical and tabular forms and followed by a discussion of the findings.

Table 4.10 Youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	0	0,0%
2	Agree	04	7,5%
3	Neutral	02	3,8%
4	Disagree	08	15,0%
5	Strongly disagree	39	73,5%
	TOTAL	53	100%

Four (7,5%) of the respondents agreed with the idea that youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people. There was no respondent who strongly agreed that youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people. Only 02 (3,8%) respondents did not know whether or not the youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people. 08 (15,0%) disagreed with the idea that youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people. Majority of respondents at 39 (73,

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5%) strongly disagreed with the idea that youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people. The statistics denies the statement that youth abusing drugs and substances do not respect people. The researcher concludes that most of the people who abuse drugs are usually controlled by the substances they are using. Becker (2005:174) indicated that many substance dependent clients have difficulty in respecting the behavioral and emotional boundaries which people and society sets to deal with the flow of action and communication. They may also experience difficult setting appropriate boundaries on their own emotional expression, allowing this to intrude into the emotional space of others in impulsive ways.

Table 4.11 Youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	22	41,5%
2	Agree	28	52,8%
3	Neutral	01	1,9%
4	Disagree	0	0,0%
5	Strongly disagree	02	3,8%
	TOTAL	53	100%

All respondents had knowledge about the idea youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder as there was no one who disagreed. Only 01 (1,9%) who did not know whether or not the idea that youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder. Few respondents at 02 (1,9%) strongly disagreed with the idea that youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder. 22 (41,5%) strongly agreed with the idea that the idea youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder. Majority of respondents at 28 (52,8%) agreed with the idea that the idea youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder. The statistics agrees with the idea youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder.

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Table 4.12 Drug and substance abuse do not make youth to drop out at school.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	01	1,9%
2	Agree	03	5,7%
3	Neutral	09	16,1%
4	Disagree	22	41,5%
5	Strongly disagree	18	33,9%
	TOTAL	53	100%

Only 01 (1,9%) respondent strongly agreed with the statement that drug and substance abuse does not make youth to drop out at school. 03 (5,7%) respondents agreed with the statement that drug and substance abuse do not make youth to drop out at school. Majority of the respondents at 22 (41,5%) totally disagreed with that drug and substance abuse do not make youth to drop out at school, while 18 (33,9%) strongly disagreed that drug and substance abuse do not make youth to drop out at school. From the above information, it can be concluded that, majority of the respondents did not believe that drug and substance abuse do not make youth to drop out at school. The researcher believes that the negative consequences of abusing of drugs and substances by youth are the cause of school dropout. The behavior and the outcomes of the youth in school are important. Hepworth and Larsen (2002:305) indicated that some of the youth are being chased out of school because of their bad behaviour carried to full term. Declining in school are problems associated with adolescent substance abuse. Poor school achievement may lead to school drop outs, taunting gang involvement.

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Table 4.13 Abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risky sexual behaviour.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	19	35,8%
2	Agree	32	60,3%
3	Neutral	01	1,9%
4	Disagree	0	0,0%
5	Strongly disagree	01	1,9%
	TOTAL	53	100%

Table 4.14 indicates that 32 (60,3%) of the respondents agreed with that abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risky sexual behavior, while 19 (35,8%) strongly agreed with the idea that abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risky sexual behavior. The information further reveals that no respondents at 0 (0,0%) disagreed with the idea that abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risky sexual behavior. Only 01(1,9%) respondent was neutral as they did not know whether or not abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risky sexual behavior. Again, only 01 (1,9%) respondent strongly disagreed with the idea that abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risky sexual behavior. The information reflected on the table 4.14 above concludes that abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risky sexual behavior.

Table 4.14 Youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	04	7,5%
2	Agree	02	3,8%
3	Neutral	08	15,0%
4	Disagree	21	39,6%
5	Strongly disagree	18	33,9%
	TOTAL	53	100%

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The total number of respondents was 53 whom majority of 21 (39,6%) disagreed with the statement that youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems. The following percentages of 18 (33,9%) strongly disagreed with the statement that youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems. While 08 (15,0%) of the respondents were neutral as they did not know whether or not youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems. Very few of 02 (3,8%) of respondents agreed with the statement that youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems. Out of the total number of 53 respondents, only 04 (7,5%) strongly agreed with the statement that youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems. The statistics above shows that youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems. The researcher concludes that not all people experience the consequences of heart problem because of abusing drugs and substances, it depend on the persons immune system.

4.2.3.3 The strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances.

This section provide a description of the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances, and the information in this section are presented in graphical and tabular forms and followed by discussions.

Table 4.15 Youth have enough information about drug and substances.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	15	28,3%
2	Agree	21	31,6%
3	Neutral	10	18,8%
4	Disagree	07	13,2%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

Twenty one, 21 (39,6%) agreed with the statement that youth have enough information about drug and substances. only 15 (28,3%) strongly agreed with the statement that youth have

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enough information about drug and substances. No respondent strongly disagreed with the statement that youth have enough information about drug and substances, while only 07 (13, 2%) of respondents disagreed with the statement that youth have enough information about drug and substances. Out of all respondents, only 10 (18,8%) respondents were neutral and they did not know whether or not youth have enough information about drug and substances. The statistics above concludes that youth have enough information about drug and substances.

Table 4.16 Support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	28	52,8%
2	Agree	23	43,3%
3	Neutral	01	1,9%
4	Disagree	01	1,9%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

Table 4.17 indicates that 28 (52,8%) of the respondents strongly agreed with that support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances, while 23 (43,3%) agreed with the idea that support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances. The information further reveals that no respondents strongly disagreed with the idea that support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances. Only 01 (1,9%) respondent was neutral as they did not know whether or not support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances. Again, only 01 (1,9%) respondent disagreed with the idea that support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances. The information reflected on the table 4.17 above concludes that support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances.

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Table 4.17 School and community campaigns have positive impact on youth.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	27	50,9%
2	Agree	20	37,7%
3	Neutral	04	7,5%
4	Disagree	02	3,8%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

The majority of respondents at 27 (50,9%) strongly agreed with the statement that school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth. While, 20 (37,7%) agreed with the statement that school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth. Only 04 (7, 5%) of the respondents were neutral as they did not know whether or not school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth. Only 02 (3,8%) of respondents disagreed with the statement that school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth. No respondents strongly disagreed school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth. In conclusion, the statistics above shows that school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth.

Table 4.18 Availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	12	22,6%
2	Agree	17	32,0%
3	Neutral	20	37,7%
4	Disagree	04	7,5%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

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Only 12 (22,6%) respondent strongly agreed with the statement that availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth. 17 (32,0%) respondents agreed with the statement that availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth. Majority of the respondents at 20 (37,7%) were neutral as they did not know whether or not the availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth, while no respondents strongly disagreed that availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth. Only 04 (7,5%) disagreed with the statement that availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth. From the above information, it can be concluded that, the availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth.

Table 4.19 Support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	22	41,5%
2	Agree	24	45,2%
3	Neutral	06	11,3%
4	Disagree	01	1,9%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

Table 4.20 shows that 22 (41,5%) of the respondents strongly agreed with that support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances, while 24 (45,2%) agreed with the idea that support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances. The information further reveals that no respondents at 0(0, 0%) strongly disagreed with the idea that support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances. Only 06 (11,3%) respondent was neutral as they did not know whether or not support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances. Again, only 01 (1,9%) respondent disagreed with the idea that support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances. The information reflected concludes that support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances.

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Table 4.20 Employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances.

	Response	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	21	39,6%
2	Agree	12	22,6%
3	Neutral	18	33,9%
4	Disagree	02	3,8%
5	Strongly disagree	0	0,0%
	TOTAL	53	100%

The majority of respondents at 21 (39,6%) strongly agreed with the statement that employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances. No respondent strongly disagreed with the statement that employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances. 18 (33,9%) of the respondents were neutral and they did not know whether employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances or not. Only 02(3,8%) of respondents disagreed with the statement that employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances. Out of the total number of 53 respondents, only 12 (22,6%) agreed with the statement that employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances. The statistics above conclude that employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances.

4.3 ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED THROUGH INTERVIEWS.

In this section, the researcher provides the analysis of data collected through interviews. The researcher asked three questions in this section based on the objectives and research questions of this study and 07 respondents participated. The information is presented following the objectives of the study in a narrative form.

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4.3.1 Question 1: Which influence does multicultural contact have in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth?

Respondent A

From the above question, the respondent replied that the communities with different cultures have different types of behaviours. They are learning different things to each other and different behaviours or styles from one another.

Respondent B

The respondent mentioned that multicultural contact introduces new drugs to youth which are not known to their culture. It was further indicated that it teaches youth to explore more of the other cultures which lead to the abuse of drugs and substances.

Respondent C

The respondent replied that multicultural contact has influence on peer pressure which results to coping from people of other cultures. The respondent also mentioned that it influences smuggling of new drugs to other cultures.

Respondent D

The respondent mentioned that multicultural contact influences the loss of cultures to youth. It was also indicated that it influences youth to mix the ways of doing things of different cultures which makes the creation of new drugs possible.

Respondent E

The respondent mentioned that multicultural contact influence introduction of new drugs and substances to youth, smuggling networks occurs, human trafficking and crime such as theft of cars, house breaking and murder.

Respondent F

With regard to the question, the respondent replied that yes, multicultural contact has a negative influence on persuading people to abuse substances. To some cultures abusing substances and drugs is not a taboo to youth. Lack of parental control to make or insure that children go to school, plays a crucial role in persuading youth to be involved in drugs.

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Respondent G

The respondent indicated that the influence which multicultural contact has is the introduction of new drugs to the youth. Immediately the new drug is introduced, youth get involved into it and influence other peers. Once they are all involved they start abusing that particular drug.

In this section the researcher found that the respondents had different views on what multicultural contact have in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. The majority of respondents mentioned that multicultural contact influence the introduction of new drugs to the youth (Respondent B, E and G).While (Respondent A and G) replied that youth are learning different things to each other and different behaviours or styles from one another. Two respondents(C and E) mentioned that multicultural contact influence smuggling networks to occur. Multicultural contact has a negative influence on persuading people to abuse substances. To some cultures abusing substances and drugs is not a taboo to youth. Lack of parental control to make or insure that children go to school, plays a crucial role in persuading youth to be involved in drugs (Respondent F). While (Respondent D) mentioned that multicultural contact influences the loss of cultures to youth. In this section the researcher found that the respondents had different views on what multicultural contact have in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth.

4.3.2 Question 2: What are the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth?

Respondent A

The respondent indicated that youth are dropping out of school due to the abuse of drugs and substances. They are also infected by different diseases because of these drugs.

Respondent B

The respondent replied that some youth drop out of school because of drug and substance abuse. It also has a negative impact on their social functioning.

Respondent C

With regard to the above question, the respondent indicated that the consequences of drugs and substance abuse are death, mental problems, imprisonment and diseases like HIV and AIDS.

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Respondent D

The respondent mentioned that the lack of respect by youth is seen in most school, dropping out of school, sexual assaults which results in teenage pregnancies and increased in social grants application.

Respondent E

The respondent indicated the school drop outs, lack of respect, are vulnerable to diseases, mental retardation to youth and broken families.

Respondent F

With regard to the above mentioned question, respondent showed that drugs and substances are the contributory factors to crimes such as assaults, burglary and theft, therefore, it can lead to arrest. It can also lead to Tuberculosis and domestic violence or family disputes.

Respondent G

While the last respondent indicated that the consequences are that some of the youth are longer willing to go to school, some experience mental problems and they lose respect to their parents and other community members. While some of the youth becomes dependent on drugs.

In this section the researcher found out that respondent have different views about the consequences of drugs and substance abuse. (Respondent A, B, D and E) responded that Youth are dropping out of school due to the abuse of drugs and substances. While (Responded C and D) mentioned that youth are also infected by different diseases because of these drugs. It also further mentioned that drugs and substances have a negative impact on their social functioning and mental problem (Respondent B, C and E). The consequences of drugs and substance abuse are death and imprisonment (Respondent C) and (Responded C and D) mentioned that drugs and substances abuse have consequences of diseases like HIV and AIDS and teen pregnancies. (Respondent D and F) mentioned that the consequences of drug and substance abuse is sexual assaults which results in teenage pregnancies and increased in social grants application. In addition, (Respondent E and F) reported that drugs and substance abuse contribute to violence and broken families.

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4.3.3 Question 3: What are the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances by youth in Malamulele Township?

Respondent A

The respondent responded that community campaigns can assist to reduce the abuse. Support groups of the abusers can also assist so that they cannot influence in the community.

Respondent B

The respondent replied that awareness campaigns at schools to educate youth about the dangers of substance abuse. Campaigns can also be extended to NGOs and different churches

Respondent C

The respondent indicated that community campaigns which involves going door to door by different people from all departments can assist in teaching people including youth about the dangers of abusing drugs and substances.

Respondent D

With regard to the question, the respondent replied that increasing the numbers of law enforcement officers. Harsh penalties to those found with drugs either using or selling. Collaboration between different stakeholders as well as closing or strict security of border control.

Respondent E

The respondent mentioned that creation of recreational facilities, visibility of law enforcement officers, collaboration of different stake holders, and dedicated employees focusing on drugs and substance education.

Respondent F

The respondent indicated that youth need capacity building on the negative effects and the consequences of drug and substance abuse. Other stake holders in schools and police officers should capacitate youth on their role in cases youth are caught with illegal substances and drugs.

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The last respondent mentioned the campaigns as prevention methods in schools, churches and communities where youth spent most of their time. The respondent further mentioned that involvement of the peers during the campaigns can be useful.

The majority of respondents believe that community campaigns can assist to reduce the abuse by youth (Respondent A, B, C and G). Support groups of the abusers can also assist so that they cannot influence in the community the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. While (Respondent D, E and F) believe that increasing the numbers of law enforcement officers. Harsh penalties to those found with drugs either using or selling. Collaboration between different stakeholders as well as closing or strict security of border controls the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. The creation of recreational facilities can assist to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances (Respondent E). Lastly, (Respondent F) believe that youth need capacity building on the negative effects and the consequences of drug and substance abuse.

4.4 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, research results from raw data collected from the respondents was presented, analysed and interpreted. The data regarding the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth was collected by using quantitative and qualitative methods which involved the application of questionnaires and interview. The responses to the questionnaires items are presented graphically in tabular form and are followed by a brief synthesis of the findings for the items and the responses to the interview schedule are presented in a narrative form and are followed by a brief interpretation of the findings.

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FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter the discuses the study Findings and gives recommendations. The chapter is based on the findings which were presented in Chapter 4. The findings will be discussed in three sections. The researcher also makes recommendations based on the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This section outlines the findings that have been presented in Chapter 4. In this section the researcher discusses the findings under three aspects.

5.2.1 Major findings on the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth

This sub-section presents data regarding the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. The data is presented in the form of tables followed by brief interpretation. The major findings tells us that there were 53 respondents of whom 51 (96, 3%) of the respondents agreed with the idea that there are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township, while, 01 (3,8%) strongly disagreed with that there are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township. It was also indicated that, there are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township. It was mentioned that majority of the respondents at 45 (84,9%), strongly agreed with the idea that multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances, and 05 (9,4%) of the respondents disagreed with the idea. It was further mentioned that 27 (51,2%) agreed with the idea that discrimination is influenced by multicultural contact, and very few, only 08 (15,1%), disagreed with the statement. The findings further revealed that majority of the respondents agreed at 50 (94,6%) that multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers, while only 01 (1,9%) of the respondents disagreed that multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers.

This section shows that majority of the respondents at 45 (84,8%), agreed that acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact. Few respondents of 03 (5,7%) disagreed with the statement that acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact. The findings also

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showed that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that new drug and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures at 49 (92,4%). It was further reflected that the majority of respondents at 46 (86,7%) agreed with the statement that the contact of different cultures leads to the creation of new drugs, and very few, namely 01(1, 9%) of respondents disagreed with the statement. Out of the total number of 53 respondents, majority showed the statistics above conclude that the multicultural contact has influenced to the abuse of drugs and substances by youth.

5.2.2 Major findings on the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth

This portion presents the information on the consequences of drugs and substances abused by youth. The researcher wanted to find out about the respect, risk of mentally disorder, dropping out at school, risk of sexual behaviour and encounter heart problems. Five questions were asked on data collected through questionnaire, and the following are the results: In this section, all respondents gave answers differently. The findings revealed that only 04 (7,5%) of the respondents agreed with the idea that youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people, and majority, namely 47 (88,5%) disagreed with the idea that youth abusing drugs and substances do respect people. The statistics denies the statement that youth abusing drugs and substances do not respect people. Few respondents at 02 (1,9%) disagreed with the idea that youth abusing substances are highly at risk of having mentally disorder, and majority at 50 (94,3%) agreed with the statement. Only 04 (7,6%) respondents agreed with the statement that drug and substance abuse does not make youth to drop out at school, while Majority of 40 (75,4%) totally disagreed with that drug and substance abuse does not make youth to drop out at school, From the above information, it can be concluded that, majority of the respondents did not believe that drug and substance abuse does not make youth to drop out at school.

This section further indicates that 51 (96,1%) of the respondents agreed with that abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risk of sexual behaviour, while, very few of only 01(1,9%) disagreed with the idea that abuse of drugs and substances is associated with risk of sexual behaviour. The total number of respondents was 53 whom majority of 39 (67,9%) disagreed with the statement that youth abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems. Very few of 06 (11,3%) of respondents agreed with the statement that youth

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abusing drugs and substances cannot encounter heart problems. The summary reflects that drugs and substance abuse have consequences that follows and dangerous to youth.

In this section the researcher found out that respondent also gave different views about the consequences of drugs and substance abuse. Majority of the respondents revealed that youth are dropping out of school due to the abuse of drugs and substances, and they further mentioned that drugs and substances have a negative impact on their social functioning and mental problem. Most of the respondent indicated that the consequences of drugs and substance abuse are death and imprisonment, diseases like HIV and AIDS and teen pregnancies. While few respondents mentioned that the consequences of drug and substance abuse is sexual assaults which results in teenage pregnancies and increased in social grants application and also contribute to violence and broken families.

5.2.3 Major findings on the strategies can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs substances by youth

This section provides a description of the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances, six questions were asked and the findings are presented here under as follows:

The findings in this sections reflect that 36 (67,9%) agreed with the statement that youth have enough information about drug and substances, while only 07 (13,2%) of respondents disagreed with the statement. Majority of respondents at 51 (96,1%) agreed with the idea that support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances, and only 01 (1,9%) respondent disagreed with the idea that support from family members assist youth who are already involved in abusing drugs and substances. It was also reflected that the majority of respondents at 47 (88,6%) agreed with the statement that school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth while, Only 02 (3,8%) of respondents disagreed with the statement that school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth. This summary tells us that support from family, school and community campaigns have positive impact on youth.

The findings further revealed that 29 (54,6%) respondent agreed with the statement that availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth, and only 04 (7,5%) disagreed with the statement that availability of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth. From the above information, it can be concluded that, the availability

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of state treatment centres reduce drug dependency to youth. The findings also shows that 46 (86,7%) of the respondents agreed with that support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances, while, only 01 (1,9%) disagreed with the idea. The information reflected concludes that support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances. The findings tells us that majority of respondents at 33 (62,2%) agreed with the statement that employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances, and very few at 02 (3,8%) disagreed with the statement. The statistics above conclude that employing people to focus on the substances abuse programme in all departments help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances.

The findings reveals that majority of respondents believe that community campaigns can assist to reduce the abuse by youth. Support groups of the abusers can also assist so that they cannot influence in the community the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. Most of the respondents believe that increasing the numbers of law enforcement officers. Harsh penalties to those found with drugs either using or selling. Collaboration between different stakeholders as well as closing or strict security of border controls the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. While few of the respondents indicated that the creation of recreational facilities can assist to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances and believe that youth need capacity building on the negative effects and the consequences of drug and substance abuse.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

In this study section the researcher gives her recommendations on influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth, the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth, the strategies can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs substances by youth, the future studies, the society and the policy.

5.3.1 Recommendations on influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth

The researcher recommends that people, who are staying in the squatter camps, must be allocated with places to stay in the township if they can afford. Those who cannot afford, they can be allocated places in the nearby villages where they can manage to reach the township.

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The places must be allocated only the people with necessary documents if they are immigrants. Those who do not have necessary papers or documents, it means they entered the country illegally and they must be repatriated back to their countries. The squatter camps must be demolished and no one must be allowed to stay there because if they don't demolish when others move out, others will move in.

5.3.2 Recommendations on the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth

The researcher recommends that training and community campaigns should be conducted to all communities and schools stressing the consequences of drugs and substances by youth. The researcher also recommends that the problem of drug and substance abuse should be everyone business. The government should also produce colorful posters which show the effects that drugs have on a person's body. The posters should be available in places where everyone will be able to see.

5.3.3 Recommendations on the strategies can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs substances by youth

The researcher recommends that all stake holders from all departments should collaborate and cooperate to deal with the problem of drug and substance abuse. The government should make sure all employees in government departments are empowered with the knowledge of drug and substances. Treatment Model for Substance Abuse is another strategy for dealing with the issue of drug and substance abuse to those already started. It is proposed that the treatment services should be rendered within a therapeutic environment which ensures that the needs of each individual are considered within the context of service user's rights and the formulation of an individual development plan. The goal of treatment is not only to stop, but to return the person to productive functioning within the family, community and workplace. The government should also make sure that the treatment centres are available in all provinces and they should employ with the knowledge of drugs and substances, and interest of assisting those with the problem drugs and substances.

5.4 Recommendations for the future studies

The researcher recommends that future studies be conducted on the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth, so that people will have better understanding of the multicultural contact. The researcher also recommends that future researchers must be open to everyone including youth, and they must work together with

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social workers from different agencies so that help may be offered as early as possible to those in need and afraid to approach the office of social workers.

5.5 Recommendations for the Society

The researcher recommends that society should accept and support youth who abuse drugs and substances without discriminating them. The youth must be accepted and showed a way of living in a community where they live with other people. If possible, rehabilitation centres and organizations dealing with substance abuse must be available in societies where people will be able to walk without using transport so that rehabilitations will be conducted in societies they live. The youth must be identified in time, so that departments and organizations will be able to intervene in time.

5.6 Recommendations for the policy

The researcher recommends that the existing policies must be implemented in all departments and it should be made known to all people. There must also be enforcement of the responsibilities to all people who are supposed to be responsible and accountable but are not doing their work. The researcher also recommends that the program of substance abuse should be strengthened and specialized instead of focusing as there are no dedicated employees specializing.

5.7 CONCLUSION

The study is about the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth at Malamulele Township. South Africa is a multicultural country; there are diverse cultural groups which have different cultural values. These are reflected in communities and schools where members comprised of membership of multiple cultures. South Africa like other countries is governed by laws. These laws are binding to all people living in South Africa. In South Africa there are numerous laws that control multicultural contact and the use and abuse of substances. Laws that govern the country have been discussed. Acts such as Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which is the supreme law of the country. The Bill of rights which is enshrined in the Constitution is the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It affirms the rights of all people in our country and the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The White Paper of the Social Welfare, Drug and Drug Trafficking Act, the prevention of and Treatment for Substance abuse Act and the Medicine and Related Substance Control Act are also explained in this study.

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There are theories that explain the cause of drug and substance abuse. Observational learning theory explains that behaviour is learned. Youth, who are living in an area where there are people of different current cultures, they usually observe the ways of doing things from other people of different cultures. They are also likely to learned and adopt the ways of those observed cultures. Cultural-identity theory shows that there is a relationship between drug abuse and identities of people. Cultural contact occurs every day and when people of different cultures come together, different degrees of destruction, domination, resistance, survival, adaptation and modification of native cultures may follow inter-ethnic contact. Different kinds of influences take control more especially to youth and the abuse of drugs and substances. Generally, there are various factors that influence the abuse of drugs and substances by youth. The following factors are discussed for this study: The abuse of drugs and substance is usually accompanied by negative consequences more especially to youth who have future to face. The government has strategies in placed for dealing with culture, drugs and substance abuse which is guided by the legislations and policies.

The orientation of the study was given, research designs was employed and various methodological choices have been defined, explained and discussed in terms of how they were used in conducting this study. Ethics that have been considered have also been identified and how they have been practiced. Limitations of the study have also been mentioned. Research results from raw data collected from the respondents was presented, analysed and interpreted. The data regarding the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth was collected by using quantitative and qualitative methods which involved the application of questionnaires and interview.

The responses to the questionnaires items are presented graphically in tabular form and are followed by a brief synthesis of the findings for the items and the responses to the interview schedule are presented in a narrative form and are followed by a brief interpretation of the findings. The findings were discussed, the major findings presented on the influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth, consequences of drugs and substances abused by youth and the strategies can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs substances by youth were presented. The researcher gives her recommendations on influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth, the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth, the strategies can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs substances by youth, the future studies, the society and the policy.

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PERMISSION TO COLLECT DATA

APPENDIX A

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

To: The Managers
: Social Work Department
: Malamulele Police Station
: Malamulele Central
: Malamulele correctional Services
: Department of Health

12.09.14

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO COLLECT INFORMATION FOR STUDIES OF MS TSHABALALA B.V. STUDENT NO: 11530142.

The above matter refers.

We hereby wish to confirm that Ms Tshabalala B.V (Student No.: 11530142), a registered Master of Public Management student at the University of Venda is researching on the following topic: **"The influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth at Malamulele Township"**. In order for her to complete her studies, we request your Department/centre or Institution to provide her with the information that she might need for her study project. As an institution of higher learning, we believe that the research she is undertaking will yield the results that might also assist your Department. We therefore encourage your Department to assist her with the necessary information that will be collected through questionnaires and interviews .We undertakes that the information that will be provided to her will be solely used for this studies.

We hope that you find this to be in order and therefore, anticipate your assistance. If any queries, please feel free to contact me at Cell: 073 644 6301 or Email: Ephraim.Mahole@univen.ac.za

.....

Mr. E Mahole
Promoter: School of Management Sciences

.....

A KADYAMATIMBA
Dean: School of Management Sciences

University of Venda

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
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APPENDIX B

LETTER TO RESPONDENTS

Student: 11530142

Cell: 076 735 1703

Email: Basaniv@yahoo.com

P.O. Box 1440

MALAMULELE

0982

20 August 2014

Dear Respondents

I, Tshabalala Basani Violet, am student at the University of Venda, registered for Master of Public Management. I am conducting a research project on "**The influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth at Malamulele Township**".

I request you to be part of the study. All the information will you shall provide will only be used for the study purpose.

Yours faithfully

Tshabalala

TSHABALALA BASANI VIOLET

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APPENDIX C

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONAIRE

THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL CONTACT IN THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES BY THE YOUTH AT MALAMULELE TOWNSHIP

This is a research instrument on the influence of multicultural contact on in the abuse of drugs and substances by the youth at Malamulele Township. I request you to please put a cross(x) on the appropriate answer. There is no wrong or right answer.

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. Gender of respondent

Female	
Male	

2. Age of respondent

Less than 20 Years	
21 to 30 Years	
31 to 40 Years	
40 to 50 Years	
50 to 60 Years	

3. Position of Respondent

Educator	
Social worker	
Youth	
Police	
Correctional service officer	
Selected community members	

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SECTION B: MULTICULTURAL CONTACT IN THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES BY THE YOUTH

	The influence of multicultural contact in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Not**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
4.	There are different cultural groups at Malamulele Township.					
5.	Multicultural contact results in the abuse of drugs and substances.					
6.	Discrimination is influenced by multicultural contact.					
7.	Multicultural contact makes smuggling network easy to smugglers.					
8.	Acculturation occurs where there is multicultural contact.					
9.	New drugs and substances are developed more where there is different contact of cultures.					

	The consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Not Sure**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
10.	Youth abusing drugs and substances do respect other people.					
11.	Substance abusing youth are highly at risk of having mental disorders than non-users.					
12.	Drug and substance abuse does not make youth to drop out of school.					
13.	Abuse of drugs and substance is associated with risky sexual behaviour.					
14.	Youth abusing substances and drugs cannot encounter heart problems when they grow up.					

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	Strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
15.	Youth have enough information about the drugs and substances.					
16.	Support from family members can assist to youth already involved in abusing substances.					
17.	School and community campaigns have positive impact on the lives of our youth.					
18.	Availability of state treatment centres can reduce drug dependency to youth.					
19.	Support from community is very important in rehabilitating youth abusing drugs and substances.					
20.	Employing people to focus on the substance abuse program in all departments will help to deal with the abuse of drugs and substances.					

"THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION"

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APPENDIX D

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL CONTACT ON IN THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES BY THE YOUTH AT MALAMULELE TOWNSHIP

1. Which influence does multicultural contact have in the abuse of drugs and substances by youth?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. What are the consequences of drugs and substance abuse by youth?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3. What are the strategies that can be used to reduce the abuse of drugs and substances by youth in Malamulele Township?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

"THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION"

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