



**Perceived mismanagement of child
support grant by stakeholders in the
Ngaka Modiri Molema district, North
West Province**

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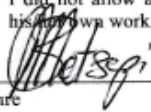
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ABSTRACT

The public of South Africa have observed an increase in the number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping centres, despite the increasing spending by government in providing support grants for these vulnerable children. As a result, the public mismanagement and maladministration of support grant by stakeholders on behalf of vulnerable children. The current study aims to explore the perceived mismanagement of child support grant by stakeholders in the Ngaka Modiri Molema district of the North West province, South Africa during the period January 2020 to November 2020. The nature and design of this study was exploratory to gain an understanding of human behaviour through observation and reason. The data collected from stakeholders responsible for the management of support grant for vulnerable children was cross-sectional. Both descriptive and Principal Component Analysis was used to analyse the using SPSS to reduce the large data set. The value of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was (KMO = 0.610) and results of Bartlett's test of sphericity ($p < 0.001$). The results revealed two main factors, which together explain 64.45% variation. The results show that the mismanagement and misuse of child support grant for vulnerable children by stakeholders does exist and the value of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was (KMO = 0.724) and results of Bartlett's test of sphericity ($p < 0.001$). In this instance, four factors were found to jointly explain 74.83% of variation. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient value of 0.70 and above for all constructs were at an acceptable value and meets the minimum reliability criteria. The study has shown that, SASSA has mechanisms and structures to deal with corruption and mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders exist but these strategies are not effective. The study concludes that, if the gaps identified in this study are left unattended, it might prevent the government from realizing its policy objective of ensuring that vulnerable children are looked after by responsible organisations and caregivers in South Africa.

Keywords: Child support grant, Childminder, Caregiver, NGOs

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSG	Child Support Grant
DSD	Department of Social Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EFA	Exploratory Factor Analysis

FCG	Foster Care Grant
ICNPO	International Classification of Non-Profit Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPO	Non-Profit Organisations
PAT	Principal-Agent Theory
SASSA	South Africa Social Security Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
WHO	World Health Organisation

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CHAPTER ONE

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This study aimed to explore perceived mismanagement and maladministration of child support grant (CSG) by organisations or childminders responsible for vulnerable children in Ngaka Modiri Molema district of the North West province, South Africa. CSG was introduced by the South African government in 1998 as a strategy to reduce harmful effects of poverty on vulnerable children. However, when Hodes *et al.* (2016:22) investigated the complaints of young women about the amount of CSG received from stakeholders they found that the amount offered is inadequate to cover the basic needs of a child.

On the other hand, there is an increasing public concern about mismanagement and misuse of CSG by stakeholders in South Africa. These perceptions are based on the observation of an increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping centres requesting for food from the general public. Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018:2) alluded to the belief of most policy-makers that social support programmes are meant to address food and nutrition shortages in poor families and support vulnerable children. As a result of the social support programmes being implemented, children of an age that qualify for CSG should not be seen in the streets, shopping centres and traffic intersections begging for food or money to buy food. This observation has been persisting over the years and the number of these children are also increasing since the inception of CSG by the South African government in 1998. Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018:2) furthermore pointed out that there is an increasing number of organisations overseeing the management of support grants on behalf of these vulnerable children in South Africa.

The current chapter looks at the background to the study, formulates the problem statement emerging from gaps indicated in the social support programmes, the research objectives and research questions, significance and delimitation of the study, conceptual and theoretical framework, research design and method, reliability and validity of the study, operational definitions, ethical considerations and concludes with a summary of the chapter.

1.2 Background to the study

South Africa experienced slow change to industrialization and is challenged with unemployment, poverty and increasing HIV/AIDS infections. The situation has left many children vulnerable to

poverty. For the purpose of this study, vulnerability refers to children who are orphaned and do not have access to basic needs and services. In addressing the issues associated with children's vulnerability and poverty, communities took upon themselves to establish organizations to assist vulnerable children within their communities. These organizations are commonly known as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and they play critical roles in addressing child poverty, development and social transformation of poor communities in South Africa (DSD, 2014).

The government of South Africa introduced CSG in 1998 intending to enable poor households to reduce poverty and enable children to have access to nutritious food, basic needs and services (Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* 2018:2). Jabeen (2017:262) alluded to NGOs, care-givers and childminders who are partnering with government in the administration and management of social development programmes intended to better the lives of vulnerable children in South Africa. Their aim is to ensure that the social safety programmes such as CSG are properly managed and administered on behalf of vulnerable children and ensure that they reach children where the government does not have the capacity to provide these services. However, Hodes *et al.*, (2016:20) claimed that the support grants meant for the children have been mismanaged, mal-administered and misused by some frontline service providers to these social development programmes.

Furthermore, NGOs in South Africa are registered by the South African DSD (DSD, 2015:2) according to the Non-Profit Organizations (NPO) Act 71 of 1997 as "a trusted company or other associations of persons established for a public purpose with its income and assets not having being distributable to its members or office bearers except as reasonable compensation for services rendered". In 2013 South Africa had 136 453 registered NGOs (DSD, 2013:11) working with the government towards the management and administration of CSG. Furthermore, these NGOs exist in rural areas where HIV and AIDS, poverty and unemployment are on the rise. However, the challenge of principal-agent is evident in public sector and this erode the important contributions of NGOs in offering the required service to vulnerable children (Demir and Budur, 2019:372). Politicians are tempted to push for funding to NGOs that are in their constituencies rather than those they do not have direct connections with, and this undermine the service needed to assist vulnerable children.

D'Agostino *et al.* (2018:450) pointed out that the CSG policy is designed to provide basic support to beneficiaries and to increase the number of children on the beneficiary support system. Children in impoverished communities are inherently vulnerable and can easily become victims of the consequences of poverty, abuse, exploitation including HIV and AIDS. According to Hall *et al.* (2017:102), South Africa had 3.1 million of vulnerable children in 2016. Statistics show that 58 000

of these children existed in vulnerable households or child-headed family units (Hall & Sambu, 2017:102).

The ever increasing vulnerability of children and lack of government capacities are an indication of the need to partner with other stakeholders to address child vulnerability. Kajiita and Kang'ethe (2016:103) mentioned that poor households do not depend willingly on social support programmes but do so as a result of their circumstances. While Patel *et al.*, (2017:02) pointed out that, one in two parents of children receiving CSG lived in a family where no member in the household is gainfully employed, and where 97% of the women have secondary education but 87% of them are unemployed.

Davis (2012) in the Daily Maverick article posited that the increasing number of vulnerable children and declining resources disrupts the role of stakeholders in the provision of services. This challenge of providing services to the increasing number of vulnerable children has led to the closure of many NGOs (Lawley *et al.* 2012:10). Kajiita and Kang'ethe (2016:103) claimed that data from Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) has shown that one-third of South African residents depend on the social grants as sole income and the situation has been compounded by the outbreak of COVID-19. Further statistics (SatsSA, March 2016) indicated that beneficiaries of CSG in South Africa stood at 11 972 900 and North West Province constituted 6, 8% of the total. Data obtained on the 27 May 2019 from the local office of the South Africa Social Security Agency (SASSA) in Mafikeng recorded 121 871 as the total number of CSG beneficiaries in Ngaka Modiri Molema District. The Mafikeng Local Office had the highest number of beneficiaries in the district at 31,6%.

1.3 Problem statement

The needs of vulnerable children were and still are the responsibility of traditional South African households but the growing number of vulnerable children due to HIV and AIDS and unemployment has increased the burdens of traditional families in providing care to these children (Mbangwa, 2013:2). The situation has given rise to many organizations acting as service providers as well as community members offering their services as child-minders and caregivers in poor communities. According to Jamieson and Berry (2012:26) these organisations, caregivers and child-minders in South Africa have been incorporated into the “*National Integrated Plan for Children and Youth infected and affected HIV and AIDS*” to provide support to vulnerable families and to form partnerships with government in caring for the well-being of vulnerable children.

The South African government has attempted to tackle poverty in vulnerable households, and create

a social welfare safety net through CSG. Data from SATSSA, (March 2016) indicated that CSG beneficiaries are on the rise and so is the number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping centres. Furthermore, estimates of the number of the CSG recipients in Ngaka Modiri Molema District was 121 871 in 2019 with the Mahikeng Local Office having the highest number of beneficiaries (31.6%) in the district as mentioned on the DSD web-page (dsd.gov.za).

The DSD administration's criteria for considering the application for CSG include age of the child and cover from birth until 18 years of age for a household with an income of less than R4 000.00 per month for a South African resident.

Jabeen (2018:262) mentioned the intention of CSG was to reduce poverty and support organisations responsible for the management and administration on behalf of vulnerable children. Despite these initiatives by the South African government, administrative challenges that disrupt the important contributions or role of community stakeholders, and management in the livelihoods of vulnerable children.

The increased number of children found in the streets and shopping malls and traffic intersections begging for food to support themselves raises serious concerns. This observation has led to public perception that there is mismanagement and maladministration of CSG by stakeholders. The current research, therefore, explores the perceived mismanagement of the CSG meant for vulnerable children by stakeholders in the Ngaka Modiri Molema district of the North West Province of South Africa.

1.4 Research objective

The objective of the study was to investigate the perceived mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders involved in the management and administration of support grants on behalf of vulnerable children. To fully investigate this objective, the sub-objectives were:

- To establish the nature of key stakeholders involved in the management and administration of CSG meant for vulnerable children in the district.
- To investigate the management and administrative strategies used by key stakeholders involved in the management and administration of CSG meant for vulnerable children in the district?
- To ascertain if there are mismanagement and maladministration of support grants meant for vulnerable children by stakeholders in the district.
- To establish whether there is merit in the public perception of mismanagement and maladministration of support grants meant for vulnerable children.

1.5 Research sub-questions

Based on the problem statement which seeks to investigate the perceived mismanagement and maladministration of CSG meant for vulnerable children by stakeholders, the following research questions were raised:

- What is the nature of key stakeholders involved with the management and administration of CSG meant for vulnerable children in the district?
- What are the management and administrative strategies used by key stakeholders involved in the management and administration of CSG meant for vulnerable children in the district?
- What ways and how are CSG for vulnerable children being mismanaged or mal-administered?
- Why is public perception geared towards CSG mismanagement and maladministration by stakeholders?

1.6 Significance and assumptions of the study

Children in the age bracket to benefit from CSG are putting their lives at risk while looking for food or money to buy food in the streets, shopping centres and traffic-light intersections.

1.6.1 Significance of the study

This study once completed may provide immense benefit to the DSD, policymakers, NGOs and child-minders to ensure that CSG enhances the social welfare of these vulnerable children. The study intends to add to the body of knowledge and academic literature about stakeholders responsible for the management and administration of CSG on behalf of vulnerable children. The importance of NGOs, care-givers and child-minders in ensuring the wellbeing of vulnerable children are highlighted. This study also intends to highlight the damage caused by mismanagement and maladministration of CSG by stakeholders to help improve the use of support grants in the lives of vulnerable children.

1.6.2 Assumptions

The assumption was that the parents, care-givers or NGOs receive the income of CSG for beneficiaries every month from SASSA. Parents and caregivers are responsible to provide care, basics needs and support the interests of these vulnerable children. Furthermore, respondents in this study are adult stakeholders who are directly accountable for the management and administration of the CSG on behalf of vulnerable children.

1.7 Theoretical and conceptual design

A report by DSD (DSD, 2013:100) with regards to vulnerable children revealed that stakeholders must “*strengthen and support the capacity of poor families and mobilize community-based partners to ensure access to essential services by vulnerable children*”. Community stakeholders also support and promote the objectives of the government in addressing child vulnerability through collaboration. Despite the important contributions or role of community stakeholders, serious concerns have been raised about management and administrative challenges that disrupt their role in the livelihoods of vulnerable children. Although insufficient funding and availability of resources are the most common identified challenges witnessed by the stakeholders, there have been charges of mismanagement and maladministration including the misuse of grants as well as capacities to ensure that services are provided to vulnerable children (Mthethwa, 2019:95). These challenges have been under-researched and still persists.

To better understand the perceived mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders, management theories (structural-functionalist theory, rational trust theory and contingency theory of leadership) were used to establish the bases for this study.

The structural-functionalist theory was proposed by Durkheim (1982:249) and the theory asserts that institutions and organisations (government, organisations, childminders and care-givers) work together to resolve social problems that disrupt the stability of the society (Mosoge & Pilane, 2014:7). Mosoge and Pilane (2014:7) emphasised that society is held together through the activities of its members, functions of its institutions, and this is how order and stability can be achieved in organisations. As explained in the theory, members of the society work no different from the human body, and as such all members of the society have to play an important role towards the contribution in achieving “social consensus”. Hence, community-based organisations and child-minders exist to provide such services in areas where the government cannot drive service delivery to poor communities (Mosoge & Pilane, 2014:7).

Therefore, as the number of vulnerable children and family’s increases in poor communities across South Africa, so does the burdens to traditional families and communities. Hall and Sambu (2017:102-103) stated that different factors have led to the problem of vulnerability in children with many traditional communities and families experiencing major social and economic burdens. The too many stakeholders to bring about social order and stability by providing services to vulnerable children and their families are a direct result of traditional families’ failures to cope with the rising

social and economic challenges.

The second theory used in this study to provide a logical base was the *rational trust theory*. The rational trust theory states that the extent of information given to the public about the activities of stakeholders reveals the reason as to why they exist and the role they intend to play in a community (Keating & Thrandardottir, 2017:139). The rational trust theory further states that “stakeholders attract attention and recognition when they are transparent and show levels of accountability to their beneficiaries”. The rational trust theory focuses on the accountability and transparency of stakeholders (Ruzicka & Keating, 2015:11) and is relevant to this study in that, it allowed the researcher to investigate the role of stakeholders by understanding their level of transparency concerning their nature and contributions in the provision of services to vulnerable children.

Lastly, the contingency theory of leadership is considered. According to (Popp and Hadwich, 2018:46), the contingency theory of leadership states that there is no unique leadership style which go beyond across all situations and organisations”. The contingency theory emphasises the importance of a leader to plan ahead to avert challenges in future by making sense of the situation to align efforts to achieve goals and objectives (Vidal et al.,2017:2). The contingency theory of leadership is a useful theoretical basis pointing to the role of leaders in organizations and the duties of leadership within an organisation in the provision of services to vulnerable communities.

1.7.1 Conceptual design

In South Africa, registered NGOs are grouped according to the International classification of Non-Profit Organisation (ICNPO), where 36% of NGOs provide social services (DSD, 2015:11). NGOs in South African emerged before and after the democracy in 1994 and their nature, challenges, objectives differs pre and post-democratic South Africa. Post democratic South Africa NGOs which in this study operate as government partners and community development agents or organisations [Business Development Organisations (BDO) South Africa, 2016]. These organisations are operating within the impoverished communities across South Africa mostly consists of management staff, governing boards, care-givers and their beneficiaries (Www.Africansolutions.org).

To better understand the research problem, an extensive literature review was done with the focus specifically on the management and administration of safety net support programmes. Furthermore, theories related to accountability, organisation structures and leadership in the provision of services to vulnerable children were also reviewed.

Vulnerable children are children who are abandoned, abused, living in child-headed households and require parental guidance and care (Hall & Sambu, 2017). Vulnerable children need protection, clothing and healthy food to promote adequate growth and development (StatsSA, 2016). The roots of drop-in-centres are based on the necessity to provide basic services to vulnerable children. According to a DSD report, “*the types of specialised services and programmes stakeholders provide include material and school support, life-skills, psycho-social and outreach programmes*” (DSD, 2014:2).

Addressing the issue of child poverty requires the promotion of proper development and self-esteem among these children. Kgothadi (2015:37) stated that stakeholders as partners to government in South Africa provide cooked meals to children regularly and assist them with health and educational programmes. They also ensure the protection of children by providing temporary shelters daily and allow children to interact with their peers. Stakeholders also receive donations from communities in the form of clothing and school stationeries to support vulnerable children focus on their school activities. However, in providing services to these children, stakeholders must promote hygiene and health measures.

However, these stakeholders are faced with challenges that are considered as barriers to the wellbeing of vulnerable children. Keating and Thrandardottir (2016:147) stated that stakeholders in South Africa are faced with challenges of trustworthiness while Slawson *et al.*, (2015:40) denoted that “untrustworthiness” of stakeholders to provide quality services to beneficiaries have continued to raise questions (corruption and exploitation of children’s rights) on their role as reliable partners within the impoverished communities across South Africa. Slawson *et al.*, (2015:44) asserted that the “untrustworthiness” of some of these organisations also affect their accountability level, thus, making it difficult to trust their roles and services they provide to vulnerable children as shown in the conceptual design labelled Figure 1.1.

Management and administration of child support grant by stakeholder

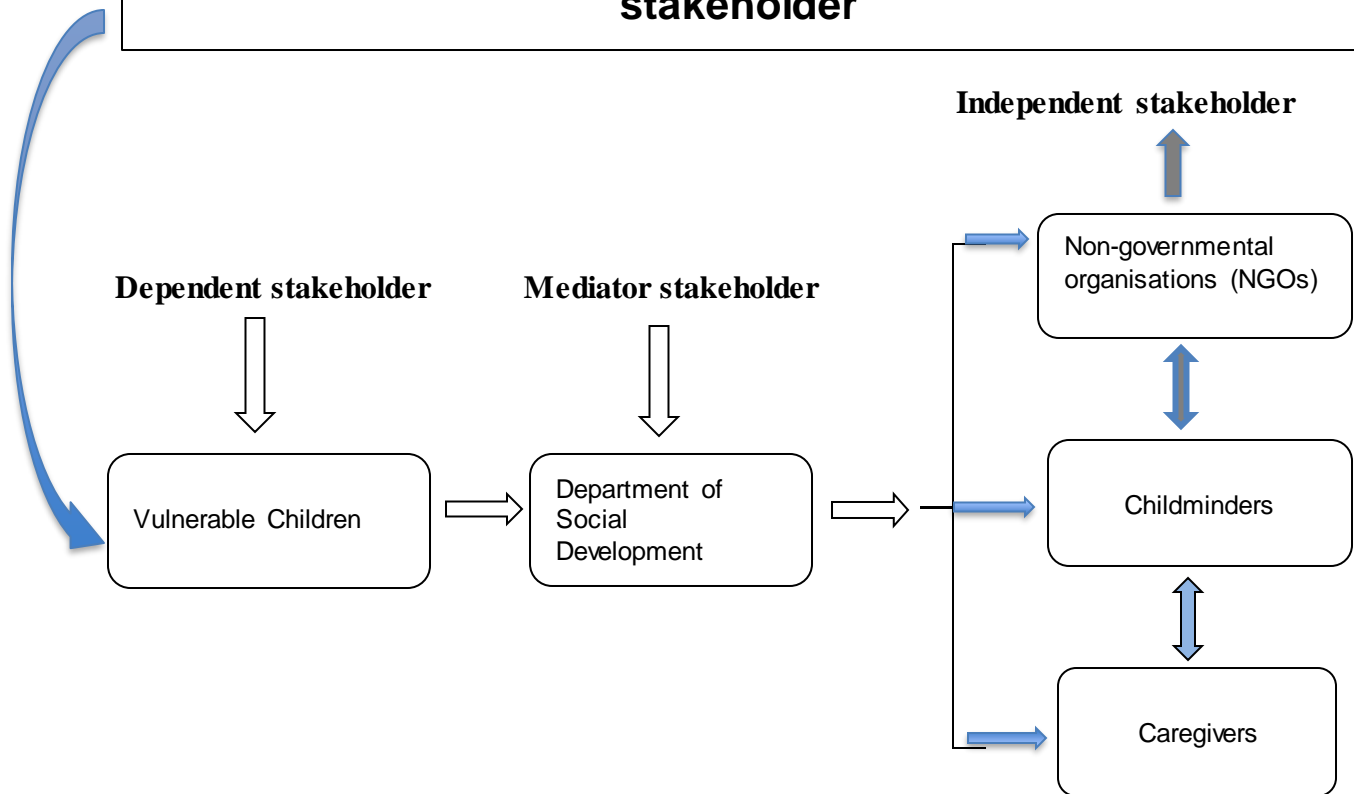


Figure 1.1: Stakeholders in the management and administration of child support grant (Source: *Researchers own design*)

1.7.2 Stakeholders in the mismanagement of child support grant

The following are different stakeholders involved in the management and administration of CSG and are generally perceived by the public to mismanaged and mal-administering CSG.

1.7.2.1 Vulnerable children - Vulnerable children from poor households are the ones qualifying for CSG that is issued by SASSA. According to the South African Constitution of 1996 persons under the age of 18 years are considered minors, and their parents and caregivers are responsible for their wellbeing. As a result, parents and caregivers receive CSG on behalf of vulnerable children.

1.7.2.2 Department of Social Development - DSD is a South African government department responsible for the social programs that promote the wellbeing of all citizens. SASSA is an agent of DSD charged with the distribution of all social grants, which CSG is one of them. Morgan (1987:134) alluded that dependency theory is concerned about the unequal relationship between those who don't have and the ones who have enough. As a result, the DSD aims to reduce inequality and poverty through its social programs.

1.7.2.3 Non-governmental organizations - NGO's core business is to assist vulnerable children located within the communities where they operate. Community members manage their operations and provide cooked meals, educational programmes, training, shelter and psychological support for vulnerable children. These organizations also receive CSG on behalf of vulnerable children.

1.7.2.4 Childminders - Childminders assist vulnerable children and are based within the communities where they provide the service. Childminders are managed by community members and they have management structures that are concerned with the wellbeing of vulnerable children. They provide educational programmes, training and psychological support to vulnerable children. Some of them provide cooked meals since they do not receive CSG from SASSA. Childminders are private entities and are paid by parents and caregivers for their services because they are only responsible to take care of vulnerable children during the day.

1.7.2.5 Caregivers - Caregivers are responsible for CSG they receive for vulnerable children and receive the grant directly from SASSA. Caregivers utilize CSG to promote the wellbeing of vulnerable children by ensuring food security, cloth, shelter and educational programmes. They use CSG for the wellbeing of vulnerable children to improve the standard of living and to keep them in school.

1.8. Definition of key terms

The definitions provided are meant to afford a reader comprehension of key terms and the opportunity to customize themselves with them.

1.8.1 Child Support Grant

CSG is a communal safety net for underprivileged families and it is received by children from birth until they are 18 years old. Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018:1) defined CSG as an instrument used by government through DSD and the grant is distributed by the SASSA to provide food security for children living in poor families.

1.8.2. Beneficiaries of CSG

Mashala (2016:12) defined a beneficiary as someone who earns or qualifies for a grant issued by SASSA. A beneficiary should be less than 18 years and have a birth certificate. Beneficiaries are not allowed to collect CSG for themselves, a parent or caregiver older than 18 years of age and

responsible for their wellbeing should receive the grant on their behalf.

1.8.3 Childminder

The term “childminder” is generally understood to mean a person who takes care of a child. For the purpose of this study, the term childminder is used as a person who is charged with the responsibility of looking after the child’s wellbeing and receives the CSG on behalf of the beneficiary. Patel *et al.* (2017:02) claimed that the parents or caregivers of children receiving CSG live in a family where no person is working. Most women are unemployed and are more likely to be primary childminders than the men. In general terms, a childminder in this research is used interchangeable with and has the same meaning as parent or caregiver.

1.8.4 Parent or caregiver

Parent or caregiver is a primary guardian to a beneficiary. Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018:2) found that parents or caregivers of beneficiaries are South African citizens over the age of 18 in possession of a South African identity document and usually unemployed or earning less than R4 000.00 a month or R48 000.00 per annum.

1.8.5 Dependency theory

According to Morgan (1987:134), the dependency theory is based on the unequal relationship between those who don’t have resources and the ones who have enough resources. In this instance, poor households depend on CSG as their social safety net and source of food security.

1.9. Ethical consideration

There are five ethical principles which apply to this study. Firstly, to minimise the risk of harm and respondents have the right to be informed of critical research outcomes that may disturb the health and happiness of the general public, and may cause physical or mental damage. Secondly, to obtain informed consent from respondents by informing them that they have a right to access adequate information to make well-informed decisions about all aspects of the research. Thirdly, to protect the anonymity and confidentiality of respondents by informing them that they have a right to be informed about the privacy and disposal of collected data. Fourthly, to provide the right to withdraw by informing respondents that they have a right to decide to participate or not in the survey at any given time. Lastly, to avoid deceptive practices by informing respondents that they have a right to be informed about the reasons and outcomes of the study.

1.10. Summary

This chapter outlines the study's background of the topic of CSG, and its management and administration by stakeholders. The research problem statement addresses the perception of mismanagement and maladministration of CSG by stakeholders in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District, North West province. The study objectives and sub-questions are intended to give direction on investigating the perceived mismanagement and maladministration of CSG by stakeholders. The significance and delimitation of the study are also discussed. The theoretical and conceptual design explains the interconnection of all stakeholders in the management and administration of CSG, key definitions of the study and ethical considerations are discussed. The following chapter will be deliberating on the literature review.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The current chapter reviews the literature describing the background of the social grant strategy in South Africa and confirms the direction of this study stated in the objectives. The review of literature looks in-depth at CSG and the intended purpose of CSG, the social contract theory and social security programme, the role of stakeholders in the CSG, composition of families receiving CSG, the effect of poverty on childhood development, CSG and principle-agency problem, stakeholder's ethical behaviour and socio-economic pressure, CSG versus childminders and caregivers, the need to factor the family into an effective CSG programme, and the response plan for CSG during Covid19.

2.2 Background to CSG in South Africa

The Lung Committee was established in December 1995 to gauge and reform the social support system and to develop an inclusive policy that would benefit poor children and families (Klasen *et al.* 2010:12). In the development of safety net strategies for children, the Committee recommended CSG be introduced in April 1998 at the amount of R100 per month (Klassen *et al.* 2010:45). Beukes *et al.* (2017:2) reported that there has been a constant review of the amount paid as CSG since 1998.

One of the key objectives of the post-apartheid South African government since 1994 was to address wide-ranging poverty in impoverished communities by creating a social safety net for poor households and reorganized the country's social support systems (Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* 2018:3). SASSA is the government agency formed by the Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004, promulgated by the president of the Republic of South Africa on the 28 May 2004. The purpose of the Act is to ensure practical management, administration and payment of social assistance, including CSG, through SASSA. As such, the agency's legislative directive is to "ensure the provision of comprehensive social security service against vulnerability and poverty within the constitutional and legislative framework" (SASSA.2020).

Delany *et al.* (2016:25) draws our attention to the details outlined by the United Nations Convention and Section 28 of the South African Constitution on the basic rights for children, because children are reliant on others to protect them from harm and to promote their wellbeing. Khoza *et al.* (2018:120) argued that the lack of proper nutrition for children brought along health issues, consistent

with mental underdevelopment which if not addressed urgently may have long-term effects on the wellbeing of children. Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018: 01) affirmed that CSG may have a positive effect on the health and proper nutrition of children, resulting in improved education performance and disruption of poverty from one generation to the next.

Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018: 2) explained that parents or guardians qualify to collect CSG if they are South African citizens (i.o.w. they must have a South African Identity Document), they must not be younger than 18 years of age, and they should be earning less than R48 000 per annum or R4 000 per month, or be unemployed. Beukes *et al.* (2017:2) reported that the government has revised the age requirement of vulnerable children a couple of times and propose to increase the age from 18 years to 21 years of age.

According to StatsSA (2019), South Africa has an estimated 19.7 million children under 18 years in 2019 constituting 34% of the populace. Data from StatsSA (2019) shows a lower-bound poverty line, which does not provide enough for essentials, 45% of children (8.9 million) were poor in 2018, and 33% (6.4 million children) were below the food poverty line, meaning that they were not getting enough nutrition.

The numbers from StatsSA (2019), also indicated that almost a third of the total number of children, about 6 million, hail from the household where adult are unemployed and depend on government grants, about 3 million children live in households where the adults are dependent on informal sector income and further 1.5 million live in household depending on a combination of incomes from formal and informal employment.

Kajjita and Kang'ethe (2016:102) alluded to the increasing number of social welfare beneficiaries compared to the declining or stagnant 17 million tax payers in South Africa and concluded that a quarter of the populace depends on social grants as the sole base of income. But Chersich *et al.* (2016:1192) warned that CSG cannot be stopped in the phase of declining government revenue. Delany *et al.* (2016:24) alluded to the continuous increase in the level of unemployment and the warned that the surge in the total of underprivileged households that require CSG has compounded the management and administrative challenges.

2.3 Demographics of families receiving CSG

Delany *et al.* (2016:25) draws our attention to the details outlined by the United Nations Convention and Section 28 of the South African Constitution on the basic rights for children, because children

are reliant on others to protect them from harm and to promote their wellbeing. Khoza *et al.* (2018:120) argued that the lack of proper nutrition for children brought along health issues, consistent with mental underdevelopment which if not addressed urgently may have long-term effects on the wellbeing of children. Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018:1) affirmed that CSG may have a positive effect on the health and proper nutrition of children, resulting in improved education performance and disruption of poverty from one generation to the next. Kajjita and Kang’ethe (2016:104) are of the view that parents of the children benefiting from CSG are truly poor and depend solely on the CSG as income. The demographics of these families are considered as identified from the literature.

2.3.1 Locality

2.3.1.1 Provincial - StatsSA (2017) summarised collected provincial data on the number of children receiving CSG between the years 2010 and 2016 as follows:

Table 2.1. The number of children receiving the CSG, 2010 – 2016. (Source: StatsSA, 2010–2016)

Province	Number of child beneficiaries at the end of March						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Eastern Cape	1 668 408	1 769 949	1 837 801	1 843 684	1 777 042	1 856 250	1 875 603
Free State	527 077	583 524	617 311	637 075	630 717	656 464	669 854
Gauteng	1 153 481	1 276 109	1 387 159	1 581 756	1 548 796	1 657 061	1 727 620
KwaZulu-Natal	2 439 781	2 623 772	2 726 635	2 746 888	2 662 100	2 775 481	2 815 815
Limpopo	1 460 328	1 584 855	1 497 044	1 588 489	1 626 113	1 699 494	1 749 230
Mpumalanga	750 661	806 581	1 008 223	1 051 626	984 641	1 034 942	1 053 716
North West	715 997	752 026	793 189	751 195	754 935	797 289	817 437
Northern Cape	224 346	246 233	262 488	277 835	275 849	290 497	297 280
Western Cape	630 208	728 901	797 881	863 440	865 753	935 687	966 345
South Africa	9 570 287	10 371 950	10 927 731	11 341 988	11 125 946	11 703 165	11 972 900
CSG amount	R 250	R 270	R 280	R 290	R 310	R 330	R 350

As shown in Table 2.1, the number of vulnerable children benefiting from CSG continually increased in South Africa from 9 570 287 in 2010 to 11 972 900 in 2016. North West province has also experienced an increase from 715 997 in 2010 to 817 437 in 2016. The period from 2010 to 2016 CSG has increased by a R100 to absorb inflationary increase of basic goods.

2.3.1.2 Urban or rural – Although the influence of CSG on the locality of the families, either urban or rural families, has not been fully researched, but Mutyenyoika *et al.* (2017:4) argued that children

living in rural communities are better-off than urban children as traditional rural communities are involved in the pursuit of the greater good for all including children of their communities.

Mutyenyoka *et al.* (2017:4) opined that urban poor are more adversely affected by poverty than rural poor as they can supplement their grant income by crop farming, gardening and livestock that otherwise cannot be practised in urban settings. Hence, Mutyenyoka *et al.* (2017:5) argued that the influence of CSG on urban or rural households respectively is debatable but alluded to the advantage of the rural community structure that exists to ensure that everyone in need is assisted. The urban community is more concerned about how their freedoms or rights are protected than to look after the interest of the community.

2.3.2 Gender

Hodes *et al.*, (2016:19) commented that, parents or guardians of CSG beneficiaries, especially young women, are mostly single parents or unemployed and depend solely on the grant as the main source of income. According to Patel *et al.* (2017:2), one in two guardians of beneficiaries live in households where there is no employed person. In those households 97% of women have secondary education, while 87% of them are guardians of these children.

2.3.3 Population groups

Mutyenyoka *et al.* (2017:5) found that income distribution in South Africa from 2011 revealed differences between racial groups. The data reveals 66% of CSG recipients are African children, 30% are Coloured, 8% are Indians and only 2% of Caucasian origin live in poor households. This is an indication that the increasing number of vulnerable children of African and Coloured origin observed in the streets, traffic intersections and shopping complexes is a direct reflection of household poverty in South Africa.

2.4 Perception of misuse of CSG

According to Hodes *et al.* (2016:20), public service employees, such as nurses and social workers, believe young women misuse tax payer's monies by using woman's rights to guarantee them access to contraception and termination of pregnancy for free at public health institutions. These authors further argued that having a child without a permanent source of income is a choice and should not be rewarded through the CSG.

Kajiita and Kang'ethe (2016:103) further surmised that CSG has created a dependency syndrome

among young women as they choose to have kids as a way to access social security benefits. But in designing the policies, CSG are considered as social security relief for sustenance and not enough to cater to all the basic needs of a child.

This observation is confirmed in a study by Hodes *et al.* (2016:22), where young women in their discussions mentioned that it is hard to maintain a child to their full potential when they only receive the CSG. The study found that CSG are not enough to cover financial and social challenges that come with being pregnant as a young mother and single parent. But, Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2017:5) alluded to the women feeling empowered when they receive CSG income because the income benefits the entire family rather than the child alone. Kajjita and Kang'ethe (2016:104) further commented that CSG has enabled beneficiaries to be active economic players as they participate momentarily in economic activities during paydays around local markets and big shopping malls thus supporting local businesses.

Although social security programmes have these unintended consequences, Jabeen (2017:264) mentioned that most beneficiaries are not only interested in monetary value as they do not want to be trapped in a recurring cycle of poverty. But Hodes *et al.*, (2016:22) explained that both girls and boys fear of drastic life changes where the young women are expected to drop out of school for a year or so, to raise a child, while the young fathers are continuing with their education and lives.

2.5 Perception of mismanagement of CSG

That South African government departments of Health, Basic Education and Social Development respectively promote the common interests of children by providing free health services, feeding programmes at schools and tasked with ensuring that every child that should benefit from CSG is receiving the benefiting (Cluver *et al.*, 2016:2).

Since some vulnerable children are not receiving CSG, Jehoma and Guamieri (2016:83) reported that caregivers who were working did not apply for CSG because they perceived their earnings is over the income limit determined by the government or they do not have the required documents to claim CSG. According to Khoza and Kaseke (2017:362), some caregivers misuse CSG by gambling or on personal needs, such as alcohol and clothes. Hodes *et al.* (2016:20) alluded to the belief of frontline managers and operators and social service stakeholders, like SASSA employees and NGO's, that parents or guardians of CSG beneficiaries are misusing the social support system.

Zembe-Mkabile *et al.*, (2018:2) asserted that policymakers believe that social support grants can

assist in addressing some of the poverty drivers, like food security and unemployment, by creating a social safety net for poor families.

Kihisen (2018:33) found a study purporting that some NGOs have been found to participate in unlawful activities that place vulnerable children in their care at physical and/or psychological risks. They identified some of these unlawful activities to include the mismanagement and mal-administration of CSG meant for vulnerable children under their care. On the other hand, Tyabashe (2019:137) explained that child-care workers from NGOs promote intervention of other stakeholders, like social workers and link them to parents of vulnerable children to ensure physical and psychological wellbeing by being positive role models.

Tyabashe (2019:137) referred to public Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, which do not receive CSG directly but are dependent on payment by parents or caregivers of the beneficiaries. This suggests that the government should subsidize fees for early childhood development as a strategy for all vulnerable children to access the school and reduce misuse of child support grants by caregivers.

Mthethwa (2019:104) claimed that SASSA responsible for the management and administration of social security support is perceived by the public to be corrupt and has mismanaged grants that are meant for the vulnerable citizens. However, Klaaren (2020:90) reported that the number of cases of corruption by private individuals and public officials receiving and administering social grants has decreased because SASSA has put mechanisms in place to penalize stakeholders who flaunt their processes and regulations.

2.6 Parental care and family fostering versus childminders and caregivers

Vaaltein (2016:29) indicated that most caregivers who are not biological parents face material challenges and observed that relative caregivers usually provide the best care to vulnerable children than non-relative caregivers. This is because their parents are unable to provide for them or are ill and cannot take care of their vulnerable children.

Eyase (2016: 50) mentioned that a social grant is administered by administered by a government programme to provide constant and unconditional money transfer to the needy in the country. This is to encourage the culture of fostering children within a family setting to ensure human capital development for the future.

Delany *et al.*, (2016:17) explained that the DSD empowered by Regulation 26A of Social Assistance

Act does not allow any direct deductions from CSG for any other purposes other than to support children's welfare. However, Hodes *et al.*, (2016: 20) stated that some parents, especially young ones who are unemployed, and dependent on CSG as the only source of income allow for such deductions such as funeral policies and payment of retail clothing accounts.

Brooker (2016:69) referred to a childminder's appreciation of their official role that has relied on the government policy in England to structure the experience of young children through centralized prescriptive curriculum. O'Regan *et al.* (2019:767) stated that a lot of childminders in Europe and USA are working in the informal sector. Rosenwald *et al.* (2020:3) states that, in the United States of America, caregivers with low income and those with children that are more than one have more chances of receiving child welfare and be placed in a program called, Supportive Housing, which assists families that are homeless and live in poverty and children experiencing malnutrition. Tyabashe (2019:14) mentioned that parental child care is used in literature study interchangeably as a caregiver and make reference to the supervision and protection of vulnerable children by their parents.

Harrison (2020:2) highlighted that the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Children advocated for the proper quality service in the education of children by devising productive strategies, policies and resources to make sure children are well developed.

2.7 Child support grant versus food consumption and security

Zembe-Mkabile *et al.*, (2018: 01) argued that proper nutrition and food security are among the very important deciding factors in determining if a child is more likely to be better off or not in the future. However, Hodes *et al.*, (2016: 22) explained that, even though the public perceived young mothers are misusing CSG on personal benefits, teenage mothers disagreed, arguing that they are unable to support a child at the current rate per month.

Eyase (2016: 57) argued that few people cultivate their food and this means most of poor households depend on cash to buy food. As a result, child support grant beneficiary is better-off than those who are not getting child support grant. Mutyenyoika *et al.*, (2017:5) further explained that there is a noticeable traditional difference between modern rural and urban environment is becoming blurred with the rural poor being better off than urban poor because they can supplement grant income by crop and livestock farming. According to von Fintel and Pienaar (2016:2), food security in the farming households would go a long way if a couple with social security grants, because food security

could be ensured by their crop yield and social security through cash transfers.

But Waidler and Devereux (2019:680) argued, even though social security grants are unvarying and predictable it is not clear if they lessen food insecurity, because they are inconsiderate to slight differences in poor household needs over time. Akinboade and Adeyefa (2018:62) mentioned that the high rate of urbanization produces economic challenges that cause food insecurity for poor households. This might be caused by increasing food inflation together with the high cost of living in metropolitan areas.

Kajiita and Kang'ethe (2016: 02) wrote child social grant aimed to reduce poverty and ensure that beneficiaries have a sense of decency and worked towards self-sufficient rather than relying on external help. However, Kajiita and Kang'ethe (2016: 02) argued that most citizens who relied on social grants have developed the dependency syndrome and are making a low effort to seek work and participate in entrepreneurial activities to support themselves.

Ngema *et al.*, (2018:3) argued that, despite coordinated efforts by both government and civil society organizations in South Africa, food security remains prevalent in most poor households. This is as a result of increasing levels of unemployment and scarcity of resources among poor households, which result in the ineffectiveness of intervention programmes aimed at alleviating poverty in communities.

2.8 CSG versus the social status of children

Eyase (2016: 74) mentioned a study that revealed the majority of South African households receiving social grants experience enhanced social status in their relations with members within their communities. Granlund and Hochfeld (2019:4) alleged that CSG improves the relationship between beneficiaries and the community because it increases the level of economic interactions and financial independence of vulnerable families and children.

Mutyenyoka *et al.* (2017: 09) wrote about the influence of child welfare on urban and rural areas is not clear, but taking into consideration the socio-economic factors of both areas, children from rural areas are better off than those from urban areas, because of community support in the former.

Leoschut and Kafaar (2017: 82) argued that child victimization or neglect do not happen in isolation, but family dynamics influence such behaviour. While Moodley *et al.* (2017:7) found that 27,4% of children benefitting from CSG live with their fathers, while 71,8% live with their mothers. Leoschut and Kafaar (2017: 82) alluded to the prevalence of child abuse cases in South Africa and 35% of

children are victims of sexually motivated crimes before the age of 17. Hodes *et al.* (2016: 20) wrote, teenagers who get pregnant are forced to drop out of school and because of lack of formal education, their social status and relation with peers get negatively affected.

Mazikwana (2020:13) wrote, since 1800 in Europe and Americas, social protection programmes were aimed to act as an economic guarantee when citizens get ill or when the country experience challenges, such as depression or natural disasters. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the South African government managed to make different social grants available and adjusted CSG to ensure vulnerable children are protected.

Granlund and Hochfeld (2020:1236) found that in South Africa, women who have access to the CSG displayed some level of financial independence and ability to make positive decisions that enable their children to have a positive outlook about the future. However, Patel (2017:16) argued, traditional unconditional income transfers should be substituted by social investment welfare that would prioritize education and skill development for vulnerable children.

2.9 Effects of child support grant on poor households

Kajjita and Kang'ethe (2016:104) claimed that social support grants in South Africa have decreased the number of children experiencing poverty by 13% during the years 2002 to 2008, while Beukes *et al.* (2017:515) alluded to the decrease in the percentage of poverty by 5% over the past five years. While Napolitano (2016:2) support social support programmes, the research study found that social support tends to discourage unemployed people to look for employment, especially when CSG is shared among family members. Hence, Hodes *et al.*, (2016:20) is of the view that some parents and caregivers depend on child support grant as their only source of income, rather than seeking formal employment.

However, Eyase (2015: 74) mentioned that most households receiving support grants, experienced enhanced social status and their relations with others within the community improved. Hence, Cluver *et al.*, (2016: 05) noted that many teenagers and children who benefit from CSG experienced reduced risky behaviour as their social security safety net improves. Hochfeld (2015:15) explained that the South African government has developed free and subsidised programmes to feed children at school, mainly government fee free schools.

But d'Agostino *et al.* (2018:435) highlighted three problems associated with the distribution of CSG in the future. Firstly, not all children of eligible age from poor households benefit from CSG;

secondly, the cost of running the programme and problems in putting plans into effect (e.g., shrinking fiscal expenditure and increasing number of beneficiaries); and thirdly, the outcome may not be realised due to mismanagement and mal-administration associated with the implementation of CSG as the focus is more on the previously disadvantaged group than other subgroups in South Africa.

The South African government introduced the CSG as a corrective course for the previous social support system that was discriminatory and exclude many of African people. According to Hodes *et al.* (2016: 23) research results showed that social grant encouraged beneficiaries, especially teenagers from poor households, to engage in protective behaviour rather than harmful and risky behaviour. According to Cluver *et al.* (2016: 08), social grants reduce the risks children face daily.

However, Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018: 10) argued that socio-economic factors, like rising unemployment, inflation of cost of food and increasing cost of living, offset the positive impact CSG has on the household's purchasing power, child nutrition, well-being, education, housing, water and sanitation. Hence, the South African government is contemplating increasing the age limit of beneficiaries of CSG from 18 to 21 years to reduce the increasing number of vulnerable children.

Hence, Jabeen (2017: 271) recommended that all stakeholders within organizations that fund social security programmes, like The World Bank, OECD and politicians, should evaluate the effects of unintended outcomes of CSG by routinely conducting research that would give insight on how to offset the unintended outcomes.

Kajiita and Kang'ethe (2016:104) argued that guardians of beneficiaries of CSG tend to depend on that income, to the point that they develop dependency syndrome, where they are unable to actively look for employment or engage in entrepreneurial activities. Young women in South Africa are perceived as deliberately falling pregnant to access CSG because they do not have any kind of income.

Although CSG is meant for the provision of food and to ensure the well-being of its beneficiaries, there exists unintended consequences that cause the children not to be looked after as expected. Guardians are unable to manage and allocate the income to meet all the needs of the beneficiaries, whereas, others are not interested in using CSG income on their vulnerable children but rather on their personal needs.

2.10 Effects of poverty on childhood development

Poverty has been found to impede on childhood development and the introduction of CSG is

considered the foundation of health, learning, productivity, wellbeing and the building blocks for future human capital formation” (UNISEF, 2017).

The United Nations (2017) defined poverty as inadequate resources for accessing food, clothing, education, healthcare, agricultural and postural land, employment to improve the standard of living, security, protection to human dignity and to be part of the community. Poverty also means vulnerability to violence, leaving on the marginal or fragile environment without access to clean water and sanitation. Though poverty may not have the same effect on children as it would have on adults, there is no enough literature that defines and make a clear distinction between child poverty and general definition of poverty.

However, UNISEF (2005) stated that child poverty is “the poverty experienced during childhood by children and young people”, which is a “deprivation of social service”. Children who are challenged socially and economically are those experiencing “deprivation of the material, spiritual and emotional resources needed to survive, develop and thrive, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, achieve their full potential or participate as full and equal members of society” (UNICEF, 2005).

Although different definitions exist for child poverty, these definitions expose the extent of vulnerability of the child to the situation to which they have no control like adults. When children suffer poverty, according to the definition, they suffer materially, spiritually and emotionally. Reiterating the issue of child deprivation, Gordon *et al.*, (2017) posited that "deprivation" is a result of poverty and is a comparative occurrence which includes both the absence of physical goods and communal events. When children are deprived of grants (such as the CSG) to foster their development, then negative consequences may accrue to both the child and society at large.

According to StatisticSA (2019), 59% of children in South Africa experienced life under the poverty line in 2018. The per capita income has dropped significantly since 2003 and affected 78% of children (14.1 million) that were defined as underprivileged compared to 11.6 million in 2018. Even though between 2003 and 2018 there was a significant decrease in the child poverty rate, there has been a large increase in beneficiaries of CSG during the same period. There are obvious racial inequalities in income poverty, according to (StatisticsSA, 2019), and this is indicated by 65% of African children who survived in underprivileged families in 2018, and 31% of Coloured children who were classified as underprivileged and only 3% of White children respectively. However, there were no clear variances indicated in child poverty stages across gender or among diverse age groups in the child populace.

Using StatsSA's (2019) lower-bound poverty line, a total of 45% of children (8.9 million) were underprivileged in 2018, and 33% (6.4 million children) experienced food security challenges as a result of living in poor households. The international ultra-poverty line used to trace development on the way to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) estimated \$1.90 per person per day and according to Hall (2019:15) estimated at R361 per person per day in 2018.

Numerous studies reviewed by Duncan and Le Menestrel (2019:67) revealed that a significant relationship exists between poverty and poor child outcomes, such as "harmful childhood experiences, including maltreatment, material hardship, impaired physical health, low birth weight, structural changes in brain development, and mental health problems". Diverse studies have also revealed that relationship exists between child poverty and low educational achievement, struggle in finding a stable and well-paying job at adulthood, and higher chances of involvement in risky behaviours, delinquency and participation in criminal activities at adolescence and adulthood (Duncan & Le Menestrel, 2019).

A study by Black *et al.* (2016) linked early childhood development with adult health and well-being revealed that 219 million children (39%) below the age of 5 years born and living in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) run the risk of not attaining their development potential, resulting in an adult annual income deficit of 19.8%. The implication is that poor children may grow up to become poor adults ready to hand poverty to their children as well if intervention is withheld (UNICEF, 2017).

2.11 The social contract theory and social security programme

In trying to comprehend the concept of social security, its diverse programme; such as the CSG, the purpose of such programme, and why the government bears the responsibility of such programme, it becomes imperative to comprehend the role of government in the protection and provision of certain services to society.

The Social Contract Theory postulates that, where there was no enforcement of right and wrong, and people took for themselves what they could, humans felt the need for a peaceful society, one where people peacefully co-existed and human lives, property and rights were protected (Moehler, 2018:15).

Social Contract theory reduces the challenge of complying with an action that is morally wrong according to the common agreement of all concerned in the community and increases the respect for everyone's interests. This quest for protection of lives, property and right gave rise to a "social

contract” where individuals are willing to leave their freedom for the sake of the state’s protection (Younas, 2017:12).

The Social Contract Theory seeks to foster socio-economic development and avoid all forms of socio-economic inequalities which may result in social unrest (Devarajan & Ianchovichina, 2017:49). The provision of CSG by government entities and other stakeholders charged with the responsibilities of administering and managing the grants must ensure that it is done within ethical parameters. Moehler (2018:18) mentioned that social contract can also be viewed as “*a living thing, in a constant state of negotiation and renegotiation based on basic acceptance of the legitimate parameters of state-society relation*”. This theory assists in the understanding the perceived deviations of stakeholders from the original intention of the CSG through perceived misuse, mismanagement and maladministration of the CSG funds.

2.12 CSG and the principal-agent problem

The principal-agent theory (PAT) postulates that conflict may arise between the owners of a project (principal) and those put in place to manage the project (agents) (Hausken, 2019:106). There may be multiple principals to a project, as there may be multiple agents. Conflict may arise out of the conflict of interest, as those charged with the responsibility to manage the project might have a different interest from that of the owner of the project (Shrestha *et al.* 2019:67).

The government and SASSA can be considered as principal of the CSG project, and other stakeholders such as the caregiver of a child who receives payment on behalf of the child, and the financial institution or payment outlets as agents of the principal. Conflict may arise between SASSA and a caregiver due to conflict of interest, resulting in the misuse or misappropriation of the fund meant for the child.

The matter gets exacerbated where multiple caregivers are tasked with the duty to receive and use the fund for the child. Voorn *et al.* (2019:1275) indicated that joint service delivery and collective action may result in failure of delivery of service, due to conflicting objectives and inadequate monitoring of entities involved in the collaboration.

Therefore, it is important to ascertain the differences in interest between SASSA and the individuals (caregivers) charged with the responsibility of receiving the payments on behalf of the child and the nature of monitoring put in place to ensure that the funds are used for the intended purpose.

2.12.1 Gambling

In a study conducted by Khosa & Kaseke (2017:52), participants indicated that recipients of the CSG, use the money for gambling purposes and not for the feeding of the children as originally intended by the DSD. The most common form of gambling observed was playing cards, which was a shared practice between a female in the community since they form a greater proportion of caregivers responsible for CSG beneficiaries.

While gambling is addictive, the study further revealed that excessive gambling can be linked to criminal behaviour, poor social and occupational relationships, and an estimated 17% of all gamblers attested to the fact that gambling has harmed their lives (Lian *et al.* 2019:534). Gambling has been found to affect both adults and children in the family. Dowling, *et al.* (2015:68), posited that empirical research has shown that gambling problem in families results in relationships that are characterized by high levels of conflict, financial difficulties, underprivileged communication, decrease in cohesion and family violence leading to children abandoning their homes to the streets.

2.12.2 Utilisation for personal benefit

Participants in a study by Khosa and Kaseke (2017:132), revealed that recipients of the CSG use the money to gamble, buy alcohol, buy clothing for themselves, and many other things rather than benefitting the child. This behaviour results in the perceived generalization that CSG recipients misuse the funds. This is not surprising as the level of joblessness is high in South Africa and most of the recipients do not have any other source of income (Khosa & Kaseke, 2017:132).

However, the use of CSG for personal benefit defeats the aim of social grants and is one of the reasons for unintended consequences and the threat of making CSG no longer viable in the future. This problem can be associated with the child benefitting from CSG (the principal) being disadvantaged by the caregiver (agent). For all stakeholders to comply with all the general prescripts and rules that govern the administration, the principle of the social contract should apply for payment and use of CSG.

2.12.3 Purchase of alcohol

In the study conducted by Khosa and Kaseke (2017:133) through interviews conducted, some respondents indicated that they use CSG money to buy alcohol for their consumption while children go without food. Another respondent indicated that “one of the community members was arrested

because she used the CSG and Foster Care Grant [FCG] to buy alcohol and the children did not have food". SASSA, the principal-agent is able to take necessary action against the perpetrators for the misuse of the CSG.

In another study by Granlund and Hochfeld (2019:1235), recipients of the CSG are found to give some of the money as non-interest-bearing loans to friends, or they help people to buy food. They derive the feeling of power and importance when people accord them respect. The emotion of 'power' and dignity that the recipients place on the CSG "comes from a sense of recognition of a 'person' in the community, who can help in times of need, someone worthy of respect, but for the children the CSG is a source of wellbeing. This resonates as well with the Africanist and anthropological literature on wealth-in-people where state resources are invested in children (Granlund & Hochfeld, 2019:1236).

2.13. Stakeholder's ethical behaviour and socio-economic pressure

CSG is aimed at alleviating poverty, which affects the child, but the grant is not directed to the family's personal use. Parents of the beneficiaries receiving CSG are usually individuals or a member in families that have a poor background. The socio-economic conditions under which the caregivers manage and appropriately use the fund need to be considered. In a bid to have an in-depth understanding, the aspects of unemployment and poverty are reviewed.

2.13.1 Unemployment

The level of unemployment, when experienced by caregivers, may influence the way the CSG is used in the face of stressful situations resulting from unemployment. Granlund and Hochfeld (2019:1235) posit that, while stressful situations impact on people's behaviour, cognitive abilities and decision-making process, all individuals do not interpret and respond to the stressors. This may be the reason why different caregivers when faced with situations of unemployment, may differ in their decisions on the use of CSG.

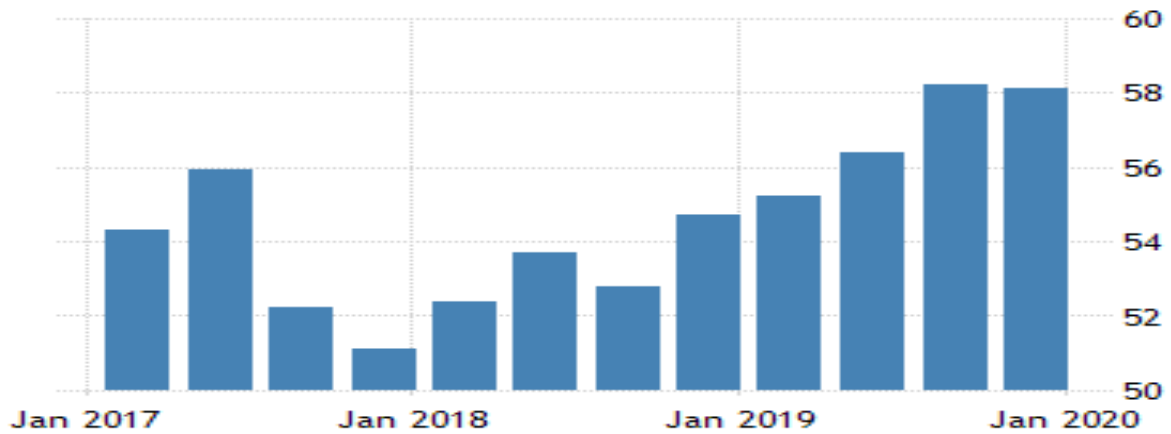


Figure 2.1: Unemployment rate from January 2017 to January 2020. (Source: StatisticSA, 2020)

Unemployment and poverty have been a major cause for concern in South Africa. Hall (2019:107) reported that the official frequency of joblessness was estimated at 27.5% in 2018. This estimate is founded on the narrow definition of joblessness; namely to include only adult persons who are defined as economically dynamic and are enthusiastically looking for work. Hence, using the expanded definition of joblessness, which includes people who have given up hope of getting a job and have given up, and those voluntarily staying at home, then the estimated frequency increases to 37.3%.

Unemployment based on gender in the same period also indicated that unemployment of women was higher at 41.2% than that of men estimated at 33.9%. This difference is important, as the material needs and care of children are mostly provided by women (Hall.2019:107). Current data, however, revealed that unemployment of youth in South Africa though reduced to 58.10% in the fourth quarter of 2019 from 58.20% in the third quarter of 2019, the unemployment rate remains high (StatsSA, 2020).

Kajiita and Kang'ethe (2016:104) found that CSG has enabled beneficiaries to be active economic players, as they participate in temporary moments of economic activities during paydays around local markets and big shopping malls. However, Hodes *et al.* (2016:22) found that the young women in their discussions mentioned that, it is hard to maintain a child by only having money from CSG as it is not enough to cover financial and social challenges that come with being a pregnant and young mother. However, Zembe-Mkabile *at el.* (2017:5) reported that when women receive CSG income, they feel empowered because the income benefits the whole family members.

2.13.2 Poverty

Unemployment may result in the poverty of an individual or an entire family. Given that the care of the child through appropriate and effective use of the CSG may not be viewed in isolation of the family situation (UNICEF, 2017), it is then important to view adult poverty along with child poverty, as indicated in Figure 2.1 and 2.2 respectively. While Figure 2.1 revealed the North West province was ranked fourth amongst the provinces for adult poverty (estimated at 59.6%), coming behind KwaZulu-Natal's adult poverty at 60.7% and the Limpopo province having the highest incidence at 67.5% and the Eastern Cape province coming second with 67.3%, while the Gauteng province had the lowest adult poverty rate estimated at 29.3%.

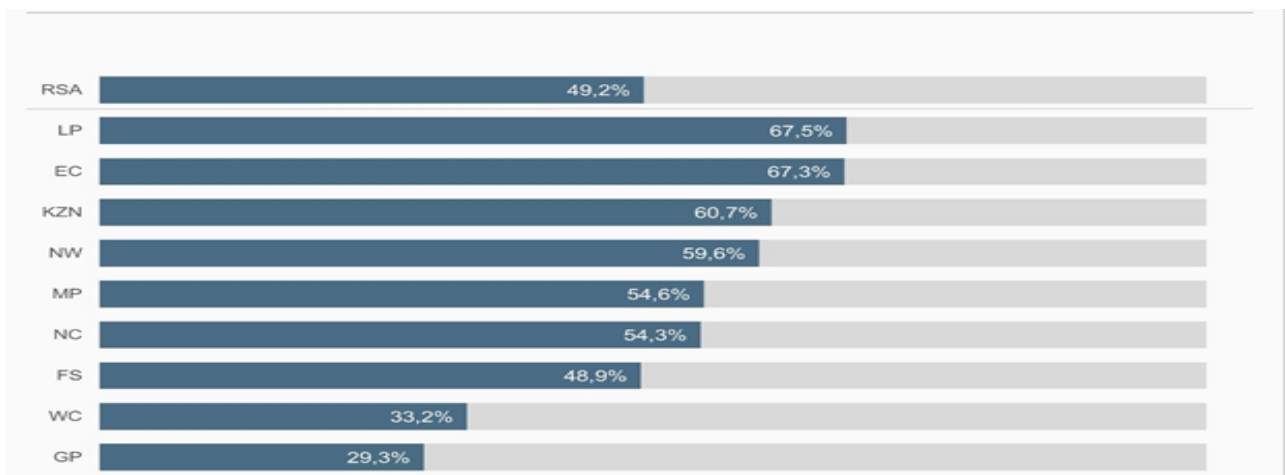


Figure 2.2: Adult poverty by province. (Source: StatisticSA, 2019)

Code for provinces: RSA – Republic of South Africa, LP – Limpopo, EC – Eastern Cape, KZN – KwaZulu Natal, NW – North West, MP – Mpumalanga, NC – Northern Cape, FS – Free State, WC – Western Cape, GP – Gauteng.

According to the Living Conditions Survey (2014/15) conducted by StatsSA (2017), 35,1 million adults (aged 18 years and older) in South Africa were regarded as poor in 2015, while the poverty rate among women was estimated at 52.0% and male 46.1%. It was noted that regardless of the poverty line, adult female experienced higher levels of poverty than the males. The Living Conditions Survey (2014/15) reported about 40% of South Africans lived below the poverty line in the same period.

The South African economy between the years 2011 and 2015, has remained influenced by a mixture of international and domestic factors such as contracting economy, ongoing high level of

unemployment, cheaper commodity prices, high food and energy inflation, high disinvestment levels, household dependence on debt and policy ambiguity.

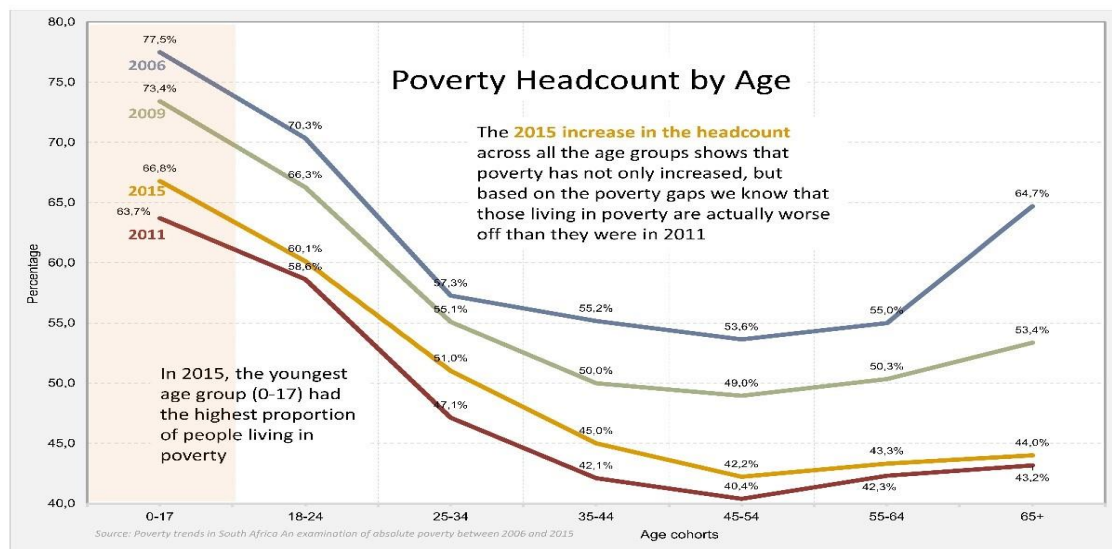


Figure 2.3: Poverty headcount by age. Source: (StatisticSA, 2017)

According to StatsSA (2017) Figure 2.3 above indicates that while deficiency is highest between children (aged 0–17), deficiency levels have a habit of decreasing as children grow older and further increase again when a person is at the age of 55 years and beyond. The deficiency breach together with the harshness of deficiency indicated a comparable tendency to the deficiency headcount for the 0–17 age group.

Deficiency breach standards indicate children are not only more likely to be underprivileged but they are also living in underprivileged families. Ngaka Modiri Molema district is a rural area and it is not industrialized, and the government is the largest employer. As such, a lot of people are not employed and live in poor households. This means the district has a lot of vulnerable children because a lot of parents are unemployed.

2.14. The need to factor the family into an effective CSG programme

Regardless of the laudable progress made by the CSG in reducing poverty and maintaining the basic needs of vulnerable children, according to StatsSA (2017), 6 out of every 10 children are estimated to live below the poverty line while experiencing hunger, malnutrition and low standards of living. Though cash transfers are vital in fostering the well-being of a child, they are unable to address poverty in totality and the multidimensional needs of children and their families (Hochfeld, 2015:39).

Given that the cash transfer is channelled to the need of the child and does not address the need of

the family, this would still leave the overall family in a cycle of poverty. The need arises for an effective and intensive intervention to break the cycle of structural disadvantage confronting households caring for vulnerable children under eighteen years. According to Schmid and Patel, (2016), although the primary focus of traditional child protection is on the outcomes for children, the children do not exist in isolation of their families and the communities in which they live.

Understanding the support of children and their families in a wider community, the cultural, economic and societal contexts could provide pointers for child and family interventions that are evidence-based and more likely to contribute to positive long-term benefits for children (Seekings, 2016:1999). Understanding these boundaries is important to the child's well-being. Mokoena (2016:79) alluded that the involvement at the beginning stage of the child's development have indicated better child development paths and in narrowing disparity breaches among advantaged and disadvantaged children.

Nevertheless, there is little known about the issues connected to the well-being of children in the South African setting and how to further improve the wellbeing of CSG beneficiaries within families. The progressive method of child and family well-being espouses an optimistic position and emphasises fortes, assets and improved competences of children and their families. However, the traditional method of child well-being is entrenched in the social improvement approach to child welfare in South Africa (Patel *et al*, 2015:380).

2.15. CSG and COVID-19 government response plan

According to World Health Organization (WHO) report dated 11 March 2020, the first pneumonia of unknown cause was identified in Wuhan, China. On the 30 January 2020 a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" was established. On the 11 February 2020, the disease was identified as COVID-19. After assessing the threat modelled by the virus, WHO characterized the COVID-19 as a pandemic on the 11 March 2020.

In the wake of the COVID-19, which has taken many lives, both breadwinners and dependents, resulting in a nation-wide lockdown and continued extended partial lockdowns, government's focus has been not only on adults but children who are naturally dependent on child support grant for their survival. According to StatisticSA (2019), South Africa has an estimated 19.7 million children under 18 years which make up 34% of the populace. Data from StatisticSA (2019) shows lower-bound poverty line, which does not provide enough for essentials, 45% of children (8.9 million) were poor

in 2018, and 33% (6.4 million children) were below the food poverty line, meaning that they were not getting enough nutrition.

On the 15 March 2020, the President of South Africa Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, declared a national state of disaster intending to flatten the curve of the spread of new infections of Covid19 (Staunton et al. 2020:3). The article by Staunton *et al.* (2020:4) mentioned that after declaring a national state of disaster, the government publicized measures to be taken, CSG together with other grants were increased to improve the social safety-net that will enable poor households to cope with the pandemic. In the wake of the COVID-19, which has taken many lives, both breadwinners and dependents are struggling to survive.

StatsSA (2019) provided the unemployment and poverty rates prior to the impact of Covid-19, the lockdown and the economic aftermath. Approximately 60% of children (11.6 million) are from households that live under the poverty line (defined by StatsSA as R1, 277 per person per month in 2019). A third of children (6.4 million) live under the food poverty line of R561 (StatsSA, 2019). Against this gruesome economic picture, the government of South Africa increased the CSG in a bid to ease the financial burden on the caregivers who are supposed to be providing for the children who, because of the covid-19 outbreak, have found it almost impossible to cope with the pandemic.

The government focus during the resulting nation-wide lockdown and continued extended partial lockdown has not only been on adults, but also on children who are naturally dependent on CSG for survival. Covid19 social relief included child support grant increase of R300, which became R740 from R440 per child which will be paid in May 2020 only, and from June 2020 up until to October 2020 the amount of CSG will change back to R440 per child but each caregiver will receive extra R500, irrespective of how many children in their care receive the grant (Bhorat *et al.* 2020:6). Staunton *et al.* (2020:5) alluded that COVID-19 is an ongoing world pandemic, which will take time to be contained and the South African government has promised to revise its position on COVID-19 social relief, which include adjusting CSG from its current form. SASSA also embarked on providing food parcels to help poor people who are unable to provide for the needs of their family (Bhorat *et al.* 2020:11).

2.16 Summary

The focus of this chapter is concerned about the review of literature investigating the perceived mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders. The review covered the background to the CSG

programme, composition of families receiving CSG, perception of misuse of CSG, perception of mismanagement of CSG, CSG versus childminders and caregivers, CSG versus food consumption and security, CSG versus the social status of children, the effects of CSG on poor households, the effects of poverty on childhood development, the social contract theory and social security programme, CSG and principle-agent problem, stakeholder's ethical behaviour and socio-economic pressure, the need to factor the family into effective child support, and the CSG and the COVID-19 government response plan. The next chapter is dealing with the research methodology that applies to this study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the research paradigm and design, population and sampling, data collection, data collection procedure and administration of the questionnaire, data quality check, data analysis and interpretation, methods of analysis as well as validity and reliability measurement.

3.2 Research paradigm and design

This study applies a positivism research paradigm from an epistemological viewpoint. According to Schmitt (2017:356), epistemology is a branch of philosophy that is about acquiring knowledge through scientific methods, validation of data and scope of the study by differentiating opinions from facts. Sasa (2020:44) explained that positivism philosophy is concerned about the ability of researchers to be unbiased in interpreting data and the restriction to the collection of data only.

The study's approach follows well defined scientific rules to deduces a predictable and quantifiable relationship between two or more variables and employs a cross-sectional design. The study is descriptive in nature and data will be collected using a questionnaire from different stakeholders who have diverse interests but are involved in the management and administration of CSG on behalf of vulnerable children.

The study utilised a probability sampling method and a stratified simple random sampling technique is applied to select participants for data collection purpose. This technique is used to survey selected sample from a population that is not homogenous. A sample of 450 respondents was selected from an estimated population of 38 530 beneficiaries categorised according to one of the stated categories of stakeholders.

3.3 Population and sampling

Ahonen *et al.* (2018:308) alluded to a research population as normally a sizeable group of persons that would more likely be involved in the phenomena under study. Taherdoost (2016:20) described sampling as mainly referring to a small group that represents the total population and determined by the choice of sampling technique chosen. The study population and sampling came from caregivers, childminders, SASSA officials and NGOs tasked with managing and administering CSG for vulnerable children in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District, North West province.

3.3.1 Population

The study population include care-givers, SASSA officials, childminders and NGO's who are receiving, managing and administering CSG on behalf of vulnerable children in Ngaka Modiri Molema District of the North West province of South Africa and the estimated total population of the study was 38 530 stakeholders. Patel (2017:02) alluded that one in two parents of children receiving CSG lived in a family where no person is working and 97% of women have secondary school education and 87 of them are unemployed, with few men as primary caregivers to vulnerable children receiving CSG.

Therefore, most respondents were expected to be female parent or caregivers receiving the CSG. However, some of the vulnerable children are cared for by NGOs or members of the extended family. That is people other than their biological parents and because of absence of parents due to death or parents who abandoned children or those who are unable to care for their children

3.3.2 Participant

Respondents were males and females older than 18 years of age entrusted with protecting the wellbeing and rights of vulnerable children. A sample of 450 respondents or stakeholders were surveyed to investigate the perceived mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District, North West province.

3.3.3 Sampling procedure

Huang and Beck (2018:713) explained that the sampling procedure is a method of choosing a sample representing all elements in the total population to take part in the study. According to Gill and Johnson (2010:24), using a larger sample ensures that there is a lesser chance of biased findings. However, there may be evidence of biasedness when there is an imbalance between the researcher's resources and the size of the population which results in a diminishing return on the sampling error.

Probability sampling technique was used in this study to select participants from the different stakeholders. Therefore, a stratified sampling technique was applied to pull a representative sample from the population of stakeholders who manage and administer CSG on behalf of vulnerable children in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District, North West province.

3.3.4 Sampling method

The sampling method was probability sampling and the adopted simple random sampling technique. Randomized controlled sampling technique was used to predict the perceptions of SASSA employees, NGOs, childminders and caregivers tasked with management and administration of CSG on behalf of vulnerable children. Taherdoost (2016:24) advice that a sizeable sample would reduce the probability that data would be biased. However, this could change when the sample size gets to a point where a balance must be found against researcher's resources.

3.3.5 Research instrument

When a researcher is developing a new research instrument, emphasis must be placed on the research questions and what the instrument intends to measure (Taber, 2018:1274). Since this study is quantitative in nature, the research instrument used in the study is a questionnaire with Likert scale measurements. The questionnaire is structured to gather information about 'Biographical Information' of respondents in Section A. Section B is gathering information about the 'Nature of Key Stakeholders Involved with CSG'. Section C of the questionnaire is concerned about the 'Management Strategies of Key Stakeholders Involved with CSG. Section D deals with the 'Mismanagement and misuse of CSG for Vulnerable Children by Stakeholders'. Finally, Section E is about 'Public Perception of Mismanagement and Misuse of CSG'.

The questionnaire has instructions included to direct respondents on how to complete the form. Instructions such as "*Read each question carefully and mark the best response representing their answer with a cross (X)*". The respondents were requested to answers all the questions and their responses were handled with complete confidentiality. No respondent's identity was made public. The supervisor's name and contact details were included in the consent form. The respondents can contact the supervisor if there are ethical issues they might experience with the survey. A consent form was signed by respondents and sent back to the researcher before they are permitted to participate in the study.

3.4 Data collection

The information on stakeholders of CSG was obtained from SASSA Mafikeng district office and the information is in the public domain. However, whoever needs access to the information should apply formally to SASSA and provide reasons for requesting the information. Respondents were 18 years or older and as a result, no permission was required from a third party to interview the respondents.

Respondents did fill-in a consent form to give the consent to participate in this study for academic purposes and participation was voluntary. The consent form informs respondents about ethical considerations of the research and the research once finalized will be available to them upon request.

The collection of data was done using a close-ended questionnaire that was emailed or posted to respondents. The statements in the questionnaire were ranked in a Five-point Likert scale format to establish the perceptions and attitudes of respondents ranging from 5) Strongly Agree; 4) Agree; 3) Neutral; 2) Disagree; 1) Strongly Disagree.

3.5 Procedure- Questionnaires personal administration

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, questionnaires were not hand-delivered but sent through email or post, depending on which one is viable to the respondent. To ascertain if respondents are willing to participate in a study, respondents were contacted telephonically to ask permission for questionnaires to be sent to them through either email or post.

If a respondent agrees to participate in a study, a consent form explaining ethical issues and the questionnaire was sent via email or post. Respondents were expected to fill the consent form after they agreed to take part in the study. Both consent form and questionnaire were required to be completed by respondents and returned to the researcher through either email or post for further processing of data.

SASSA district office in the Ngaka Modiri Molema district at the North West provincial gave permission letters to the researcher which accompanied questionnaire and also granted the researcher permission to collect data from the respondents (stakeholders). The respondent's contact details were sourced from the organization. Protection of personal information for respondents and their confidentiality was guaranteed because no personal information was needed on either the questionnaire or the consent form.

3.6 Data quality check

Ardagna *et al.* (2018:549) explained that the data quality check is a technique that endeavours to rectify problems associated with incomplete filled-in questionnaires and checks whether the data is correct, comprehensive, dependable, reliable and up to date. Triangulation was performed and data used in the study was consistent with that of other secondary material sources related to the study of this nature. Data was used correctly and all quoted text in the literature is properly referenced as per

required by the North-West University. The citation style used in the study is the Harvard style of referencing. Information cited from secondary sources, like peer-review journals, SASSA's annual reports, StatsSA reports and academic books were properly cited.

The collected data was captured in SPSS and segregated based on the category stakeholders who represent caregivers, childminders, NGOs and SASSA officials. There was no duplication of data because it is recorded with precise details that do not repeat on the database for the research. Recorded data on questionnaires represents the perception of stakeholders that are charged with management and administration of CSG for vulnerable children.

3.7 Data analysis and interpretation

The data that was received from respondents were analysed using the SPSS program and outputs were used to present the result (See chapter 4). Opie (2019:310) explained that the SPSS software makes use of standard calculations that are easy to use, to examine and interpret variables systematically and in details to explain their relationship.

Hence, data were manipulated using SPSS program to form data sets that were easy to read, understand and interpret to reach a logical conclusion. The data sets were presented in the form of Bar charts with percentage values to indicate the distribution of variables. The data sets were also cross-tabulated and established a relationship between different data sets in percentage numbers and present in table format.

Bell *et al.*, (2018:125) explained that statistical significance in research is used to be assured of the outcome of the study. Every respondent has the same opportunity to participate in a study. The statistical tests were performed using statistical methods such as the Chi-square test to check the behaviour and validity of the variable's data. Chi-square test checks if association exists among two or more variables, where a value of $p < 0.05$ shows no association and $p > 0.002$ indicate an association between variables.

3.8 Descriptive analysis

According to Loeb *et al.*, (2017:2), descriptive statistics are a short description of measurements that sum up a given dataset, which could be either a picture of the whole or a sample of a population. The study was quantitative and used data that was changed into a readable format by SPSS software.

The process starts with data coding where codebook contains outlined description of each variable in

the study that is measured numerically through five-point, seven-point or any other kind of scale that use Likert scale. After the data is formatted into a numerical format, it can be entered into an Excel spreadsheet that was exported into SPSS program.

Challenges such as missing values, are unavoidable in research but should be noticed earlier during pre-test and corrected before the data gathering process commence. In the event of data entry, missing values may be shown as blank entries by some statistical programs, while other missing values need to be entered with numerical values like -1 or 999 to reflect as missing values. Statistical programs, like SPSS and SAS, can eliminate biases of missing values by replacing them with an approximation value through an exercise called imputation. Where an average of other respondent's responses to the item is used as an imputed value.

The coder must ignore bad data, like reverse-coded items and responses that are the same throughout the research instrument regardless of the content. The coder must also modify data, in the case of reverse-coded items and same answer throughout the questionnaire, before it can be correctly interpreted.

3.9 Correlation coefficient

According to Jiang (2018:95), the correlation coefficient is an arithmetical estimate of the soundness and trend of the relationship between the comparative movements of two variables. The commonly used correlation coefficient is Pearson correlation which quantifies linear correlation that exists between two variables situated in the (X) and (Y) axis. Pearson correlation is unable to express non-linear relationships between two variables nor distinguish between dependent and independent variables.

The strength of the correlation coefficient is between -1 and +1 values. If the value is positive, it means the relationship between variables is strong. When the value is negative, again the relationship between variables is weak. Also, when the value is 0, it means there is not a relationship between variables. The p-value of 0.05 suggests the association among variables is significant.

The course of the association is determined by either a positive or negative sign of movement of variables. If both variable increase or decrease together, the coefficient is positive and the line representing the slope of the correlation coefficient moves upwards. However, if both variables are moving the opposite direction, where one is increasing and the other decreasing, the correlation coefficient will be negative and the line of the slope moves downwards.

As a result, when one variable changes, it does not mean it is caused or affected by the other variable, in this case, there is a need to conduct a properly controlled experiment to determine the cause of the change in a relationship. Pearson correlation coefficient is sensitive to very high or very low data values, and causes of such extreme values should be identified and measurement errors corrected. Some variables have a non-linear relationship, as a result, depict a low Pearson correlation coefficient, and this does not mean there is no relationship between variables is concerned.

3.10 Factor analysis exploratory

According to Watkins (2018:220), exploratory factor analysis (EFA) is when an applicable group of variables indicates an inter-dependence to realize the latent factor are grouped to observe internal reliability. EFA is often suggested when there is no hypothesis concerning the fundamental factor design of the scale. As a result, when the researcher does not have a hypothesis, EFA should be adopted to observe variables that are not directly noticed but are rather deducted from variables that are noticed.

EFA assumes there is a linear relationship between variables and factors need to have about three (3) variables. However, a factor that has two (2) variables may be considered reliable if the variables have a high correlation among themselves were ($r > 0.70$) but are not correlated with other variables. The researcher is encouraged to use EFA when the sample size is more than 300 respondents and factor analysis has between five (5) and ten (10) observations, because with large sample size error in data lessens.

The older methods using the Kaiser criterion is a preselected option in SPSS, where variables that have Eigen values under 1.0, are not included by a researcher to work with factors that have confidence interval more than 1.0. The Cattell scree test has had a criticism of dropping all elements from the one beginning on the elbow because it is easily controlled by the researcher. The other challenge is the researcher unwillingness to use resources to maintain 90% of the variation, where standard could be 50% low.

However, a modern model by Monte-Carlo matches the noted eigenvalues with the one acquired from uncorrelated normal variables. In this model, a factor is kept only when eigenvalue is greater than the 95% of the spread of eigenvalue achieved from unsystematic data. EFA is an interdependence model where there are no dependent variables, independent variables or causality. It undertakes that data

rating can be reduced to a significant magnitude because some characteristics of variables are connected. The advantage of EFA is that both objective and subjective characteristics can be utilized on condition that subjective characteristics can be changed into scores, and it can recognize latent theories that straight analysis may not.

However, a limitation of EFA is that the named factors may not correctly indicate the variable that is within a factor, because variables may correlate but reflect no meaning for the factor. The results from EFA may be hard to reproduce and the researcher should survey a large sample in a specific time to reduce the margin of error in the data.

3.11 Validity and reliability

Clark and Watson (2016:310) described validity as the truthfulness of the inferences that a measure fully reproduces the concept that it is intended to capture. Criterion validity was used to validate if a measure replicates the relationship between variables of the same construct. Criterion validity measures the frankness of the research results.

Validity has two categories, which are internal and external validity. Internal validity is concern about, whether the properties observed in the research are as a result of manipulating the independent variable and improved by removing demand properties and investigator effects. Whereas, external validity is concerned about the way the outcomes of research can be broadly inferred to other settings and this can be enhanced by using random sampling to choose respondents. Therefore, validity measures the frankness of the research results.

According to Bell *et al.* (2018:24) reliability is all about proving that the results of the study were the same if the study is done repeatedly. Reliability of data will be tested using Cronbach's alpha, a reliability coefficient which shows if variables measured are positively or negatively connected, and would yield the same results if the research is done again. The research is regarded reliable when its reliability test average between one (1) and a half (0.5), and if it's less than half (0.5) it is unreliable.

3.12 Summary

This chapter has discussed the research paradigm and design, population and sampling, population, participant, sampling procedure, sampling method, research instrument, data collection, procedure-questionnaires personal administration, data collection, data analysis and interpretation, descriptive analysis, univariate analysis, bivariate analysis, multivariate analysis, correlation coefficient, factor

analysis exploratory, validity and reliability. The next chapter deals with data analysis, the results and interpretation of findings of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents results obtained through data analysis of questionnaire administered to caregivers and beneficiaries, and SASSA officials and NGOs in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District, North-West Province. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the demographic information of participants. Descriptive statistics were also used to measure the respondent's biographical information. The data were further analysed using EFA and the findings are presented in this chapter.

4.2. Descriptive statistics

Descriptive analysis was used to analyse biographic information of 405 respondents who completed and returned questionnaires at a 90% response rate and EFA was used to reduce factors and check the correlation between variables. The biographical information analysis and EFA are presented according to the categories of gender, ethnic group, marital status, job status, qualifications and management of the CSG.

4.2.1 Gender of respondents

Gender plays an important part in the upbringing of children in the African context. It is widely accepted and known through various studies that females are the ones who shoulder most of the responsibilities for raising children (Mutenyoka *et al.*, 2017; Moodley *et al.*, 2017).

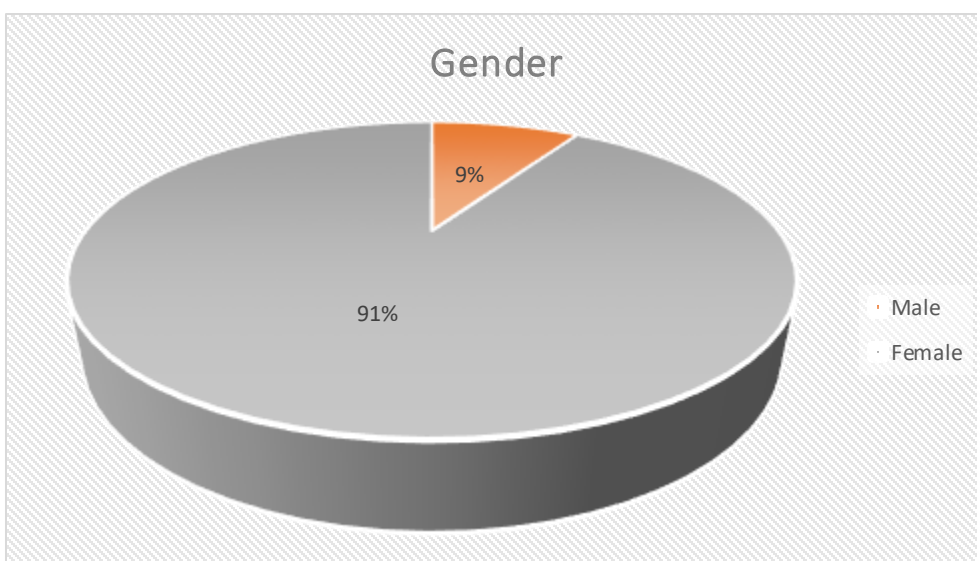


Figure 4.1: Gender

The proportion of females to males, represented in Figure 4.1, shows that most of the respondents in the current study were female (91%) compared to male (9%). This finding confirms that the majority of people who take care of vulnerable children are women.

4.2.2 Age category

When the CSG was introduced in 1998, the government has set the maximum age limit of beneficiaries of CSG at 18 years, and parents and caregivers of vulnerable children must be over the age of 18 to take care of the beneficiaries of CSG (Beukes et al., 2017:2).

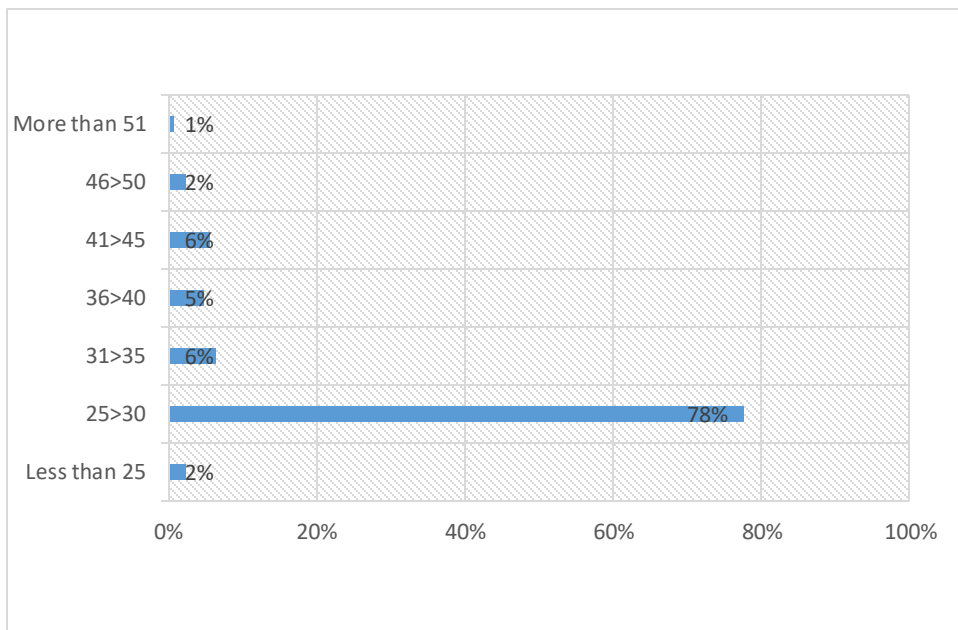


Figure 4.2: Age Category

Figure 4.2 indicates that the majority (78%) of respondents are between the ages of 25 to 30 years, while there was very low % representation in all the other age groups. This finding shows that the majority of stakeholders responsible for looking for vulnerable children are young adults.

4.2.3 Ethnic group

Mutyenyoka *et al.* (2017:5) indicated that there were considerable differences between ethnic groups in the income distribution in 2011, where about 66% of African children, 30% of Coloured, 8% of Indians and 2% of Caucasian children live in poor households and qualify to benefit from CSG in South Africa.

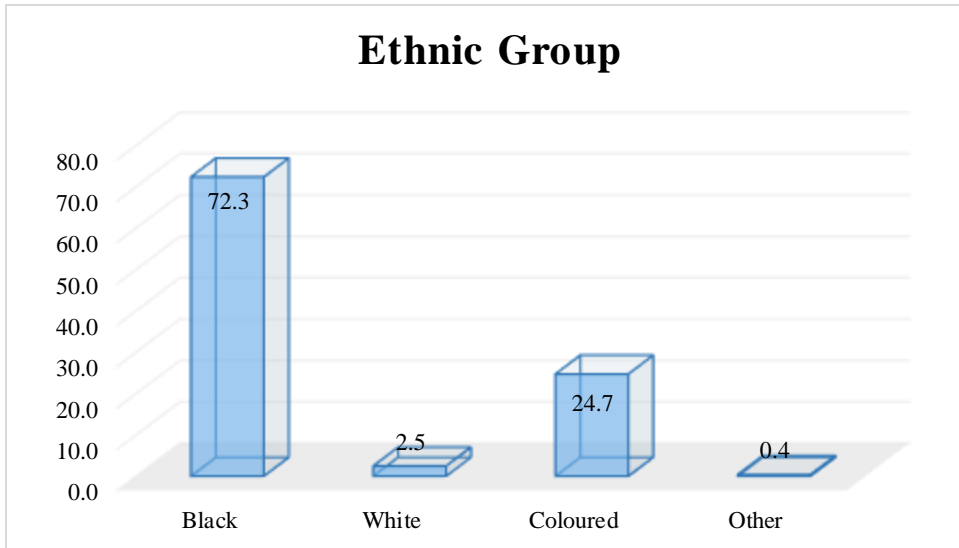


Figure 4.3: Ethnic Groupings of respondents

Figure 4.3 indicates that the majority (72%) respondents are black, followed by 24.7% of those who indicated to be coloured. About 2.5% of respondents are white and only 0.4% indicated to be in another category which is not specified. Hence, this finding is consistent with the proportion of ethnic income groups.

4.2.4 Marital status

Most of the parents of vulnerable children who receive CSG are said to be a single parent. This claim is supported by Hodes *et al.* (2016:19) reporting that parents or guardians of CSG beneficiaries, especially young women, are single parents who rely on the grant as the only source of income and are from poor households. The results illustrated in Figure 4.4 confirm that most parents who take care of vulnerable children are single.

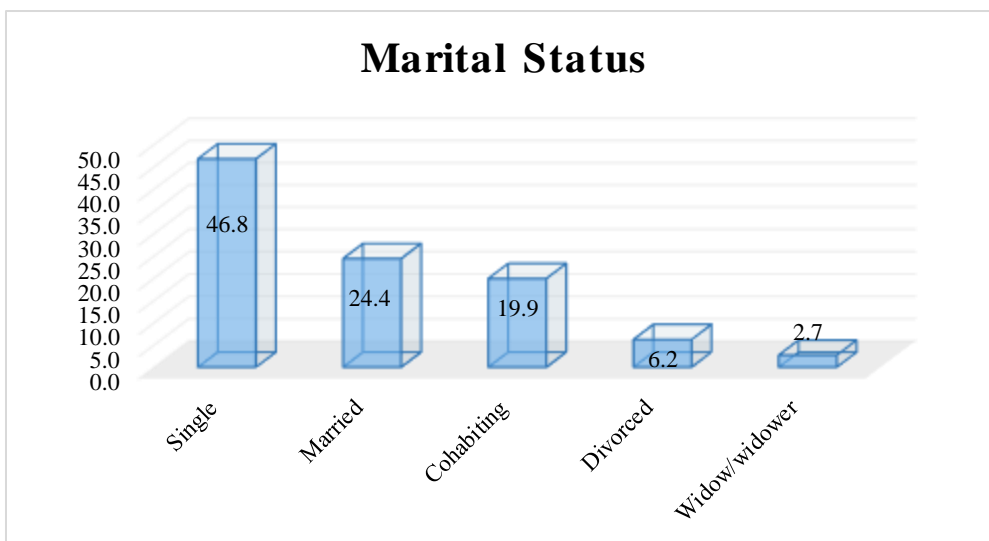


Figure 4.4: Marital Status

The majority (66%) of respondents are single, followed by 20% of those who are cohabiting and only 12% indicated that they are married. Lastly, only 1% of respondents indicated that they are either divorced or widow/widower.

4.2.5 Job-status

Employment status and how much one earns is very important in determining whether a parent qualifies to receive CSG for their child. Parents or guardians of vulnerable children should be earning less than R48 000 per annum (or R4 000 per month) or be unemployed to qualify for CSG (Zembe-Mkabile *et al.*, 2018:2). Figure 4.5 shows that most of the respondents who are involved in the management and administration of CSG on behalf of vulnerable children are unemployed (65%) whereas 25% employed and 12% are self-employed. Those who are employed or self-employed earn below R4000.00 per month but qualify to have their income supplemented by CSG.

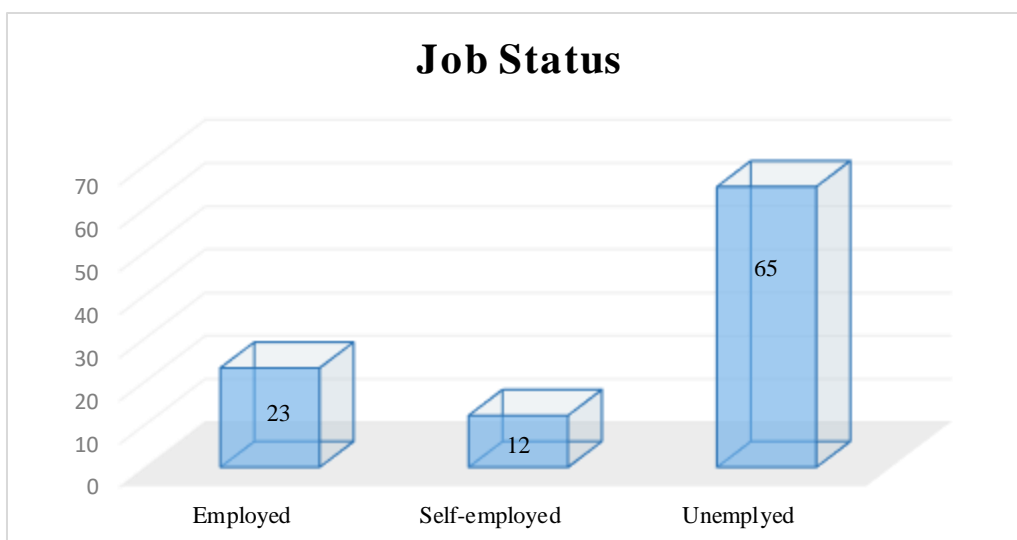


Figure 4.5: Job Status

The findings in Figure 4.5 are consistent with literature by (Hall.2019) that most people receiving CSG are unemployment in South Africa, even though others use CSG to complement their income as they earn below the threshold place by government.

4.2.6 Qualifications

Since, South Africa has structural unemployment, the kind of employment and quality of employment are determined by the employee's qualifications. Rabaji (2016:52) found in a study that, most respondents have indicated that they have matric certificate, but were not able to further their studies

due to financial constraints. The findings in this study are depicted in Figure 4.6, which shows that some respondents have studied further than matric a certificate, but receive CSG for their children.

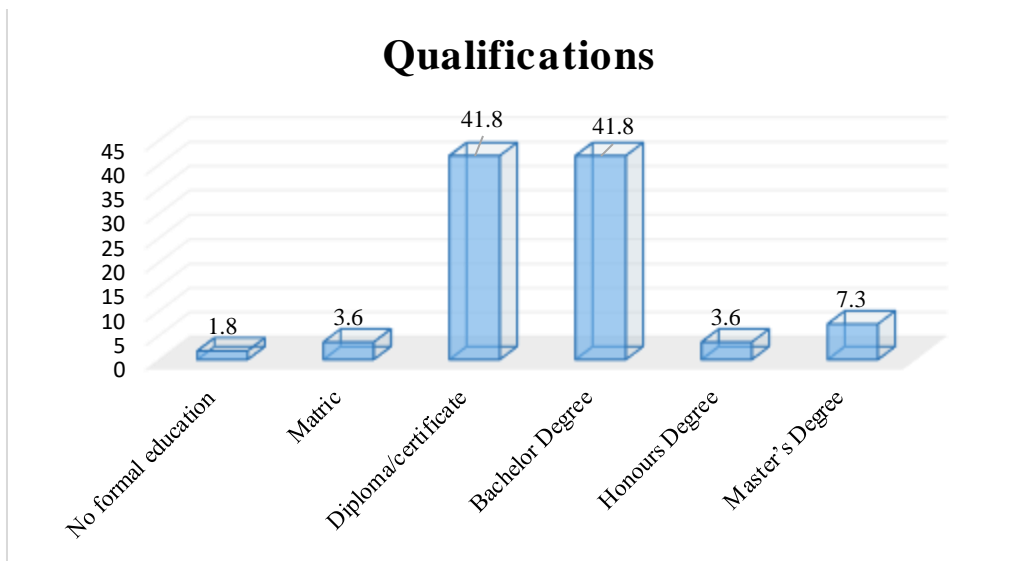


Figure 4.6: Qualifications

The majority of respondents (62%) indicated that they don't have formal education, but 38% are well-educated ranging from 6% of respondents who have matric/grade 12, followed by 24% of those who have diploma/certificate and 6% of those who have a Bachelor degree, and only 1% of respondents have an Honours degree and above. The implication is that most of the stakeholders involved with the management and administration of CSG are limited in terms of formal education on how to prioritise monies received as a grant for the betterment of the children. Furthermore, most of them may find it difficult to get work due to the structural nature of employment in South Africa. Hence, vulnerable children might be trapped in the poverty cycles as a result of poor management and prioritisation of support grant by stakeholders.

4.2.7 Management of child support grant

Figure 4.1 showed 91% of respondents are female with only 9% male. In their study, Hodes *at el.* (2016:22) mentioned that young women found it hard to maintain and satisfy all the needs of a child with income from a CSG only. However, studies by Khosa and Kaseke (2017:362) showed that some parents mismanage CSG for personal interests like gambling and, buying alcohol and clothes, instead of using it for their children's needs.

Caregivers or child-minders play an important role in providing educational programmes, training, psychological support and cooked meals to children within the community. Tyabashe (2019:137)

mentioned that public ECD centres do not receive CSG directly but are paid by parents of beneficiaries.

SASSA is very important in the distribution of CSG. Mthethwa (2019:104) indicated that SASSA is confronted with many threats like corruption, fraud, mismanagement of grants and a high vacancy rate of about 60%. However, Klaaren (2020:93) mentioned that since SASSA was given the mandate to distribute social security grants, cases of corruption by private individuals and public officials managing and administrating social security grants have decreased because SASSA has mechanisms to penalize anyone who flaunts their processes and regulations.

NGOs are important because they are to assist in situations where the government is not able to reach vulnerable children. Tyabashe (2019:137) alluded to child care workers from NGOs that promote intervention of other stakeholders, like the DSD and ensure the physical and psychological wellbeing of vulnerable children. However, Kihisen (2018:33) reported that some NGOs have been found to participate in unlawful activities that placed vulnerable children at physical and/or psychological risks, and some of these unlawful activities include the mismanagement of CSG.

Tyabashe (2019) alluded to parents of vulnerable children having to pay ECD centres. However, according to Hodes et al. (2016), young women have indicated that CSG cannot meet all the needs of vulnerable children, including paying for ECD centres. These centres do not receive CSG from SASSA to pay childminders or caregivers, as a result, few of them are employed. Again, the finding is supported by Mthethwa (2019) when alluding to SASSA having a high vacancy rate of 60%. Lastly, Tyabashe (2019) confirms this finding when mentioning that care-workers at NGOs are overworked and do their best in dealing with the increasing number of vulnerable children in their communities.

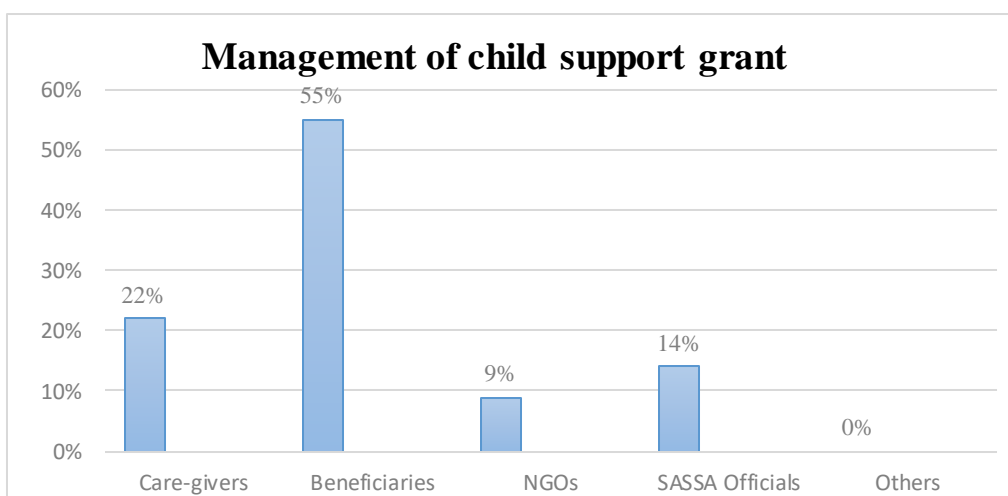


Figure 4.7: Involved in the management of child support grant

Figure 4.7 shows that the majority of respondents (55%) who participated in the study and are involved in the management of CSG are parents of beneficiaries followed by 22% who are caregivers/childminders and 14% of those who are SASSA officials. Only 9% of respondents who were included in the survey were from NGOs.

This finding is consistent with the results of the studies by Mutenyoka, *et al*, (2017) and Moodley, *et al*. (2017) who found that many people that receive CSG on behalf of vulnerable children are African women who are single, unemployed and have little or no formal education that could enable them to be employable.

4.3. Nature of stakeholders involved with a CSG

This section sought to establish the different type of stakeholders who are involved in a CSG, namely; NGOs and caregivers, SASSA officials and parents.

4.3.1 NGOs and Caregivers

Figure 4.7 shows that 9% of respondents work for NGOs. The core business of NGOs that participated in this study is to help vulnerable children and members responsible for their operations are based in those communities. NGOs provide cooked meals, educational programmes, psychological support and receive CSG on behalf of vulnerable children. Tyabashe (2019:137) alluded that child care workers from NGOs promote intervention of other stakeholders, like the DSD, to ensure physical and psychological wellbeing by playing positive role modelling. These are referred to in the responses from respondents summarised in Table 4.1.

Caregivers or child-minders play an important role in providing educational programs, training, psychological support, cooked meals but do not receive child support grant for vulnerable children and 22% of caregivers work for ECD centres. Instead, parents of beneficiaries of CSG pay for their children to get these services within their community. Tyabashe (2019:137) mentioned that public ECD centres do not get CSG directly but are paid by parents of beneficiaries.

Respondent's views were solicited using a five-point Likert-type response measure and outcomes of 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree' choices were combined to mean "Agreement" and 'Strongly disagree' and 'Disagree' to mean "Disagreement" are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: NGOs and Care-takers

Question(s)	Agreement	Neutral	Disagreement
The organization you are working for Core business is to assist vulnerable children	100%	0%	0%
The organization is community-based and located within the community	100%	0%	0%
Community members are responsible for the operation of the organization	100%	0%	0%
Does the organization have a management structure that manages its operation?	100%	0%	0%
Does the organization provide cooked meals to vulnerable children?	100%	0%	0%
The organization provide educational programs and training to vulnerable children	100%	0%	0%
The organization provide shelter and psychological support to vulnerable children	100%	0%	0%
The organization received support grants on behalf of vulnerable children	100%	0%	0%
Support grant allocated to vulnerable child/children are in line with government policies	100%	0%	0%
vulnerable children/caregivers/NGOs received the correct amount as stipulated by the policy	91%	0%	9%

Table 4.1 revealed that 100% of the respondents are in agreement that the organization they are working for core business is to assist vulnerable children. 100% of the respondents are in agreement that the community members are responsible for the operation of the organization. 100% of the respondents are in agreement that the organization has a management structure that manages its operation. 100% of the respondents are in agreement that the organization provide cooked meals to vulnerable children. 100% of the organization provides educational programmes and training to vulnerable children. 100% of the respondents are in agreement that the organization provide educational programmes and training to vulnerable children. 100% of the respondents are in agreement that the organization received support grants on behalf of vulnerable children. 100% of the respondents are in agreement that the support grant allocated to vulnerable child/children are in line with government policies. Lastly, the majority (91%) of the respondents are in agreement that

the vulnerable children/caregivers/NGOs received the correct amount as stipulated by the policy.

4.3.2 SASSA officials

Figure 4.7 shows that 14% of the respondents who took part in the study were from SASSA, the agency with the database of stakeholders managing and administering CSG for vulnerable children. SASSA have accountability processes to reduce mismanagement of CSG and accountability processes to ensure punitive measures are taken against organizations and individuals responsible for the mismanagement and maladministration of CSG.

Mthethwa (2019:104) indicated that SASSA is confronted with many threats like corruption, fraud, mismanagement of grants and a high vacancy rate of about 60%. However, Klaaren (2020:93) mentioned that since SASSA was given its mandate to distribute social security grants, cases of corruption by private individuals and public officials managing and administering social security grants have decreased because SASSA has mechanisms to penalize anyone who flaunts their processes and regulations. Below are the responses from SASSA employees.

Respondent's views were solicited using a five-point Likert-type response scale and outcomes of 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree' choices were combined to mean "Agreement" and 'Strongly disagree' and 'Disagree' to mean "Disagreement" as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: SASSA Officials

Question(s)	Agreement	Neutral	Disagreement
SASSA is a government agency responsible for government grants meant for vulnerable children	100%	0%	0%
SASSA has structures in place for identification of vulnerable children in communities	95%	0%	5%
SASSA has a database of all organizations and individuals responsible for vulnerable children in communities	99%	0%	1%
SASSA is responsible for the allocation of support grants to organization individuals responsible for vulnerable children in communities	99%	0%	1%
SASSA has structures in place to ensure that support grants are used organizations and individuals to support vulnerable children	98%	0%	2%

SASSA has structures in place to reduce mismanagement of support grants meant for vulnerable children	95%	1%	4%
SASSA has accountability processes to ensure support grants meant for vulnerable children are accounted for by organizations and individuals.	95%	1%	4%
SASSA has punitive measures against organizations and individuals responsible for mismanagement and misuse of child support grants	97%	1%	2%

Table 4.2 revealed that 100% of respondents are in agreement that SASSA is the government agency responsible for grants administration. The majority (95%) of the respondents are in agreement that the SASSA has structures in place for the identification of vulnerable children in communities. The majority (99%) of the respondents are in agreement that SASSA has a database of all organizations and individuals responsible for vulnerable children in communities. A majority (99%) of the respondents are in agreement that SASSA is responsible for the allocation of support grants to organization individuals responsible for vulnerable children in communities. A majority (98%) of the respondents are in agreement that SASSA has structures in place to ensure that support grants are used organizations and individuals to support vulnerable children. The majority (95%) of SASSA has structures in place to reduce mismanagement of support grants meant for vulnerable children. A majority (95%) of the respondents are in agreement that SASSA has accountability processes to ensure support grants meant for vulnerable children are accounted for by organizations and individuals.

4.3.3 Direct beneficiary/Parents

Most respondents are women who are responsible for CSG beneficiaries and Figure 4.1 supports that 91% of respondents are female. Parents or anyone taking care of beneficiaries of CSG receives the grant from SASSA and use it for the needs of a child. CSG received by parents have enabled vulnerable children to attend school and have a cooked meal.

Hodes *et al.* (2016:22) reported that young women indicated that it is difficult to maintain and satisfy all the needs of a child with CSG only. However, Khosa and Kaseke (2017:362) claimed that some parents mismanage CSG for personal interests like gambling and, buying alcohol and clothes, instead of using it for their children's needs. The responses from parents indicating the use of CSG below indicate that CSG are summarised in Table 4.3.

Respondent's views were solicited using a five-point Likert-type response scale and outcomes of 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree' choices were combined to mean "Agreement" and 'Strongly disagree' and 'Disagree' to mean "Disagreement" as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Direct beneficiary

Question(s)	Agreement	Neutral	Disagreement
I am a caregiver responsible for support grant on behalf of a vulnerable child	100%	0%	0%
I received support grant directly from SASSA	100%	0%	0%
I received a support grant from another organization and not SASSA	26%	0%	74%
Support grant I receive is used for food, cloth and shelter for the vulnerable child/children	95%	0%	5%
Support grant I receive is used to support and train vulnerable child/children in school	98%	0%	2%
Support grant I receive is used for other needs that are not related to the vulnerable children	27%	0%	73%
Support grant I receive has improved the lives of vulnerable child/children in school	91%	0%	9%
Support grant I receive has prevented vulnerable child/children in school	6%	0%	94%

Table 4.3 revealed that 100% of respondents are in agreement caregiver responsible for support grant on behalf of a vulnerable child. 100% of respondents are in agreement received support grant directly from SASSA. The majority (74%) of respondents are in disagreement that they received CSG from another organization than SASSA. The majority (95%) of respondents used the grant received for food, cloth and shelter for the vulnerable child/children. The majority (98%) used the grant received to support and train vulnerable child/children in school. The majority (73%) of respondents denied using the grant received for other needs that are not related to the vulnerable children. The majority (91%) of respondents are in agreement that the support grant received has enhanced the lives of vulnerable children in school. Lastly, 94% of the respondents are in disagreement that support grant receive has prevented vulnerable child/children from leaving school.

4.4. Management strategies by stakeholders involved with CSG

This section sought to establish different management strategies of key stakeholders who are involved in the CSG, namely; NGOs, SASSA officials and parents.

4.4.1 Management strategies

SASSA is responsible for the management and administration of CSG for vulnerable children. They ensure that every stakeholder who qualifies to receive CSG receives the grant as per legal requirements in place and receive a correct amount as stipulated by the policy for the period it is valid. CSG is meant to manage the needs of children so that they do not go to the streets looking for what the grant is supposed to do for them. However, as Hodes *et al.* (2016:22) stated, young women indicated that it is difficult to maintain and satisfy all the needs of a child with CSG only.

The issue of CSG not being enough to care for all the needs of children qualified also extends to the public ECD centres do not get CSG directly from SASSA but are paid by parents of beneficiaries who are paid by SASSA directly (Tyabashe, 2019:137).

NGOs play an important role of reaching-out to communities or part of a community that should be assisted by the government. Tyabashe (2019:137) alluded to the employees from NGOs that promote intervention of other stakeholders, like the DSD, to ensure physical and psychological wellbeing of vulnerable children.

Respondent's views were solicited using a five-point Likert-type response scale and outcomes of 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree' choices were combined to mean "Agreement" and 'Strongly disagree' and 'Disagree' to mean "Disagreement" are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Management Strategies

Question(s)	Agreement	Neutral	Disagreement
Support grant allocated to vulnerable child/children are in line with government policies	83%	0%	17%
Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs received the correct amount as stipulated by the policy	100%	0%	0%
Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs received a reduced amount of grant from time to time	100%	0%	0%

Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs manage the basic needs only	100%	0%	0%
Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs manage support grants and prevented vulnerable children from going to the streets	100%	0%	0%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because they do not have access to support grant	100%	0%	0%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because the amount received as support grant is not enough	93%	0%	7%

Table 4.4 revealed that 83% of respondents are in agreement that the supports grant allocated to vulnerable child/children are in line with government policies. 100% of respondents agree that beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs received the correct amount as stipulated by policy.100% of respondents are in agreement that the Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs received reduced amount of grant from time to time. 100% of respondents are in agreement that the Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs manage the basic needs only. 100% of respondents are in agreement that the Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs manage support grants and prevented vulnerable children from going to the streets.100% of respondents agree that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because they do not have access to support grant. Lastly, a majority of 93% of respondents are in agreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because the amount received as support grant is not enough.

4.5. Mismanagement and misuse of CSG by stakeholders

This section deals with the management and misuse of grants meant to support vulnerable children by various stakeholders. Respondents were asked numerous questions to ascertain and measure the level of management and misuse of support grants. Table 4.5 outlines the responses from respondents who are involved in CSG.

4.5.1 Management and misuse of CSG

Parents of beneficiaries receiving CSG have indicated, as reported by Hodes *et al.* (2016:22), that young women find it is difficult to maintain and satisfy all the needs of a child with CSG only. However, the increasing number of children in the streets and shopping malls begging for food could

be because of unemployment, HIV or loss of Ubuntu by the community as indicated by the respondents.

NGOs are accused of misuse of CSG and this is indicated by Kihisen (2018:33) when stating that, some NGOs have been found to participate in unlawful activities that placed vulnerable children at physical and/or psychological risks, and some of this unlawful activities include the mismanagement of child support grant. However, Klaaren (2020:93) mentioned that since SASSA has taken over the mandate to distribute social security grants, cases of corruption by private individuals and public officials managing and administering social security grants have decreased because SASSA has mechanisms to penalize anyone who flaunts their processes and regulations.

Respondent’s views were solicited using a five-point Likert-type response scale and outcomes of ‘*Strongly agree*’ and ‘*Agree*’ choices were combined to mean “*Agreement*” and ‘*Strongly disagree*’ and ‘*Disagree*’ to mean “*Disagreement*” as shown below.

Table 4.5: Mismanagement and misuse of CSG

Question(s)	Agreement	Neutral	Disagreement
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because support grants are not used for them by NGOs and caregivers.	23%	0%	77%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers are abusive towards them.	9%	0%	91%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA has no mechanism to monitor NGOs and caregivers.	3%	0%	97%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA has no mechanism to penalize NGOs and caregivers for abuse.	0%	0%	100%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of increasing unemployment.	24%	0%	76%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of HIV.	91%	0%	9%

An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of the loss of Ubuntu within the community.	100%	0%	0%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of corruption and mismanagement in SASSA.	81%	0%	19%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers misuse funds meant for the children.	100%	0%	0%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers mismanage funds meant for the children.	91%	0%	9%
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers used funds meant for the children for other needs.	10%	0%	90%

Table 4.5 revealed that 77% of respondents are in a disagreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because support grants are not used for them by NGOs and caregivers. The majority (91%) of the respondents are in a disagreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers are abusive towards them. The majority (97%) of the respondents are in a disagreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA has no mechanism to monitor NGOs and caregivers. A majority (100%) of the respondents are in a disagreement that increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA has no mechanism to penalize NGOs and caregivers for abuse. The majority (76%) of the respondents are in a disagreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of increasing unemployment. A majority (91%) of the respondents are in agreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of HIV. A majority (100%) of the respondents are in agreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of the loss of Ubuntu within the community.

The majority (81%) of the respondents are in agreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of corruption and mismanagement in SASSA. Majority (100%) of the respondents agree that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the

streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers misuse funds meant for the children. A majority (100%) of the respondents are in agreement that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers mismanage funds meant for the children. Lastly, the majority (90%) of the respondents are in a disagreement that the Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers used funds meant for the children for other needs.

4.6. Public perception of mismanagement and misuse of CSG

This section unpacks public perception on the mismanagement and misuse of CSG. Respondents were asked numerous questions to ascertain and measure the public perception on the mismanagement and misuse of CSG.

4.6.1 Public perception of mismanagement and misuse of CSG

Most households receiving CSG are poor and regardless of the laudable progress made by the CSG in reducing poverty and meeting the basic needs of children. It is estimated that 6 out of every 10 children continue to live below the upper bounds of the poverty line while experiencing hunger, malnutrition and low standards of living. Though cash transfers are vital in fostering the well-being of a child, they are unable to address in totality poverty, multidimensional needs of children and their families (Hochfeld, 2015:267).

The public perception is credibility as Kihisen (2018:33) put it, some NGOs have been found to participate in unlawful activities that placed vulnerable children at physical and/or psychological risks, and some of this unlawful activities include the mismanagement of CSG. SASSA also have been found wanting when it comes to issues of corruption as Mthethwa (2019:104) alluded to it, SASSA is confronted with many threats like corruption, fraud, mismanagement of grants and a high vacancy rate of about 60%. The challenge of high vacancy rate that SASSA make it easy for the agency to experience sporadic crime episodes.

Respondent's views were solicited using a five-point Likert-type response scale and outcomes of 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree' choices were combined to mean "Agreement" and 'Strongly disagree' and 'Disagree' to mean "Disagreement" are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Public Perception of mismanagement and misuse of CSG.

Question(s)	Agreement	Neutral	Disagreement
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because support grants are not used for them by NGOs and caregivers	9%	0%	91%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers are abusive towards them	0%	0%	100%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA have no mechanism to monitor NGOs and caregivers	0%	0%	100%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA have no mechanism to penalize NGOs and caregivers for abuse	0%	0%	100%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of increasing unemployment	83%	0%	16%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of HIV	90%	0%	10%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of loss of Ubuntu within the community	88%	0%	12%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of loss of corruption and mismanagement in SASSA	80%	0%	20%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregiver misuse funds meant for the children	71%	0%	29%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregiver mismanaged funds meant for the children	92%	0%	8%

Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregiver used funds meant for the children	8%	0%	92%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of decreasing funds meant for vulnerable children	7%	0%	93%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing corruption at SASSA with funds meant for vulnerable children	14%	0%	86%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is an amount paid as support grant meant for vulnerable children is low compared to their needs	30%	0%	70%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing because some vulnerable children are addicted to substances	98%	0%	2%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing because some vulnerable children prefer staying on the streets	100%	0%	0%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing because some vulnerable children refuse to stay with relatives	100%	0%	0%
Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing because some vulnerable children constantly receive food and money from the public	100%	0%	0%

Table 4.6 revealed that 91% of respondents are in a disagreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because support grants are not used for them by NGOs and caregivers. The majority (91%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers are abusive towards them. A majority (93%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA has no mechanism to monitor NGOs and caregivers. The majority

(88%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA has no mechanism to penalize NGOs and caregivers for abuse. The majority (83%) of respondents are in agreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of increasing unemployment. The majority (90%) of respondents are in agreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of HIV. A majority (88%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of loss of Ubuntu within the community. The majority (80%) of respondents are in agreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of loss of corruption and mismanagement in SASSA. A majority (71%) of respondents are in agreement that the Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregiver misuse funds meant for the children. The majority (92%) of respondents are in agreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregiver mismanaged funds meant for the children. A majority (92%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregiver used funds meant for the children.

A majority (93%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of decreasing funds meant for vulnerable children. Majority (86%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing corruption at SASSA with funds meant for vulnerable children. The majority (70%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is an amount paid as support grant meant for vulnerable children is low compared to their needs. The majority (98%) of respondents are in a disagreement that the Perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing because some vulnerable children are addicted to substances. 100% of respondents are in agreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing because some vulnerable children prefer staying on the streets. 100% of respondents are in agreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing because some vulnerable children refuse to stay with relatives. 100% of

respondents are in agreement that the perception by the public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing because some vulnerable children constantly receive food and money from the public.

4.7 Exploratory factor analysis

The results of the EFA will be discussed with regard to the management or mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders.

4.7.1 Management strategies of key stakeholders involved with a CSG

KMO and Bartlett's Test

There is no hypothesis concerning the fundamental factor design of the scale. As a result, EFA was adopted to observe variables that are not directly noticed but are rather deducted from variables that are noticed.

Table 4.7 presents the results of EFA for the management strategies of key stakeholders involved with CSG. Value of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO = 0.610) and the results of Bartlett's test of sphericity ($p < 0.001$) confirm the use of EFA.

Table 4.7: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.610
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1358.352
	df	21
	Sig.	.001

Table 4.8: Management strategies of key stakeholders involved with a CSG

Statement	Communalities	Factors	
		1	2
Support grant allocated to vulnerable child/children are in line with government policies	.428	.103	.646
Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs received the correct amount as stipulated by the policy	.925	-.960	.065
Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs received a reduced amount of grant from time to time	.400	.211	-.597

Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs manage the basic needs only	.777	.873	-.118
Beneficiaries/caregivers/NGOs manage support grants and prevented vulnerable children from going to the streets	.578	.371	.664
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because they do not have access to support grant	.591	.348	.686
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because the amount received as support grant is not enough	.812	-.848	.307

Table 4.9 presents the results of EFA for the management strategies of key stakeholders involved with CSG. The value of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO = 0.610) and results of Bartlett's test of sphericity ($p < 0.001$) suggested the use of EFA. The values of all commonalities for the management strategies of key stakeholders involved with CSG are higher than 0.50. In this case, the two factors solution was formed: two factors together explain 64.45% of variability, namely, first factor 38.78% and second factor 25.66% (Table 4.12). However, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient value for all constructs was at the unacceptable and does not meet the minimum criteria of having 0.70 and above. But two components (1& 2) had Eigenvalues above 1 as shown in Table 4.9. The implication is that cumulatively, management strategies by stakeholders for CSG are explained by these two components.

Table 4.9: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.716	38.799	38.799	2.716	38.799	38.799
2	1.796	25.655	64.454	1.796	25.655	64.454
3	.991	14.161	78.616			
4	.673	9.620	88.236			
5	.445	6.352	94.587			
6	.305	4.358	98.945			
7	.074	1.055	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

4.7.2 Mismanagement and misuse of child support grant by stakeholders

KMO and Bartlett's Test

There is no hypothesis concerning the fundamental factor design of the scale. As a result, EFA was adopted to observe variables that are not directly noticed but are rather deducted from variables that are noticed.

Table 4.10 presents the results of factor analysis for the construct on the mismanagement and misuse of support grants for vulnerable children by stakeholders. Value of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO = 0.724) and the results of Bartlett's test of sphericity ($p < 0.001$) again supporting the use of factor analysis.

Table 4.10: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.724
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	2153.301
	df	45
	Sig.	.000

Table 4.11: Mismanagement and misuse of CSG by stakeholders

Statement	Communalities	Factors			
		1	2	3	4
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because they do not have access to support grant	.642	-.492	.438	-.414	.193
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because the amount received as support grant is not enough	.695	.447	.306	-.530	-.347
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because support grants are not used for them by NGOs and caregivers	.783	.824	.278	-.037	.159

An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers are abusive towards them	.815	.846	.157	.260	.082
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA have no mechanism to monitor NGOs and caregivers	.508	.442	-.507	.220	-.086
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA have no mechanism to penalize NGOs and caregivers for abuse	.786	.323	-.684	-.113	.449
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because increasing unemployment	.648	-.409	.364	.587	.062
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of HIV	.861	-.415	.349	.020	.753
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because the loss of Ubuntu within a community	.818	-.391	.744	.275	-.190
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of corruption and mismanagement in SASSA	.699	.552	.355	-.493	.157
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers misuse funds meant for the children	.718	.815	.228	.033	.007
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers mismanage funds meant for the children	.875	.879	.230	.213	.069
An increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and caregivers used funds meant for the children for other needs	.880	.891	.181	.221	.060

Table 4.12 presents the results of factor analysis for the mismanagement and misuse of child support grant for vulnerable children by stakeholders. The value of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO = 0.724) and results of Bartlett's test of sphericity ($p < 0.001$) suggested the use of

factor analysis. The values of all commonalities for mismanagement and misuse of child support grant are higher than 0.50. In this case, the four factors solution was formed: four factors together explain 74.83% of variability, namely, first factor 39.73%, second factor 16.81%, third factor 10.31%, fourth factor 7.99% (Table 4.12). However, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient value for all constructs was at the unacceptable and does not meet the minimum criteria of having 0.70 and above. But four components (1, 2, 3 % 4) had Eigenvalues above 1 as shown in Table 4.12. The implication is that cumulatively, mismanagement and misuse of CSG by stakeholders are explained by these four components.

Table 4.12: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.164	39.725	39.725	5.164	39.725	39.725
2	2.185	16.809	56.535	2.185	16.809	56.535
3	1.340	10.309	66.844	1.340	10.309	66.844
4	1.039	7.989	74.832	1.039	7.989	74.832
5	.817	6.283	81.115			
6	.696	5.357	86.472			
7	.513	3.945	90.417			
8	.379	2.913	93.330			
9	.295	2.270	95.601			
10	.256	1.970	97.570			
11	.184	1.414	98.985			
12	.119	.916	99.901			
13	.013	.099	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

4.8 Managerial Implications and Contribution

The study aimed to investigate the perceived mismanagement and misuse of CSG by stakeholders involved the management and administration of support grants on behalf of vulnerable children in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District of the North West province, South Africa. To understanding the important role that the key stakeholders are playing in reducing the mismanagement of the funds. Slawson (2015:41) asserted that the accountability level of some of these organisation makes it difficult to trust their roles and services they provide to vulnerable children.

From the perspective of the stakeholders, this study could provide valuable information that could

assist in the support of the policies by the SASSA on strategies to reduce the mismanagement of support grants. Ahmady, et al. (2016:457) alluded to organizational structures, which are in place, so different stakeholders are held responsible for the management and supervision of their daily operations. The latter is confirmed by Klaaren (2020:93) who found that since SASSA was formed to distribute social grants, cases of corruption by private individuals and public officials receiving and administering social grants have decreased because SASSA has mechanisms to penalize anyone who flaunts their processes and regulations.

Furthermore, the findings revealed support grants received by parents of beneficiaries, caregivers or NGOs are stipulated in government policy. Even though there is corruption that occurs at SASSA, the organization has structures within to impose a penalty to those found to be misusing child support grant reserved for vulnerable children.

4.9 Summary

This chapter was concerned with the results from data analysis and interpretation of the results in line with the perceived mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders in the Ngaka Modiri Molema district of the North West province, South Africa. The results indicate that respondents believe stakeholders are responsible for the mismanagement of the CSG on behalf of vulnerable children. The main strategies employed are structures within SASSA to identify vulnerable children, monitor NGOs and caregivers. Also, SASSA can impose a penalty to those found to be misusing child support grant meant for vulnerable children. The analysis using EFA method reveals a positive correlation between the variable in the management strategies of key stakeholder involved with CSG, where (KMO=0.610) and Bartlett's test of sphericity ($p<0.001$) suggested the use of EFA. Also, the results showed a positive correlation between variables in the mismanagement and misuse of CSG by stakeholders, where (KMO=0.724) and Bartlett's test of sphericity ($p<0.001$) suggested the use of EFA. The following chapter deals with the discussion of findings based on each objective, recommendations, limitations, future research and conclusion linked to the research objectives, literature review and findings from data analysis.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS, LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the study discussion of findings based on each objective, recommendations, limitations, future research and conclusion. The discussion was further linked to the research objectives, literature review and findings from data analysis.

5.2 Discussion of findings based on each objective

Findings from the demographic information reveal that (91%) of the respondents in the Ngaka Modiri Molema district are females who are between the age of 25 to 30 with (78%). What can be drawn from the results is that the Ngaka Modiri Molema district is dominated by females who are managing the support grants meant for vulnerable children. Furthermore, the findings reveal that most (72.3%) of these respondents are black (African) and their marital status is single (46.8%). The finding reveals that respondents' job status is unemployed with (65%) and their qualification is diploma/certificate and Bachelor degree with (41.8%). Finally, 55% of respondents are involved in the mismanagement and misuse of CSG as stakeholders in direct contact with beneficiaries.

Research objective 1: To establish the nature of key stakeholders involved in the management and administration of support grants meant for vulnerable children in the district.

Analysis from this study showed that there are three key stakeholders involved in the management and administration of support grants on behalf of vulnerable children. The key stakeholders are the SASSA, NGOs, parents of beneficiaries and caregivers. The findings revealed that SASSA is responsible for administering and distributing CSG to all eligible applicant, in this case, vulnerable children.

Furthermore, the findings revealed that NGOs and Caregivers are responsible to manage support grant on behalf of vulnerable children. This involves taking care of these children by buying food, clothes and to provide decent accommodation. The findings showed that the NGO's and Caregivers provide educational programmes and training to vulnerable children. The results are in line with the study by Zembe-Mkabile *et al.* (2018:1) revealed that CSG as an instrument used by government through DSD and the grant is distributed by the SASSA to provide food security and education for children living

in poor families. Kgothadi (2015:37) stated that stakeholders as partners to government in South Africa provide cooked meals to children regularly and assist them with health and educational programmes.

Research objective 2: To investigate the management strategies of key stakeholders responsible for the management and administration of support grants meant for vulnerable children in the district.

The management strategies employed by key stakeholders responsible for the management of support grant is driven by SASSA as a custodian of support grants. The main strategies employed are structures within SASSA to identify vulnerable children, monitor NGOs and caregivers and also to impose a penalty to those found to be misusing child support grant meant for vulnerable children.

Klaaren (2020:93) claimed that, since SASSA was formed to distribute social grants, cases of corruption by private individuals and public officials receiving and administering social grants have decreased because SASSA has mechanisms to penalize anyone who flaunts their processes and regulations. The results of the current study revealed that the management of support grant is in line with government policy and this enable SASSA to develop strategies necessary to ensure that policy objectives are achieved. Furthermore, the findings revealed support grants received by parents of beneficiaries, caregivers or NGOs are stipulated in government policy. This makes it is difficult for SASSA officials and those who are responsible for administering support grants to manipulate the system. Ahmady *et al.* (2016:457) found that organizational structures are in place for the development path that holds different stakeholders responsible for the management and supervision of their daily operations. The findings of the study revealed that stakeholders manage support grants and prevented vulnerable children from going to the streets and shopping malls.

However, the study revealed that the increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because the amount received as support grant is not enough to cater to children's basic needs.

Research objective 3: To establish whether there are mismanagement and maladministration of support grants meant for vulnerable children by stakeholders in the district

According to Slawson (2015:40), the “untrustworthiness” of stakeholders to provide quality services to beneficiaries have continued to raise questions (corruption and exploitation of children’s rights) on their role as reliable partners within the impoverished communities across South Africa. Slawson

(2015:41) asserted that the “untrustworthiness” of some of these organizations also affect their accountability level, thus, making it difficult to trust their roles and services they provide to vulnerable children. The findings of the study have shown that there is a strong public perception that NGOs and caregivers mismanage CSG meant for vulnerable children. The results exposed that corruption and mismanagement of grants at SASSA are among some of the reason vulnerable children are living in the streets. Findings of the study revealed that NGOs and caregivers mismanage support grants to some extent meant for vulnerable children. Furthermore, the findings revealed that there are mismanagement and misuse of support grants for vulnerable children by caregivers and single parents as well. The finding revealed that because of corruption and mismanagement in SASSA there is an increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping malls.

Research objective 4: To establish whether the public perception of mismanagement and misuse of support grants meant for vulnerable children has merit

Findings demonstrate that because of corruption and mismanagement in SASSA the number of vulnerable children living in the streets and shopping malls has increased. The findings revealed that NGOs and caregivers misuse funds meant for vulnerable children. The results also confirmed in an earlier study by Kihisen (2018:33); Hodes *et al.* (2016:22) and Khosa and Kaseke (2017:362). The study of Kihisen (2018:33) revealed that NGOs have been found to participate in unlawful activities that placed vulnerable children at physical and/or psychological risks, and some of these unlawful activities include the mismanagement of CSG. Hodes *et al.* (2016:22) mentioned that young women found it hard to maintain and satisfy all the needs of a child with CSG only. While, Khosa and Kaseke (2017:362) reported that some parents mismanage CSG for personal interests like gambling and, buying alcohol and clothes, instead of using it for their children’s needs.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the outcome of the literature review and data analysis, the following are recommendations:

- South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) must strengthen and improve internal control to guard against corruption and mismanagement of support grants meant for vulnerable children by officials.
- South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) must strengthen cooperation between community, NGOs, caregivers and beneficiaries to monitor if child support grant is used for its intended purposes.

- South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) must ensure that NGOs and caregivers administering support grants on behalf of vulnerable children are vetted and only the deserving parties are receiving the grant.
- South African Social Security Agency should develop an outreach programme to ensure that not only NGOs and caregivers understand policies and procedure of managing CSG, but to eliminate the negative public perceptions by ensuring that the public also understand them.

5.4 Limitations

Simon and Goes (2013) explained that a research accepts limitations to control certain aspects of the research in the choice of a particular research methodology. The population of stakeholders involved in this study is not homogenous. The respondents were limited to NGOs, SASSA employees, childminders and caregivers involved only in the management and administration of CSG. The study collected data in a once-off method rather than collecting data over a period of time. The study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic and data collection was limited to applicable safety and health protocols. The study surveyed a sample but the findings are generalised to the total population of stakeholders responsible for the management and use of CSG for vulnerable children. The study was limited to the Ngaka Modiri Molema District of the North West province in South Africa and the study findings cannot apply to South Africa as a whole.

5.5 Future research

From the data presented in this study, further studies are needed to be explored to assess -the impact of misuse and mismanagement of support grants by SASSA officials, NGOs and caregivers in vulnerable children. Furthermore, research should be conducted to investigate whether the NGOs, caregivers and the public understands the laws and structures governing the management and administration of CSG.

5.6 Conclusions

The study was aimed at investigating the perceived mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders. Through proper research design and data analysis, the study revealed that increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall are as a result of caregivers, NGOs, childminders and SASSA officials being involved in corruption and mismanagement of support grants. However, the study found that SASSA has mechanisms and structures to deal with corruption and

mismanagement of CSG by stakeholders, but these strategies are not effective. The study concludes that, if the gaps identified in this study are left unattended, it might prevent the government from realizing its policy objective of ensuring that vulnerable children are looked after by responsible organisations and caregivers in South Africa.

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Appendix A: Questionnaire



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15 April 2020

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire number: _____

APPENDIX C: SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRE-MBA Mini-dissertation

Dear Participant

You have been selected to participate in this MBA research survey. The study titled **“Perceived mismanagement of child support grant by stakeholders in the Ngaka Modiri Molema district, North West province”** is an MBA study that seeks to explore the perceive mismanagement and misuse of child support grant by organizations or child minders responsible for the management of support grants on behalf of children in South Africa..

Individuals will remain anonymous and results will not be used to identify individuals. All data will be aggregated to assist in exploring the perceive mismanagement and misuse of child support grant by organizations or child minders responsible for the management of support grants on behalf of children in South Africa. Your participation is encouraged but voluntary since public perception of mismanagement and misuse of child support grant by organizations

or child minders responsible for the management of support grants on behalf of children in South Africa is of utmost importance to explain whether the increasing number of children in the streets and shopping centers requesting for assistance from the general public can be explained. The estimated interview time for this guide is 20 minutes. If you have any questions you can contact

Mr. Motsapi, BB @ 0825502353

Promoter: Prof Mmbengwa, V and Dr Lekunze, JN @ 0837197640 Email: Joseph.Lekunze@nwu.ac.za

Instructions for completion of the questionnaire:

Please read each question carefully and mark the response that best represents your answer with a cross (X). **Your responses to the questions will be kept confidential and individuals will not be identified.**

Data collection instrument(s)

Section A: Biographical Information

(Personal information in this section will be used for academic purpose only and will be used as statistical data for the purpose of this research only)

1. Gender

Male	
Female	
others	

2. Age of group

Less than 25 years	
25-30 Years	
31-35 Years	
36-40 Years	
41-45 Years	
46-50 Years	
More than 51	

3. Ethnic group

Black	
White	
Coloured	
Other	

4. Marital Status

Single	
Married	
Cohabiting	
Divorced	
Widow/widower	

5. Job Status

employed	
self-employed	
unemployed	

6. Highest qualification

No formal education	
Below matric	
Matric	
Diploma/certificate	
Bachelor Degree	
Honours Degree	
Master's Degree	
Doctorate Degree	

7. Are you involved with the management of child support grant on behalf of children in any way?

Beneficiary	
Care-giver	
NGO	
SASSA official	
Other	

SECTION B: NATURE OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED WITH CHILD SUPPORT GRANT

Nature of key stakeholders	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
NGOs and Care-givers					
The organization you are working for, its core business is to assist vulnerable children.					
The organization is community based and located within communities.					
Community members are responsible for the operation of the organization.					
The organization has management structure that manages its operations.					
The organization provide cooked meals to vulnerable children.					
The organization provides educational programs and training to vulnerable children.					
The organization provides shelter and Psychological support to vulnerable children.					
The organization receives support grants on behalf of vulnerable children.					

Nature of key stakeholders	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)					
SASSA is a government agency responsible for government grants meant for vulnerable children.					
SASSA has structures in place for identification of vulnerable children in communities.					
SASSA has a database of all organizations and individuals responsible for vulnerable children in communities.					
SASSA is responsible for the allocation of support grants to organizations and individuals responsible for vulnerable children in communities.					
SASSA has structures in place to ensure that support grants are used by organizations and individuals to support vulnerable children.					
SASSA has structures in place to reduce mismanagement of support grants meant for vulnerable children.					
SASSA has accountability processes to ensure support grants meant for vulnerable children are accounted for by organizations and individuals.					
SASSA has punitive measures against organizations and individuals responsible for mismanagement and misuse of child support grants.					

Nature of key stakeholders	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Care-giver/direct beneficiary					
I am a care-giver responsible for support grant on behalf of a vulnerable child.					
I received support grant directly from SASSA.					
I received support grant from another organization and not SASSA.					
Support grant I receive is used for food, cloth and shelter for the vulnerable child/children.					
Support grant I receive is used to support and train vulnerable child/children in school.					
Support grant I receive is used for other needs that are not related to the vulnerable children.					
Support grant I receive has improve the life of vulnerable child/children in school.					
Support grant I receive has prevented vulnerable child/children in school.					

SECTION C: MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED WITH CHILD SUPPORT GRANT

Management strategies	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

Support grants allocated to vulnerable child/children are in line with government policies.					
Beneficiaries/car-givers/NGOs received the correct amount as stipulate by policy.					
Beneficiaries/car-givers/NGOs received reduced amount of grants from time to time.					
Beneficiaries/car-givers/NGOs manage the grants for their basic needs only.					
Beneficiaries/car-givers/NGOs manage support grants and prevent vulnerable children from going to the streets.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because they do not have access to support grant.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because amount received as support grant is not enough.					

SECTION D: MISMANAGEMENT AND MISUSE OF SUPPORT GRANTS FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN BY STAKEHOLDERS

Mismanagement and misuse of child support grants	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because support grants are not used for them by NGOs and Care-givers.					

Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and Care-givers are abusive towards them.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA have no mechanism to monitor NGOs and Care-givers.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA have no mechanism to penalize NGOs and Care-givers for abuse.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of increasing unemployment.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of HIV.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of loss of ubuntu within community.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of corruption and mismanagement at SASSA.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and Care-givers misuse funds meant for the children.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and Care-givers mismanaged funds meant for the children.					
Increasing number of vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and Care-givers used funds meant for the children for other needs.					

SECTION E: PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF MISMANAGEMENT AND MISUSE OF SUPPORT GRANTS

Public perception of mismanagement and misuse	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because support grants are not used for them by NGOs and Care- givers.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and Care- givers are abusive towards them.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA have no mechanism to monitor NGOs and Care- givers.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA have no mechanism to penalize NGOs and Care- givers for abuse.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of increasing unemployment.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of HIV.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of loss of ubuntu within the community.					

Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because of corruption and mismanagement at SASSA.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and Care- givers misuse funds meant for the children.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and Care- givers mismanaged funds meant for the children.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because NGOs and Care- givers used funds meant for the children.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because SASSA reduced funds meant for Vulnerable children.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is increasing corruption at SASSA with funds meant for Vulnerable children.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because amount paid as support grants meant for Vulnerable children is low compared to their needs.					

Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because some vulnerable children are addicted substances.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because some vulnerable children prefer staying on the streets.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because some vulnerable children refuse staying with relatives.					
Perception by public that increasing vulnerable children in the streets and shopping mall is because vulnerable children constantly receive food and money from the public.					

Thank you for your time

Appendix B: Consent form



BUSINESS SCHOOL
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Supervisor for general enquiries:
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Email: Joseph.Lekunze@nwu.ac.za

15 April 2020

CONSENT LETTER FOR PARTICIPATION IN A RESEARCH STUDY

I volunteer to participate in a research study conducted by **Mr. BB Motsapi** from the NWU Business School. I understand the research study is designed to gather information on in a study titled **“Perceived mismanagement of child support grant by stakeholders in the Ngaka Modiri Molema district, North West province”** as a requirement for an MBA degree which is purely for academic purpose and nothing else.

1. My participation in this study is voluntary. I understand that I will not be paid for my participation. I may withdraw my participation at any time in the process without penalty. If I decline or withdraw my participation from the study, no one will be told.
2. I understand that most of the questions I will find are interesting and easy to answer. However, if I feel uncomfortable in any way during the answering of the questionnaires, I have the right to decline to answer any questions and withdraw my participation.
3. No human tissue, blood test or any other activities that may result to physical, psychological damage to respondents or participants is involve in this study.
4. Participation involves answering questions in the form of questionnaires or interview from the North West University Business School. The exercise may last between 10-20 minute.

5. I understand that the researcher will not identify me by name in any reports using information obtained from this research, and that my confidentiality as participants/respondents in this research will remain secure. Subsequent uses of records and data will be subject to standard data use policy which protects the anonymity of individual and institution.
6. I have read and understand the explanation provided to me. I have had all my questions answer to my satisfaction, and I voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.
7. I have been given a copy of this concern form

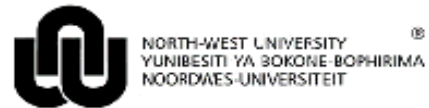
Signature Respondent/participant

Date

Signature Investigator/researcher

Date

Appendix C: Ethics clearance certificate



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Economic and Management Sciences Research
Ethics Committee (EMS-REC)

29 May 2020

Dr JN Lekunze
Per e-mail
Dear Dr Lekunze

EMS-REC FEEDBACK: 29052020
Student: Motsapi, BB (11700491)(NWU-00671-20-A4)
Applicant: Dr JN Lekunze - MBA

Your ethics application on, *Perceived mismanagement of child support grant by stakeholders in the Ngaka Modiri Molema district, North West Province*, which served on the EMS-REC meeting of 29 May 2020, refers.

Outcome:

Approved as a minimal risk study. A number NWU-00671-20-A4 is given for one year of ethics clearance.

Due to the Covid-19 lock down ethics clearance for applications that involve data collection or any form of contact with participants are subject to the restrictions imposed by the South African government.

Kind regards,

Prof Mark Rathbone
Chairperson: Economic and Management Sciences Research Ethics Committee (EMS-REC)

Appendix D: Approval letter from South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)



Mr B B Motsapi

02 March 2020

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH:
"PERCEIVED MISUSE OF CHILD SUPPORT GRANT BY CHILD MINDERS IN NGAKA
MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT"**

Good day Sir,

Correspondence from yourselves, dated 27 February 2020 regarding above, bears reference.

You are hereby given permission to collect the data from the SASSA Mafikeng Local Office for the research project as stated in your letter:

1. Findings may not be published or shared with the media without SASSA NW's written consent.
2. Research information/findings may not be sold to any third party.

We kindly request that you share your research outcome with SASSA NW, once you have completed your project.

Kind regards,

Ms Zodwa Myufane
Regional Executive Officer: SASSA NW

I understand and accept the conditions as stated above:

B B Motsapi
Date 02-03-2020



Appendix E: Language editing certificate

BRENDA LOMBARD
PROOF READING AND EDITING
Associate member of Professional Editor's Group

3 December 2020

To whom it may concern,

This is to confirm that the dissertation submitted by Bulara Motsapi (11700491) has been edited according to the requirements specified for the degree of *Masters in Business Administration* at the North-West University.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "B Lombard." The letter "B" is large and stylized, with a long vertical stroke that loops back to the left. The rest of the name "Lombard." is written in a cursive, slightly slanted script.

Brenda Lombard

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