

**EXPLORING THE ROLE OF SPORT IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME  
AND DRUG USE AMONG YOUTH IN KWANDENGEZI TOWNSHIP,  
ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL**

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## DECLARATION

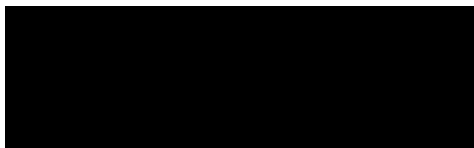
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**Date:** 07 July 2023

## **DEDICATION**

To my family, in particular my mother, Bongi. D. Malushaba-Mkhize,  
and my sisters, Zandile MaMkhize-Phewa and Zibuyile Mkhize,  
who succumbed to COVID-19 in July and August 2020

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research explored the role of sport-based activities in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth between the ages of 14 and 24 years in KwaNdengezi Township, eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal. With crime and drug use increasingly seen as a social problem leaving victims in hospital or dead, and the suffering of residents in the area going relatively unnoticed, this research used a qualitative approach to interrogate the causes of crime and drug use and analyse their consequences on both the youth and community. Forty-two participants were interviewed, comprising 23 young females and 19 young males.

The findings emanating from this research showed that unemployment, poverty, inequality, limited access to sport activities and facilities, peer pressure, depression and loneliness were all notable causes of crime and drug use in KwaNdengezi. Sport was found to be a transformative tool that can be used to create Positive Youth Development (PYD) and thus divert the youth from a predisposed life of crime and drug use. This is what happened in the Brazil Youth Football Development Academy which provided a safe space for youth to engage in harm reducing strategies in overcoming crime and drug use. At the broader level, the community in KwaNdengezi displayed a growing commitment to initiate sport-based tournaments which had positive effects on the young and old residents of KwaNdengezi. Hence, this study revealed that through the provisions of the South African constitution, the White Paper on Sports and Recreation, the Transformation Charter for South African Sport and the National Youth Policy (NYP) that the KwaNdengezi community can be empowered to participate in their development based on their commitment and capacities.

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## ACRONYMS

CBD	:	Central Business District
CSP	:	Cities Support Programme
COSATU	:	Congress of South African Trade Unions
DBE	:	Department of Basic Education
DWYPD	:	Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
EPG	:	Empowered Participatory Governance
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HIC	:	High Income Countries
HSRC	:	Human Sciences Research Council
IDP	:	Integrated Development Plan
LMIC	:	Low-Middle Income Countries
MIG	:	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
NDMP	:	National Drug Master Plan
NEETS	:	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NSRP	:	National Sport and Recreation Plan
NYP	:	National Youth Policy
OECD	:	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PYD	:	Positive Youth Development
RWC	:	Rugby World Cup
SADWYPD	:	South Africa Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disability
SALGA	:	South African Local Government Association
SANCA	:	South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drugs

SAPS	:	South African Police Services
SLF	:	Sustainable Livelihoods Foundations
STATS SA	:	Statistics South Africa
TED	:	Township Economy Development
UN	:	United Nations
UNODC	:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	:	United State Agency for International Development
WAFCON	:	Women African Cup of Nations

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

Problems of crime and violence are deeply rooted in South African history. Post-apartheid South Africa has seen the evolution of the culture of violence from political to criminal violence due to the triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment. Geffen and Silber (2009) argued that everyone in the country is affected by crime, and the consequent sense of insecurity that comes with living in fear. They continued saying that some encounter it directly, others through the experiences of friends and family, and just about all of us through news media, which routinely remind us of the abundant violence that has come to characterise our society. Fraser (2023) reported that South Africa experienced an increase in violent crime between the months of October and December in 2022. Fraser (2023) notes that Minister Cele said that for the third quarter of 2022, there were 7, 555 murders recorded in SA, marking a 10% increase year-on-year. Of these 7, 555 murders recorded, 3, 144 people were murdered with firearms. In addition, sexual offences also increased by 9.6%, rising from 14, 188 to 15, 545. Overall, the total number of contact crimes increased by 19, 067 (11.6%) from the third quarter of 2021 to the third quarter of 2022.

Table 1.1 below details the crime statistics reported to the KwaNdengezi policing precinct over a three-year period. The table shows that the total contact crimes (crimes against the person) has been higher (442) in 2019/2020-year period compared to 2017/2018 (368) and 2018/2019 (344) period. This shows that contact crimes in this township have been higher. Therefore, the study is conducted to explore how sport can be used to prevent crime and drug use in KwaNdengezi township, which is situated in Pinetown South in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal province, South Africa.

CRIME CATEGORY	Chatsworth Policing Precinct			Bhekithemba Policing Precinct			Kwandegezi Policing Precinct			Mariannhill Police Precinct		
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
<b>CONTACT CRIMES ( CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</b>												
Murder	55	68	48	54	56	60	39	43	41	96	96	100
Sexual Offences	77	82	102	74	101	77	32	34	33	99	92	97
Attempted murder	116	104	67	44	43	66	27	20	37	99	124	140
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	235	247	248	359	294	308	100	96	99	263	256	227
Common assault	882	852	950	147	120	144	87	43	104	322	226	312
Common robbery	116	112	114	65	40	46	16	12	25	65	61	81
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	399	433	375	216	203	236	67	96	103	332	393	393
<b>Total Contact Crimes ( Crimes Against The Person)</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>1 350</b>
<b>Sexual Offences</b>												
Rape	57	55	80	65	89	64	25	28	28	80	78	81
Sexual Assault	18	22	19	7	6	9	7	4	5	18	14	15
Attempted Sexual Offences	0	1	1	2	5	4	0	1	0	1	0	1
Contact Sexual Offences	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Sexual Offences</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>97</b>

Table 1.1: KwaNdegezi Crime Statistics, 2020

Source: Mapping Network (2020)

The use of sporting activities as a means to prevent crime and drug use among the youth has been explored in several countries such as the United Kingdom, United States of America, and Australia (Nichols, 2007). These countries have implemented different sport programmes that contributed to preventing crime and drug use among the youth. Although sport might have been described as a neglected topic in social analysis, the significance of sport in contemporary societies is undeniable. In economic terms, sport is estimated to represent 3 percent of gross domestic product in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD countries (Henry & Gratton, 2001). Governments' support for sport can help address many social problems in different communities around the globe and this can be done by means of ensuring more policy development in support of sporting activities on the part of government.

Sport can play a significant role of distracting young people from crime and drug use in improving their lives and that of their community. Annan (2002) argued that the time is right to build on that understanding, to encourage governments, development agencies and communities to think how sport can be included more systematically in the plans to help the youth, particularly those living amid poverty, disease, drug abuse, crime, and conflict. Sports have been used in many countries, as well as by the United Nations (2018), as a programming

strategy for addressing social issues such as youth crime and drug use. Although there is wide variability in the way sport activities are implemented and structured, these programmes generally aim to use sport, either to prevent crime, drug use or other social ills among youth. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2017) recognises that the development that sport brought about was essential for giving young people an opportunity to escape from crime, violence, and drugs which can be so endemic in some communities. Moreover, sport offers an ideal area within which life skills can be built. This chapter will cover the introduction of the study. This includes the introduction and background of the problem, the problem statement, research questions, aims and objectives, significance of the study, the location of the study as well as the conclusion.

## **1.2 Background to the Study**

In KwaNdengezi township, as in many other South African townships, there has been a growing concern over what has been described as widespread crime and drug use among the youth. KwaNdengezi has a population of 53 843 people, of whom 48.1% are males and 51.9% are females (Statistics South Africa, 2011).

In many countries around the world, there is a growing public and political concern about crime and drug use among the youth, and this has led to the governments of these countries establishing policies and programmes of intervention that target ways to combat negative behavior and re-engage youth (Sandford, Armour & Warmington, 2008). Antisocial behaviour is seen to be a growing problem among youth all over the world. According to the ADT's (2006) research, the United Kingdom appeared to experience more problems with antisocial behaviour than any other country in Western Europe.

Caruso (2011) examined crime and participation in sport in Italy. In his study he tried to understand whether there is a relationship between participation in sport and property, violent and juvenile crime. His results revealed that participation in sport had a negative impact on property and juvenile crime but had a positive impact on violent crime. Thus, participation in sporting activities can play a very significant role in preventing young people being involved in criminal activities.

In South Africa, individuals aged between 15-34 years have notably contributed the highest percentage of assault offenders. Moreover, study findings indicated that alcohol and/or drugs influenced these assaults across the country (Statistics South Africa, 2016). In view of the high levels of crime and drug abuse being experienced in South African communities, crime and drug use should not only be prevented through law enforcement and through the criminal justice system within the context of South African townships. With the advent of democracy, sport was used to bring together people from different races to embrace unity in diversity and pave a way for nation building. For example, the 1994 African Cup of Nations and the Rugby World Cup (RWC) in 1995 were used as symbols of hope to unify a divided nation. Rugby became a unifier of a once broken, but now proud nation. During the Rugby World Cup in 2019, many new hopes were focused on the Springboks' first Black captain Siya Kolisi who led the rugby national team to the final. Kolisi's captaincy of the South African rugby team for the world cup competition was for many a symbol of unity and positivity of the new South Africa (Burke, 2019). In July 2022, South Africa's women's soccer team Banyana Banyana, were crowned champions, making history as this was their first ever Women's Africa Cup of Nations (WAFCON) victory which also brought together the nation to celebrate their victory (South African Football Association, 2022). South Africa has a long tradition of producing a number of world boxing champions too, among them Brian Mitchell, Dingaan Thobela, Jacob Matlala (Baby Jake), Victor Toweel, Kallie Knoetze, Cassius Baloyi, Gerrie Coetzee, and Solomon Zuma from KwaNdengezi.

Sport has been said it can unite people, and this happened with Solomon Zuma who was a professional boxer from KwaNdengezi township. The KwaNdengezi community was excited to see one of their own on television during those olden days (early 1980s). They felt the sense of being represented and inclusive. Every time boxer Zuma fought the mood of jubilation was always vividly clear, and during his fight there was quietness in the streets of the township. After the fight, in particular if boxer Solomon Zuma won, there was emulation and hooting all over the streets of the townships in celebration. He also played a role in training the youth on boxing techniques, and those who were exposed to that programme had their very first experience of wearing boxing gloves.

In terms of tennis and volleyball, people took initiatives to develop the youth in terms of sport. Mr. Vezi who worked for Redcross played a very big role in promoting all codes of sport among youth. It helped to keep young people busy and strong, educated them on techniques to

engage the youth and to love different sports. Mr. Vezi used his own resources (i.e., transport and sporting kits) and at times brought sandwiches for all the youth partaking in his training initiative. Mr. Vezi trained the youth in tennis and volleyball, but due to the lack of facilities in KwaNdengezi Township, he transported the participants to the Marian Hill tennis courts for training and for the tournaments he organized.

Sporting activities with social objectives such as crime and drug use prevention emerged as an increasingly important element in society in the 2000s and 2010s. This led many researchers to evaluate the societal role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use (Coakley, 2002; Spaaij, 2009; Ekholm, 2013). In 2010, KwaNdengezi's Sports, Arts and Culture Festival organised by Huge Entertainment featured films, poetry, comedy, karate, jazz, kwaito, hip-hop, fine arts, fashion, and a soccer tournament (Bambalele, 2010). The organizers viewed this as an attempt to have the local youth partake in sport activities as part of crime and drug use prevention in the community. These activities were utilised to help the youth to refrain from crime and drug use. In his interview with the Sowetan the founder, Vusi Leeuw, indicated that he had to do something about the township's difficult situation because he was disturbed to see a large number of young people caught in the web of crime and drug use (Bambalele, 2010).

A common view held is that sport contributes in different ways to positive social development. Crabbe (2000) evaluated the use of sport-focused interventions in response to crime and drug use among young people and found that sporting activities were a catalyst for community development. Therefore, a well-organized sporting activity combined with other targeted interventions can contribute to preventing crime and drug use among the youth in communities.

Lemke (2008) argued that youth who participated in sporting activities are less likely to engage in crime and drug use. If young people are engaged in positive activities, they are not involved in crime. Diversionary activity attempts to prevent crime and drug use by providing alternative activities and facilities for young people. In general, the youth are encouraged to occupy their time more profitably than hanging around on street corners or engaging in criminal behaviour. Research has shown that hanging around on street corners is a predictor of offensive behaviour (Flood-Page, Campbell Harrington, and Miller, 2000). Sporting activity may be aimed at the general youth population in an area, targeted at those who have already offended or those who are most at risk of offending.

### **1.3 Problem Statement**

Crime is a notable problem in South Africa and the belief that drug usage, poverty, unemployment, and inequality in many townships causes crime demonstrates that crime cannot be divorced from the historical impediments of separate development and that there is a nexus between crime and drugs and vice versa.

The wave of criminal activities sweeping the KwaNdengezi community leaves victims in hospital, or dead. Crime and drug use among the youth is increasingly seen as a social problem and in KwaNdengezi, this is no different. Khumalo (2023) reported that the KwaZulu-Natal provincial government hosted a crime-fighting imbizo that was attended by the community of KwaNdengezi and the residents of the surrounding areas (i.e., Dassenhoek, Klaarwater and Nagina). Their attendance of this imbizo in April 2023 was motivated by the shared sentiment that crime is notably out of control (Khumalo, 2023). The meeting discussed how crime could be combated jointly in these communities. In specific reference to crimes perpetuated by the youth, a resident from Thornwood contended that many young people were involved in crime and that drug dealing was a root cause of crime in the area, and that school children were involved. This perspective demonstrated the disturbing reality that for many young people in KwaNdengezi, violence, crime and drug use have become a way of life. Outlined in the report, the high crime rates threatened these communities directly as an increase of unlicensed guns has led to more killings. The communities are also indirectly affected and are terrified as a result of crime (Khumalo, 2023). Noting the nexus between crime and drugs and vice versa, combating crime and drug use through preventative measures that address the unfortunate legacy left in post-apartheid South Africa is pertinent because South Africans across social status are threatened in both public spaces and in their domestic settings (Statistics South Africa, 2016). Moreover, the health and well-being of the family, community and social cohesion and functionality of the country are all adversely impacted (Statistics South Africa, 2016). Thus, engaging the youth through sport activities can encourage them to disengage from crime and drug use. In this context, sporting activities are popular tools given their potential to instil positive attitudes, traits, and values, and secure a wide range of benefits for young people who are disaffected with, or disengaged from, one or more aspects of society.

Sport has the potential to shape and refocus the behaviour of the youth and distract them from crime and drug use. It can therefore be used as a social policy vehicle to engage young people

positively and in meaningful activity. Mulholland (2008) argued that sport has the capacity to connect youth to positive adult role models and provide positive development opportunities. Therefore, investments in sporting activities can contribute to the prevention of crime and drug use among the youth. Although sporting activities have some success in preventing youth crime and drug use, little research has been carried out on the role of sport in preventing crime and drug use among the youth in a historically Black South African township. It is against this background that the study seeks to explore the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi township, eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal.

#### **1.4 Aim and Objectives**

The aim of the study is to explore the role of sport-based activities in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth between the ages of 14 and 25 years in KwaNdengezi, a township, situated in Pinetown South in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal province, South Africa.

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Understand the reasons that drive criminal activities and drug use among the young people in KwaNdengezi,
- Explore how criminal activities and drug use affect young people and the residents of KwaNdengezi,
- Identify existing sport programmes used to divert young people from criminal activities and drug use in KwaNdengezi,
- Explore the role of sport-based activities in preventing criminal activities and drug use in KwaNdengezi, and
- Identify sport-based activities and life skills that can be implemented to divert young people from criminal activities and drug use in KwaNdengezi.

#### **1.5 Key Research Questions**

The study seeks to answer the following questions:

- What are the reasons that drive young people to be involved in criminal activities and use drugs?

- How do criminal activities and drug use affect young people and the residents of KwaNdengezi township?
- What sport programmes exist in the community to divert young people from criminal activities and drug use?
- To what extent can sport-based activities contribute to prevent criminal activities and drug use among young people in the community?
- What sport-based activities and life skills can be implemented to address crime and drug use among young people?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

Crime and drug use remains a major concern for residents of KwaNdengezi therefore, my study on the role of sport among the youth in KwaNdengezi in preventing crime and drug use is thus viewed as a pivotal assessment on the application of the broader constitutional guarantees of positive rights through the transformation of sport within these in-between spaces. It is envisaged that this exploration will establish much needed advocacy for the development of youth sport programmes and upgrading of facilities in KwaNdengezi. This research further envisions that bringing back sports to local schools and creating jobs especially for the youth are notable measures that the government can invest their efforts to curbing crime in KwaNdengezi and its neighbouring communities. Moreover, it is also envisaged that the findings of the study would contribute to the broader debate on Positive Youth Development (PYD) and how to create the conditions for PYD, particularly in disadvantaged areas. The recommendations will be shared with local authorities to highlight the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use. It is envisaged that this will contribute to the improvement of sport programmes and facilities within KwaNdengezi and at the provincial level.

### **1.7 Overview of the Study**

The study will be structured as follows:

Chapter One covered the introduction of the study which included the background of the problem, the problem statement, research questions, aims and objectives and the significance of the study.

Chapter Two presents the literature review on the research linking sport to crime prevention and drug use and presents the theoretical framework underpinning this research.

Chapter Three elaborates on the study area and discusses the research methodology used in the study.

Chapter Four reports on the data collected from the study participants about their perceptions and experiences of the role of sports in preventing crime and drug use among the youth in KwaNdengezi. This analysis will also reflect on the scholarly works of other researchers presented in the literature review.

Chapter Five will provide the conclusion and recommendations to this study.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1. Introduction**

This chapter provides a literature review that speaks to the issues around the study matter. Such areas included reviewing and exploring policy around youth development, crime and drug prevention, and mitigation strategies. Furthermore, this review delved into the theoretical framework which focused on Empowered Participatory Governance (EPG) theory and its application to youth sport development in townships for a transformative development agenda. The literature review is drawn from a wide range of government documents, journal articles, previous research, articles, case studies and books.

D’Hoore, Helsen and Scheerder (2022: 1) contend that “there is a widespread universal belief that sport can act as a catalyst for social impacts like health, socialisation, and identity formation within society”. My study sought to understand the role of sport among the youth of KwaNdengezi and is pertinent because the transition to democracy in South Africa in 1994 promised the transformation of the historical application of separate development. However, Lundgren and Scheckle (2019) stated that the born-free South African youth continue to reside in spaces that perpetuate the historical structures of an apartheid-like existence. On the other hand, De Wet, Somefun and Rambau (2018) noted that research has shown that poverty, inequality, racial tension and discrimination are determinants of crime and violence.

Sibanda and Batisai (2021) argued that apartheid South Africa was fashioned in a way that excluded Black youth. On the other hand, the post-apartheid government placed emphasis on deracialisation, the formation of township and rural-based Black youth identities, and this can be regarded as a particularly important evaluative determinant of transformation or the lack thereof. This is because Lundgren and Scheckle (2019) contended that youth identity shaping in a post-apartheid South African society differed in accordance with the ages, place, and situation, and with the former racial categories and apartheid legislation. Although progress has been made in institutionalizing broadened human rights and citizenry, the privilege attached to race, class, space and gender has not been overturned.

The third White Paper on Sport and Recreation (in 2011) emphasized that transformation within sporting contexts needed to go beyond the South African demographic representation in national teams (South Africa, Department of Sport and Recreation, 2011). Transformation must cut across race and geographical spread so that we may begin to see ourselves as South Africans and not as Blacks and Whites, poor and rich (South Africa, Department of Sport and Recreation, 2011). Instead, where the youth need to be supported, nurtured, and developed for Positive Youth Development (United States Agency for International Development [USAID] 2017), disadvantaged communities have little to no access to resources and services and this perpetuates the gap between the privileged and underprivileged (South Africa, Department of Sport and Recreation, 2011). In a society with deep social and economic divisions, the youth are met with life characterized by persistent poverty and inequality in all spheres (i.e., the community, school and sports environment). It is evident that the kind of transformation wherein individuals can perceive themselves as South African citizens is not necessarily fostered, impeding the formation of positive identities.

## **2.2. Youth in Focus: Highlighting Youth Positive Development**

According to Makiwane and Kwizera (2009), youth is a developmental phase whereby the critical decisions taken regarding the transition to adulthood affects not only the youth themselves, but their families, communities, and the economy. Therefore, “the transition from youth to adulthood is seen as transformative, bringing with it expectations of increased economic independence, political involvement and participation in community life” (United Nations, 2020: 43). The environment which young people live in can however have detrimental effects on the inability to successfully navigate this transition. This has thus necessitated focusing on youth development because the extent of the circumstances they are exposed to may also affect the entire generation (UN, 2020).

The preoccupation with the youth’s transition into their mature years is not new. As early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century, studies of adolescence first appeared. However, it was only in 1904 that the first president of the American Psychological Association, G. Stanley Hall, was first credited for discovering adolescence (Mass Cultural Council, 2022). Hall, however, did not have a positive view of this phase having identified mood disruptions, conflict with parents and risky behaviour as key aspects forming the ‘storm and stress’ as evil to be overcome (Mass Cultural Council, 2022). Dickey, Alpízar, Irlbeck and Burris (2020: 2) attested to this and corroborated

that the “first 85 years of scientific study framed adolescence as a period of disturbance in which adolescents were viewed as both troubled and troublesome”. This conception of youth development has since been refined to a perspective in which researchers no longer perceive adolescence as a time of upheaval, but rather as a transformational period whereby the youth are a resource to be developed as opposed to being managed (Dickey et al., 2020). With the evolution of the youth development movement, the 1980s and 1990s saw it embrace newly emerging concepts of positive youth development and community youth development (Mass Cultural Council, 2022). In addition, USAID (2017: 9) states that:

“Moreover, in its evolution, the field of youth development also shifted from being a problem-based approach which solely focused on adolescent behavioural problems (i.e., delinquency, violence, substance use) to a more strengths-based approach which seeks to promote mitigating factors and increase the likelihood of positive development outcomes”.

To date, Positive Youth Development (PYD) dominates the youth development international landscape because the PYD promotes well-being and societal good (Dickey et al., 2020).

According to the USAID (2017: 7), “PYD broadly refers to childhood and adolescent developmental experiences that provide optimal preparation for the attainment of adult potential and well-being”. Carreres Ponsoda, Escartí Carbonell, Cortell-Tormo, Fuster Lloret and Andreu (2012: 672) cite that PYD thus “includes positive functioning in the present, the reduced risk for the development of problem behaviours, and an increased likelihood for healthy adjustment in the future”. Therefore, as posited by the holistic tenet of PYD, an examination of the contexts and its effects are essential to provide an understanding of youth development. The general principle of youth development is that the more attributes and/or positive experiences that the youth can acquire, the more likely they are to experience positive development (Carreres Ponsoda et al., 2012). Therefore, the consensus held is that enabling environments must be created to facilitate youth development (Motcham, 2017).

In addition to the general preoccupation with youth development and well-being, of late the increased emphasis on youth development is largely driven by the realization that “the world today is home to the largest generation of young people in history, 1.8 billion” (UN, 2018: 4). This is also outlined in the Youth Well-being Index foreword which corroborates that today’s

world has a larger youth population than any generation that came before (Sharma, Henneman, Qadri & Vignoles, 2017). On this basis, the 2017 Global Youth Index sought to identify exactly where investments should be made to ensure that the youth of today could thrive in a world filled with increasing challenges (Sharma et al., 2017). The United Nations (2020) presented estimates which showed that young people between the ages of 15 to 24 years numbered 1.21 billion, thereby accounting for 15.5% of the global population. Further projecting that this youth cohort would most likely increase to 1.29 billion and 1.34 billion by 2030 and 2050 respectively, the development of the youth justly comes into focus because numerous indicators attest to the precarious situations the youth are exposed to and their unrealized potential (UN, 2020).

Noting that young people face incredible challenges, life threatening risks, interpersonal violence, marginalization, and struggle with the brunt of the global erosion of human rights and impeded access to justice (UN, 2018), young people are evidently disadvantaged at what has been described as a critical transitional time. Patton et al. (2016) contribute that adolescents and young adults are also affected by global shifts inclusive of technological change, global patterns of economic development and employment, and environmental degradation. These challenges have further been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic (Almoamar, Alkhimi, Farhan & Ghout, 2022) and as the youth have become densely populated, they have become ever more vital in society as they are seen to embody the continuation of development within their societies (Motcham, 2017).

The UN has premised that the way in which young people navigate their transition into adulthood is critical for the advancement of humankind (UN, 2018). The UN has also gone on record noting that young people have a role to play in contributing to social change and that the capacity of young people must be strengthened at the emotional, cognitive, academic, civic, social, and cultural levels (UN, 2020). Makiwane and Kwizera (2009) corroborate the idea of youth development, opining that investing in health, education, and job creation during their formative years, that is their childhood and youth stage, cannot be overemphasized. This sentiment supports the perspective that the early adolescent (10-14 years) and adolescent years (15-19 years) are critical time points to build upon, sustain, and expand on the foundational investment with youth-focused and relevant activities (USAID, 2022).

### **2.3. Defining the Youth and Well-being**

The United Nation's definition of the youth constitutes anyone between the ages of 11 and 29 years (Machethe, Obioho & Mofokeng, 2022). There is an acknowledgment that this is not carved in stone because this definitional term varies across socio-economic and cultural contexts (Machethe et al., 2022). The USAID (2022) attests that indeed the youth life stage is not fixed, elaborating that key multilateral have often defined youth as 15-24-year-olds for statistical measure. For policy and programming, however, USAID (2022) conveys that defining ages of the youth usually reflect the expanded age ranges and developmental needs of young people's transition to adulthood. The USAID (2022), in particular, defines young people to be individuals between 10 and 29 years. Various definitions of youth are used in South Africa, however, the National Youth Policies of 2009, 2015 and 2030 have defined young people as those individuals between the ages of 14 and 35 years (South Africa Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities [SADWYPD], n.d.).

The South African National Youth Policy (NYP) 2020-2030 was developed as a tool to enable youth development and the realisation of their potential. Therefore, this policy stays clear of quick fixes which tend to divert necessary attention from the complex institutional and systemic issues (SADWYPD, n.d.). In doing this, the NYP advances youth-targeted interventions which serve the developmental needs of the youth based on their "age cohorts (e.g., adolescent vs older youth), racial group, gender, disability status, geographical location, educational status, sexual orientation, vulnerability and risks" (SADWYPD, n.d.: 2). In this, youth development is tailor-made to address the specific challenges and needs required to ascertain youth well-being (SADWYPD, n.d.).

According to Motcham (2017), well-being is ordinarily used to describe an overall quality of life. Patton et al. (2016: 5) described the essence of a quality life as being "a broad, capabilities-based approach to well-being, emphasising adolescents' opportunities to achieve developmentally important goals (e.g., access to education, opportunities for civic engagement) in the context of their emerging physical, emotional, and cognitive abilities". Given that the youth are not a homogenous group (Makiwane & Kwizera, 2009; SADWYPD, n.d.), this broad definition relating to their abilities and opportunities is one which encompasses all impediments which may curb the realization of their developmental potential. In achieving

progress that equates to well-being, youth policy is thus a tool used to address young people's challenges and meet their development needs (Motcham, 2017).

Youth well-being has become an important feature of youth policy and youth development globally (Motcham, 2017). This is because nearly 90% of the world's youth live in Low to Middle Income Countries (LMICs) and experience greater adversity, reduced educational opportunities and a heavier burden of disease than the youth in High Income Countries (HICs), (Catalano et al., 2019). As a middle-income country, South Africa is at the lower end of the Global Youth Well-being Index, ranking 22<sup>nd</sup> (Sharma et al., 2017). This "index is designed to measure the degree to which a young person's environment supports their holistic success in education, health, economic opportunity, and citizenship" (Sharma et al., 2017: vii). This Well-being Index report presented that South Africa's economic opportunities were low as youth unemployment was a staggering 53%, while 31% of the youth were Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) (Sharma et al., 2017). The Global Youth Well-being Index also revealed that "among Index countries, South Africa has the third highest rate of youth interpersonal violence, including gang-related crime" (Sharma et al., 2017: 148). Further to this, South Africa ranked 27<sup>th</sup> within the health domain owing to the high rates of tobacco usage (19%) and youth self-harm fatalities (Sharma et al., 2017).

Although it is acknowledged that young people have agency and can make informed decisions about themselves and their future, however, this time in their lives has been defined as a critical and vital period (Rambaree, Mousavi & Ahmadi, 2017). Sharma et al. (2017) have postulated that when the needs of the youth are overlooked, this results in the alarming growth of the unemployed, undereducated and generally disaffected youth. South Africa's youth unemployment has remained well above the world average for decades, and it is increasing continually (Sharma et al., 2017). According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey for the first quarter of 2023, the unemployment rate for all citizens was recorded at 32,9% while the unemployment rate for the youth aged 15-24 years was at 62.1% (Statistics South Africa, 2023a). Beyond these high unemployment rates, Stats SA (2023b) also recorded an increase in time-related underemployment. This occurs when an employed person is available and wishes to work additional hours but the employee works fewer hours than the specified working hours. This latest statistical release (Stats SA, 2023b) confirms that the South African economy is unable to produce sufficient employment opportunities to absorb the growing labour force (Sibanda & Batisai, 2021).

The high unemployment rates in South Africa and elsewhere produce devastatingly low well-being outcomes among the youth. It is thus conceivable that this cycle of poverty and inequality that unemployed young people in disadvantaged communities experience may result in violence and promote gangsterism and crime. Sadly, Black Africans remain more vulnerable in the South African labour market with the highest underemployment rate of 5.9% (Stats SA, 2023b) and an unemployment rate of 37.2% (Stats SA, 2023a). Therefore, as Black Africans largely constitute disadvantaged communities, the low well-being outcomes are often associated with increased drug use and other negative behaviour patterns. Sibanda and Batisai (2021: 147) corroborate this revealing that a “closer interrogation of the post-apartheid inequalities explicitly reveals that the structural stress of unemployment and socio-economic challenges push the youth into excessive drinking of alcohol and use of drugs”. Sibanda and Batisai (2021) have also mentioned that apart from boredom they observed that the hopelessness associated with youth unemployment, coupled with their parents’ impoverished situation, often led the youth to drug use disorders.

The counter arguments against antisocial behaviour often posit that people knowingly act in a disorderly manner with the intent to cause harm. However, youth disenfranchisement and unemployment cannot be underestimated because societal structures contribute to how young people forge a sense of belonging and shape their identities (Sibanda & Batisai, 2021). Sibanda and Batisai (2021) thus assert the need for the awareness of the the unnoticed youth that society has marginalized, stigmatized and labelled. This is because the underestimation of their sense of belonging and the effects of largely downplaying the apartheid legacy have largely contributed to drug use amongst South Africa’s youth (Sibanda & Batisai, 2021).

#### **2.4. Crime and Drug Use – An Overview**

McIlwaine (1999) contended that since the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, there had been an assumed link between violence, crime, and societal development. Arguably, the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank region in the Caribbean validated this assumption in a joint report which demonstrated, through comprehensive statistical data, the cost of high crime and violence rates on human welfare, economic growth, and social development (UNODC, 2017). Consequently, crime and violence are perceived as a development issue.

Taylor et al. (2003: 270) stated that “drug use has been recognized as a significant global problem affecting the health and safety of individuals and social institutions around the world”. Moreover, the global prevalence of substance abuse among youth and young adults comprised 9.8% of the global burden of disease among the youth between the ages of 15 and 29 years (Naidoo, Mangoma-Chaurura, Khan, Canham & Malope-Rwodzi, 2016). Furthermore, the World Drug Report, the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (SANCA) (n.d.) reported that alcohol is responsible for 3.8% of global deaths and 4.5% of disability-adjusted life years.

Naidoo et al. (2016) indicated that studies undertaken internationally and nationally have confirmed the negative effects of substance abuse. Moreover, violent behaviour, criminal activities, injuries, sexual risk-taking behaviours, academic difficulties, poor mental and physical health have been cited as consequences of substance abuse, crime and drug use among young people (Naidoo et al., 2016). There has since been a rise in policy design and implementation across the world in a bid to resolve the challenges faced in society. One of the perceptions in the public policy debate is that there has been a general over-reliance on the criminal justice approach to crime reduction (UNODC, 2017). This has seen several countries increasingly move towards investing in different approaches which, by design, try to discourage antisocial behaviour, modify risk factors for violent conduct and/or apply preventative measures (UNODC, 2017).

Antisocial behaviour among the youth is increasingly experienced in impoverished neighbourhoods (Dickey et al., 2020). This is important as it is illustrative of the evolution of youth development thought. Afterall, the youth are not the problem but merely a product of individual, family, community, and the social environments they live in (UNODC, 2017). Therefore, conducive environments where the structural hardships that the youth face are reduced and/or eliminated, would encourage prosocial behaviour. To this end, people are called upon to help one another achieve a healthy and peaceful society, thus discouraging antisocial behaviour (Dickey et al., 2020). For Carreres Ponsoda et al. (2012), prosocial is predictor of positive adolescent behaviour.

Although there is no ideal blueprint approach for positive adolescent behaviour, an alternative approach must have successful evidence-based findings of its intervention (UNODC, 2017). Youth programmes, according to the UNODC (2017), have the potential to reduce crime and

violence. Within various PYD programmes in particular, Lam (2012) writes that prosocial involvement opportunities and activities are significant and important elements for healthy adolescent development. Lam (2012:4) stated that “several cross-sectional and longitudinal studies provide evidence that high school students who engage in prosocial community service activities are less likely to smoke marijuana, abuse alcohol, perform poorly in school, become pregnant, or commit delinquent acts”. There has also been consistent evidence which demonstrates that prosocial involvement reduces crime and delinquency and serves a rehabilitative and corrective function in delinquent youth. Hence, the inclusion of prosocial involvement in discussions relating to solving crime, drug use, offender treatment and/or ex-prisoners returning to society, is highly recommended (Lam, 2012).

By nature, sport is a social context which provides many opportunities to engage in behaviours that can have positive consequences for others (Kavussanu & Al-Yaaribi, 2021). Li and Shao (2022) reported that sport activities positively influenced children and adolescents’ prosocial behaviours. Students who participated in sports and/or social activities had a higher sense of psychological well-being and mission than students who did not partake in any sporting activity (Li & Shao, 2022). Therefore, prosocial involvement and behaviour derived from partaking in sporting activities can be promoted within local contexts to enhance healthy adolescent development (Lam, 2012).

## **2.5 Crime and Drug Use among the Youth in South Africa**

South Africa was ranked in the late 1990s as one of the two most violent societies in the world, the other country being Colombia (McIlwaine, 1999). De Wet, Somefun and Rambau (2018) consider crime and violence in South Africa to be a serious problem.

Stating that there were 2,250,257 crimes reported in 2015, De Wet et al. (2018) expressed their concern as the numbers for reported crimes in South Africa had seen a steady increase over the years. De Wet et al. (2018:2) added that “... the rate of interpersonal violence in South Africa is the sixth highest in Africa and fifteenth in the world, with an intentional homicide rate of 31.8 per 100,000 population.” In presenting the first quarter crime statistics for 2022, Police Minister General Bheki Cele reported that the country was violent, brutal, and unsafe for many South Africans because it was marred with more murders, sexual violence, and assault

(Charles, 2022). In his speech, Minister Cele contended that liquor was one of the biggest contributors to crime as 749 murder and 1,212 rape cases were associated with alcohol (Government of South Africa, 2022).

While numerous studies have confirmed that drug use and crime are correlated, the relationship between drug use and crime is a complex one (Taylor et al., 2003). Machethe et al. (2022) elaborate that while not every drug user commits crime, drug use is used as a predictor of crime because evidence had suggested that regular users of drugs are more disposed to criminal behaviour. This statement supports Minister Cele contention that alcohol predisposes people to violent acts. Relating this specifically to young people, Machethe et al. (2022) expressed their alarm at the rise of drug abuse among the youth. Among South African youth, the average age for drug dependency is 12 years and this is decreasing (SANCA, n.d.). According to Nzama and Ajani (2021), one in three young learners between 13 years and 18 years of age were engaged in various substance abuse within school premises. Naidoo et al. (2016) contend that 23% to 41% of young people below the age of 20 years had been admitted into substance abuse treatment facilities in South Africa in 2013. Kempen (2021) also reported on the extent of alcohol and other drugs, stating that children experimented with cigarettes before the age of 10, while one in two learners in South Africa had consumed alcohol before their 13<sup>th</sup> birthday. Kempen also conveyed that in the Western Cape province, 57.9% and 72.9% of primary and high school learners, respectively, had been suspended from school for substance use. Nationally in South Africa, 49.6% of learners in the higher grades were more likely to use alcohol and Kempen states that, according to SANCA, these trends have remained constant.

The chemical push from drugs provides the youth with their “Dutch courage” to act violently (Leggett, Louw & Parry, 2002). Youth development is therefore a key feature of this research because the youth’s well-being or lack thereof, will be a determinant of future economic and social development outcomes (Patton et al., 2016). Although there is an understanding that there are certain types of crime and violence that are impervious to preventative approaches (UNODC, 2017), most scholars agree that antisocial behaviour is preventable.

A notable guiding principle of PYD is to create a pathway for the marginalized or disenfranchised youth so that they have access to opportunities to develop (USAID, 2022), like other young people in high income countries. The perspective that crime and drug use among South African youth is a result of the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality

of income and wealth distribution is indisputable and requires action that provides equal opportunity to all youth.

The challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality of income and wealth are often intricately linked with one another as they have a domino effect, causing one factor to lead to the other (South Africa Department of Women Youth and People living with Disabilities, n.d.). For instance, parental poverty and stress lead to inadequate nutrition and poor access to early childhood development and care at home, and results in poor cognitive and behavioural outcomes in children (South Africa Department of Women Youth and People living with Disabilities, n.d.). The likelihood for PYD in such instances is low, given that Carreres Ponsoda et al. (2012) asserted that the more positive experiences that the youth acquired, the more likely that they will experience positive development. Therefore, negative experiences most likely yield negative development which continue to replicate generationally, becoming a never-ending adverse cycle. Thus, De Wet et al. (2018) contend that the youth become victims, instigators and perpetrators of crime and violence because of their exposure to crime and violence within their families and communities. Consequently, De Wet et al. (2018:2) referred to a general principle that “suggests a crime and violence cycle which perpetuates generation after generation. And, in such circumstances, youth development is compromised which has greater implications on national growth and development”.

Mudau, Chauke and Malatji (2019) contended that the use of alcohol among young people is gravely concerning for any nation, because in a state of intoxication young people are prone to take risks that endanger their lives and their future through engaging in unprotected sex and criminal activities. In South Africa particularly, Mudau et al. (2019) noted that the youth abuse alcohol because of the socio-economic challenges they face. Naidoo et al. (2016) elaborated on this and stated that at the individual level, young people use substances as a kind of ‘medication’ to cope with stressful life events that they face. In addition, the youth involved themselves in substance use and abuse because it also helped them to escape their poverty-stricken reality (Mudau et al., 2019).

Mudau et al. (2019) also detailed a series of factors that encouraged deviant behaviour among South African youth. They contend that absent fathers, divorced parents, parents who are uneducated and/or often use drugs and alcohol, and poverty have a pull effect towards crime and drug use. Thus, Nzama and Ajani (2021) noted that the interaction between an individual

and their internal and external environment influences their behaviour and/or habits. This perspective places emphasis on the significant role of the community and family members (Nzama & Ajani, 2021). Other contributory factors to antisocial behaviour include family environments characterised with family dysfunction, poor resources, unemployed parents, and those parents' abusing alcohol and other drugs (Naidoo et al., 2016). Citing Mudau, Chauke et al. (2019) mentioned that these types of broken homes that lack positive role models adversely influence the youth to exhibit aggressive behaviour towards people and exposes young people to inappropriate acts by way of experimenting.

Naidoo et al. (2016) contended that at the community level, peer pressure to experiment with all substances, the normalization of substance use, and the lack of recreational facilities to create an enabling environment for young people to take up opportunities came up as factors which drew in young people to adverse behavioural patterns. On the other hand, Mudau, Chauke and Malatji (2019) found that socio-economic factors directly and indirectly influenced the youth to behave in a deviant way. Nzama and Ajani (2021) evidence this in their reporting on the increased physical attacks, assaults, and the regular reports of rapes of learners under substance abuse in schools.

The literature review highlights how crime and drug use has ruined and destroyed the lives of many young people. It documents the realities of South African youth and provides insight into how a range of societal forces hinder their well-being. The NYP's articulation of historical and current psychosocial and socio-economic factors adversely affecting most South African families (South Africa Department of Women Youth and People living with Disabilities, n.d.) is therefore paramount as it places emphasis on the kind of redress that needs to happen to create the kind of enabling environment which can reduce these disadvantages. Sharma et al. (2017) stated that creating a conducive environment can have positive outcomes, as investing in the youth yields value for at least five decades.

## **2.6. Contextualizing the South African Development Landscape and KwaNdengezi**

In 2007, the north and south sections of KwaNdengezi had an unemployment rate of 78.50% and 63.10% respectively (Gumede & Napier, 2022). In 2012, the statistics from the labour force survey indicated that unemployment increased by 3.7% in the area (Gumede & Napier, 2022). Although the post-apartheid era has witnessed economic and political improvements,

most of the population is however greatly affected by unemployment and poverty, increased energy tariffs, international economic crises, and petrol and food hikes. This exacerbates an already dire situation as it puts extreme pressure on populations already unable to make ends meet. As a result, Gumede and Napier (2022) conclude that poverty seriously affects low-income communities like KwaNdengezi.

The South Africa Department of Women, Youth and People living with Disabilities (n.d.) asserts that the host of challenges facing the youth in this present day (2023) can be traced back to apartheid. Thus, Sibanda and Batisai (2021: 143) state that “Apartheid South Africa was designed in a way that excluded Black (young) people, especially in the townships”. Pienaar and Savic (2016) corroborate this perspective and attest that the apartheid regime established public services for whites, with minimal services for the Black majority. Pienaar and Savic further highlight the disparities by specifying that the police and law enforcement were deployed to control Black South Africans. It has even been suggested that the drug policy during the apartheid era deliberately promoted drugs among the Black and Coloured communities as the regimes strategy to deal with the increasing opposition to the apartheid policy (Pienaar & Savic, 2016).

Present day democratic South Africa seems to have reproduced the same kind of brutal and systemic policing that was institutionalised during the colonial and apartheid eras. South African policing still has a tendency to mete out unlawful jail sentences and bullets on the back of Black students and adults involved in movements for wage increases (e.g., the Marikana massacre) and free education (e.g., #FeesMustFallMovement). Although the second National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) and the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse Act of 2008 implied a shift towards a multifaceted approach that was largely characterized as a harm reduction approach, much of the rhetoric about cultivating a ‘drug free society’ through law enforcement has been maintained. This has subsequently seen an increased number of drug offences arrests, trials, convictions, and incarcerations in South Africa. Moreover, the majority of people in South Africa facing charges for drug offences are people of colour, leading to the argument that South Africa’s drug policy has further entrenched apartheid-era racial inequalities (Pienaar & Savic, 2016).

Pienaar and Savic (2016) cautioned against problematising issues because of how governance of the issues takes place. They pointed out that policymakers tend to ascribe social issues to individual alcohol and other drug consumption patterns instead of focusing on the structural factors. For instance, the stigma and lack of appropriate responses can result in vigilantism and an overburdened justice system, thus undermining the interests of the very people policies seek to help (Pienaar & Savic, 2016). Therefore, contextualising the South African historical development and current socio-economic challenges that have created, and continue to perpetuate the depravity and associated crime and drug use is important as premised throughout this literature review. In this way, focusing on the structural factors opposes authorising punitive measures on marginalised communities and people.

In South Africa during the apartheid era, Black people generally lived in poor conditions in remote areas and in townships that had a systemic design. Not surprisingly, Sibanda and Batisai (2021: 143) asserted that “more than two decades into democracy, apartheid policies of systematic racial discrimination and segregation continue to have a deep and enduring influence on inequality in South Africa.” In a study where the youth were invited to take photographs and engage in reflective writing, one participant in her piece had said that “after 20 years of democracy we still have a long way to go in dealing with racial inequality and improving the lives of Black people” (Lundgren & Scheckle, 2019: 56). Lundgren and Scheckle (2019) described the recognition of the unequal services in historically Black communities as a rebuke of the lack of development and the continued influence of apartheid in the socio-economic conditions in which Black people live.

Young people born and raised in the peripheries with persistent systemic inequalities are negatively impacted as a result of their poor circumstance (Mudau et al., 2019). The lack of financial stability as a sub-theme of poverty conveyed that “poverty as a socio-economic factor has played a leading role as the greater predictor of a different form of deviant behaviour amongst young people” (Mudau et al., 2019: 12641). KwaNdengezi is such a township that is structurally inferior and characterized with multiple adversities (Schwartz, Theron, & Scales, 2017). The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) (2004) cites Ramphela who reminds us of the necessity to acknowledge the full extent of the apartheid legacy and its socio-economic consequences because the reality is that families, schools, and communities are in crisis.

The destructive impact of colonialism and apartheid on the social fabric of Black communities is generally ignored (Human Science Research Council, 2004). Highlighting symptoms of social disintegration, Ramphele listed (HSRC, 2004: 134-135):

“Family breakdowns, with increasing divorce rates, separation, single parenthood and teenage pregnancy; breakdown of the authority of parents and teachers; high unemployment and unemployability rates; low performance in all spheres of life, including school; high crime and violence rates at all levels of social interaction; alcohol and drug abuse; despair and acceptance of a victim image; and the flight of skills and positive role models from the townships into higher income areas”.

The listed symptoms are manifestations we have seen in South African townships. Schwartz et al. (2017: 1080) mention that some of the symptoms at the present time include “poverty, violence, inadequate/no service provision (e.g., water, sanitation, refuse removal), resource-poor schools, elevated communicable disease rates (e.g., HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis) and scant employment opportunities”.

The HSRC (2004: 137) report stated that “a central feature of the destructive impact of apartheid on the social fabric was the heavy toll it exacted from children, and the implications this has had for succeeding generations”. The democratic era still requires the consideration of the children whose lives were disrupted, uprooted, and shredded by the apartheid regime (HSRC, 2004). While whites have passed down generational wealth, blacks have passed down generational poverty and trauma. As such, today’s youth suffer wounded attachments to the past and the multiple exclusions from the future (Sibanda & Batisai, 2021).

Given that the enduring apartheid legacies (i.e., structural violence and economic disadvantage and geographic location) converge to produce a life experience that is developmentally stacked against positive growth (Schwartz et al., 2017), PYD is complex to attain. According to the HSRC (2004), it will take time, effort, commitment and understanding to counteract the effects of apartheid. Given that alcohol consumption and illegal drug abuse are escalating in developing countries (Naidoo et al., 2016), the increase in crime among the youth cannot only be dealt with through law enforcement and the criminal justice system within the South African townships. Other social programmes such as sport activities can be introduced in the

community to ensure that they divert young people from all forms of criminal activities and drug use.

Sport activities are used in different countries as instruments to deal with social issues, such as crime and drug use amongst the youth. In Rambaree et al's. (2018: 6) study we read,

drug usage was a negative predictor, in other words, the more use of drugs the less sport activity. This particular finding therefore corroborates with other studies where it has been found that young people who engage in the consumption of drugs, tend to participate less in organized sports at school or in their communities.

Another case study recommended that the playing of football at the corner league be examined closely because of the promise it showed for community development in the Greater August Town in Jamaica (Burke, Weekes & Costen, 2014). Burkes et al. (2014: 196) added that "The playing of the corner matches helped form new perceptions about individuals living in the community and created a sense of togetherness amongst persons." They further contended that this was despite the violence and fragmentation among community members caused by rival political parties.

Although the games that Burke et al. (2014) referred to caused bouts of violence, the corner soccer matches helped to create a sense of togetherness as playing soccer provided an opportunity to share community spaces and create opportunities for dialogue between the groups. This evidence, amid the social disintegration of township communities and the provision made by the NYP, necessitates a pressing need for local government in South Africa to introduce sporting activities in the communities to help prevent crime and drug use among the young population. Sport facilities must be provided to ensure that young people in South African townships are not involved in drug use and crime. Attesting to the role of sport, Rambaree et al. (2018) referred to a testimony which reported that young people who had participated in sports were better able to avoid getting into drug use and ultimately avoid a life of crime. In short, sports had a positive effect on their social and mental well-being. Additionally, Carreres Ponsoda et al. (2012) referred to research which indicated that youth engagement in regular physical activity yielded improved relationships with their parents, decreased drug use, depression, and sadness. This research shows that effective programmes

that encourage the participation of young people in sporting activities have the potential to reduce anti-social behaviour among the youth and start to heal family relationships. Sport, therefore, is a useful intervention strategy in reducing anti-social behaviour among the young and in reconstituting families.

## **2.7. Global Perspective on the Role of Sport on Crime Prevention**

The use of sporting activities as a means of tackling crime and drug use among the youth has been explored in several countries worldwide, such as the United Kingdom, Jamaica, United States of America, Canada, Sweden, and Australia (Nichols, 2007). According to Nichols, different sport programmes implemented in these countries seemed to contribute to preventing crime, violence, and drug use among the youth by encouraging them to participate in sporting activities.

According to Malm, Jakobsson and Isaksson (2019: 2), sport is “a subset of exercises undertaken individually or as part of a team, where participants have a defined goal”. It can occur casually or be organized and can be divided according to purpose. At times, sport aims to improve health and physical capacity (Malm et al., 2019). Keim (2006) contends that sport is much more than physical activity but an area where people interact socially, while Li and Shao (2022: 4) contend that “it enhances psychological variables of mental health and helps children and adolescents actively integrate into society.” The healthy and active lifestyle promotes involvement as sports provides an environment where children and teenagers interact with all kinds of people and thus actively explore various life skills such as teamwork, problem-solving and goal setting (Li & Shao, 2022).

Jugl, Bender and Lösel (2021) state that sport programmes are commonly implemented to cultivate prosocial behaviour which is a generally desirable trait among youth and within correctional settings. This is because prosocial behaviour is a predictor of positive adolescent behaviour (Carreres Ponsoda et al., 2012). Although different sports influence prosocial behaviour in children and adolescents differently (Li & Shao, 2022), the main premise is that the participation in prosocial activities socializes the youth into acceptable societal norms and moral standards (Lam, 2012). Thus, sports and/or physical activity are widely promoted as potential strategies to discourage antisocial behaviour (Li & Shao, 2021).

Spruit, van der Put and Stams (2018: 2) contend that when young people are involved in sports activities, “they learn to obey rules and authority, and learn morality, self-control, conflict resolution, skills to cope with disappointments, and to cooperate with others”. Therefore, utilising these positive skills and virtues may help young people to desist from drug use and criminal activities (Spruit et al., 2018). Moreover, Spruit et al. (2018) posit that participating in sports helps young people strengthen their social bonds to society which in turn prevents them from engaging in violence, criminal activities, and drug use.

Sport-based crime programmes are also seen to be a developmental resource for young people as they enhance traits that contribute to youth agency and helps to increase their civic engagement in the community. This is because positive outcomes are produced through prosocial behaviour (Dickey et al., 2002). Li and Shao (2022) stated that prosocial behaviour is cultivated from participating in sporting activities and such positive outcomes include participants who become more active, have better social skills, and become better problem-solvers. These qualities are seen to contribute to the culmination of youth agency and civic engagement.

In the United Kingdom, to deal with crime and drug use among the youth, the government decided to develop a wide range of policies and programmes that targeted aspects of antisocial behaviour to reengage young people (ADT, 2006). This shows that there is a prevailing belief that sporting activities in the communities can instil positive attitudes, traits, and values, and secure a wide range of benefits for young people who are involved in criminal activities.

Sport has been associated with the perception that it can promote positive social and societal development in Sweden. This notion derives from the belief that sport is appropriate for promoting moral socialisation, and that sports assumed essential goodness and purity that are seamlessly passed on to those who partake in it (Coakley, 2011a). More recently, Richardson, Cameron and Berlouis (2017) showed that the benefits of sport have taken on a new ‘political salience’, and participation in sport has become a central tenet of many crimes’ reduction and deradicalisation strategies.

Various programmes and practices use sport as an instrument to attain numerous socially desirable goals and prevent harm of various kinds. Drug use and crime are mostly seen to be a

social problem that needs the active intervention of the state to address such social problems. Consequently, the public policy push is to prevent crime through programmes and practices that regard sport as a means of crime prevention. The danger of these sport-related policies and programmes, however, is that they are informed by neoliberal ideology which discounts social issues (Coakley, 2011a). When these sports programmes fail, blame is often attributed to the individuals whose essence or defective social and cultural backgrounds prevent them from learning the essential developmental lessons of sports (Coakley, 2011a). Coakley (2011b) expands on this as he emphasizes that neoliberalism is perpetuated when there is no critical engagement within the failure of sports programmes and the individual shortcomings are emphasized as being cause for low engagement. This is because this reinforces the idea that the poor choices or weak character explain the lack of mobility whereas the structural argument opposes this idea because the manner in which society has been engineered, creates a dichotomous group, the winners and losers. Winners win because of privilege and access to resources whereas losers lose due to a generational deprivation of resources which further perpetuates the manifestation of poverty between the winners and losers. As a result, the youth from townships like KwaNdengezi have a predisposition to a life that subjects them to crime and drug use and other social ills. Coakley (2011a) thus expresses the view that the neoliberal ideology is deeply entrenched in the Western countries, cautioning that sport policies are often not critically evaluated. Therefore, the application of these policies into developing countries must be done so with context specific historical disadvantage to support developmental agenda.

Moreover, the conceptualization and experience of PYD are largely dominated by western institutions and philosophy. The USAID (2017: 7) has noted that “less is known about the short-and long-term effects of PYD programming in low- and middle-income countries because of the lack of longitudinal and experimental studies in these settings”. For this reason, Coakley (2011a) raised the importance of evaluating how these programmes are organized and the contexts they are applied to.

## **2.8. Sport as a Diversionary Activity among Youth**

Sports have been used in many countries as a programming strategy for addressing social issues, such as youth crime and drug use. The general perspective is that when young people are engaged in positive activities, they are not involved in crime or drug use. Research has shown that hanging around on street corners is predictive of offending behaviour (Flood-Page,

Campbell, Harrington & Miller, 2000). Lam (2012) elaborates that the participation in activities presents an effective diversion for the youth because active involvement is time consuming, thereby inhibiting deviance. Thus, sport-based crime prevention programmes are seen as important because they promote positive youth outcomes (Cameron & MacDougall, 2000). The younger that people are engaged in crime prevention programmes, the more they will be occupied and improve their relationships with the members of the community.

Crime among the youth is a significant problem throughout the world but areas of socio-economic deprivation (e.g., the LMICs) have been highlighted as most problematic. Moreover, sports have the capacity to connect youth to positive adult role models and provide positive development opportunities as well as promote the learning and application of life skills (Mulholland, 2008). Sport activities thus improve attitudes, behaviours, and opportunities among the youth. Sport-based crime prevention programmes therefore not only act as a diversionary activity distracting young people from drug use and criminal activities, but also act as a hook bringing young people into contact with opportunities for achieving wider goals such as furthering their education or finding employment (Cameron & MacDougall, 2000).

McMahon and Belur's (2013) study in London provided evidence on how sports-based interventions had positive impacts in curbing youth violence and crime. As a diversion-based intervention, the study identified that skills and values required in sportsmanship provided the youth with the respect for rules and discipline and boosted their confidence and self-esteem. These characteristics in turn diverted young people from engaging in violence, and anti-social behaviour. The study also showed that diversionary activities combined with additional programmes such as obtaining educational qualifications, taking courses on leadership, or accessing employment, helped young people develop broader life skills and introduced them to networks (McMahon & Belur, 2013).

Jugl, Bender and Lösel's (2021) study provided evidence that suggested that sports programmes seemed to be an effective measure to prevent crime and provide positive experiences for youth. Sports programmes have the potential to supply elements that are otherwise missing in the lives of disadvantaged young people and can therefore have a positive effect, if not on crime prevention directly, then certainly on other factors that contribute to youth violence and drug use. These activities have also increased educational attainment, reduced substance misuse and unauthorised school exclusions, and delivered broader

objectives that prevented criminal behaviour in the long term. This included building self-discipline, improving personal experiences and skills, and interacting with other local young people, to a reduction in personal prejudices (Jugl et al., 2021).

In general, diversionary activities attempt to prevent crime and drug use through providing alternative activities and facilities for young people. The premise is that these activities will be encouraged to more profitably occupy the time of the youth which might otherwise be spent hanging around on the street corners, or they may engage in criminal behaviour. Diversionary activity may be aimed at the general youth population in an area or targeted at those who have already offended or are at risk of offending.

## **2.9 Theoretical Framework: Empowered Participatory Governance**

This study focuses primarily on the disenfranchised Black youth whose disadvantage is revealed as being sustained and exacerbated through apartheid's legacy of spatial development. The former Minister of Sport and Recreation in South Africa, Steve Tshwete, in the first White Paper on Sport and Recreation in 1998, noted that the absence of sport and recreation facilities in disadvantaged communities is one of the cruelest legacies of apartheid (South Africa Department of Sport and Recreation, 1998). The South African Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (1998) substantiates that apartheid planning left deep scars in the South African spatial structure and to that effect, the White Paper on Local Government (1998) thus outlined that in creating a liveable and integrated country, locational disadvantage needed to be addressed. The third White Paper on Sports and Recreation (2011) thus built on this and emphasized the need for a government funded catch-up strategy in disadvantaged communities (South Africa Department of Sport and Recreation, 2011).

The South African Department of Sport and Recreation has noted that “disadvantaged communities are those that have been subjected to the historical application of practices, policies or programmes that only meet the needs of certain groups in specific areas” (South Africa Department of Sport and Recreation, 2011: 6). The vast majority of Black (i.e., African, Indian and Coloured) communities fall into the category of disadvantaged communities because there was little or no “investment into sports infrastructure, equipment, attire, development, talent identification and/or activities for previously disadvantaged population groups” (South Africa Department of Sports and Recreation, 2012: 8). Therefore, the built environment post-apartheid should overcome the historical disadvantage of these areas to

facilitate the participation of disadvantaged groups in the social and economic life of cities (South Africa Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, 1998). Instead, almost three decades after the advent of democracy, KwaNdengezi sporting facilities are dilapidated, while those in suburbs are of a high standard of quality.

According to South African National Sport and Recreation Plan, an enabling environment is important to achieving an active and winning nation and therefore, adequate, and well-maintained facilities are considered to be a strategic objective (South Africa Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport, n.d.). Despite the pronouncement of the historical factors and the institutionalization of government departments and local government to meet the developmental needs of communities, KwaNdengezi continues to mimic the apartheid application of practices wherein local government promoted social development through functions such as arts and culture, and the provision of recreational and community facilities (South Africa Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, 1998).

The South African 1998 White Paper on Local Government clearly spells out that the central responsibility of municipalities is to work together with local communities to find sustainable ways to meet their needs and improve their well-being (South Africa Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, 1998). However, the KZN Sports and Recreation Annual Report for 2018 contends that the provincial government has made limited progress in its efforts to get municipalities to maximise the utilization of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant earmarked for building sports facilities (KZN Department of Sport and Recreation, 2018). Although local governments have become the centres for developmental agendas in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Ramodula & Govender, 2021), they are not always well suited and responsive to the needs of impoverished communities.

Despite the developmental agenda and the embedded participatory mechanisms, there tends to be a disjuncture between government and governance. This has not only undermined democracy but has compromised the future of millions of young people who are fighting a losing battle on a day-to-day basis against the systemic poverty trap that breeds helplessness and pushes many young people to drugs and criminal activities. This study thus draws primarily on the Empowered Participatory Governance (EPG) theory because of the need for a progressive institutional reform strategy that relies on the commitment and capacities of ordinary citizens to collectively deliberate and make decisions about matters directly concerning them (Fung & Wright, 2001).

According to Fung and Wright (2003) there are three key principles of Empowered Participatory Governance, namely bottom-up participation, deliberative solution generation, and practical orientation. It is on these principles that EPG is perceived as being a model of governance which can produce the desirable social effects because in its design, the inclusion of the affected communities through participatory mechanisms enables local institutions of government to be responsive and accountable to the local needs of the community.

### **2.9.1 Bottom-Up Participation**

Bottom-up participation implies that new channels must be established for those most directly affected by the targeted problem, especially ordinary citizens in the community to apply their knowledge, intelligence, and interest to the formulation of solutions. Hlagala and Delpont (2014) perceived social problems in society emanating from the unequal distribution of power and resources. Thus, one of the best tools to overcome power inequality is bottom-up participation, with community organising seen as the participative process that can play a very important role in addressing and overcoming power inequalities. Building on what has been said, one could argue that this bottom-up participation is a people-centred approach that allows people to collectively participate in the process of resolving the problems that they are facing in the community. It promotes equal distribution of resources to the affected people, decentralises the power authority from the top-down approach, and reduces the autocratic power of the government in decision making by building local capacity to interact with authorities and establishing a clear communication channel for the community.

Manaliyo (2016) argued that anti-crime organisations support community involvement in crime prevention as a solution to all of the issues with crime. Governments are now realising that community involvement is necessary for effective crime reduction rather than relying just on law enforcement and a top-down approach in dealing with crime. In the context of KwaNdengezi, young people need to be given a platform to engage on crime-related issues affecting them. It is widely believed that involving those who are affected in crime prevention is the best strategy for preventing and reducing crime. Youth involvement in crime prevention is based on the idea that traditional law enforcement cannot effectively combat crime without the assistance of the youth that are familiar with the area. Thus, youth involvement in crime prevention initiatives is justified because the youth are more familiar with the local area's crime issues than outsiders, and this has a great potential in preventing crime and drug use among young people in the KwaNdengezi area.

### **2.9.2 Deliberative Solution Generation**

In deliberative decision-making, people in the community get to listen to one another's views, opinions, and perspectives on the problem at hand and come up with a collective approach on how to prioritise their urgent problems and address them. In the context of KwaNdengezi, young people must actively participate in decision making that will enable them to identify the problems that they are faced with and provide an alternative solution to solve the problems. This is a democratic approach that allows young people to come up with arguments and counter arguments, and at the end of the deliberation they establish a consensus on what problems require urgent solution. Fung and Wright (2003) argued that those who participate in the process persuade one another by offering reasons that others can accept or reject when debating what the group should do. This is to say that, in the process of engaging on how to address the problems that are affecting them, they can agree to disagree. However, in order to agree, for example, someone must provide a reason on how to address drug use and crime-related issues by stating that the community should first tackle drug use among the young because it pushes young people to be involved in criminal activities. Others can either agree or disagree on the proposed solution by providing an alternative view that seeks to also address the problem. However, at the end of this process a consensus must be achieved on how to address problems affecting them.

### **2.9.3 Practical Orientation**

Practical orientation seeks to encourage the establishment of grassroots structures that can provide practical solutions to the problems that people face. The community together with the people who are directly and indirectly affected must develop governance structures to address concrete concerns. The role of the structures is to focus on the practical problems that young people are facing in KwaNdengezi. Moreover, the literature review revealed that a range of structural factors such as unemployment, poverty and inequality were seen to be the drivers of many undesirable behavioural patterns among young people in KwaNdengezi. According to Cheteni, Mah and Yohane (2018), crimes in South Africa are a result of the lack of personal growth and employment opportunities which force individuals to engage in criminal activities to survive. This shows that young people are forced by their poor socio-economic conditions to look for alternative sources of income, which is the main reason that leads young people to engage in criminal activities and drug use.

Given that crimes are frequently perpetrated by people of the community who are known to their neighbours, community participation in crime prevention initiatives has the potential to reduce crime. One benefit of including young people in crime prevention efforts is that it makes it possible for the youth to work alongside the police to ensure public safety. This leads those who use the practical orientation model to prevent crime, to believe that the paradigm fosters a setting where young people and the police both share responsibility for enhancing and sustaining public safety. More human resources are mobilised when young people are involved in crime prevention initiatives than when the government works alone. These young people need to be properly empowered with the necessary knowledge and tools to engage effectively, even while community involvement helps reduce spending on crime prevention programmes (Manaliyo, 2016).

#### **2.9.4 Critics of Empowered Participatory Governance**

Critics posit that without a synergy between participatory democracy and responsive governance, it will be very difficult for affected people to address the problems that they are facing, even if they actively participate in the matters that affect them. Without power to influence, participation is futile, and government responsiveness without inclusion of the people who are affected, is also a fruitless exercise. Cornwall and Gaventa (2001) state that empowered participatory democracy can only work when there is effective interaction between active citizen participation and inclusive good governance.

In the context of KwaNdengezi, even though young people in this community can take the initiative to actively participate in addressing drug use and crime related issues, this move can only be successfully if there is an effective government response that accommodates the voices of the young people. Cornwall and Gaventa (2001) argued that citizens in both the global North and South are dissatisfied with governments because of rampant corruption, lack of responsiveness to the needs of the poor, and lack of a sense of connection between citizens and their representatives. To address this dissatisfaction, direct democratic methods are increasingly used to enable citizens to participate more actively in choices that affect their lives. In the past, they argued that there was a tendency to respond to the divide between citizens and governmental institutions in one of two ways. On one hand, efforts were undertaken to increase citizen participation, that is, the methods in which impoverished people exercise their voice through participation, consultation, and mobilization that aimed to educate, empower and

influence institutions and policies of the government. On the other hand, there has been a rising focus on how to improve the accountability and responsiveness of these institutions and policies. Each perspective has frequently seen the other as insufficient, with one cautioning that participation without a focus on power and politics will result in a ‘voice without influence’, while the other posits that reforming political institutions without a focus on inclusion and consultation will only reinforce the status quo.

In terms of this perspectives, one can argue that for bottom-up participation, deliberative solution generation, and practical orientation to effectively work and address the problem of drug use and crime among young people in KwaNdengezi, there is a need for synergy between participatory democracy and responsive governance. If young people in KwaNdengezi can participate in activities that seeks to address drug use and crime without having power to influence the institutions of the government, and if there is also a lack of effective response from the government to respond to young people’s concerns, then such an initiative will not be effective.

According to Cornwall and Gaventa (2001), in both the global North and South, there is growing consensus which says that the only way forward to bridge the gap is to focus on both, namely, a more active and involved civil society that can articulate citizen demands, and a more responsive and effective government that can ensure the delivery of required public services. The necessity to promote both participatory democracy and responsive governance as ‘mutually reinforcing and supportive’ is at the heart of the new consensus of a strong government and a robust civil society. This is to say that, for empowered participatory governance to achieve its intended objectives or goals in KwaNdengezi, there is a need for government responsiveness. Without this synergy, it is impossible for young people in this community to address the problem of drug use and crime because the absence of government institutions in strengthening active participation and responding to the concerns of young people will undermine such an initiative. However, young people in this community must continue to use their agency to demand accountability, openness, and also encourage effective responsiveness from the government institutions. This is to say that where government institutions take an active interest in seeking responsiveness and not only listen to the youth but also act on the youths’ concerns, this will play a very important role in addressing the problems that young people face in KwaNdengezi. In summary, the use of participatory

democracy is effective when there is institutional willingness to respond to the needs of young people who are affected by drug use and crime in this community.

## **2.10 Conclusion**

Chapter two demonstrated that depravity runs deep and affects the individual, family, community, and broader society. It illustrated, in depth, how one negative development experience has knock on effects for other negative experiences. Punitive measures are not supported considering that it is the structural forces that create situations whereby the use of alcohol and other drugs and criminality are born. Moreover, policy incoherence has also been presented as a stumbling block. Consequently, sport is recommended as an alternative to creating enabling environments where other interventions have failed. Notable community mobilisation presents EPG as key to developmental outcomes.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Introduction**

Kothari (2004) defined research as being the organized search for pertinent information on a topic. Kothari also asserted that the scope of methodology is wider than that of research methods. In conceptualizing and formulating research, the researcher is often guided by their philosophical determinations of the nature of reality, how to study reality and go about discovering the answers of the reality they seek to investigate.

Chapter two revealed that structural depravity deeply entrenched in contemporary society negatively affected youth development. For the researcher, the manifestations of the socially undesirable behaviours cannot be simply ascribed to the individual, but that there is recognition for the manner in which the environment produces disaffected youth. In the light of the views of structural-conflict theorists, social structures precede human action (Vorster, 2022). Structural determinants and institutional forces therefore influence people based on class, race, gender (Vorster, 2022), and even geographical location. Given this situation the researcher's approach to the methodology was to develop a research strategy that was not only cognizant of this influence, and the impact of the practices to development.

This chapter discusses the researcher's worldview underpinning inequity in the South African context, and the methods and tools adopted to frame social issues. It also provides information on the study area and the reasons for its selection.

#### **3.2. Study Area**

##### **3.2.1. Site Location**

KwaNdengezi (ward 12) is a peri-urban township situated in the western portion of the eThekweni Metropolitan Area, and west of Pinetown South (see, Figure 1). It is 30 kilometres from the Durban central business district (CBD) and approximately 10 kilometres from Pinetown CBD (Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation [SLF], 2021). The area of KwaNdengezi is about 13.99 km<sup>2</sup> with a population size of 53 843 people (Stats SA, 2011).

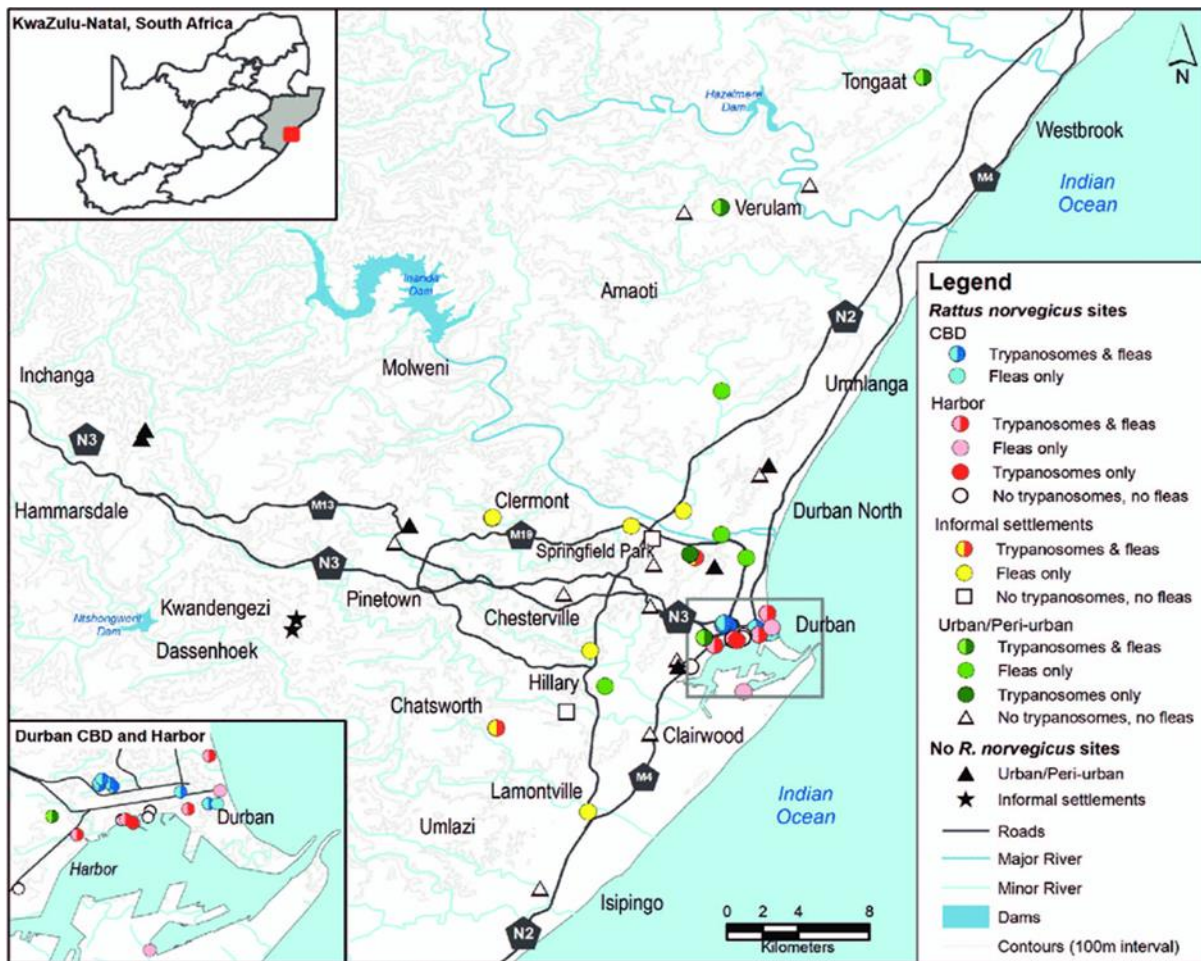


Figure 3.2: eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality area, 2018. *Source: Archer, Schoeman, Appleton, Mukaratirwa, Hope and Matthews (2018).*

Structurally disconnected, like many other townships in South Africa, KwaNdengezi is a geographically marginalized space that various governments at the national, provincial, and metropolitan levels have resolved to support reshaping it (SLF, 2021). The selection of KwaNdengezi as the study site was motivated by the fact that like many other townships, KwaNdengezi is structurally disconnected, and it remains a geographically marginalized space (SLF, 2021). Therefore, KwaNdengezi constitutes a single unit case study analysis. It is within this spatial area that this study seeks to examine the role of sport among the youth, and the provision and maintenance of sport and recreation facilities. Further, KwaNdengezi is a suitable township to analyse the extent to which transition has reached the grassroots level to enhance socio-economic development.

### **3.2.2. Situational Analysis and Living Conditions**

Pinetown South was planned as a dormitory suburb and the area is predominantly a residential one with formal, informal and traditional housing settlements (SLF, 2021). KwaNdengezi, in particular, is split into “urban (47.5%) and traditional (52.5%) settlements” (Stats SA, 2011).

Pinetown South is characterised by high levels of unemployment, poverty and low household incomes (SLF, 2021). As Gumede and Napier (2022) highlighted, sections of KwaNdengezi had high unemployment rates of 78.50% and 63.10%. The 2012 statistics revealed that unemployment had increased in KwaNdengezi (in 2012) and that this, coupled with rising costs of living caused KwaNdengezi to be severely affected by poverty (Gumede and Napier, 2022). The impoverishment experienced is substantiated by SLF (2021) which revealed that food security was an issue that became further exacerbated by the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa.

The Cities Support Programme (CSP), an initiative of the National Treasury, entered into an agreement with the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality to provide technical support for a Township Economy Development (TED) strategy for the townships in Pinetown South (SLF, 2021). These townships include KwaNdengezi, Tshelimnyama, Thornwood, Mpola, Luganda, Klaarwater, Coffee Farm, Nambia C, Mozambique, Emansenseni, Dassenhoek, Angola, Lusaka, Acorn, Oaklands, Sithundu Hill, and Marianridge (SLF, 2021). In their analysis, SLF (2021) posited that the Theory of Change recognized the need for a spatial and systems-oriented development approach influenced by the provision of quality public goods and services, regulatory environment, the organisation of society, and the character and orientation of economic and business activities in these townships. In addition to this, SLF (2021) also asserted that townships require a context-specific understanding of the physical, social, and psychological needs of the communities. Only in understanding the shocks that exacerbate economic vulnerability, can actions be strengthened to ensure accountability and governance necessary for a development approach that addresses the redress required.

### **3.3. Research Paradigm**

According to Kivunja and Kuyini (2017), the research paradigm constitutes the beliefs about the world that people live in and want to live in. This research is influenced by the beliefs and principles grounded in Marxist philosophy which perceives the inequalities present in society

as dysfunctional (Hlagala & Delpont, 2014), and ultimately in need of transformation. This change is consistent with the theoretical tenet of EPG which seeks to place power in the hands of the marginalized, and to effect change.

Chapter two outlined that the focus in this study is centred around the inequity in sport provision, including infrastructure, equipment, attire, development, talent identification and activities for the previously disadvantaged. The motivation for this study is rooted in the way in which inequity continues to manifest itself in KwaNdengezi township through the dilapidated sport ground and facilities. Strategic Objective number 9 of the National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) states that sport and recreation must be supported by adequate and well-maintained facilities. Unfortunately, neglected sport and recreation facilities have serious consequences for developing young people. Although the NSRP outlines that facility maintenance must be delivered by the provincial government and South African Local Government Association (SALGA) from 2013, there has been no realisation of this objective in KwaNdengezi.

The transformative paradigm is situated in issues of social justice and seeks to address the political, social, and economic issues that lead to social oppression, conflict, struggle, and differential power structures (Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017). Simon (2016) noted that the unequal distribution of resources systematically short-changes the black youth of previously disadvantaged areas in South Africa. This paradigm was consistent with the researcher's worldview that disadvantage arises out of the inequitable distribution of resources and the need for social change as it seeks to overcome injustice (Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017). Furthermore, as social structures have created a society of the 'haves and have nots', winners, and losers (Simon, 2016), this transformative paradigm also seemed to be aligned with the Marxist tradition of mobilizing and lobbying against injustice and confronting social oppression to advance the notion of social justice in a democratic South Africa (Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017). This worldview holds that research must be linked with politics and a political agenda and contain an action agenda for reform that may change the lives of participants and the institutions in which individuals work and live (Creswell, 2014). Moreover, within the theoretical framework portion of this study, the action agenda that the researcher advanced is the EPG which advocates for citizen control in the planning and implementation of local programmes to address their developmental needs.

### **3.4 Research Design**

The concept research design refers to the plan or blueprint of how one intends conducting research (Babbie & Mouton, 2010). This is something that Yin (2016) also conveys, elaborating that the logical plans help to ensure that the findings answer the research questions.

In its approach, the research was a qualitative, exploratory study.

#### **3.4.1 Qualitative Approach**

This study explores the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi, and the qualitative method was chosen to conduct this research. The selection of this method was firstly predicated on the fact that qualitative research enhances the understanding of the context of events (Sofaer, 1999), which has been an important and pervasive underlining tone of chapter two. The findings of this study will provide specifics on the context engulfing KwaNdengezi to show just cause for the intervention required to meet the developmental needs of disadvantaged communities.

Secondly, because qualitative research focuses on the events that transpire and the outcomes of those events from the perspective of those involved (Teherani, Martimianakis, Stenfors-Hayes, Wadhwa, and Varpio, 2015), it helps to provide rich descriptions on the role of sport and the reasons for crime and drug use (Sofaer, 1999) as the youth of KwaNdengezi understood these. This was not only suited for the objective of getting a better understanding of the complex intricacies of the subject matter, but also complemented the application of the transformative paradigm which places importance on studying the lives and experiences of the groups that have been traditionally marginalized (Creswell, 2014). Studying the lives and experiences of the youth of KwaNdengezi to discover the reasons for the observed patterns and their different manifestations can best be undertaken using qualitative research. It is only through the qualitative research approach that greater or deeper understanding is attained (Mason, 2009).

In tapping into the personal and subjective experiences of young people in KwaNdengezi, the approach was participant oriented. This feature was pertinent because the literature review revealed, in part, mixed views on what encompasses positive youth development and what

causes negative youth development. Therefore, the perceptions sought from young people helped to engage the underrepresented voice of youth from townships in LMICs which not only helps in ascertaining exactly what defines PYD, but also helps to advance the agenda for change that improves their lives (Creswell, 2014), thereby increasing social justice (Yawson, 2021).

### **3.4.2 Exploratory Research Design**

According to Neuman (2006), exploratory research is used when the subject is very new, and little or nothing is known about the subject topic, and/or the subject was not previously explored. However, a review of literature in this research revealed some studies documenting the positive impacts that sport has on the youth development. However, Coakley (2011a) contended that this foundational claim to PYD is based upon unquestioned beliefs and is driven by neoliberal ideology that discounts social issues and the need for progressive change. The USAID (2017: 7) also revealed that there is insufficient data on the “short- and long-term effects of PYD programming in LMICs because of the lack of longitudinal and experimental studies in these settings”. Naidoo et al. (2016) revealed that the Love-Life project in collaboration with the Human Sciences Research Council was motivated by the necessity to explore the undocumented ways (i.e., sport-based activities) of intervening with young people with the aim of reducing or stopping substance abuse behaviours. The KwaNdengezi study was thus designed as an exploration of the role of sport in preventing crime and drug use among the youth in the township and can be seen as qualitatively contributing to the existing body of knowledge.

The KwaNdengezi study does not, however, provide final and conclusive answers to the research questions given that Neuman (2006) explained that exploratory research rarely has definitive answers. Nevertheless, the focus has been to understand this alternative approach to the interventions that have had limited success (Naidoo et al., 2016). Therefore, the research was more focused on the ‘what, how and why’ questions to establish an understanding of the role of sport as a social activity (Neuman, 2006). Moreover, the research in the current study potentially discovers what counts as PYD for disadvantaged youth in the KwaNdengezi township.

### **3.5 Research Methods**

Research methods refers to the ways in which data are collected and analysed (Creswell, 2013).

### **3.5.1 Data Collection**

“Qualitative data comes in a vast array of forms: photos, maps, open-ended interviews, observations, documents and so forth” (Neuman, 2014: 51). In collecting data, this study engaged with both primary and secondary data collection methods, and the subsequent section provides the details.

#### **3.5.1.1 Observations**

Qualitative observations, as Busetto et al. (2020) contend, can either be participant or non-participant based. Given that the researcher grew up and has a family home in KwaNdengezi township, and lives within Pinetown South area in close proximity of his homestead, the observations were made as a community member with vested interest in the well-being of his community. With his familiarity of the township, the researcher was able observe the local settings (Busetto et al., 2020) in conjunction with his fieldworkers during the fieldwork portion of the research. This included the sport ground, the change-room facilities, and the soccer clubhouse within KwaNdengezi. Busetto et al. (2020) stated that one of the advantages of conducting observations lies in gaining deeper insights into the real-world dimensions of the research problem at hand. Given that the researcher’s observation included the Northwood Crusaders Sports Club facility, the researcher’s observation confirmed the disparity in facilities provision based on geographic location.

#### **3.5.1.2 Questionnaire Schedule**

The use of a questionnaire schedule made available in English and isiZulu formed part of the data collection strategy. The questionnaire schedule comprised of broad closed-ended questions in order to determine the demographics (Creswell, 2013). The second part of the questionnaire schedule entailed open-ended questions used to collect in-depth and personal responses from the study participants (Creswell, 2013). This ensured that the questionnaire schedule was qualitative in nature.

### 3.5.1.3 Focus Group Discussions

Sim and Waterfield (2019: 3004) state that:

a focus group lies somewhere between a meeting (reflecting the fact that it is specifically organized in advance and has a structure) and a conversation (reflecting the fact that the discussion has nonetheless a degree of spontaneity, with individuals picking up on one another's contributions).

To compliment the questionnaire schedule, focus group discussions were employed as an additional tool that served to illuminate individual responses (Sofaer, 1999). The focus groups were unstructured open-ended questions in order to get study participants to share their feelings and perceptions on the questions asked. When feelings and perceptions were shared, the fieldworkers and researcher followed-up with questions that further probed the responses of the focus group participants (Sofaer, 1999). These questions that comprised the embedded probes were designed to confirm the accuracy of the information that the participants shared when the open-ended questionnaires were administered to the participants. Thus, the focus group was used to reinforce the open-ended questions to ensure that the researcher generate more information from the participants.

Busetto et al. (2020) explained that focus groups are group interviews that explore participants expertise and experiences, including the exploration of how and why people behave in particular ways. In reflecting on the questionnaire schedule, the participants in the study were able to engage with the issues under discussion and even elaborate further on other issues that they felt were linked to the material conditions they faced. This allowed for the collection of information that related to governance at the community level, transportation, and the extent to which their material conditions affected family relations.

Generally, focus groups consist of between six to eight individuals (Busetto et al., 2020), and the researchers need to be flexible (Cypress, 2017). Unlike quantitative research which follows a structured, rigid, preset design method Cypress (2017), qualitative research has the advantage of being flexible, open and responsive to the context (Busetto et al., 2020). Therefore, as and when the need arises, the researcher has the opportunity of making educated decisions

regarding the implementation of the method, and to which and how many units it is applied to (Busetto et al., 2020).

Given that the Brazil Academy head coach considered that it was best that the study participants are divided in two groups, male and female so that the researcher can engage with the two groups separately. Moreover, the researcher ensured that the focus group sessions did not interfere with the examinations of those still in school. These focus group sessions were held on practice and game days to suit the schedules of the learners. Interviewing the study participants in larger numbers in the focus groups proved beneficial as the participants felt safer to share their experiences (Alder, Salanterä & Zumstein-Shaha, 2019). Furthermore, the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were held at the clubhouse and the sport field, bringing an added element of comfort as these environments were non-threatening (Adler, 2019). Busetto et al. (2020) explain that focus groups have the disadvantage of being less appropriate for discussing sensitive issues as participants are less forthcoming about their experience on topics that are sensitive topics (i.e., their use of drugs, socio-economic circumstance etc.) that this research also focused on.

Having the focus groups constituted in terms of their respective teams proved advantageous because the participants were familiar with one another. The participants went to the same schools, lived in the same community and played for the same soccer club. Moreover, the focus group participants were more willing to express their opinions around people who already knew them and their life story (Alder et al., 2021). This was evidenced by the testimonials that the youth were able to provide. Moreover, the FGDs were facilitated as single-gender FGDs, which Alder et al. (2021) recommend.

### **3.6 Participants**

The participants of the study were between 14 – 25 years of age and belonged to the Brazil Football Academy situated in KwaNdengezi. While the 88% (37) of the participants in this research resided in KwaNdengezi, and other 12% (5) of the participants actually resided in the neighbouring communities of KwaNdengezi in Pinetown South. These participants either joined the Brazil Academy or attended school in KwaNdengezi and made use of the KwaNdengezi sports infrastructure. This made these study participants homogenous as they were knowledgeable on the subject matter and were also geographically from the area or

closely associated with it through the provision of resources and service. This made them suitable for the purpose of sampling in the study area and as informants (Sofaer, 1999; Busetto et al., 2020).

### **3.6.1 Population and Sampling**

#### **3.6.1.1 Population**

Given that researchers seldom study the entire target population (Hu, 2014) (e.g., all the residents in KwaNdengezi township), the target population for this study thus focused on the youth of KwaNdengezi township. The unit of analysis used was young people between the ages of 14–25 years.

#### **3.6.1.2 Sampling**

Sampling in qualitative research is based on the relevance of the sample group to the research topic rather than on representativeness of the sample as required in quantitative studies (Neuman, 2000). Lopez and Whitehead (2013: 124) confirmed that “the primary purpose of sampling is the selection of suitable populations (or ‘elements’) so that the focus of the study can be appropriately researched”.

For the purposes of this research, non-probability sampling was applied. Having obtained permission from Brazil Academy and the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Basic Education (DBE) in the KZN province, the researcher purposefully and intentionally sought the inclusion of participants because of their experience of sport and their knowledge, perception of crime and drug use among the youth of KwaNdengezi. This purposive sampling method aligned the researcher with relevant information-rich cases because the recruitment of participants was done using pre-selected criteria that fulfilled the research questions (Lopez and Whitehead, 2013).

#### **3.6.1.3 Sample Size**

Forty-two participants (i.e., young people) made up the study sample. The sampling technique was based on purposive sampling drawn from the Brazil Sport Academy situated in

KwaNdengezi only because, as per DBE permission, interviews were no longer conducted at the intended educational institutions as coordination of this clashed with the examination period for learners. Given that the sport academy had both female and male soccer teams, the study administered the research questionnaire to 17 males and 23 females from the soccer teams. The researcher also recruited two young males who were not part of the Brazil Academy to form part of the study given their special knowledge and experience on aspects of the study.

### **3.6.3 Recruitment**

In recruiting study participants, the qualifying criteria to be met was that individuals had to be:

- a. Male or female between the ages of 14 – 25 years old, and
- b. Live and access sport infrastructure and/or the schooling system in KwaNdengezi.

Once permissions were obtained, visits were conducted on site to meet and introduce the participants to the study, its objectives and the process involved. On the initial meeting day and the scheduled interview days, participants were again informed on the issue of voluntary participation. Furthermore, participants were encouraged not to feel pressured, that there was no right and/or wrong answer, and to respond in terms of personal experiences to what the research questionnaire asked of them. Willing participants of age for this research were then provided with consent forms and the questionnaire schedule to fill in. In the case where participants were underage, permission was sought the parents and/or guardians and consent forms signed by applicable parties.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

Following the data collection process, the questionnaire schedules and the audio-recorded focus groups were used as units of analysis. The researcher had translated some of the questionnaire schedules and the focus group sessions into isiZulu to allow respondents the option to answer in their home language. With no language barrier, the translation and the transcription processes were as close to the primary data as possible (Van Nes, Abma, Jonsson, & Deeg, 2010).

The questionnaire schedules and focus group discussions provided rich textual information and thus thematic analysis was used to analyse the patterns emerging from the data. As Maguire

and Delahunt (2017: 3353) stated, “the goal of thematic analysis is to identify themes, that is, patterns in the data that are interesting and/or important and using those themes to address the research or say something about an issue”. In identifying these themes, Braun and Clarke’s 6-step method was employed and this process entailed getting familiar with the data, generating codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining the themes, and finally engaging in the write-up process (Maguire & Delahunt, 2017).

The coding process was driven by the data itself which was an important element that helped ensure the qualitative research tenet of being informed by participants. However, a common pitfall in thematic analyses is that the data are summarised and organised, and not analysed (Maguire & Delahunt, 2017). In generating codes, there were no pre-established codes based on the research questions. Rather, initial ideas of the codes were based on the recurring issues that kept coming up in the transcripts. This open coding entailed developing and modifying codes as one worked through the coding process (Maguire & Delahunt, 2017). This contributed to the analysis of the data as the participant responses informed the codes. This was then interpreted and cross-referenced with scholarly work to formulate the themes that formed the write-up.

### **3.8 Limitations**

Juggling work commitments and completing the dissertation portion of the degree proved to be challenging for the researcher. The advent of Covid-19 did not make matters easier for the researcher due to the nature of his work as a frontline worker. The researcher also suffered the loss of his three family relatives during the height of COVID-19 pandemic. All these factors meant that the project itself experienced major delays.

Approval to conduct research was obtained in September 2022 which placed the researcher under time constraints and the researcher was not able to conduct research at the educational institutions he had intended to (i.e., Ntee and Ndengetho High Schools). However, as the participants were of school going age, the recruited participants from the soccer academy were students from these and other schools.

### **3.9 Delimitations**

As outlined in the sampling strategy, there was specific and intentional inclusion of study participants that were recruited for interviewing. Their inclusion was on the basis of their experience on the role of sport in preventing crime and drug use. Therefore, this had the consequence of excluding the local councillor and other members of the executive committee responsible for sports and recreation in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality.

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

#### **3.10.1 Consent/Voluntary Participation**

The participants in this study received a consent letter that gave details about the topic and objectives of the research, and further described how the participant will engage in the study. The consent letter also informed the participants of their right to opt out of the of the research process at any time and for any reason. This was also emphasized during the initial meeting and on the day of interviews.

#### **3.10.2 No Harm**

This research study ensured that no participant was exposed to any form of known danger and harm during the research process. The data collection process entailed administering the questionnaire and the focused group discussions in person with selected participants. In short, no activity was viewed as likely to cause harm to the participants. Cognizant of the fact that the study interviewed young people on sensitive issues, the participants, guardians and parents were made aware of support services that were available to them. The coach also offered necessary support mechanisms as he was charged with the overall well-being of the youth as their primary caretaker.

During the interview process, the researcher with his fieldwork team always travelled to the study area (i.e., the clubhouse and sports ground). Also, the familiarity of the environment made it comfortable for the participants to engage with.

### **3.10.3 Confidentiality and Anonymity**

Research ethics are important as they show respect for the participants in research and further ensure that there is no irrational, dangerous or inconsiderate demands on the part of the researcher. For this study, the research data collected were stored out of reach for those without authority to access the data. This was achieved by safely locking the data in a secured environment. The analyses of data were done in a manner that would not easily identify the relevant participants. To achieve anonymity, each interview response was given a unique code and the actual name of participant was not used during data collection, collation, data analysis, and reporting.

### **3.11 Conclusion**

This chapter detailed the philosophical underpinning, the qualitative research design and data collection methods. These varying research foci were customized to suit the current study bearing in mind its significance, and the overall aim.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Crime and drug use is a global phenomenon, however, in low- and middle-income countries it has been notably problematic due to the low experiences of positive youth development. The underlining principle of positive youth development is that positive development is created among the youth under enabling conditions. The more positive experiences that the youth can acquire, the more likely they are to experience positive development (Carreres Ponsoda et al., 2012). Despite the mandate of the local government to redress the imbalances of the past within the disadvantaged communities, the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequality all culminate to negative development experiences among the youth in KwaNdengezi. As a result, young people are subjected to crime and drug use. Therefore, this chapter reports on the research findings which have been derived from the questionnaire schedule and the focus group discussions with the 42 research participants.

The participants were interviewed mid-September to early October 2022. The participants who were from the neighbouring communities constituted 12% (5) and had ties to KwaNdengezi because they lived at the soccer clubhouse in KwaNdengezi and/or played for the academy and thus frequented KwaNdengezi. These participants were thus included in the study because of their insight on the role of sport and of being regarded as part of the local community.

The study aimed to explore the role of sport-based activities in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth between the ages of 14 and 25 years in KwaNdengezi township, eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal. The data were collected, compiled, and analysed through means of thematic analysis.

The initial phase of this research comprised the literature review. It involved reviewing and analysing secondary data through various sources (e.g., books, journal articles and policy documents). Primary data were collected through the questionnaire schedule and the focus group discussions throughout mid-September to early October 2022. This data were transcribed, translated, and cleaned. The anonymity of the participants was maintained as their names were coded. The focus group discussions were semi-structured in that a few common

questions were asked to maintain coherence while other questions depended on the specific issues that the participants determined.

#### 4.2 The Material Context of KwaNdengezi

A demographic profile of the study participants revealed that 32 (76%) participants had secondary school level education, 4 (10%) participants had tertiary education, and 6 (14%) participants were not in employment, education and training (NEETS).

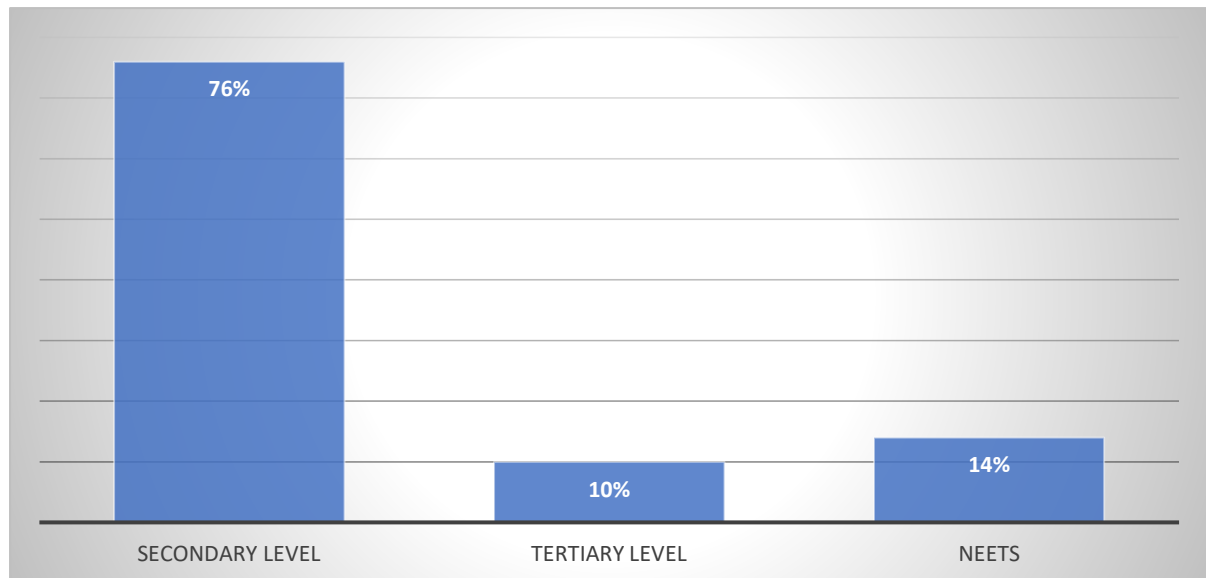


Figure 4.2a: KwaNdengezi Education Level of study participants, 2022. *Source: generated by the research from the demographic profile (see appendix 7.8 English Questionnaire Schedule)*

Additional information also revealed the NEETS status of the participants. Most notable was that one of the six NEETS was looking for employment and that two of the six NEETS participants were discouraged job seekers. These two discouraged job seekers elaborated that their job prospects were not good and had given up searching for a job. South Africa's high levels of poverty and inequality can be directly linked to the country's unemployment crisis, and this is manifested through shacks, homelessness, conflict, frustration, violence, and lack of access to basic services (Anand, 2006).

In the post-apartheid era, the African National Congress-led government inherited the demanding task of addressing poverty, low economic growth, unemployment, and high inflation rates (Meekers, 1998). Given that the apartheid revolt emanated from the injustices and the tenets of the Freedom Charter, the transformation thus came with expectations

(Lephakga, 2017) of a period that would address the historical disadvantage. Therefore, political democratization alone was never going to adequately deal with the institutionalized poverty among black South Africans (Lephakga, 2017). Instead, however, the inclusion of black people in the mainstream economy has lagged. For example, Kingdon and Knight (2004) contend that there is racial disparity when it comes to unemployment in South Africa. For example, black “Africans faced unemployment rates of 41% but the rate for whites was only 6%” (Kingdon & Knight, 2004: 5). More recent findings revealed that white South Africans and South Africans of Indian/Asian descent were more likely to rise upward than black South Africans (World Bank, 2018). As from 1998 up until 2023, the neoliberal policies implemented by the ruling government have not concretely addressed the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality faced by the disadvantaged groups (i.e., youth, women, people living with disabilities and black Africans). These policies have been heavily criticized by organised labour because they seek to advance the interests of those who own the means of production in the economy and subjects those without the means to production to harsh socioeconomic conditions.

From the analyzed data only six of the 42 respondents (i.e., 14% of the respondents) were unemployed. In their responses, most participants stated that unemployment was prevalent in KwaNdengezi:

*There are no opportunities for jobs which causes the youth to involve themselves in all those things not because it is their aim, you see the situation forces them (S.M, Male, Aged 19).*

*Being unemployed drives so many people to drugs and criminal activities. People [in] my community are uneducated (E.D., Female, Aged 19).*

*The reasons driving young people to take part in criminal activities in KwaNdengezi is that there are high numbers of unemployment and less access to sport (S.M.K, Male, Aged 20).*

The insights provided state that unemployment had a negative consequence and encouraged undesirable behaviour in KwaNdengezi. In their study, Cheteni, Mah and Yohane (2018)

advanced a similar view that the crime in South Africa were a result of the lack of personal growth and employment opportunities, and a means of survival.

According to Howson and Mncube (2022: 14), “poverty is understood and measured as the lack of income at the individual or household level, relative to a national-level threshold”. Kingdon and Knight (2004) advanced the view that income from employment plays an important role in South Africa. According to the participants in this study, the relatively high incidence of unemployment in the community means there is limited income. Without access to income, the young people in KwaNdengezi were involved in criminal activities and drug use.

This excerpts paint a picture that in the absence of employment opportunities, people are further disadvantaged by the lack of education and access to sport. Howson and Mncube (2022: 14) explain that the lack of income fails to capture a more “complex picture of the multifaceted drivers and outcomes of poverty, the contextual dimensions of poverty as it relates to specific cultures and societies”. The narrative provided above confirms that poverty represents a deprivation of capabilities to live a good life defined by subjective and objective measures of well-being (Howson & Mncube, 2022). Ultimately, this lived experience of the impoverishment in KwaNdengezi created a situation whereby the residents had to find alternative sources of income. As explained in the paragraph that follow, the youth who participated in this research contended that many of their peers find themselves in positions where:

*They are hustling for themselves and their families (S.N., Female, Aged 23).*

*Others do crime because of the social status and the lack of jobs, so now they want money so that they are able to sustain themselves. (A.L.D, Male, Aged 17).*

The above findings corroborate Lephakga’s (2017) stance that unemployment, poverty, inequality, violence, and criminality are serious social problems affecting black South Africans, and they are structurally or systematically produced. This is explicitly expressed by a participant below:

*Others join crime because the situation at home is bad or there is no food where you come from (T.M., Male, Aged 16).*

This is consistent with the literature relating to the determination of income, or lack thereof. However, we also begin to understand the depth of the difficult socio-economic conditions that the youth are subjected to as the above excerpt reveals that residents go without food at the household level. In an FGD, one participant spoke to the deprivation at the household level:

*I would change the situation at home and for the children so that they can go to study at better schools (Respondent F2).*

From this we get a sense this participant has grown up in a home where vulnerability is common. Another male participant from another FGD spoke of the household vulnerability which he was exposed to. He described how it motivated him to move into the soccer academy clubhouse:

*When you are playing, you are able to get money and be able to change the situation at home ... that is what really makes you move from home, it is to change the situation at home (Respondent M4).*

When responding to a question which asked what it was that drove young people to involve themselves in criminal activities and drug use in KwaNdengezi, one participant stated that the death of a parent drives these behaviours:

*Problems at home like being an orphan (L.S., Female, Aged 16).*

Hall and Mokomane (2018: 36) stated that “available evidence suggests that orphans are overwhelmingly cared for by family members”. This is in contradiction to the narrative provided by the participant identified as L.S. However, it cannot be ruled out that the loss of a parent is not just the loss of a parental figure, but the loss of provisions which would increase the vulnerability of young people in KwaNdengezi. Given the reported unemployment and depravity of households in KwaNdengezi, to exist in a community wherein the social positioning limits the ability of parents to provide for their own children, and to be overwhelmingly cared for by family members in this context is challenging. For example, participants in the FGDs noted that parents do not have money to buy soccer boots:

*When you come from a family that's well-off, they buy the soccer boots for you, but if you come from a family that's not well-off, the coach buys for you (Respondent M13).*

*We get support. Our parents come and watch us play; you know things like that. But when it comes to buying soccer boots, they want to buy these for us, but they cannot afford to buy them, and with the soccer ground being in the condition that it is, the boots get ruined quickly (Respondent F13).*

Another respondent described a situation whereby there was tension between herself and her parent due to financial constraints:

*With my mom, it's like she is putting her money into something that she won't benefit anything from. Most of the time when I ask for money to go to the soccer ground, it's like I am bothering her, even now, I left her at home after getting into a fight. She supports me by saying she does, but financially she does not (Respondent F14).*

Therefore, it is probable that while the loss of a parent does not leave a young person homeless, however, living in an extended household presents its own challenges in KwaNdengezi that often results in crime and drug use. Hall and Mokomane (2018) reported that 66% of African children live in extended households while 21% of African children live in nuclear households.

Figure 4.2b depicts the household composition of 42 participants in this research. A 54% live in single-parent households whereby the mother was the defined parent. Interestingly, only one respondent revealed that he lived with his father.

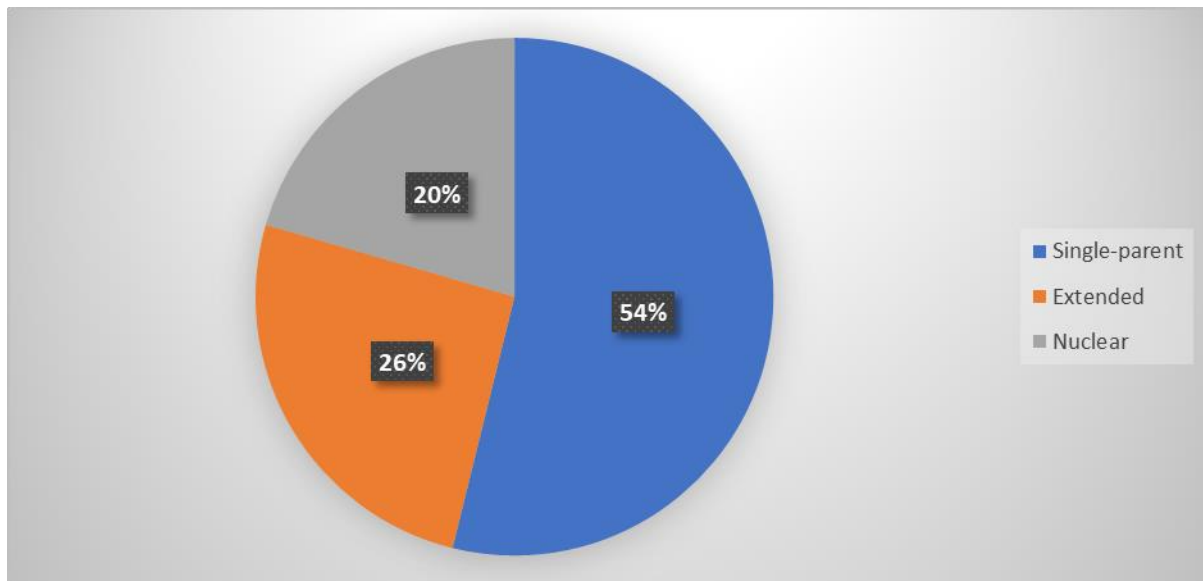


Figure 4.2b: KwaNdengezi Household Composition of study participants, 2022. *Source: generated by the research from the demographic profile (see appendix 7.8 English Questionnaire Schedule)*

Most participants expressed that their relationships with family was good, which was a strength. However, single-parent households are generally indicative of family disintegration which Makiwane and Kwizera (2009) reported was one of the persistent factors contributing to youth marginalisation. Schwartz et al. (2017) argued that the optimal development of young African children is challenged when black children, in particular, live with their mothers only. Given that 67% of white children are more likely to live in nuclear household (Hall & Mocomone, 2018), it was not surprising to find that a low 20% of the participants in the KwaNdengezi research lived with both parents. The extended household composition is a more common living arrangement among the participants in the KwaNdengezi study. From the narrative of the research participants in this study, it is evident that problems at the household level contributed to drug use and involvement in crime:

*As we come from different backgrounds, we face many different and difficult situations. Full drug use might be from pressure or influenced by friends, or something they always see at home (A.S., Female, Aged 17).*

*Most of the time it is peer pressure, and some of the young people have problems at home or at school that may lead to the use of drugs. Some*

*of them are poor and they don't have money, then they end up involving themselves in criminal activities (M.D., Female, Aged 16).*

*Some of them are influenced by their friends and some are forced by different backgrounds at home (H.S., Male, Aged 17).*

A myriad of factors is thought to push young children into a life of crime and drug use. Although there is mention of peer pressure, it is not so clear-cut as there is reference to accompanying factors. Other such factors have included a sense of belonging and finding solace in drugs (Cheteni et al., 2018):

*It's because they are trying to fit in because their friends do it, and some of them do it because of depression (N.V., Female, Aged 15).*

*It's because they want to fit in their groups; actually, it's peer pressure or because of depression (O.M., Female, Aged 16).*

*They usually feel lonely, and they use drugs to fill the gap. Then they have to do crime to get money to buy more drugs (T.N., Male, Aged 18).*

*They use drugs to stop feeling lonely and wallow in misery (A.L.D., Male, Aged 17).*

#### **4.3 The Nature and Extent of Crime and Drug Use in KwaNdengezi**

This subsection reports on the nature and extent of crime and drug use among the youth in KwaNdengezi on the basis of the responses that the participants in this research provided. In characterizing crime in the township, one of the participants in the FGD said that crime is rampant KwaNdengezi. This respondent referred to

*someone who was shot on the day of the FGD. So, it's something that will not come to an end, something that will not decrease (A.M., Male, aged 23).*

Other respondents reflected on the level of crime KwaNdengezi as follows:

*My view about crime is that there is a lot of youth involved in these habits (S.P., Male, Aged 16).*

*A lot of young people in KwaNdengezi are using drugs. The youth in KwaNdengezi are easily disrupted and addicted to drugs, and this destroys their future. The rates of crime are increasing because of the drug use that is happening in the community (S.M.S., Male, Aged 18).*

*Those on drugs influence others to use drugs and then they do crime (T.N., Male, Aged 18).*

Cheteni et al. (2018) confirmed that that many youths are involved in crime. They argued that the neglect and poverty of the unemployed youth have contributed to the rise of crime. Cheteni et al. (2018) contend that the South African Police Service (SAPS) has pointed out that the youth find it easy to acquire drugs. The excerpts below describe how easily the youth are exposed to drug use in KwaNdengezi:

*Yes, I see it because this thing starts off with someone saying 'hey try this my friend, feel how nice it is'. You end up sneaking and sneaking it in, and eventually you smoke it (Respondent M1).*

*Yes, it starts with someone saying you should try and feel how it is. After that you are in (Respondent M8).*

In the participant's experience, the youth are most vulnerable to exposure of drugs at the school level:

*Young people are being driven to drugs by not being involved in sport activities around the community and are influenced the most at school (S.N., Male, Aged 20).*

*School students also use drugs that the criminals sell (E.T., Female, Aged 19).*

Drugs are also easily made available outside of school premises. One participant contended that “drugs are sold to children in the community, and they end up stealing at home” (S.G., Female, Aged 16).

Low income is associated with substance misuse particularly during the adolescent years. In this regard, several participants expressed view that the youth ended up engaging in criminal activities to continue using drugs:

*Those who use drugs, when they need money to buy more drugs, they end up stealing (S.G.A., Male, Aged 18).*

*The youth are now addicted to drugs, and they end up doing bad things like stealing so that they will buy more drugs (A.M., Male, Aged 17).*

*There is a lot of crime because of people who use drugs also become thieves (E.T., Female, aged 19).*

Drug use and crime among the youth in South Africa’s informal settlement areas such as KwaNdengezi is a growing concern, and it cannot be ignored. It is estimated that 80% of male youth deaths are alcohol-related and up to 60% of crimes are committed by young people who are involved in drugs and other harmful substances (Parker, 2019). The overwhelming level of poverty, unemployment and inequality afflicting many young people in the KwaNdengezi community emanate from drug use and crime. Recently (17 April 2023), the provincial government of KwaZulu-Natal hosted a crime-fighting imbizo in KwaNdengezi. This followed a series of mass murders and gender-based violence occurrences in the province. According to the KwaNdengezi residents, the crime rate is out of control and the neighbourhood is afraid. There are a lot of unlicensed guns, which led to more shootings. The majority of the crime is mostly drug related, and residents hoped that the government would step in and develop solutions to reduce crime (Khumalo, 2023). The residents of KwaNdengezi and the surrounding communities agreed that drug dealing and use was the fundamental cause of crime in the neighborhood, and even schoolchildren are affected. They said that, perhaps the government should reinstate sports activities at the local schools and in the community as a

whole, and create more job opportunities for the youths because many of these individuals engaging in criminal activity were young people.

Forward causation is a causal mechanism where the youth commit crime (Pierce et al., 2017) to fund their drug use, and this is what has been described by the residents. Other participants hinted at the psychopharmacological changes precipitated with the ingestion of drugs (Pierce et al., 2017):

*It affects them or us very badly, and it also changed the way they are cooperating around the area (A.H., Female 18).*

The previous excerpts have revealed that the common type of crimes that the youth committed are robberies. In relation to the types of drugs used by the youth in KwaNdengezi, this is what the participants reported:

*Weed and whoonga. Glue (N.M., Female, Aged 18).*

*Drugs are bad because people end up doing bad things because of these drugs like weed, whoonga. Others end up robbing people because they want to buy these drugs (A.L.D., Male, Aged 17).*

The participants generally held negative perceptions of crime and drugs because of the effects they had on school learners. Furthermore, the participants seemed to share the same perspective that the school dropouts could be attributed to crime and drug use.

*Many young people in KwaNdengezi have decided to drop out of school and do crime (L.L., Male, Aged 17).*

*Some of the young people don't go to school. Some of them rob people and kill them, and will go to jail (M.B. Female, Aged 15).*

*I think that it is very bad because young people are leaving school because of drugs, and they are dying or getting killed (N.R.R., Female, Aged 17).*

*... many young people end up quitting school just because they are using drugs that sometimes control their feelings (A.H., Female, Aged 18).*

*Young people waste their life away because of the use of drugs. They end up not finishing school, then turn to crime as a source of income (S.M.S., Male, Aged 18).*

*Drugs may lead young people to not have a good and a healthy life. Criminal activities may lead to dropping out of school, and getting arrested for a long time (M.Z., Female, Aged 18).*

Criminal activities and drug use were portrayed as being undesirable and one participant hoped that the youth would invest their time studying as opposed to dropping out of school.

#### **4.4 The Currency of Life in KwaNdengezi: Time**

The concept of time in the KwaNdengezi study was prominent because the issue of how the youth spent their time was of significant consequence. As perceived by participants, the exposure to certain environments and/or associating with peers that engaged in criminal activities or used drugs resulted in negative development outcomes. In addition, one participant explained that not being engaged in activities that occupied their time fostered negative youth development.

*To a great extent because it will help a lot of young people to do something productive with their extra time rather than spending it with bad people. Help young people to dream (X.N., Female, Aged 19).*

It is also important to note that there was a link between time and having aspirations. For the participants, the youth of KwaNdengezi involved in extracurricular activities were able to stay clear of negative experiences that culminated in negative youth development. It was also expressed that going to school and being engaged in sport helped to promote PYD experiences:

*It helps us because we don't find time to do crime and use drugs. We are distracted from them because we are training all the time. When you're not at training you're at school; when you're not at school, you're off to*

*play. At all times you don't find time to see everything that's happening (Respondent F8).*

*As my brother has mentioned, being in the academy has helped us to keep us away from many things. We now know right and wrong things. When it comes to drugs and the chances of us doing them - weekdays we are at training, weekends we are at the games, so we do not get time to do drugs (Respondent M2).*

The respondents strongly recommended sports as an excellent activity to engage in during their free time constituted 90%:

*We should have more support groups in the community that can prevent young people from spending most of their time on crimes and drugs (O.G., Female, Aged 17).*

*Youth-based sports tournaments and sports day in the community and in schools that can help the youth spend more time in sports (S.N., Male, Aged 20).*

#### **4.5 The Diversionary Role of Sports**

The issue of how the youth spend their time describes the choices that an individual makes. It is however important to highlight that the context of vulnerability at the community level due to social positioning reduces life chances. The predisposition to structural poverty has created inequality and the South African labour market continues to reproduce outcomes of impoverishment/chronic poverty that even the participants in this research have experienced. The World Bank (2018: 54) explained that “intergenerational mobility refers to the link between life outcomes for a given generation versus those of the preceding generation”. The South African data have shown an intergenerational elasticity of 0.634 which is indicative of low intergenerational mobility that is likely to persist in the future (World Bank, 2018).

As presented in the material conditions of KwaNdengezi, intergenerational mobility of the youth KwaNdengezi is likely not to improve because the environment lacks in providing positive youth developmental encounters. The participants in this study contended that sport

played an important role in helping them overcoming the disadvantages of being in a township. In short, occupying their time with meaningful activities helped reduce negative youth development experiences that generally plagued the townships. This is captured below:

*The reasons driving young people to take part in criminal activities in KwaNdengezi is that there are high numbers of unemployment and limited access to sport. This is why young people tend to become criminals because they had nothing to keep them busy during their free time (S.M.K, Male, Aged 20).*

The involvement in sport was seen to be a successful diversion from crime and drug use but it also offers an opportunity to advance intergenerational mobility. The more the youth of KwaNdengezi and neighbouring townships are able to access sporting opportunities, are scouted as young talented players to train and play for provincial, national sporting teams, that expands their opportunities for employment, income, and social mobility, thereby advancing intergenerational mobility. It is not every young person that could be a successful sports person, scouted or has the desire to play professionally. However, as expressed by respondents, witnessing the success of other youth KwaNdengezi encouraged them. In short, even those that do not play professionally, the involvement in sports even in that instance had a host of other benefits that in the long run, keep the youth active and engaged, creating prosocial behaviour for positive youth development.

#### **4.6 Positive Youth Development and Sport-based Activities in KwaNdengezi**

In addition to the diversionary role, sport-based activities were regarded to have other positive effects. The initial and most obvious effects of sport-based activities was said to be the improvement of the physiques of the participants. According to study participants, sports not only kept them busy, but healthy and fit.

Secondary to the participation in sporting activities, sports were expressed as sharpening/improving the individual's cognitive abilities. Respondents stated that their minds were often refreshed, and that the nature of sports required them to be quick-witted. These two outcomes were said to be of beneficence as this would result in improved performance in the classroom.

Rambaree et al. (2018) also referred to these positive effects of sport on young people's mental well-being. In addition to enhancing cognitive capabilities, sport was described as an outlet to release their emotions and not dwell on elements in their lives that set them back. For example, a respondent stated sport helped them to forget about everything and given that there a number of challenges and hurdles faced by the youth, the release enables them to cope better with life situations. The occupation of the respondents' time with sports was also considered to have a positive impact at a community level as it brought about opportunities for a better life than what youth of KwaNdengezi have become accustomed to.

It also emerged that although there are benefits in the participation in sports, 71% (30) respondents declared that the youth do not always identify with these benefits. Rather, 29% (12) respondents were of the view that youth participated in sport to fulfil their desire for crime (N.Z., Female, Aged 23).

This participant expresses that the engagement of the youth in sports does not necessarily deter young people from criminal activities. This is important aspect as it speaks to how sport cannot be viewed as the panacea to development. Within sports however, there are consequence management measures (i.e., suspension, banning, and expulsion) instituted against the sportsmen and women who are found to be using steroids like South African rugby player Aphiwe Dyanti. This is important aspect as it speaks to how sport cannot be viewed as the panacea to development. This however does not take away from the fact that the engagement with sporting activities of the youth does leave a footprint in the lives of the youth. Some of the respondents noted that sport had been impactful in the manner in shaping them as young adults:

*Yes, because it directs the life of someone who is still growing (M.S., Female, Aged 17).*

*Yes. Sports has been scientifically proven to help young people grow and improve their health. A healthy young person is able to easily differentiate between good or bad activities (M.M., Male, Aged 18).*

*Another thing it teaches us is how to behave well as young girls (Respondent F9).*

*From my own experience I have proof that sports contribute a lot in helping you grow as a person and prevent you from doing any wrong things. This happens as sports consume a lot of time which makes it hard for you to have time for drugs and criminal activities (M.M., Male, Aged 18).*

From what has been said by the participants, there is a sense that there are life orientation skills that have been imparted to the youth of KwaNdengezi who have been exposed to sporting activities. The data from the respondents also revealed that more can be done insofar as the provision of sport-based activities is concerned KwaNdengezi:

*I actually feel happy to be called for such a study because in KwaNdengezi, the issue of sports moves slowly. The way it was in 2010 is still the way it is, there still isn't any change with regards to sports. There are a lot of sports that get played that are not available here. Maybe there are children that wish to be tennis players but there are no tennis courts. Maybe others want to swim but we have no swimming pool (S.M.K., Male, Aged 20).*

*There is a lack of sports activities in KwaNdengezi, there are only three sports activities: soccer, cricket and rugby. KwaNdengezi is a big location that needs to have more, and different sports so young people can be kept occupied and not have time to be involved in crime. Also, there is a lack of parental involvement, and some parents do not have time with their children (T.H., Male, Aged 21).*

In illustrating the link between sports and PYD, one respondent referred to the multidimensional factors affecting an individual:

*You can only be a soccer player, a rugby player or netball player. Another thing is that there may be people who are talented in things like karate but don't even know it. Karate is also a sport that can prevent the use of drugs and criminal activities. Now you can't play that sport because it's not available nearby. So now you're going to get bored*

*because now you're forced to play soccer even if you don't like it. It's going to be clear early on that you will have to quit playing soccer and maybe you're not doing too well at school, and you'll end up being forced into a life of crime. Now you're going to use drugs because you're stressed. Any free time that you have, you're going to use to do these bad things (S.M.K., Male, Aged 20).*

The perspective of this participant is important because it is similar to a point that Coetzee et al. (2021) raised. They stated that there is deep seated and enduring racism where sport provision and access are organised in South African society. There is this assumption that sporting codes lack black participation because black people are not interested in sport or not talented enough to be selected for teams (Coetzee et al., 2021). However, the KwaNdengezi respondents suggest contrary evidence in that the lack of different sports in their locality closes them off to a life of sporting diversity. Based on the findings in this study, it is inferred that crime and drug use among the youth in KwaNdengezi is an indirect consequence of life chances. Furthermore, this research showed that sport is regarded as a determinant for PYD in KwaNdengezi.

The black youth are generally described as being susceptible to a life of crime and drug use because little has been achieved in terms of empowering all South Africans to ensure that they are able to fully participate in, and enjoy, their political freedom (Meekers, 1998). Where the black youth are concerned, the lack of important developmental markers largely impedes their ability to become individuals who are not preoccupied with a life that sustains disadvantage. Testimonials that the young participants provided revealed that sport had a rehabilitative element for them:

*I found myself involved in those unwanted things, but sport helped me to quit and get back on the right lines (Respondent M8).*

In addition to sports, the respondents referred to the positive reinforcement of the soccer coach and the academy in KwaNdengezi.:

*Sport helps us in a lot of areas. Like with me, before I played soccer, I was someone who smoked weed because I didn't have anything to do with my time. But then the soccer coach helped me (Respondent F10).*

*I also came close to using drugs because of the place I used to live in was not good at all, there was a lot of crime. The people there with talent, they used drugs a lot. Even my friends used to take drugs; they were not doing the right things. So, it helped me so much to come here because I'm always in the clubhouse. I leave when going to train, or to school, or the soccer grounds for games (Respondent M9).*

*Yes, it came to my thoughts that the only thing that can help me was to come to the Academy. He (i.e., the coach) was the only person that I had all my hopes on, to help me. Peer pressure is not right; it is really destructive so what I can really say is that if you get an opportunity to play sport, do so because these things (i.e., drugs) are addictive and distracting (Respondent M8).*

#### **4.7 Peripheral Inequality**

Access to sports has been problematized by study participants. The respondents in this study attested to the fact that although there were sport codes available in KwaNdengezi, these were insufficient to cultivate the type of life path and chances that they believed in, through the active participation in sport-based activities. Meekers (1998) wrote that all spheres of life in South Africa needed democratization, and in KwaNdengezi, this holds true for sports. As Coetzee et al. (2021) recorded, sport has been organized along racial lines and although transformation aimed at getting everyone to play, sport is still divided on many fronts. The testimony below of one participant depicts the dichotomous life of privileged and disadvantaged youth:

*What I wanted to say is that the lack of sport here at KwaNdengezi found me coming back from rehabilitation at Musgrave's SANCA. I ended up in rehabilitation for 21 days. I used some drugs that I got from KwaNdengezi. I was staying with my father in Pinetown. I used to play sport all the time. I lived it, breathed it. Even when we went to the soccer*

*field, my father used to even give us his van to collect all the team's players go to play. We played even at Edgewood. When I arrived at KwaNdengezi I did not have the same oomph I had when I was in Pinetown. It was no longer there because I knew that sports in KwaNdengezi was not being sufficiently promoted. ... I ended up quitting sport. I got used to hanging with the wrong crowd. I ended up taking drugs and I ended up in the rehabilitation centre because of that (A.P.M, Male, Aged 23).*

This is not to say that crime and drug use do not occur in privileged areas, but certainly the testimony is consistent with the privilege and resource access generally found within the affluent suburbs. Schwartz et al. (2017) attested that the limited facilities for extracurricular activities in townships is problematic. Lundgren and Scheckle (2019) detailed that families with the socio-economic means, commonly choose to send their children to schools outside of the townships because they are better resourced schools. Lundgren and Scheckle (2019) further note that parents in townships often choose to send their children to these schools because of the notable unequal educational structures persisting into present day (2023). However, the disparities do not end there as they even include the sporting facilities. It is therefore not surprising that a participant who now (2023) plays soccer at his university expressed that the exposure to sports was not something that he experienced as a student at a local school in KwaNdengezi. He stated, "I completed school at Ndengetho in KwaNdengezi, and I do not remember them having sports" (S.M.K., Male, Aged 20).

Children in Model C schools easily get scouted to join provincial and national sporting teams and this generally sets them up for outcomes associated with PYD. The researcher has first-hand experience of how his own daughter has been easily recruited to represent provincial teams in touch rugby and soccer. Given that I am a supportive parent, the researcher has noted the state-of-the-art facilities that students like his daughter have access to and where games are held in comparison to the dilapidated facilities of KwaNdengezi. Here the youth speak to the conditions of the facilities KwaNdengezi:

*When we come and play, we don't have bathrooms where we can relieve ourselves and this makes us feel bad, we have to cross the road to ask at*

*the clinic to ask the clinic staff permission for us to use their toilet (Respondent F4).*

*Another thing is that the places where we play, that is, our ground it is not in a good condition where we can train. Often, we are hurt, the soccer balls get damaged, and our soccer boots end up damaged to a point where we cannot play properly (Respondent F6).*

Based on the FGD, the researcher reflected that when he was younger and played soccer, the state of the soccer ground in 2022/2023 was exactly as it was when he used to play (1982 - 1993). This confirmed that there was little or no upkeep and/or advancements made to encourage sport-based activities in KwaNdengezi. In addition to the lack of ablution facilities, the researcher also observed that during rainy weather, the rainwater seeped through the walls of the change rooms of the sportsground. Moreover, the showers did not work and the grounds themselves were hazardous as there was a pothole on the soccer ground where matches are played. Participants themselves have called for the maintenance of their recreational spaces, with one respondent stating that “the sports grounds must look beautiful” (L.L., Male, Aged 17).

Given the poor state of the sports facilities in KwaNdengezi, it is not surprising that Meekers (1998) aptly expressed that the democratisation of the political arena alone would not be sufficient to overturn the lack of, and the poor state of, the sports facilities in South Africa. Also, Howson and Mncube (2022) contended that the experience of poverty is an overlapping set of disadvantages which in this study, includes the lack of access to decent and well-maintained sporting facilities. This set of overlapping disadvantages are captured in the words of one participant as follows:

*From my perspective I can say that lack of youth development activities and programmes is what causes this problem because in our community drugs and crime are easily accessible, yet youth development activities such as sports are rare to find (M.M., Male, Aged 18).*

Thus, addressing the complex issues involving multidimensional factors requires a concerted effort (UN, 2020) that goes beyond the political status of individuals. As captured below:

*What can I say? Sports KwaNdengezi is not paid the attention it's supposed to. This thing starts from people like the councilors, let me not even mention people that are far away. We are talking about people who are in the township, who grew up here, who stay here. It's the councilors, they should be seeing that sports KwaNdengezi is not paid attention in the way that it is meant (A.P.M., Male, Aged 23).*

#### **4.8 Community-Based Action**

In the face of persistent exclusionary development who should see to the development of the community as the various departments (namely the South African Departments of Sports and Recreation and of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities) and national, provincial, and local government spheres promulgated in their various policies there, however, there were sporting initiatives to engage the youth forged at the community level. For instance, mention was made of the coaches who were able to provide opportunities for the youth:

*The coaches were able to form connections with clubs that are on a higher level, so that children from KwaNdengezi can be successful because there are a lot of them who play sports that is featured on live television. I think the coaches put it together themselves and it would be so helpful if eThekweni municipal councillors could also take part in pushing sports in KwaNdengezi (A.P.M., Male, Aged 23).*

The use of this social capital encouraged the participants because they experienced the successes of their peers and were appreciative of this because they saw that a different life based on sports is possible:

*I know of my one friend who is my age plays for Golden Arrows Football Club and he comes from Coach Vusi's team (A.P.M., Male, Aged 23).*

The Brazil Youth Football Development Academy helped the youth from KwaNdengezi and neighbouring communities follow their dreams. This may not have been possible if it were not

for the existence of this community-based soccer academy (i.e., Brazil Youth Football Development Academy):

*Being here in this academy (Brazil Youth Football Development Academy) helped me because nowadays my peers at my neighbourhood and at home, they are all smoking. So, it helped me to move from there and come here in this academy to try and chase my dreams (Respondent M1).*

*I can add that since we stay here at the clubhouse, they have been encouraging us to change our home situation. It also helps us to think about life differently in a way that is different from others (Respondent M4).*

*Sport has helped me because I was playing it while I was a growing up. Even Coach Vusi saw me when I was still a kid. He helped me to get away from things like taking drugs, when he had already seen things in the community were getting out of hand. So, he moved me from where I was staying to come and stay here at the club house. I came here myself because I could see that things in the community were not going well for young people (Respondent M8).*

*The existence of sports in communities helps to motivate young children that are still growing up to know that the right path is to find a sport to play and do what you love. Participating in sport helps to avoid the bad things that happen in the community like taking drugs and engaging in crime (Respondent M12).*

In addition to the presence of the soccer academy KwaNdengezi, community members have also come together to mobilize resources to create a sporting event:

*In my community KwaNdengezi they usually host a sports tournament during national holidays so as to influence young people to participate in sports. In those tournaments they offer different types of games such as soccer, athletics (e.g., a marathon), rugby as well as netball. While*

*these sports activities take place the speaker (announcer) keeps encouraging young people to stay away from crime (S.M.K., Male, Aged 20).*

Another participant reported on the same sport-based KwaNdengezi community-led initiative:

*Various businesses and sellers at the KwaNdengezi sports tournament sponsored food and trophies for the children who participated at the sports events. The children who won trophies were very happy and took photographs (A.P.M., Male, Aged 23).*

The KwaNdengezi sporting event cultivated a sense of community and positive experiences for the young children. Though impactful, the reach was small and other participants expressed a need for more of these sport-based community-led initiatives:

*Try to introduce more sports days in the community and in schools so that the youth spend more time in sports (S.N., Male, Aged 20).*

*The councillors can hold community meetings, and, in those meetings, they must include a programme of sports for the youth (S.P.M., Male, Aged 18).*

*Community leaders must gather young people in the community to events that will involve sporting activities. At these events, they must incorporate positive life lessons and focus on how to be good people in the future (M.M., Male, Aged 18).*

*There is a lot of crime in KwaNdengezi. My opinion is to help one another when you see that someone is starting to do wrong things and try to get them on the right path. We also need to come together to fight drugs and crime as the KwaNdengezi community (S.P.M., Male, Aged 18).*

Study participants themselves emphasized the importance of community-led action and recognized that the change that they envisioned must be led at the grassroots level, in conjunction with the elected municipal councillor. The White Paper on Local Government (1998) clearly spelt out that the central responsibility of municipalities is to work together with local communities to find sustainable ways to meet their needs and improve their well-being. Moreover, other stakeholders are also necessary to take the promise of sport-based activities forward and create conditions responsive to the developmental needs of the youth in KwaNdengezi. It was expected that the local councillor would easily lead and mobilize the community towards such initiatives. One respondent emphasized the importance of going beyond sports and engaging social workers as well. This respondent stated:

*While we have these sporting activities, the organizers and the municipal councillors can arrange for people like the social workers to help young people. Changing the mindsets of young people is a key initiative to address crime and drug use among young people in KwaNdengezi (T.H., Male, Aged 21).*

Another respondent also shared the above perspective. This respondent stated:

*My view is that the youth should have people help them to stop using drugs. These people should encourage the youth to talk about their problems with social workers given that their problems might be the cause for drug abuse (S.G.A, Male, Aged 18).*

A third respondent on this theme contended that, *"groups that promote life skills can help prevent more young people from using drugs. He added that playing soccer can motivate young people in KwaNdengezi to try to become professional soccer players"* (SM.S., Male, Aged 18).

A fourth respondent from KwaNdengezi highlighted the necessity to engage the local police during the sport-based activities. This respondent noted that *the* sport-based activities and life skills can be implemented as to host sport tournament in partnership with the police and local forum. The police and local forum can raise the awareness in young people of how bad crime and drugs are (S.M.K., Male, Aged 20).

On the other hand, a female respondent expressed that hope that “The police must stop those who sell drugs” (S.G., Female, Aged 16).

Though praised for its positive experiences the participants, in general, agreed that sports alone cannot work in a vacuum to create a better life for all the residents of KwaNdengezi. The participants therefore argued for a multistakeholder involvement. These respondents concurred with the USAID (2022) perspective that the, state, the local councillors, social workers, life coaches, professional sports role models, the community and the police all have an important in creating supportive environments for the youth and in particular, those faced with drug addiction and a propensity towards crime. The USAID (2022) was of the view that this required improved coordination, instituting supportive policies (particularly where harm-reducing strategies are concerned in relation to synergising NYP and NDMP), optimizing resources and better integrating services focused on safe programming. Moreover, there was an emphasis made on community buy-in, which Poulsen, Spiker and Winch (2014) conceptualized as local community members’ acceptance of, and willingness to actively support community development projects and/or programmes.

*Adults have to understand the situation because there are parents that don't want their children to play sport. However, one day, those children will be assisted through playing sport. Parents have to understand that sports need to be treated in the same way that school is treated because you can be assisted by sport to change the child's life at home (Respondent M14).*

The above perspective of the respondents generally highlights that there is little community buy-in, even at the parental level in KwaNdengezi, to ensure that the youth gainfully embrace sporting activities. The buy-in of parents was seen as important because of the way young individuals who excel in sports are viewed and encouraged. Moreover, buy-in among community members is particularly helpful and critical in preserving community assets which go a long way to ensure that young people dream and hope for a better future, including one rooted in sport.

## 4.9 Discussion

Chaudhuri and Heller (2003) stated that direct citizen participation in projects concerning their development gained attention over electoral participation because it was regarded as contributing to both the quality and depth of democratic institutions. This shift in orientation emerged from the shortcomings of representative democracy (Chaudhuri & Heller, 2003). Given that South Africa emerged from an apartheid state that excluded the participation of the black population groups in both electoral and citizen participation that determined their socio-economic well-being, citizen participation in politics and development planning thus became the important features of democratic governance in the post-1994 era. Although South Africa is celebrated as a leading democracy, with political institutions and government being praised for upholding universally held civil liberties, the application of a more expansive definition of democracy indeed changes things (Narsiah, 2011).

A conceptual understanding of democracy underpins the existence of formal rights enshrined within an accepted constitution and approved policies. Chaudhuri and Heller (2003) contend that public authorities should promote these constitutional provisions and ensure that they are translated into actionable rights that can truly transform the lives of affected parties. Therefore, the situation arises where there is the limited application of participation given that governmental structures prioritize and allocate resources into electoral votes, with little to no participation in governance.

The exploration of the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use in KwaNdengezi township confirmed that there were issues of unevenness and routinized forms of exclusion that Chaudhuri and Heller (2003) noted as being problematic in democracies. Further to this, participants revealed that this exclusion and unevenness was linked to the fact that participation was not deepened in KwaNdengezi, despite observable community efforts in the form of the residents' initiatives and the efforts at the soccer academy and at the clubhouse. These were clear indicators of a community that sought to be proactive in governance-related issues to facilitate development. However, one participant noted that the local municipal councillor was not concerned with supporting community efforts to facilitate real and meaningful change, especially concerning the youth:

We have lost hope because of the councillor that we have. The councillor's lack of attention to community upliftment and the local problems is draining us. It makes you want to just ignore the local issues because of the way in which he does things. The local

community did not expect his poor response to issues facing the KwaNdengezi community. Unfortunately, I think he will serve his time and we will see how the next councillor does things. But we are still waiting for him now on what his next move is. The residents of Ezitinini (a section of the most impoverished people of KwaNdengezi) spoke with him, and I was present then, about the necessity for his support on community matters, and the importance of him securing funding. This was what the members of the local small businesses were doing to help overcome the social problems affecting the local children and the youth (A.P.M., Male, Aged 23).

This was in clear contrast to the policy prescript that municipalities must work closely with their communities to find sustainable ways to meet their needs and improve their well-being. Given that local municipal councillors are regarded as community representatives who communicate these needs to the municipality, their neglect tantamount to a breach of responsibility entrusted to the local councillors as well as the municipal officials. It has been evidenced that despite processes put in place to engage local communities in governance issues, the planning and budgeting have constituted a state-driven exercise in contemporary (2023) South Africa. For example, in its Annual Report, the KZN Sport and Recreation Department (2022) revealed that it was going to work with the KZN Sport Confederation to launch and establish Ward Sport Councils with the sole aim of ensuring the delivery of sport at the ward level. This ward-based intervention programme is yet to become an active and accessible structure in KwaNdengezi. In this much needed interventionist development programme, the reliance upon the commitment and capacities of ordinary people, deliberative decision-making and practical orientation would be the qualifiers of empowered participatory governance (Fung & Wright, 2001).

Very few people disagree that sport contributes to the development of the individual, community, or society (Coakley, 2011a). Thus, the maintenance and infrastructural development of sporting facilities are important elements that cannot be neglected or dismissed. Moreover, the KwaNdengezi residents in the crime fighting imbizo held 17 April 2023 and study participants themselves held that sport was a diversionary activity that can prevent young people from a life of crime and drug use. Furthermore, from an equitable standpoint, this is one of the critical roles of the post-apartheid government in reducing disadvantage and increasing life opportunities, particularly in the face of the depravity that characterized historically black townships under apartheid. However, the researcher was mindful of the neoliberal perspective

that advanced that participation in sport produces a car-wash effect that cleanses character and washes away personal defects in that young people become acceptable to mainstream society (Coakley, 2011a). With the transformative paradigms attributing the unequal distribution of power and resources as the basis of impoverishment, this study highlighted that the high inequality and poverty was owed to South Africa's long history of apartheid's racial exclusionary development practices. This therefore contributed to the social disintegration in the historically black areas where poverty was (and is) concentrated. For Coakley (2011a: 4) this could not be "attributed to those individuals whose inferred character flaws or defective social and cultural backgrounds are perceived to prevent them from internalizing the essential developmental lessons of sport". Rather, the exacerbating poverty and inequality, and the slow pace of the post-apartheid government reform (Cheteni et al., 2018), are contemporary factors that contribute to crime and drug use among the KwaNdengezi youth.

The legal democratic principle of equality promotes the narrative that the playing fields are level in South Africa, and that all can now fully participate in the economy of South Africa (Lephakga, 2017). However, as this study's findings revealed, many black people in KwaNdengezi, including the youth, were without employment and have remained excluded from the economy. It became clear that the principle of largescale employment that was impressed upon the citizens of South Africa has failed to materialize given the specificity of South Africa's historical-based apartheid structure and the nature of capitalism of a special kind which characterized South Africa and guaranteed selective participation in the economy and its assets (Lephakga, 2017). Without equity and equality, it cannot and should not be discarded that the problems of youth crime and violence are deeply rooted in South Africa's history. Within this backdrop of structural and systemic discrimination in South Africa, and the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use, the study sought to understand what counted as 'positive development' in so far as sporting activities were concerned amongst the youth of KwaNdengezi.

Coakley (2011a) advised that multiple factors be considered in determining possible outcomes for PYD. These included the type of sport played, the orientation and actions of stakeholders, socially significant characteristics of sport participants, the material and cultural contexts that participation involves, the meanings given to sport and personal experiences of sport, the ways in which sport and sporting experiences are integrated into someone's life, changing definitions and interpretations of sport experiences. This discussion thus further unpacks these topical

issues from a grass-root perspective that considers social issues and the need for progressive change at a broader level (Coakley, 2011a).

#### **4.9.1 The Material Context of KwaNdengezi**

KwaNdengezi is situated in the KwaZulu-Natal province that has growing inequality along racial and geographic lines where the life experience typically replicates disadvantage (Schwartz et al., 2017). This is evidenced by the Gini Coefficient for KZN household income, which was 0.72, notably much higher than the national average of 0.63 (World Bank, 2018). In addition, social mobility for households in KwaNdengezi is low because of the reported unemployment which severely limited household income. A 95% (40) of the participants in this research described that they relied on the goodwill of the soccer coach to assist them with buying soccer boots because their parents simply could not afford to support their sport-based activities. One respondent pointed out that relations with her parent were strained over her request for transport money to and from practice and game days, while other respondents stated that their vulnerable situation forced many to go out and hustle for their family in order to secure alternative avenues for income. These narratives substantiated the conclusion that Gumede and Napier (2022) made that low-income communities like those in KwaNdengezi were affected by poverty and high unemployment.

Post-apartheid South Africa has seen the evolution of the culture of violence from political to criminal violence due to the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The HSRC (2004) corroborated this when it contended that not all violence that children were exposed to, was political. Given that “black townships were characteristically overcrowded, under-serviced, poverty-stricken and crime-ridden, these placed enormous strains on families and often resulted in high levels of anger and aggression” (HSRC, 2004: 138). The HSRC (2004) alluded to the fact that the intrafamily violence and abuse that children were exposed to, would likely repeat the violence. The KwaNdengezi study found that exposure to habits exhibited in the home were replicated outside of the home and that the family situation of lack resources was what motivated the youth to engage in criminal acts and drug use. There was, however, mention of the influence of peers and older people involved in crime and drug use in the community which spoke to the HSRC’s (2004) premise on the replication of violence. Moreover, the use of drugs was explained as giving solace to the strains that the youth experienced. Cheteni et al. (2018) outlined three theories which all supported the view that

individuals committed crime due to their social status. Thus, as Lephakga (2017) noted, unemployment, poverty, inequality, violence, and criminality were serious social problems affecting black South Africans that were structurally or systematically produced.

#### **4.9.2 Meanings Given to Sport, and Personal Experiences of Sport**

The meaning ascribed to sport in South Africa is well documented. Burke et al. (2014) noted that sport provided a space for reconciliation because it helped to break down racial barriers. In Coetzee et al. (2021), this reconciliation was elaborated through the explanation of how national teams have time, and this time bridged the political and social divides to foster social cohesion and increased pride in the South Africa, the rainbow nation. However, the personal experiences of sport at the grassroots remained divisive. The participants in the KwaNdengezi study noted that there was more to be done where sport is concerned in their township as the provision and access to sport was minimal. As the Transformation Charter for South African Sport confirms, transformation is (Coetzee et al., 2021: 221):

a process of holistically changing the delivery of sport through the actions of individuals and organisations that comprise the sport sector to ensure that there is increased access and opportunities for all South Africans, that the socio-economic benefits of sport are harnessed, and that the constitutional right to sport is recognised.

Despite this charter and the NYP to have sports as one of the multifaceted approaches to encourage PYD, the function of sport in post-apartheid South Africa seems to sustain societal identities and racial separation (Coetzee et al., 2021).

The literature review in this study revealed that sport plays a very significant role in combating drug use and preventing crime in a variety of countries. The participants in the KwaNdengezi study also presented positive development experiences for themselves as young sportspersons. Therefore, sport has the potential to assist in alleviating the social ills in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, and particularly in the in KwaNdengezi Township in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality. Sport can therefore be used as a tool to bind members of the community together in directly addressing drug use and crime-related problems that the community faced. Not only were community members bringing the use of sports as a strategy in the crime-fighting imbizo, but they also started mobilizing their resources collaboratively to use sport-based activities and

the arts to create positive social experiences for the youth. Moreover, the youth themselves alluded to a community-based approach in fighting against crime and drug use. This social mobilisation is representative of the practical orientation outlined in EPG, and in nature, exhibits a bottom-up model to development that has the potential to take off. As theorized, EPG has great potential for success when a large number of poor and marginalized people are actively involved in the process. Moreover, the community sought the support of the local councillor, and the youth identified stakeholders that facilitated the process of their emancipation, and the collaboration between community residents and professionals who provided technical and financial support when this community required it. Narsiah (2011) highlighted the critical role the higher spheres of government played within EPG of coordinating and distributing resources. Here, government easily capitalised on the meanings associated with sport to meaningfully meet the community needs.

#### **4.9.3 Orientation and Actions of Stakeholders**

Although Sanders, De Coning and Keim (2017) acknowledged that sport and physical activity alone cannot solve the social problems in South Africa, sport however has a notable impact on “allied facets such as health, economics, education, crime, nation building, international relations and nurturing national unity” (Coetzee, 2021: 221).

At present (2023), a known sport academy called Brazil Youth Football Development Academy facilitated sport intervention in KwaNdengezi. This means that within the KwaNdengezi township there was no visible local government presence targeting educational and vocational activities among the youth, and it was thus perceived that sport was not optimised as well as it could be. This was something that the youth themselves also mentioned. This discontentment at the community level was not the first of its kind as Narsiah (2011: 92) revealed a similar expression of township dissatisfaction, namely, “we have reported this before, I don’t think things will change”. The orientation and actions of stakeholders have largely been disappointing for many township and rural residents because Narsiah (2011) contended that political will lacks. Moreover, the sub-structures of ward committees and the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) processes were merely instruments for exerting better political and bureaucratic control (Narsiah, 2011).

Despite the contribution of sports to the empowerment of all people, the South African priorities and agenda where sports are concerned tend to be consumed with developing and supporting prominent professional players and their teams (Keim, 2006). This was evidenced given the lack of transformative sports at the community level where it was needed most. Moreover, the commitment that South African Football Association President Danny Jordaan made to pay the Banyana Banyana players the same pay rate as Bafana Bafana players following their WAFCON win in 2022 (Mateza, 2022) also depicts a picture of resources being reserved for prominent players and teams. As posited, because ward committees and the IDP are vehicles for marketisation rather than institutional spaces for democratic participation, these processes are subsumed by market governmentality where the market governs the life of society in delivering basic services, which ultimately equates to life chances (Narsiah, 2011). Coakley (2011a) attested that the approach to sports was powered by the self-interests of those preparing bids and ballots to host sport events, build expensive venues and support their privately owned professional teams. As a result, South African sport was not aligned with the developmental needs of the country. In light of the issue of policy incoherence, Narsiah (2011: 87) reminded us that:

“Section 152(1)I of the constitution states that the objects of local government are ‘to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government’. Furthermore, section 195(1)(e) states that people’s needs must be responded to, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policymaking”.

However, the constitutional and policy provisions are hollowed out (Narsiah, 2011). The researcher in the KwaNdengezi study also noted how the local government did away with housing a caretaker that used to oversee the local sportsground in KwaNdengezi. This decision was not in the best interest of the community, and it is doubtful that the community was involved in this decision because of the apparent disjuncture in government and governance (Narsiah, 2011).

On the other hand, “the official opening and handover of KwaMsane Sports Complex marked an important milestone in the delivery of sport infrastructure, especially the one stop-shop fitness centres” (South Africa Department of Sports and Recreation, 2022: 9). This high-performance centre is fitted with state-of-the-art equipment to afford talented players an opportunity to receive scientific training closer to home (South Africa Department of Sports

and Recreation, 2022). This is a notable stride because to develop world class players, world facilities must be accessible to players. The South Africa Department of Sports and Recreation (2022) has also reported good progress in the construction of four other fitness centres in Belgrade (located North of KwaZulu-Natal in Zululand District Municipality), uMzimkhulu (located South-West of KwaZulu-Natal in Harry Gwala District Municipality), Alfred Duma (located in the Midlands of KwaZulu-Natal) and Newcastle (located in the inland region on the North-West corner of KwaZulu-Natal in Newcastle Municipality).

The KZN Department of Sport and Recreation (2018) made positive strides towards taking EPG forward. In raising the issue of utilizing 15% of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant already earmarked for building sport facilities, it was hoped that this, coupled with the establishment of the ward sport councils spearheaded by the Department, would facilitate the culture of grassroots-driven deliberation and development.

#### **4.9.4 Integration of Sport and Sporting Experiences into the Lives of the Youth**

Research conducted in the United States reporting on sport participation and educational achievement has, according to Coakley (2011a), been in a setting where participation is institutionally linked with the schools, attendance patterns, eligibility to play school sports, formal team selection processes, grades, and social status of youth and teachers. Therefore, such conditions naturally yield positive effects in sport participation (Coakley, 2011a). Coakley (2011a) has also cautioned that this revealed more about school organization than it does about the actual implications of being involved in sports.

The organization of sport in the United States, as per Coakley's (2011a) statements, is typical of South Africa's affluent schools and neighbourhoods. However, in KwaNdengezi, soccer typically happens outside of school through a soccer academy that residents of the township founded. Residents also engaged in recreational play and recently (August 2022) hosted a community-organized soccer festival. This research in KwaNdengezi can therefore state that the positive effects linked with sport have merit and contribute to the refreshment of the mind, and good grades at school.

Overall, sport contributes to the development of the individual, community, and society (Coakley, 2011a). Also, Duerden and Witt (2010) contended that the youth programmes are

not a panacea to overcoming all problems that adolescents faced, and these programmes will not have equal impact. However, as participants in the KwaNdengezi study expressed, the residents live in fear and the youth are easily persuaded into a life of crime and drugs, even on school premises. Noting the social cohesion fostered from tournaments, the joy that it brings and the impact it has on individuals, it can be said that sport has the power to change this community (Surujlal & David, 2019). One respondent from KwaNdengezi referred to sports in the township as follows:

*It will be so packed when we are at the soccer field. This also makes the community very happy, and everyone attends, even grannies. People who are always indoors and who do not take walks, we see them there and I will say 'yes'. It helps as I do not find myself thinking about anything else (A.P.M., Male, Aged 20).*

Surujlal and David (2019: 217) advanced the view that sport “has the power to inspire. It has the power to unite people in a way that little else does. It speaks to the youth in a language they understand. Sport can create hope where once there was only despair”.

The key findings of this study are:

- Although there is mention of the influence of peers and older people, the leading cause of crime and drug use among the youth KwaNdengezi is linked to the experience of impoverishment among the youth.
- Sport-based activities have played a diversionary role among the youth. The study participants either lived in KwaNdengezi with their family in their family home, at the soccer academy/clubhouse and/or travelled to KwaNdengezi from neighbouring townships to engage in sports. Sport-based activities like jogging and soccer were time-fillers that the study participants used to prevent them from engaging in crime and drug use. In addition, sport was mentioned to have a host of other positive effects like fitness, and emotional well-being. Participation in sport also meant that the talent of the youth could be put to good use.
- The success stories of other young sports persons from their communities were regarded as positive frames of reference which they internalized to inspire

themselves to engage further and more intensely in sports, and dream of a different life rooted in the possibilities of professional sport.

- Testimonies of the participants from KwaNdengezi township revealed that the soccer academy provided a positive development experience as the academy was instrumental in the youth's rehabilitation process. Moreover, significant life skills that contributed to the betterment of the youths' lives were imparted at the sports academy, and the youth were motivated to change not only their lives but those of their family members as well.
- The youth of KwaNdengezi did not enjoy the same facilities and opportunities as the youth living in predominantly white and affluent neighbourhoods. The limited and poorly resourced facilities and sporting codes minimized their experiences of PYD.

#### **4.10 Conclusion**

The findings of this study contextualized the South African development landscape and how the historical conditions were still prevalent in the peripheries, such as the townships like KwaNdengezi. It was apparent that political democratization alone had failed to secure the tangible transformation of improved material conditions in the provisions and access to sport. In addition, the failure of the local municipal councillor to support community-initiated projects meant that local government as a structure was not able to perform its developmental function in meeting the community's needs. The prospects of the crime-fighting imbizo and the ward sport councils helped rectify the lip service that the councilor paid. However, and in terms of the theoretical framework adopted in this study, the higher-level government officials cannot only provide technical and financial resources, but they had the capacity to enhance community initiatives and solidarity, thereby enabling PYD and EPG.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The study was aimed at exploring the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi township, eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal.

In understanding the significance of focusing on the youth, and in particular, the youth of KwaNdengezi, positive developmental experiences were emphasized as central to the experience of positive youth development. Meeting the definitional description of disadvantaged communities, it was emphasized that an enabling environment had to be created in order to facilitate positive youth development, or at the very least, reduce social and other disadvantages. A notable tenet that the literature revealed was that the youth were a product of their surroundings and with a complex set of factors emanating from the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality, the youth generally had a predisposition to negative youth experiences that yielded negative developmental outcomes. The South African National Youth Policy 2020-2030 articulated the historical and socio-economic factors adversely affecting the families of the youth, and on this basis substantiated the need for redress which creates a conducive environment for positive developmental outcomes.

KwaNdengezi, by design, excluded the youth not only during apartheid, but unfortunately during the post-apartheid period too. While the National Drug Master Plan and Treatment of substance Abuse Act of 2008 implied a shift towards a harm reduction approach with multifaceted ways of creating a drug-free society, it was evident that in dealing with black youth, law enforcement remained discriminatory, and a punitive approach was applied. This study advanced the application of other social programmes such as sports as a harm-reducing strategy due to its potential in cultivating prosocial behaviour. In exploring the role of sport, sporting policies revealed that government was responsible for funding catch-up strategies to ensure equitable access and opportunities to excel. Sport took on a developmental element in emphasizing social transformation that was imperative at the grassroots level in post-apartheid South Africa. Although the local government was responsible for building, upgrading, maintenance and the management of sports and recreation infrastructure, this was not the case

in this research in KwaNdengezi. This was perhaps best illustrated in the KwaNdengezi research when the hired municipal caretaker who ensured the maintenance and management of sports facilities was removed. Although the KZN provincial government made progressive strides in the provision of sport centres in other remote areas, it had not been able to use the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) portion earmarked for sport infrastructure. Where the local government promoted citizen participation in development planning and politics, the MIG portion must be allocated to areas like KwaNdengezi that need development. Moreover, the KwaNdengezi study advocated for Empowered Participatory Governance (EPG) because of the recognition that political participation on its own, was not enough to champion the kind of participation necessary for governance that promotes and implements a developmental agenda responsive to the needs of a community. The EPG, as a model of governance, was considered desirable because community mobilization with the emphasis on enhancing local social capital could be further harnessed to facilitate local residents' ownership and control of sports facilities and initiatives.

Key three principles of Empowered Participatory Governance, namely bottom-up participation, deliberative solution generation, and practical orientation were discussed. It was said that, the bottom-up has potential to create platform that seeks to empower affected young people to come up with the solutions to address crime-related issues. Deliberative decision-making, has shown that if young people in the community get to listen to one another's views, opinions, and perspectives on crime-related issues, this will enable them to come up with a collective approach on how to prioritise their urgent problems and address them. Furthermore, practical orientation has shown that the establishments of grassroots structures in the form of community organisations has potential to provide practical solutions to the problems that people face. The critics of the theory postulate that without a synergy between participatory democracy (affected young people) and responsive governance (government), it will be very difficult for affected people to address the problems that they are facing, even if they actively participate in the matters that affect them. Cornwall and Gaventa (2001) stated that empowered participatory democracy can only work when there is effective interaction between active citizen participation and inclusive good governance.

While sport demonstrated that it could be used as a tool to achieve social development and was presented as an alternative to dealing with crime and drug use, the findings in the KwaNdengezi study evaluated the role of sport in preventing crime and drug use among the youth in the

township. Given that Empowered Participatory Governance was the theoretical framework of this study, chapter four also provided an evaluative perspective using this framework. This KwaNdengezi study reflected on the Empowered Participatory Governance framework's emphasis on government officials acting as facilitators and enablers of development, and the community as drivers of the change they wished to see unfolding based on their commitment to community-based initiatives.

The study narrated the experiences of the youth in sports. It highlighted their experiences as testimonials of how their engagement in sport prevented and/or kept them in check, and away from crime and drug use. Moreover, all the participants were categorical in their arguments that their engagement in sport counted as positive development because it placed them on the right track, gave them purpose and afforded them an opportunity to use their talents to forge a different life in professional sport and share the benefits that arose from sport. (Coetzee et al., 2021). Therefore, the strength of this KwaNdengezi study was the in-depth knowledge from the lived experiences of the youth regarding the role of sport in the face of enduring apartheid legacies and the geographical location which produced life experiences that were stacked against positive growth and development (Schwartz et al., 2017).

## **5.2. Key Findings and the Realization of the Objectives of this Study**

Based on the findings that emerged, the objectives of the study were realized as follows:

### *5.2.1 Objective one: Understand the reasons that drive criminal activities and drug use among the young people*

Motcham (2017) noted that well-being describes an overall quality of life. However, the KwaNdengezi youth in this study noted that there was considerable unemployment at the community level. Without income, a life of quality was not easy to attain. This was evidenced in the parents' inability to meet the research participants' need for food, soccer boots and transport money. The push to find alternative sources of income was commonly explained as the reason why the youth in KwaNdengezi engaged in criminal activities. A 54% of the participants in this KwaNdengezi study reported that they came from single-parent, mainly female-headed households with only one respondent indicating that he lived with his father in a single-parent household. This accorded with Mudau et al.'s (2019) perspective that deviant

behaviour among South African youth was more likely to occur in the absence of fathers, in cases with divorced parents, or in families where parents were uneducated and/or often used drugs and alcohol.

Some participants in the KwaNdengezi study state that drugs were used because the youth witnessed this amongst their parents and at the at the community level, a view that Nzama and Ajani (2021) advanced as well. In fact, the research participants expressed that there was a sense of normalcy with crime and drug use in KwaNdengezi, and in the other neighbouring townships from where some of the participants had come. Against this backdrop of family dysfunction, poor resources, unemployed parents, and those parents abusing alcohol and other drugs (Naidoo et al., 2016), the youth who participated in the KwaNdengezi study also stated that their drug use was a coping mechanism to the stressful life events that they had encountered and aided them in escaping their poverty-stricken reality (Mudau et al., 2019). In further keeping with Naidoo et al.'s (2016) arguments, the participants in the KwaNdengezi study contended that peer pressure and the lack of recreational facilities and sports events were other influences that led to the normalization of substance use amongst the youth. These myriad variables constituted the set of disadvantageous socio-economic factors which directly or indirectly affect the youth.

### *5.2.2 Objective two: Explore how criminal activities and drug use affect young people and the residents of KwaNdengezi*

Young people born and raised in the peripheral areas of South Africa and faced with persistent systemic inequalities are negatively impacted by their poor circumstance (Mudau et al., 2019). Given that the youth are a product of their environment, their negative experiences such as unemployment, poverty and inequality of income, have not created the conditions for positive development. In adverse and disadvantaged environments, De Wet et al. (2018) contended that the youth become victims, instigators and perpetrators of crime and violence. This spills out to the community, and Geffen and Silber (2009) argued that crime affects everyone in the country as the participants in the KwaNdengezi study reported that the belongings of the residents in their community was stolen. Moreover, the community residents generally lived in fear, and this was highlighted in the crime-fighting imbizo held in KwaNdengezi. Importantly, the community exhibited proactive behaviour when they engaged with, and proposed solutions to, the government officials during the KwaNdengezi imbizo held in April 2023. Furthermore, the

community mobilized resources and initiated community-level strategies to engage the youth positively.

*5.2.3 Objective three: Identify existing sport programmes used to divert young people from criminal activities and drug use*

Participants in the KwaNdengezi study commonly named netball, soccer and rugby as sport-based programmes available in their community. They expressed that soccer was dominant but noted that these sport codes were not sufficient to cultivate a society where the youth were diverted from crime and drug use. The Brazil Youth Football Development Academy invested heavily into the lives of vulnerable young people from poor households in KwaNdengezi and the surrounding areas. The Academy offered a soccer programme for impoverished and marginalized young people in KwaNdengezi, and assisted them in their football, faith and future development. Many young individuals in this community grew up in poverty, with little education, and had negative role models. Through the sports programmes and general guidance, the academy also had an impact on the entire community and brought transformation and hope to many.

*5.2.4 Objective four: Explore the role of sport-based activities in preventing criminal activities and drug use*

Lemke (2008) argued that the youth who participated in sporting activities were less likely to engage in crime and drug use. This premise was also consistent with the KwaNdengezi participants' testimonials. Many respondents in this study stated that the soccer academy provided them with a safety net from a life filled with negative consequences. The KwaNdengezi study experience accords with Rambaree et al.'s (2017) contention that the less activity in sport in a community, the more drug use there was in that community. The participants in the KwaNdengezi study confirmed this narrative and emphasized that their activities at practice sessions and on game days meant that they did not have time to engage in crime and drug use. This participation in sports resulted in higher psychological well-being (Li & Shao) and was evidenced in the following comment:

*I can add that since we stay here at the clubhouse, they have been encouraging us to change our home situation. It also helps even the way of thinking, to be able to think about life differently, and in a way that others don't get to (Respondent M4).*

Another participant also confirmed the critical importance of coming back to the academy because he knew the benefits of involving himself with sport-based activities. Sports also had the capacity to connect the youth to positive adult role models and provide positive development opportunities (Mulholland, 2008). The KwaNdengezi youth who participated in this study further noted that others who were in their position and had made a success of their lives had served as motivators for them. In their engagements, the youth also narrated the story of Ronaldo who was expelled from school but was able to turn his life around and make a success in his life through sport. The researcher also helped the female soccer team of the Brazil Youth Football Development Academy to reflect on the success of Banyana-Banyana (South Africa's women soccer) team members who had won the 2022 Africa Soccer competition as positive role models to look up to.

*5.2.5 Objective five: Identify sport-based activities and life skills that can be implemented to divert young people from criminal activities and drug use.*

Given that the participants had expressed that there were not enough sporting codes available within KwaNdengezi, they advocated for the introduction of more sporting codes to be made available to them.

In addition to the provision and access to varied types of sports, the participants in the KwaNdengezi study highlight the necessity for dedicated personnel to help nurture their talent and serve as scouts for them into prominent and professional teams. What the participants raised was consistent with the two-guiding principles of youth development that the USAID (2022: 22) outlined which are to “protect and support young people’s overall well-being by building resilience to shocks, reducing harmful practices, and support mental health and wellness while applying trauma-informed approaches” (Principle Number 5) and “create pathways for youth who have experienced marginalization or disenfranchisement to access opportunities for development” (Principle Number 7).

The participants of KwaNdengezi expressed a dire need for the prioritization of their development. As Sharma et al. (2017) substantiated, overlooking the youth of KwaNdengezi will only continue their negative growth. For Coakley (2011a), the neglect of the youth and the failure to internalize the life lessons of sport in a community contribute to social disintegration. Thus, the notion that the youth of KwaNdengezi merely need to acquire life skills to be resilient to shocks ignores that a young person’s ability to thrive is based on the conditions which they

exist in (Schwartz et al., 2017). This study has therefore maintained that the youth must be provided with enabling and supportive environments. The USAID (2022: 20) described that enabling environments were those which enabled the youth “to maximise their assets, agency, access to services and opportunities, and ability to avoid risks while promoting their health and their social and emotional competence to thrive”. Similarly, Schwartz et al. (2017: 1081) noted that, “thriving was measured by four outcomes: academic success, school confidence, health-seeking behaviour, and community engagement”. The narrative that the study participants provided revealed that the youth of KwaNdengezi were in low measure of these four outcomes. Also, when youth are marginalized on the basis of race, socio-economic situation and geographical locations like townships, their situations are compromised. Even, the study participants in KwaNdengezi highlighted these perspectives. In short, the Zulu youth were reported to experience a vulnerable level of assets (Schwartz et al., 2017) and access due to the unequal distribution of power and resources.

In cognizance of the KwaNdengezi participants lack access to sport and its opportunities due to their limited extracurricular activities and safety, the participants identified the following sport-based activities that could be implemented to create positive development experiences: swimming, karate, basketball, volleyball, tennis, athletics, boxing, hockey, cricket, and chess.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the recognition that the youth have the potential for positive development when their environments change for the better.

The recommendations of the research are as follow:

- In-depth profiling exercise on suitable sport activities for the youth of KwaNdengezi.
- Guaranteeing access to social rights for young people in education and training, employment and occupation, housing, health, information and counselling, sport, leisure, and culture.

- Developing and implementing sustainable, evidence-based public policies that take into consideration the specific situations and needs of young people from disadvantaged townships to prevent crime and drug use.
- Ensuring that all young people in townships are fully able to exercise their role as active citizens without discrimination, which includes supporting youth initiatives and projects.
- Empowering the Brazil Youth Football Development Academy and other academies in townships through the provision of sustainable funding and other forms of structural support.
- Building adequate sporting facilities and increase the financial support towards sport-based activities in the townships.

#### **5.4. Scope for Further Research**

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Sport and Recreation reported that it had not been able to use the MIG portion earmarked for sports infrastructure development. This hinderance limits the much-needed regeneration of township facilities like KwaNdengezi. Therefore, an identified scope for future research would be a study that includes the local councillor and other members of the executive committee responsible for sports and recreation in eThekweni Metropolitan area for the invaluable insight that they would provide with respect to the neglect of these facilities, in particular KwaNdengezi.

#### **5.5 Conclusion**

This study explored the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among the youth of KwaNdengezi township, eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal. It was significant because it explored the undocumented ways like sports-based activities, in the prevention of crime and drug use among the youth in KwaNdengezi. The qualitative approach to the research allowed for an understanding on the role of sport as experienced by the youth in KwaNdengezi.

Findings revealed that the manifestations of the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and income exposed the youth of KwaNdengezi to more negative development experiences.

Literature on Positive Youth Development emphasized the necessity of positive experiences as these contributed to positive development among the youth. Therefore, a central tenet that emerged has been that the South African historical exclusion and current socioeconomic environment does not breed a positive environment that can produce positive experiences for the youth, thus subjecting the youth to a life of crime and drug use. Drawing from the constitutional mandate and policies that posit a developmental agenda, this study emphasized that the creation of enabling environments is evermore pertinent because the youth are a product of their surroundings. This research thus advanced that part of creating an enabling environment is the redress of infrastructure development in townships. Although the White Papers on Sports and Recreation and on Local Government make provisions for maintaining, upgrading, and building of sports facilities in communities, this study highlighted that in KwaNdengezi, sport infrastructure remained largely dilapidated and that the youth revealed that the provision of the facilities is inadequate both provision and resourcing. In light of redress and the advancement of social justice, this study revealed that the power of alternative forms of youth engagement in disadvantaged communities through sport-based activities lay on the impact that sports had in the life of the youth. For these study participants, participating in soccer at Brazil Youth Football Development Academy provided a safe space from the implication of their socio-economic circumstance. The local sport academy served as a diversionary role providing different pathways to the youth from their peers as the youth were encouraged to dream and strive for a life beyond their socioeconomic circumstances. This transformative impact is however limited as the Municipal Infrastructure Grant earmarked for this kind of development has not been utilized in eThekweni Municipality to have a more

pronounced reach and impact. Lastly, this research found that although KwaNdengezi has a strong history of community-led initiatives, that local authority operated at a distance, without support of these community initiatives. Relating the model of EPG and the duty entrusted to

local government officials, it was evident that more could be done to empower and support these community-led initiatives.

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## APPENDICES

### 7.1 HSSREC Approval Letter



08 September 2022

Edwin Bheki Mkhize (209539646)  
School Of Social Sciences  
Howard College

Dear EB Mkhize,

Protocol reference number: HSSREC/00004167/2022  
Project title: Exploring the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi Township, eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal  
Degree: Masters

#### Approval Notification – Expedited Application

This letter serves to notify you that your application received on 06 May 2022 in connection with the above, was reviewed by the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (HSSREC) and the protocol has been granted FULL APPROVAL.

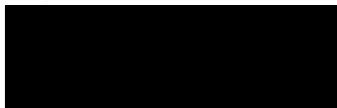
Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the amendment/modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number. PLEASE NOTE: Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

This approval is valid until 08 September 2023.

To ensure uninterrupted approval of this study beyond the approval expiry date, a progress report must be submitted to the Research Office on the appropriate form 2 - 3 months before the expiry date. A close-out report to be submitted when study is finished.

HSSREC is registered with the South African National Research Ethics Council (REC-040414-040).

Yours sincerely,



Professor Dipane Hlalele (Chair)

/dd

#### Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

Postal Address: Private Bag X54001, Durban, 4000, South Africa

Telephone: +27 (0)31 260 8350/4557/3587 Email: [hssrec@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:hssrec@ukzn.ac.za) Website: <http://research.ukzn.ac.za/research-Ethics>

Founding Campuses:  Edgewood  Howard College  Medical School  Pietermaritzburg  Westville

INSPIRING GREATNESS

## 7.2 KZN DoE Gatekeeper's Letter



**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**  
EDUCATION  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**

Private Bag X9137, PIETERMARITZBURG, 3200  
Anton Lembede Building, 247 Burger Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3201  
Tel: 033 392 1051

Email: Phindile.duma@kzndoe.gov.za

**Enquiries:** Mrs B.T. Ntuli

**Ref.:**2/4/8/7335

Mr Edwin Bheki Mkhize  
36 Vivien Road  
Fanningham Ridge  
**PINETOWN**  
3610

Dear Mr Mkhize

### PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE KZN DoE INSTITUTIONS

Your application to conduct research entitled: "EXPLORING THE ROLE OF SPORT IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DRUG USE AMONG YOUTH IN KWANDENGEZI TOWNSHIP, ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL.", in the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education institutions has been approved. The conditions of the approval are as follows:

1. The researcher will make all the arrangements concerning the research and interviews.
2. The researcher must ensure that Educator and learning programmes are not interrupted.
3. Interviews are not conducted during the time of writing examinations in schools.
4. Learners, Educators, Schools and Institutions are not identifiable in any way from the results of the research.
5. A copy of this letter is submitted to District Managers, Principals and Heads of Institutions where the intended research and interviews are to be conducted.
6. The period of investigation is limited to the period from 07 September 2022 to 31 March 2025.
7. Your research and interviews will be limited to the schools you have proposed and approved by the Head of Department. Please note that Principals, Educators, Departmental Officials and Learners are under no obligation to participate or assist you in your investigation.
8. Should you wish to extend the period of your survey at the school(s), please contact Miss Phindile Duma at the contact numbers above.
9. Upon completion of the research, a brief summary of the findings, recommendations or a full report/dissertation/thesis must be submitted to the research office of the Department. Please address it to The Office of the HOD, Private Bag X9137, Pietermaritzburg, 3200.
10. Please note that your research and interviews will be limited to schools and institutions in KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education.

  
Mr ON Ngcobo  
Head of Department: Education  
Date: 07 September 2022

## 7.3 Brazil Youth Football Development Academy Gatekeeper's Letter

### BRAZIL YOUTH FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY

3884 Tom - Tom Road  
KwaNdengezi  
3607

P.O. Box 13055  
KwaNdengezi  
3607

Cell Number: 082418832  
Email Address: nomthintos@gmail.com

---

16 August 2022

RE: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AT BRAZIL ACADEMY

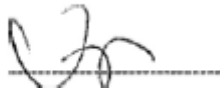
Dear Edwin Mkhize,

Your letter dated 06 July 2022 where you requested permission to conduct research at Brazil Academy has reference.

Permission to collect data is herewith granted to you in completion for your master's degree on "Exploring the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi Township, eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu Natal". This relates well with our organization since we are Soccer Developmental Institution located in No. 3884 Tom-Tom Road KwaNdengezi Town Ship.

We wish you well in your research.

Your sincerely,



Mr. V Mthembu  
Chairperson

## 7.4 English Participant Consent and Declaration Form



### SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

## UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)

### APPLICATION FOR ETHICS APPROVAL For research with human participants

### INFORMED CONSENT RESOURCE TEMPLATE

#### Information Sheet and Consent to Participate in Research

Date: (Day and month) 2022

Dear Sir/Ma'am, -----

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for helping and supporting me to meet the requirements for obtaining master's degree at University of KwaZulu-Natal. My name is Edwin. B. Mkhize from School of Social Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Howard College. I am required to conduct research and submit a research report on a topic entitled "*Exploring the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi Township, eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal*".

You are being invited to consider participating in a study that involves research on the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among the youth. The aim and purpose of this research is to explore whether sport activities can avert or discourage young people from criminal activities and drug use in KwaNdengezi Township, and also establish a basis for the development of youth sport programmes and facilities in KwaNdengezi and various townships in KwaZulu-Natal that can be utilised to prevent youth from engaging in criminal activities and drug use.

The study is expected to enroll participants between the age of 14 and 25 years. A Questionnaire will be issued, and the duration of your participation if you choose to enroll and

remain in the study is expected to be Forty-Five (45) minutes. There is no harm to you as a participant anticipated in this study. The study will provide no direct benefits to participants. Its essence is to find more knowledge and add to the existing body of knowledge and contribute to the broader debate on youth involvement in crime and drug use. In the case where the participant requires psychosocial support, the researcher will use the following referral mechanisms: the Department of Social Development Substance Abuse Line which is a 24hour helpline (Contact information 0800 12 13 14) and the Lifeline South Africa Durban centre which offers teen development programmes and psychological and social support to communities free of charge (031 303 1344).

This study has been ethically reviewed and approved by the UKZN Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (approval number HSSREC/00004167/2022). In the event of any problems or concerns/questions you may contact the researcher at + 27(0) 82 3997 756 or the UKZN Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee, contact details as follows:

#### **HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION**

Research Office, Westville Campus  
Govan Mbeki Building  
Private Bag X 54001  
Durban  
4000  
KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA  
Tel: 27 31 2604557- Fax: 27 31 2604609  
Email: [HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za)

Your participation in this research is voluntary, and there will be no costs incur by participants as a result of participation in the study. You may withdraw your participation at any time and for any reason. In the event of refusal or withdrawal, you will not incur penalty or loss of treatment, but you should inform the researcher at least two (2) days before the interview. All efforts will be made to ensure confidentiality and protection of your identity as the participant to this research study. All data collected from the participants will be stored under lock and key with the research supervisor, after a period of five (5) years the material will be destroyed.

---

#### **DECLARATION CONSENT**

I, -----, have been informed about the study entitled, *“Exploring the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi Township, eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu Natal”* by Edwin B. Mkhize.

I understand the purpose and procedures of the study.

I have been given an opportunity to answer questions about the study and have had answers to my satisfaction.

I declare that my participation in this study is entirely voluntary and that I may withdraw at any time and for any reason.

If I have any further questions/concerns or queries related to the study, I understand that I may contact the researcher at +27 (0) 82 3997 756.

If I have any questions or concerns about my rights as a participant, or if I am concerned about an aspect of the study or the researcher then I may contact:

## **HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION**

Research Office, Westville Campus  
Govan Mbeki Building  
Private Bag X 54001  
Durban  
4000  
KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA  
Tel: 27 31 2604557 - Fax: 27 31 2604609  
Email: [HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za)

Additional consent, where applicable

I hereby provide consent to:

Audio-record my interview / focus group discussion YES / NO

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Participant**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Witness  
(Where applicable)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Translator  
(Where applicable)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

# ISIKHUMBUZO SOKUXELWA KWESIVIVINYO

## Ishidi Lokwazisa kanye Nemvume Yokubamba iqhaza Kucwaningo

Usuku: (Usuku nenyanga) 2022

Mnumzane/Mme othandekayo, -----

Ngithanda ukuthatha leli thuba ukubonga ngokungisiza nokungilekelela ukuze ngihlangabezane nezidingo zokuthola iMasters Degree eNyuvesi yaKwaZulu-Natali. Igama lami ngingu-Edwini. B. Mkhize ovela eSikoleni seSayensi Yezenhlalo, iFakhalthi Yabantu, eHoward College . Kucelwa ukuthi ngenze ucwaningo futhi ngingenise umbiko wocwaningo ngesihloko esinesihloko esithi “ *Ukuhlola iqhaza lezemidlalo ekunqandeni ubugebengu kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa entsheni yaKwaNdengezi Township, kuMasipala weTheku, KwaZulu-Natali*”.

Uyamenywa ukuba sicabangele iqhaza ngendlela cwaningo esibandakanya ucwaningo ngendima ezemidlalo ekuvimbeleni kobugebengu nokudliwa kwezidakamizwa entsheni. Inhloso nenjongo yale research ukuhlola Uma ther imisebenzi ezemidlalo ongavimbela noma anqande abantu abasha kusukela imisebenti yebugebengu nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa e lakwaNdengezi Township, futhi ukusungula asisekelo sekutfufukisa izinhlelo ezemidlalo intsha futhi insiza lakwaNdengezi kanye nasemalokishini ahlukahlukene KwaZulu-Natal that kungasetjenziswa ukuvikela ulutsha ekuzibandakanyeni ezenzweni zobugebengu nasekusetshenzisweni kwezidakamizwa.

Lolu cwaningo kulindeleke ukuthi lubhalise ababambiqhaza abaneminyaka ephakathi kwengu-14 nengama-25 ubudala. A lwemibuzo okuzokhishwa, futhi t ukuthi isikhathi kwakho iqhaza uma ukhetha ukubhalisa futhi bahlale kule study okulindeleke ukuba ibe Amane Five (45) imizuzu. Lokhu akukubi kuwe njengengxenywe yalolu hlangothi obekulindelwe kulolu cwaningo. Ucwaningo ngeke lunikeze izinzuzo eziqondile kwabahlanganyeli. Umnyombo waso ukuthola ulwazi oluthe xaxa futhi ungeze emzimbeni okhona we-knowledge, futhi ufake isandla kwinkulumompikiswano ebanzi yokubandakanyeka kwentsha ebugebengwini nasekusetshenzisweni kwezidakamizwa. Uma kwenzeka abazibandakanye nocwaningo bebanezinkinga ukwesekwa, umcwaningi uzosebenzisa lezindlela ezilandelayo: ihovisi likahulumeni eliqondene nenhlalo yomphakathi (0800 12 13 14), kanye neLifeline South Africa ekhona enanamahovisi eThekwini enikeza useko lokuzithuthukisa kolusha kanye noseko emphakathini (031 303 1344).

Lolu cwaningo selubukeziwe futhi lwavunywa yiKomiti Yezokuziphatha Yezesayensi Yezenhlalo Yezizwe i -UKZN (nenombolo yokuvuma HSSREC/0000/4167/2022). Uma kwenzeka kuba nezinkinga noma ukukhathazeka/imibuzo ungaxhumana naye osemuva ku + 27 (0) 82 3997 756 noma e -UKZN Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee,

Imininingwane yokuxhumana elandelayo:

**IMISEBENZI YAMABANDLA NOKUQHAWULULA ISAYENSI YOKUFUNDA  
KWEZOBUCHWEPHESHE**

IHhovisi Lokucwaninga, Ikhampasi laseWestville

Isakhiwo seGovan Mbeki  
Izikhwama Zangasese X 54001  
Durban  
4000  
IKwaZulu-Natali, ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA  
Ucingo: 27 31 2604557- Ifeksi: 27 31 2604609  
I-imeyili: [HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za)

Ukubamba iqhaza kwakho kulolu cwaningo kungokuzithandela, futhi ngeke kube nezindleko ezitholwa ababambe iqhaza ngenxa yokubamba iqhaza ocwaningweni. Y ou angahoxisa yakho ukubamba iqhaza noma kunini futhi nganoma yisiphi isizathu. Uma kwenzeka wenqaba noma ehoxisa, ngeke uthole isijeziso noma ukulahlekelwa ukwelashwa, kodwa kufanele wazise umcwaningi okungenani izinsuku ezimbili (2) ngaphambi kwengxoxo. Yonke imizamo izokwenziwa ukuqinisekisa ubumfihlo nokuvikelwa kobunikazi bakho njengomhlanganyeli kulolu cwaningo lokucwaninga. Yonke imininingwane eqoqwe kusukela kubahlanganyeli izogcinwa ngaphansi kukhiye nokhiye kumphathi wokucwaninga, ngemuva kwesikhathi seminyaka emihlanu (5) lokho okuqokethwe kuzodilizwa.

---

## ISIVUMELWANO SESIVUMELWANO

Mina, -----, ngibe unolwazi mayelana nalolu cwaningo olunesihloko esithi, "*Ukuhlola iqhaza lezemidlalo ekunqandeni ubugebengu kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa entsheni yaKwaNdengezi Township, kuMasipala weTheku, KwaZulu Natali*" ngu- Edwini.B. UMkhize.

Ngियाqonda izinhloso nezinqubo zocwaningo.

Nginikezwe ithuba lokuphendula imibuzo mayelana nalolo cwaningo futhi ngithole izimpendulo ngokweneliseka kwami.

Ngimemezela ukuthi ukubamba iqhaza kwami kulolu cwaningo kungokuzithandela ngokuphelele futhi ukuthi ngingashiya noma ngasiphi isikhathi nganoma yisiphi isizathu.

Uma ngithola iyiphi eminye imibuzo/ukukhathazeka noma imibuzo ezihlobene cwaningo Ngियाqonda ukuthi kungenzeka uxhumane umcwaningi at +27 (0) 82 3997 756.

Mina fenginakho iyiphi imibuzo noma iziphakamiso mayelana ne amalungelo ami njengomuntu umhlanganyeli, noma uma ngithandaza ukhathazekile mayelana isici kocwaningo noma umcwaningi ke mina ungaxhumana:

**Humanities & NABANTU Sciences Research ETHICS INDLELA ESISEBENZA  
NGAYO EZOKUPHATHA**

### 7.5 IsiZulu Participant Consent and Declaration Form



## ISIKOLE SESAYENSI YOKUXHUMANA

### UKZN Humanities NENHLALAKAHLE LULWIMI UCWANINGO IKOMITI LEZIMILO (HSSREC)

#### ISICELO SOKUFAKWA KWE- ETHICS APPROVAL Cwanninga nabantu ababambe iqhaza

IHhovisi Lokucwaninga, Ikhampasi laseWestville  
Isakhiwo seGovan Mbeki  
Izikhwama Zangasese X 54001  
Durban  
4000  
IKwaZulu-Natali, ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA  
Ucingo: 27 31 260 4557 - Ifeksi: 27 31 2604609  
I-imeyili: [HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za)

Imvume eyengeziwe, lapho kusebenza khona

Ngaleyo ndlela nginikeza imvume:

Rekhoda izingxoxo zami/ingxoxo yeqembu engigxile kulo Yebo/ Cha

---

**Isiginesha yoSuku Lokubamba iqhaza**

---

**Usuku**

---

**Isiginesha Yosuku Lofakazi  
(Lapho kufanele khona)**

---

**Usuku**

---

**Isiginesha Yosuku Lokuhumusha  
(Lapho kufanele khona)**

---

**Usuku**

## 7.6 English Parental/Guardian Consent and Declaration Form



### SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

## UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)

APPLICATION FOR ETHICS APPROVAL  
For research with human participants

### INFORMED CONSENT RESOURCE

#### Information Sheet and Consent to Participate in Research

Date: (Day and month)..... 2022

Dear Sir/Ma'am, -----

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for helping and supporting me to meet the requirements for obtaining master's degree at University of KwaZulu-Natal. My name is Edwin. B. Mkhize from School of Social Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Howard College. I am required to conduct research and submit a research report on a topic entitled "*Exploring the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi Township, eThekweni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal*".

Your child is being invited to consider participating in a study that involves research on the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among the youth. The aim and purpose of this research is to explore whether sport activities can avert or discourage young people from criminal activities and drug use in KwaNdengezi Township, and also establish a basis for the development of youth sport programmes and facilities in KwaNdengezi and various townships in KwaZulu-Natal that can be utilised to prevent youth from engaging in criminal activities and drug use.

The study is expected to enroll participants between the age of 14 and 25 years. A Questionnaire will be issued, and the duration of your child's participation if he/she chooses to enroll and remain in the study is expected to be Forty-Five (45) minutes. There is no harm to

your child as a participant anticipated in this study. The study will provide no direct benefits to participants. Its essence is to find more knowledge and add to the existing body of knowledge and contribute to the broader debate on youth involvement in crime and drug use. In the case where the participant requires psychosocial support, the researcher will use the following referral mechanisms: the Department of Social Development Substance Abuse Line which is a 24hour helpline (Contact information 0800 12 13 14) and the Lifeline South Africa Durban centre which offers teen development programmes and psychological and social support to communities free of charge (031 303 1344).

This study has been ethically reviewed and approved by the UKZN Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (approval number HSSREC/0000/4167/2022). In the event of any problems or concerns/questions you may contact the researcher at + 27(0) 82 3997 756 or the UKZN Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee, contact details as follows:

### **HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION**

Research Office, Westville Campus

Govan Mbeki Building

Private Bag X 54001

Durban

4000

KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA

Tel: 27 31 2604557- Fax: 27 31 2604609

Email: [HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za)

Your child's participation in this research is voluntary, and there will be no costs incur by participants as a result of participation in the study. Your child may withdraw their participation at any time and for any reason. In the event of refusal or withdrawal, your child will not incur penalty or loss of treatment, but they should inform the researcher at least two (2) days before the interview. All efforts will be made to ensure confidentiality and protection of your child's identity as a participant of this research study. All data collected from the participants will be stored on a Drive account that only the researcher and supervisor will have access to and after a period of five (5) years, the material will be destroyed.



## **SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

### **UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)**

#### **APPLICATION FOR ETHICS APPROVAL For research with human participants**

#### **DECLARATION CONSENT**

I, -----, parent and/or guardian of -----, have been informed about the study entitled, *“Exploring the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi Township, eThekwin Municipality, KwaZulu Natal”* by Edwin B. Mkhize.

I understand the purpose and procedures of the study and consent to my child’s voluntary involvement to answer questions about the study to his/her satisfaction.

I declare that my child’s participation in this study is entirely voluntary and that he/she may withdraw at any time and for any reason.

If I have any further questions/concerns or queries related to the study, I understand that I may contact the researcher at +27 (0) 82 3997 756.

If I have any questions or concerns about my child’s rights as a participant, or if I am concerned about an aspect of the study or the researcher then I may contact:

#### **HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION**

Research Office, Westville Campus  
Govan Mbeki Building  
Private Bag X 54001  
Durban  
4000  
KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA  
Tel: 27 31 2604557 - Fax: 27 31 2604609  
Email: [HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za)

Additional consent, where applicable

I hereby provide consent to:

Audio-record my child's interview / focus group discussion: YES / NO

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of parent/guardian**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Witness  
(Where applicable)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Translator  
(Where applicable)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

## 7.7 IsiZulu Parental/Guardian Consent and Declaration Form



### SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

## UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)

APPLICATION FOR ETHICS APPROVAL  
For research with human participants

### INFORMED CONSENT RESOURCE

#### Incwadi Mayelana Nocwaningo kanye Nesicelo Semvume Yokubamba iqhaza

(Usuku nenyanga)..... 2022

Mnumzane/Mame othandekayo, -----

Ngifisa ukuthatha le lithuba ngidlulise ukubonga ngokungisiza nokungilekelela ukuze ngihlangabezane nezidingo zokuthola ukuphothula iziqu zemfundo ephakeme (iMasters Degree) eNyuvesi yaKwaZulu-Natali. Igama lami ngingu-Edwin B. Mkhize ovela eSikoleni seSayensi Yezenhlalo Zesintu, eHoward College. Kucelwa ukuthi ngenze ucwaningo futhi nginikeze umbiko wocwaningo ngesihloko esimayemalana “*Nokuhlola iqhaza lezemidlalo ekunqandeni ubugebengu kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa entsheni yaKwaNdengezi Township, kuMasipala weTheku, KwaZulu-Natali*”.

Ingane yakho iyamenywa ukuba abambe iqhaza kulolucwaningo olukhuluma ngendima angadlalwa ezemidlalo ekuvimbeleni ubugebengu nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa ngabantu abasha. Inhloso nenjongo yalolucwaningo, ukubhekisa uma ezemidlalo zingasetshenziswa ekuvimbeni noma ekunciphiseni ubugebengu nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa ngabantu abasha elokishishini lakwaNdengezi, futhi lolucwaningo luzophinde lusebenze ukusungula asisekelo sokuthuthukisa izinhlelo zemidlalo nezindawo zokuthuthukisa amakhono ezemidlalo entsheni yaKwaNdengezi, kanye nasemalokishini ahlukahlukene aKwaZulu-Natali, ezingasetshenziswa ukuvimba ulusha ekuzibandakanyeni ezenzweni zobugebengu nasekusetshezenzweni kwezidakamizwa.

Abazobamba iqhaza Kulolucwaningo kulindeleke ukuba babe neminyaka ephakathi kweshumi nane (14) kanye namashumi amabili nanhlanu (25) ubudala. Ingane yakho izothola uhla lwemibuzo edinga ukuphendulwa uma ikhetha ukuba yingxenywe yalolucwaningo. Kulindeleke ukuthi ingxoxo ithathe imizuzu engaba amashumi amane nanhlanu (45). Siyaqinisekisa futhi ukuthi akukho kuhlukumezeka okulindelekile okungavelela ingane yakho uma iba yingxenywe yocwaningo. Akukho futhi okuyinzuzo noma inkokhelo eya ngqo kulabo noma enikezwa abazimbandakanya nocwaningo. Injongo yocwaningo ukuqoqa ulwazi uluzongeza kulwazi oselukhona futhi luphinde lusize kwingxoxo evulekile mayelana nokuzimbandakanya kolusha ebugebengwini kanye nasekusetshenzisweni kwezidakamizwa. Esimweni lapho umhlanganyeli edinga ukwesekwa ngokwengqondo, umcwaningi uzosebenzisa lezi zindlela ukumthumela kwabazomnika usizo: (Department of Social Development Substance Abuse Line) osebenza ubusuku nemini (24 hour helpline) kwinombolo ethi (0800 121 314) kanye nenhlangano ye (Lifeline South Africa, Durban Centre), enikizela ngezinhlelo zokuthuthukiswa kwabantu abasha, ixhase nangokwe zimo zenqondo nokunikezwa kosizo lwezenhlala kahle lwamahhala emiphakathini kwinombolo ewu (031 303 1344).

Lolucwaningo lubhekwe lwaphinde lwabuyezekwa, futhi lwagunyazwa iKomiti eliqondene nokuziphatha kwalabo abasuke benza ucwaningo (UKZN Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee), (nenombolo egunyazayo: HSSREC/0000/4167/2022). Ezimweni lapho kwenzeka khona kuba nezinkinga noma ukukhathazeka okanye imibuzo ungaxhumana naye umcwaningi ku (+ 27 (0) 82 3997 756) noma (iUKZN Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee) ku (031 260 3587).

Imininingwane yokuxhumana:

## **HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION**

IHhovisi Lokucwaninga, Ikhampasi laseWestville  
Isakhiwo seGovan Mbeki  
Izikhwama Zangasese X 54001  
Durban  
4000  
IKwaZulu-Natali, ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA  
Ucingo: 27 31 2604557- Ifeksi: 27 31 2604609  
I-imeyili: [HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za)

Ukubamba iqhaza kwakho kulolu cwaningo kungokuzithandela, futhi ngeke kube nezindleko ezitholwa ababambe iqhaza ngenxa yokubamba iqhaza ocwaningweni. Y ou angahoxisa yakho ukubamba iqhaza noma kunini futhi nganoma yisiphi isizathu. Uma kwenzeka wenqaba noma ehoxisa, ngeke uthole isizeziso noma ukulahlekelwa ukwelashwa, kodwa kufanele wazise umcwaningi okungenani izinsuku ezimbili (2) ngaphambi kwengxoxo. Yonke imizamo izokwenziwa ukuqinisekisa ubumfihlo nokuvikelwa kobunikazi bakho njengomhlanganyeli kulolu cwaningo lokucwaninga. Yonke imininingwane eqoqwe kusukela kubahlanganyeli izogcinwa ngaphansi kukhiye nokhiye kumphathi wokucwaninga, ngemuva kwesikhathi seminyaka emihlanu (5) lokho okuqokethwe kuzodilizwa.



## SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

### UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)

#### APPLICATION FOR ETHICS APPROVAL For research with human participants

#### ISIVUMELWANO NOKUZIMBANDAKANYA KWENGANE YAMI

Ngingu -----, umzali, futhi/noma umbhekeleli ka -----  
-----, ngichazeliwe ngukumayelani nalolucwaningo esimayelana “*Nokubhekisisa iqhaza nendima engadlalwa ezemidlalo ekuvimbeni ubugebengu kanye noxhaphaka kwezidakamizwe kulusha laselokishini laKwaNdengezi, namaphethelo akumasipala weThekuy, KwaZulu Natal*”, ucwaningo olweziwa ngu Mnumzane Edwin B. Mkhize.

Ngiqonda kahle ukuthi inhloso nenqubo yalolucwaningo, futhi ngiyamgunyaza umntwana ukuba azimbandakanye nalo ngokuzikhethela kwakhe ukuphendula imibuzo ngalolucwaningo, nangendlela azizwa egculiseke ngakhona.

Ngiyaqondisisa futhi ukuthi ukuzimbandakanya kwengane yami kulolucwaningo ukuthi akuthi akunampoqo futhi angaphuma noma kunini noma ingasiphi isizathu.

Ngiyabonga nokungazisa ukuthi uma nginemibuzo, ukukhathazeka noma ingcaciso mayelane nalolucwaningo ngingafonela umcwaningi kwinombolo +27 (0) 82 3997 756.

Ngiyabonga futhi ukuthi uma nginemibuzo noma ukukhathazeka ngamalungelo engane yami njengengxenywe yalolucwaningo noma kukhona ukukhathazeka ngengxenywe ethize yalolucwaningo noma umcwaningi, ningakwazi ukufonela

#### HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION

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Ucingo: 27 31 260 4557 - Ifeksi: 27 31 2604609  
I-imeyili: [HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za)

Imvume eyengeziwe, lapho kusebenza khona

Ngaleyo ndlela nginikeza imvume:

Ungaziqopha izingxoxo ezenziwe nengane yami noma neqembu lalenkulumo: Yebo/  
Cha

---

**Isibophezelo nosuku (Umzali)**

---

**Isibophezelo nosuku (Lofakazi)**  
**(Lapho kufanele khona)**

---

**Isiginesha Yosuku Lokuhumusha**  
**(Lapho kufanele khona)**

## 7.8 English Questionnaire Schedule



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### QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE

#### Section A: Exploring Background

Biological questions are asked to the participants in order to form a biographical profile

1. Gender? .....
2. How old are you? .....
3. What is your main language? .....
4. Who do you live with at home? .....
5. Which school do you go to? .....
6. Which class are you in? .....
7. Do you enjoy school? .....
8. Do you have siblings? .....
9. How is your relationship with your family? .....
10. What is your employment status? .....

#### Section B: Exploring the role of sport in the prevention of crime and drug use among youth in KwaNdengezi township, eThekwini municipality, Kwazulu-Natal

11. What are your views on crime and drug use among young people in KwaNdengezi?

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12. In your opinion, what are the reasons that drive young people to involve in criminal activities and drug use in KwaNdengezi?

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13. How do criminal activities and drug use affect young people and the residents of KwaNdengezi?

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14. What sport programmes exist in the community to avert young people from criminal activities and drug use?

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15. To what extent can sport-based activities contribute to prevent criminal activities and drug use among young people in the community?

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16. Do you think involving young people in sport activities can be an effective way of preventing them from criminal activities and drug use?

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17. What sport-based activities and life skills can be implemented to address crime and drug use among young people?

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## 7.9 IsiZulu Questionnaire Schedule



ISIKOLE SESAYENSI YOKUXHUMANA

### IPHEPHALEMIBUZO UHLELO

#### **Isigaba A: Ukuhlola Isendlalelo**

Imibuzo ebuzwa ngendalo iyacelwa kubahlanganyeli ukuze bakhe iphrofayli yobuntu

1. Ubulili? -----
2. Uneminyaka emingaka? -----
3. Yiluphi ulimi lwakho olukhulu? -----
4. Uhlala nobani ekhaya? -----
5. Ufunda kusiphi isikole? -----
6. Ukwesiphi isigaba? -----
7. Uyasithanda isikole? -----
8. Ingabe unazo izingane zakubo? -----
9. Bunjani ubuhlobo bakho nomndeni wakho? -----
10. Sinjani isimo sakho somsebenzi? -----

**Isigaba B : Ukuhlola iqhaza lezemidlalo ekunqandeni ubugebengu kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa entsheni yaKwaNdengezi Township, kuMasipala weTheku, KwaZulu Natali''**

11. Ngabe yini imibono yakho ngobugebengu nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa among abantu abasha KwaNdengezi?

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12. Ngokubona kwakho, yiziphi izizathu ezidonsela abantu abasha ukuthi bazibandakanye ezenzweni zobugebengu nasekusetshenzisweni kwezidakamizwa KwaNdengezi?

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13. Imisebenzi yobugebengu kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa kubathinta kanjani abantu abasha kanye nezakhamizi zaKwaNdengezi?

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14. Yiziphi izinhlelo zemidlalo ezikhona emphakathini zokugwema abantu abasha emisebenzini yobugebengu nasekusetshenzisweni kwezidakamizwa?

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15. Ngabe imisebenzi esekwe kwezemidlalo inganikela ngezinga elingakanani ukuvikela imisebenzi yobugebengu kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa kubantu abasha emphakathini?

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16. Ngabe ucabanga ukuthi ukufaka abantu abasha emidlalweni yezemidlalo kungaba yindlela ephumelelayo yokuvimbela bona emisebenzini yobugebengu nasekusetshenzisweni kwezidakamizwa?

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17. Yimiphi imisebenzi esekwe kwezemidlalo namakhono okuphila angenziwa ukubhekana nobugebengu nokusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa kubantu abasha?

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