



**INANDA'S PERCEPTIONS ON THE AFRICAN CONTEXT OF PARENTING AND ITS
EFFECTS ON CRIME AMONG THE YOUTH IN INANDA TOWNSHIP,
KWAZULU-NATAL.**

by
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Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Social Sciences

in

Criminology and Forensic Studies

in the

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2018.

DECLARATION

I, Andile N. Shangase, hereby declare that this dissertation, entitled “Exploring Inanda’s perceptions on the African context of parenting and its effects on crime among the youth in Inanda Township, KwaZulu-Natal, is my own work. All the sources that were consulted or quoted have been cited and acknowledged by means of complete references.

Student’s Signature:**Date:**

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to God Almighty and my loved ones.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Firstly, I would like to thank God, the Almighty and the Creator for giving me the wisdom to conduct this research. Thank God for the strength and courage to face all obstacles during this research study.

To my supervisor Dr S. Mkhize, I would like to show my gratitude for sharing your wisdom and knowledge with me during the course of this research. Thank you for your continued support and guidance throughout the duration of my study.

I would like to express my appreciations to the participants who played a very big role by giving out their precious time and energy towards the success and completion of this dissertation.

To my family, nobody has been more important to me during the pursuit of this project than you all. I would like to say a big thank you to my parents, whose love and guidance are always with me in whatever I pursue in life. Finally, my appreciation goes to the University of KwaZulu-Natal for supporting this research.

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ABSTRACT

Crime among the youth is one of the major social challenges affecting most of our black towns in South Africa. Inanda town has been identified as one of the towns mostly affected by this phenomenon. The purpose of this study was to explore Inanda's perceptions on African parenting and its effects on crime among the youth. The effect of parenting style on crime among the youth has been extensively studied by several scholars but the research is yet to be conducted in Africa. The research adopted qualitative method of data collection using in-depth interview with semi-structured techniques. This approach aided the researcher to draw meaningful findings from this study. The findings revealed that parenting style was very influential in shaping youth behaviour. However, it was concluded that African context of parenting did not necessarily contribute to youth involvement in criminal behaviour. It was rather viewed as preventive method. Thus, it was recommended that Africans should go back to their old traditional ways of parenting.

Keywords: African, Behaviour, crime, Guardian, Inanda township, parenting, youth.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Crime among the youth is a developing challenge for the societies and government of numerous countries, including South Africa. Existing data exhibits that adolescent misconduct in South Africa is high (Palmary and Moat, 2002). In a research that was conducted by Palmary and Moat (2002), it was discovered that 36% of all prisoners were youth, another 53% were also youth waiting for trial and they were under the age of 26 years. When comparing with other countries, young people in South Africa begin carrying out crime at a very young age (between 10 and 15), while kids in other countries begin carrying out crime at age 16 and above. Carrying out a crime, in some communities has been standardized. In fact, criminal activities has turned into a system for gaining status (Pelser, 2008). On the other hand parents don't have time for their children on account of job. Because of this, parents turn to unaware of the wrong doings done by their children. This happens the most in urban areas where a majority of young people are left at home without supervision (Palmary and Moat, 2002).

Shockingly, in some instance there are parents who used to encourage their children into criminal activities (Chung and Steinberg, 2006). This was evident in the study by Frank (2006), which revealed that some children were urged to carry out crime or were shown how to commit crime by their parents. The South African Council for Education, (2011) further uncovered that crime among youth was associated with the children raised in disorganized communities where numerous families are poor, in light of the fact that disorganized families seldom practice informal control over their kids (Sampson and woods, 1989). Without a doubt, youngsters in broken families are presented with several of factors that might compel and influence young people to engage in criminal behaviour. For example; increased level of disorganized family, separation, domestic violence and lack of communication with their parents (Muhammad, 2008).

The above literatures have demonstrated that parenting style has some effects on crime among young people (Dinkemeyer, McKay, and McKay J, 1998). But it was also revealed that there has

been no study that looked at the African perspective of parenting and its effects on youth behaviour. Hence, this study aims at exploring Inanda's perceptions on the African context of parenting and its effects on crime among the youth.

1.2 Rationale for the Study

Previous researchers have found that parenting accounts for more variance in externalizing youth behaviour than any other factor (Dishion and Patterson, 2006; Crosswhite and Kerpelman, 2009, Gavazzi, 2006). Be that as it may, the majority part of these studies were conducted in European countries (Rujescu, Owen, O'Donovan, 2018). Few of this types of research had ever focused on African setting. This researcher aims to focus on Africa setting. Hence, exploring Inanda's perceptions on the African context of parenting and its effects on crime among the youth in Inanda. Inanda is a town occupied by black people, meaning that the perceptions of parenting are specifically for black African people.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Inanda town has emerged as one of the areas in eThekweni with high rates of violent crimes. The sort of crime that occurs in this area ranges from murder cases, attempted murder and sexual offences. The 2016/2017 SAPS crime stats revealed that murder cases in Inanda have increased from 169 cases in year 2016 to 207 cases in 2017. The stats further revealed that sexual offenses cases have also increased from 316 cases in 2016 to 348 cases in year 2017. As a result, Inanda police station is on the top ten list of stations with high crime rates in the country. The researcher also noticed that most of these criminal activities were carried out by youth between the ages of 18-35. This was evident in the recent article that was published by Phoenix Sun Newspaper on the 28th of February 2018, which uncovered that six suspects, between the ages of 20 and 35 were arrested by members of the SAPS. Members arrested a man for a car hijacking in Inanda area which led to the suspect pointing out other six suspects that were involved in car hijacking in Phoenix. One of the factors that influence the youth to participate in crime is their family background (Dinkemeyer et al., 1998). Despite the economic challenges and family structures,

parenting plays a great role in shaping the behaviour of youth (Roche et al., 2007). Despite the fact that the effect of parenting style on crime among the youth had been extensively studied, the research is yet to be conducted on African context of parenting and its correlation with crime among the youth. In this study, Inanda's perceptions on African context of parenting will be examined with regard to the extent to which it influences crime among the youth living in Inanda.

1.4 Aim of the Study

The study aimed at exploring Inanda's perceptions on African context of parenting and the degree at which the youth living in Inanda commit crime. The study also attempts to offer an analysis of parents, youth and community leaders of Inanda, regarding their understanding of African parenting style and its impacts on youth behaviour. Crime among youth in South Africa is associated with weak parenting or guidance (Frank, 2006). According to De Waal and Serfontein (2015), in most cases mothers and fathers are usually blamed for not assuming their responsibilities as parents, controlling and protecting their children from engaging in illegal acts. This dissertation focuses on both parents' and youth experience and perceptions concerning the African parenting style and its effects on young people living at Inanda.

1.5 Objective of the Study

- To understand Inanda's perceptions on whether African parenting style has any relationship with youth tendency to commit crime in Inanda township.
- To determine the effectiveness of African parenting style on youth behaviour in Inanda township.
- To generate interpretations and findings.
- To develop recommendations for understanding Inanda's perceptions on the South African parenting style and youth crimes in Inanda township.

1.6 Research Questions of the Study

Based on the objectives of the study, the following research questions were created to answer the research problem of the study.

- How do Inanda people perceive and feel about the African context of parenting?
- Does African parenting style have any relationship with youth tendency to commit crime in Inanda township?
- How effective is African parenting style on youth behaviour in Inanda township?
- What are the findings and recommendations for resolving the problems?

1.7 Significance of the Study

The researcher noted that most of the Criminology theories are very old and most of the studies that were conducted on this study were focused on European countries, in the likes of Social Disorganization Theory, which was developed in 1942 by Clifford, Shaw and Henry D. McKay (Wong, 2002) and Strain Theory, which was developed by Robert K Merton in 1938(Merton, 1983). The researcher seeks to develop an African perspective of parenting. The outcome of this research will challenge the Africa academia to develop new theory based on African parenting and youth crimes in order to provide solution to African problems.

The researcher is of the view that the problem of crime in African will be resolved through this study. In view of this, the researcher is not calling for a complete shutdown of the European context theories. The researcher still believes that there are some ideas that can be learned from European literatures. However, this research strongly perceives that we need more theories based on African parenting .The relevant findings and inquiries may influence the government and community to take issue of parenting more serious when it comes to the elimination of crime. The findings will be further presented to significant strategic partners like public and private organisations in order to eradicate crime in our communities.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

For the purpose of giving some form of clarity to the readers this thesis, the explanation of the following terms is necessary:

1.8.1 Parenting

Baumrind (1991) describes parenting, as parental behaviors and practices that guide children. It is composed of two main dimensions, responsiveness and demandingness. Responsiveness alludes to mother and father' general inclination of giving warmth, support and inspirational mentality towards their kid's needs. Whereas demandingness refers to parental desires that are related to youngsters' conduct and socialization. According to Brooks (2012), parenting is the way toward advancing and supporting the physical, passionate, social and mental advancement of a kid from a baby to adulthood.

Parenting also involves providing direction and instilling family values into children, along with teaching consequences, discipline, and responsibility (Lopez, 2015). According to Bernstein (2008), the biological parent (s) are the most well-known caretakers of their own children, despite the fact that others may be an older sibling, a grandparent, a legal guardian, aunt, uncle or other relatives, or a family friend.

1.8.2 African

The term African is a super-umbrella term for all the indigenous ethnicities of African continent. Along these lines, an African is a man from the indigenous ethnic group found in the continent of Africa and an individual who follows their ancestry to these groups in the African Diaspora (African Race) (Higgins, 2001).

Africans are normal individuals of Africa (Idang, 2015). The diverse hair textures, the differing skin tones and a particular adjustment to living in the diverse African landscape. For these reasons alone, skin blackness is absolutely not a marker for African identity. But in context of the South African ethnic groups, black people are classified as Africans. Hence, this study was conducted at Inanda, which is a town that consists of black people.

1.8.3 Youth

Youth is a relational concept that is broad and highly connected to the concept of adulthood (Wyn and White, 1997). The idea of "youth" has been institutionalized and systematized (e.g. in training system and welfare organization) for the status of adulthood. Youth is a stage of getting into a grown-up stage, at the same time, youth is additionally not a grown-up but a deficient of adult state (Wyn and White, 1997). As indicated by the S.A. National Youth Commission Act, 1996, youth are those people from the age of 14 to 35 years. This study adopted this definition.

1.8.4 Behaviour

According to Ajzen and Fisbein (1999), behaviour is the reaction of a person to inner and outer stimuli. There are some explicit characteristics of one's personality and disposition that might be consistent, while some different conduct will change as one moves from youth to grown-up. Conduct, which is a subset of human conduct, corresponds with the significant impact of culture and social interaction (Elizabeth and Lynn, 2014). In sociology, behaviour in general incorporates activities that have no significance (Davis et al., 2015). Behaviour in this general sense should not to be combine with social behaviour, which is a further developed social action, specifically directed to some people. The acceptability of behaviour depends intensely on social standards and is controlled by various methods for social control (DeWall et al., 2008). Human conduct is researched by the specific academic disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, social work, social science, financial aspects, and anthropology (de Waal and Serfontein, 2015)

Human behaviour is experienced throughout an individual's lifetime (Bandura, 1999). It includes the manner in which people act in light of different factors. For example, genetics, norms, core faith, and mien. Behaviour is influenced explicit by qualities of a person. The qualities vary from person to person and it can create distinctive actions and behaviour for each person. Social norms additionally impact behaviour (Ajzen and Fisbein, 1999). Because of the inalienably conventionalist nature of human culture by and large, individuals are pressurized into the following certain standards and show certain behaviour in people in general.

Diverse behaviours are considered either sufficient or unacceptable in different societies and cultures. Core faith can be seen through the religion and thinking of that individual. It shapes the manner in which a person considers to act at a point. A person's disposition is basically an impression of the conduct the person will depict in certain circumstance. In this way, human

conduct is significantly influenced by the attitudes we portray on regularly (Ajzen and Fisbein, 1999).

1.8.5 Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviours are actions that damage or lack consideration for the prosperity of others (Berger, 2003). It was also defined as any type of conduct that violates basic human rights (Calkins and Keane, 2009). This can be completed in different ways, which incorporates covert and over hostility. Anti-social behaviour also get created through social interaction inside family and community (Candes, Li, Ma, and Wright 2011). This diligently influences a child's personality, psychological capacity and their association with negative peers (Gale, 2006). Various people also label conduct that is in opposition to societal norms as anti-social conduct (Idang, 2015).

1.8.6 Crime

Different people define crime in various ways. Students of law or people who had legal training view crime to be an act that contradicts or violates a law (Bezuidenhout and Little, 2010). People that have studied human sciences view crime to be a conduct that destroys an individual and the society. Theologians view crime as sin (Va Zyl, 1996). Other people may view crime as any act that conflicts with the ethical code of the collective majority (Downe et al., 2016). Notwithstanding, the diverse perspectives of what constitutes a crime are either juridical or non-juridical (Va Zyl, 1996).

1.8.6.1 Juridical Definitions of Crime

According to Bartollas (1997), the word crime derived from the Latin word *crimen*, which suggests judgment, allegation and defense. In as far as this explanation, crime is any action that is disallowed by legislation's. In terms of the juridical meaning, crime as an unlawful action submitted by an individual who can be both blamed and sanction by the officials. Van Zyl (1996) clarifies crime as an unlawful, deliberate, human conduct that infringe laws of the country.

1.8.6.2 Non-Juridical Definition of Crime

Rodger (2012), define crime as an anti-social conduct that includes risk, infringement or risk of stability and protection of the general public and its individuals. The said definition, falls under criminology field, despite the fact that the conduct itself do not contravene any laws of the country. From a non-juridical point of view, criminologists ought to focus on behaviour that violates social norms and possibly endangers society (Schmallegger, 2004). With that been said, the researcher has adopted a non-juridical definition of crime.

1.9 Dissertation Overview

The thesis comprises six chapters.

Chapter One offers an introduction of the study. It highlights the aim of the study, objectives of the study and the relevant research questions that the study explored. The study's important concepts are outlined and the research problems are stated in this chapter. This chapter also presents significance of the study.

Chapter Two focuses on introducing the rationale for the study that was anchored in a review of relevant literatures and other scholarly investigations. The chapter critically reviews previous studies and thus identifies the gaps in the literature with specific reference to African parenting style and youth crime.

Chapter Three provides a theoretical framework for the study by illuminating relevant theoretical models, which served as a blueprint according to which parenting in African context could be better understood.

Chapter Four reflects on the research methodology section of the study. In this chapter, the methods employed for the study were explored focusing on research design, study setting, study population and sample size, sampling techniques, data collection, data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study.

Chapter Five focuses on the analysis, interpretation, and presentation of the data that were collected during the fieldwork phase of the project. The chapter also addresses and discusses the findings that emerged from the identified themes for comparative and reflective purposes.

Chapter Six concludes this thesis. It presents a summary of the main findings, draws relevant conclusions, and offers policy recommendations.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section of the thesis presents a survey of literature relevant to the objectives and aim of the present study. From the stand point of Polit and hungler (2013), the main purpose of literature review is to portray, outline, assess, illuminate as well as coordinate the substance of the essential report. They contend that literature review encompasses database reports of essential or unique scholarship. The expectation of composing reviews is to exhibit an expert hold of the related theories on the study that will be embraced. Crimes in contemporary societies can be connected to the various elements that should be considered, more especially when dealing with youth crimes and its effects within the African context of parenting. In an attempt to illuminate the findings of the various studies that have been conducted on this topic, the review of previous research and empirical studies is sub-divided into sections and discussed as follows.

2.1.2 Crime among the Youth

The issue of youth involvement in crime in Africa countries started gaining attention of the researchers in mid-1960s (Igbinoia, 1983). This was evident in the study by Clifford (1966) when he evaluated youth offenders and non-youth offenders in Zambia. The said study revealed that the increase of urban life style in Zambia was associated with crime. The researcher assumed that the course of crime among youth could be clarified by urban pressure on the family as opposed to by social contrasts (Clifford, 1966). In another study by Weinberg (1964), it was uncovered that in Ghana and Western countries, delinquents and non-delinquents have some similarities. In any case, the researcher unfolds that young criminals in the two societies encounter more stress in familial conditions than the non-criminals.

Weinberg (1964), further revealed that delinquency among young people in Accra was found to change ethnic or tribal groups (Fourchard, 2006). Moreover, group friend's encounter was seen to be connected with the degree and the kind of delinquency in USA and Accra (Marotta, 2017).

Weinberg (1976) also discovered a valuable difference among those practices situated toward subsistence abuse or indulgent satisfactions and those that are more job oriented.

Other researchers have added to the discussion of crime among the youth in African countries. This was evident in the study by Bassitche (1974), in July 1973 in Abidjan Prison. The said study uncovered that majority of young people esteemed submission to mother and father and that young people in crime did not blame their parents for their own particular issues, rather they have a negative or bad mentality toward the police. Regardless of the way, that youth's opinion about mother and father did not go amiss from African standards. Bassitche (1974) concluded by expressing that a longing for a dad figure and separating of parental was the major influence in young people to be involve in crime(Bassitche, 1974).

Some researchers have concentrated on the logic, legislation's, history and procedures of the adolescent framework in African continent. For instance, Mangin (1975) evaluates youth misconduct prevention strategies in Black African French speaking people. In South Africa, Midgley (1975) displayed a review of a criminal justice system for young people. He further contrasted them with those in the U.S.A and Scandinavian countries. In Nigeria, Asuni (1978) assessed the criminal justice system for youth and its treatment toward young people. In Ivory Coast, Bassitche (1973) wrote about defects on those crimes reported and crime stats on crime involving youth.

Based on the studies described above, some researchers concentrated their interests on crime among the youth in the African countries (Weinberg, 1965). In spite of the fact that some of these research are significant to the present research, in that they give the vital foundation (Makhubela, 2016). With that been, generalizations to the entire African continent are relatively not possible. Hence the greater part of the present research addresses fundamental problems and gives a benchmark to additional studies. This, likewise, serves to supplement different sources of evidence concerning the youth in crime in Africa.

2.1.3 Causes of Crime among the Youth

Various reasons have been pointed out as possible reasons for young people to engage in criminal activities in African countries (Mbirimtengerenji, 2007). Among these, are fast urbanization in the developing countries, instability inside family structure, joblessness and lack of educational, migration into urban areas, the indifference of urban life, lack of parental control, and individual self-control (Clifford, 1966)? As noted previously, Clifford (1966) expressed that turbulence in family relations, emotional instability, and the spread of urban culture have appeared to be much more imperative for crime among the youth in the country than any local cultural or tribal influence. He recommended that we look to urban pressure on the family instead of sub-cultures in our undertakings to explain crime (Clifford, 1966).

According to Cusson (1972), members of the First West African Conference in Comparative Criminology, identified three main reasons why youth engage in crime in Africa. In the first place, they suggested that youth that commit crime in the region was because of unfortunate loss of family life and emotional security. They also unfold that changes in family relations and parental parts, which occur in the city, are destroying the customary tribal family. They concluded that loss of harmony and communication between the parents themselves and the children do spring up crime. The third reason that was expressed by the conference was the absence of individual medico-psychosocial resources in most African countries. They clarified that there is absence of adequate and competent personnel, specialized institution, and joint effort between the different public/private organizations charged with providing care to youth offenders. The outcome is that "some of Africa's youth offenders who encounter the ill effect of epilepsy, are problem youngsters, or are pathologically disturbed or are not given specialized treatment which would facilitate their treatment and care" (Cusson, 1972).

The possibility that delinquency isn't just a social phenomenon but also an indication of individual maladjustment to socio-cultural; the fact of the matter was tended to by Ongom and Mwambingu (1978). In another study that was conducted by Krieger and Higgins (2002), it was revealed that delinquents in African countries might be inclined to medicinal grounds. This was supported by the medical examination report given to prisoners in Uganda. According to Ongom and

Mwambingu (1976), this showed that not exclusively did the juvenile originates from poor homes but also due to various contaminations from internal parasites, such as hookworm, roundworm, whipworm, and schistosomes (Ongom and Mwambingu, 1978). In Zairian similar study was conducted on male delinquents, which showed huge levels of unusual rhythms in their EEGs, in this way proposing that brain dysfunction or absence of maturation has an influence in crime among young (Clarysse, 1974). As demonstrated by Clarysse (1974), the young people were instances of retarded cerebral maturation accompanied by an absence of maturity in connection to psychomotor capacities. The researcher contended that immaturity and emotions were the key factors in a complex socio-psychological issue, which certainly drove young people to appear to be "different," while social naming was the impetus, which at long last bring them to a court of law.

Another consistent finding is the absence of parental control and lack of opportunities for youth are basic elements adding to crime among youth in Africa (Marotta, 2017). In Kampala, Ongom and Mwambingu (1978), found that many of the children had been ignored or abandoned by their parents. In Uganda past research of youth offender have uncovered that absence of parental care was a major contributor behind youth misbehaviour. The study further discovered that Kampiringsia Boys' School was seems to produce youth offenders who do not change following their release. Another study by Kampalan (2010), revealed that the youth expressed that they turn into criminal activities by virtue of been jobless and lack of opportunities to further their studies (Ongom and Mwambingu, 1978). In another study of youth in Abidjan, Cusson (1972) observed that a good part of maladjustment of minors was an immediate consequence of the negligence of parents who accept the commitments for taking into account the educational and social wants of their children, and in addition the unpreparedness of young people to acclimate to the requests of present day urban life (Hoge et al., 1994).

The above literature clearly recognizes that there are various factors that contribute to crime among the youth in Africa. However, most researchers agreed that family plays an important role in delinquency, functioning as an important socializing and control agent (Farrington, 1989, Hirschi, 1969, Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber, 1986, McCord, 1959, Snyder and Patterson, 1987,). The relationship between parent-child interactions and delinquency is not straightforward, but a variety

of family variables (parental attachment, hostility, rejection, supervision, and involvement) have been proposed to influence adolescent is antisocial behaviour. According to Hodge et al., (1994), the relationship dimension of parenting addresses concepts such as parental connection, association, acceptance, and rejection.

2.1. 4 Parenting Style and Youth Behaviour

Psychologists have long held an interest in parenting and their effects on the socialization and the development of their youngsters. According to Ishak et al., (2012). Parenting style is one of their foci. A parenting style is a psychological construct speaking to standard procedures that parents use in youngster raising (Faraz et al., 2015). Parenting style fundamentally relies on different combinations of techniques: How much time a parent spends with their kids. How strict the parent is makes certain standards to keep up their kids within disciplined surroundings? How much the parent communicates with their kids? Whatever degree the parent speak with their youngsters? Every one of these techniques in the nutshell characterizes the parenting style (Wang and Leichtman, 2000)

There is adequate confirmation to support the relationship between parenting style and youth behavior. With that been said in Africa these studies have received little attention and research interest. However, in other continent we have seen more of these studies been done. For example in Malaysia, a study that was conducted by Alizadeh et al., (2011), on the connection between parenting style and children' behavioral problem revealed that parenting styles were evaluated with the Children's Behavior Checklist (CBCL). Respondents consist of 681 moms of children in primary school (347girls and 334 young boys), who were identified through their kids, selected by cluster sampling in the Iranian capital of Tehran. The outcome discovered demonstrated that Authoritative Parenting Style with high responsiveness and high demanding in parenting behavior has shown to be directly related to less kids' internalizing and externalizing symptoms. This was supported by Baumrind, in 1991, when he detailed that parents who are authoritative were more effective than authoritarian parents, particularly in helping their teenagers to keep away from issues related with drugs. Palmer (2009) additionally found that authoritative parenting was positively associated with kids' adjustment, and authoritarian parenting was negatively connected

with youngsters' adjustment. The above-mentioned study demonstrated that Authoritative Parenting Style continues to children's development in positive beyond youth.

Parenting styles are classified under three categories: the authoritative, authoritarian and permissive (Baumrind, 1991). Authoritative parenting as stated by Ang and Groh (2006), are adaptable and responsive to the child's needs, yet at the same time enforce reasonable standards of conduct. The authoritarian parenting style constitutes of parents or guardian who are regularly strict, harsh (Ang and Groh, 2006). While permissive parents are those who force few restrictions, rules or limits on their kids. Reports had demonstrated that authoritarian parenting style has negative connotation in literature because of the negative conduct of teenagers and children. However, the result of some research inquiries uncovered those authoritarian parenting style, thereby yielding constructive outcomes on Asian and Indian young people (Ang and Goh, 2006). Some found that authoritative parenting style has outcomes that are more beneficial on young people's conduct.

Another study conducted by Alsheikh et al., (2010) in the United Arab Emirates on the effects of parenting styles on students' performance and confidence, the parenting styles were classified into autonomy granting parenting style, demandingness and responsiveness parenting style. The outcome showed that demandingness was found to significantly affect GPA scores. This implies kids whose parents had high expectation from them performed better in school over youngsters whose parents had low expectations from them. Conversely, Utti (2006), found that students' academic achievement had a negative relationship with permissive parenting. This was further supported by the study conducted by Ang and Goh (2006), which uncovered that authoritative parenting, had a positive effect on the youth misbehavior while laissez-faire had a negative effect.

Hanson et al., (1984) found another interesting findings in his research. His study revealed that there was a positive connection between's youth in crime and negative parenting. According to Farrington (1989), children of the fathers who did not involve them in leisure activities displayed a more violent behavior and got more convictions of violent offense as youth and adults as compared to fathers who were more involved.

On the other hand, Bolkan et al., (2010) revealed that young people's perception of their parents; family setting and their social interaction might have more influence on their behavior than their parents. The study noted that youth perceptions on their parents might likewise be particularly salient and influential during early youth stage. The study examined the mother-father-adolescent triads, and uncovered that combinations of fatherly style of parenting and maternal produced a more complicated image of the connections among adolescent result and parenting than recently assumed. Despite the fact that perceiving the two parents as authoritative was related with the best self-reported social outcomes among the young, seeing at least one parent as authoritative seemed to balance the negative impact of a co-parent with a less successful parenting style. In contrast to earlier research studies, young people who saw their parents as tolerant did not answer to authoritative parents (Adalbjarnardottir and Hafsteinsson, 2001). Truth be told, tolerant/permissive parents seemed to have more advantages than parents who were viewed as authoritarian or separated, which had the worst result on youth self-reported practices (Steinburg et al., 1994).

In South Africa, the studies that focused on raising up children is mainly restricted to styles of parenting and conduct by parents and its influence on youth behaviour (Latouf, 2008). According to Latouf (2008), Studies which centered around the associational qualities between youth behavior and parenting style, have demonstrated that an authoritative style of parenting and early child hood, was related with satisfactory conduct of a child in a sample of 5 year olds; during immaturity, authoritative style of parenting clarifies difference in resilience for white and black young people, while an authoritarian style of parenting was connected with emotion-focused adapting techniques of teenagers(Kritzas and Grobler, 2007).

An authoritative style of parenting was likewise connected with critical thinking in youth (Makwakwa, 2011). In a study that was done by Moyo (2012) demonstrated that mother and father normally utilized authoritative style of parenting over all people. In another study that concentrated on conduct by parent and its impacts on youth result propose that mother and father social control, observing and limit setting anticipated an increase in substance misuse at youth stage (Amoateng et al., 2006). Another study revealed that fathers' overprotection result in less communication and less intimacy, while moms' care brought about assertive communication and independence in adult relationships, with moms' overprotection bringing about less freedom (Lowe, 2005).

Other research looking at style of parenting with regard to race discovered either comparable or very diverse outcomes over the race groups. This was evident in a study by Grobler and Kritzas (2005), which discovered that authoritative style of parenting altogether account for the variance in resilience for white and black youth. Moreover, a fatherly authoritarian style of parenting was connected with emotion-focused adapting style in white teenagers, which differs to the globally studies connecting cruel style of parenting and authoritarian style of parenting with maladaptive conduct. In another study by De Jager (2011), where he looked at coloured and white youths' relationships and their mom, dad, as shown by intimacy, nurturance, satisfaction, support and affection. Among the coloured community it was also discovered there was a solid mother-daughter and solid father-son connections (Bomester, 2012). Generally it was discovered that moms invested more time with their children than dads.

In South Africa, the parenting - youth behavior results are conflicting with globally studies with regard to style of parenting, ethnicity and sexual orientation. In as far as ethnicity, the smaller groups displayed globally are the larger group in South Africa. The above mentioned major groups have for a very long time been subjected to violence, separation and segregation. However for as far back as two decades, there has been a move to a progressively helpful and just society with new legislation's on kid's security and family policies.

In a place that has diverse culture like South Africa, it would be of some significance to explore if the globally discoveries of parenting techniques are replicated regarding ethnicity between native ethnic groups in South Africa; as the outcome may have implications on professionals in South Africa and add to the globally collection of data on African context of parenting. This study, therefore, explores the perception of the African context of parenting and its effects on crime among the youth in South Africa. The study would make significant contributions to the literature on parenting styles applied in Africa and across the global spectrum.

According to Wang et al., (2007), the style of parenting utilized by parents might be controlled by the back ground of the parent. For example, parent's cultural heritage. According to Tylor (1958), culture can be described as the manner in which certain individuals live. It is an observed personal conduct. As demonstrated by O'Neil (2006), regardless of whereabouts the individual stays, they all offer some social qualities which are comprehensive. These cultural trails include: classifying

individuals in light of marriage and good connection and having family relationship terms to allude to them, utilizing age and sexual orientation to classify individuals, and speaking with verbal dialect containing a confined arrangement of sounds and linguistic benchmarks for developing sentences. The others are bringing kids up in a kind of family setting, having an idea of security, separating among right and wrong conduct, having a sexual division of work, making jokes and playing games.

Many cultures have these numerous universal traits. However distinctive cultures have developed their own particular methods for doing or expressing them. A culture is ordinary learned starting with one generation to the next, from an experienced grown-up to young ones. This is due to the fact that the grown-up has guzzled the benchmarks and practices of the way of life from more established acculturated grown-up, this transmission is usually easy through introduction and through model. For example, the Orangutan mother, who utilizes a uniquely arranged stick to angle out sustenance from a cleft, took in this ability and is presently sharing it to her youngster who is holding tight her shoulder.

A study that conducted by Wang, Pomerantz and Chen (2007), uncovered that essential social distinction among Asian American and Caucasian Americans culture is the idea of autonomy vs association. Caucasian American culture grasps autonomy and accentuates self-articulation, individual different, and independence, Asian culture society underlines association, order, and individual lowliness (Leichtman and Wang, 2000). Young people are at the phase in their lives where they have to break free from parental control and declare their very own specific self-rule. Some research have shown that this affirmation of autonomy can realize more conflict and "less attachment with their parents, frequently with direct negative consequences on their psychology (Rothbaum et al., 2000). This impact might be seen more in the social requests of Asian-American guardians. Concerning the individual independence, Caucasian American mother and father are stressed over their child's ability to construct a "sense of self" (Wang and Leichtman, 2000). The child's ability to get self-sufficiency, certainty, and self-articulation at an early age is stressed. Youngsters are given advice in their everyday life with a particular true objective to practice asserting themselves. Having the ability to viably influence their own lives. This feeling of control, consequently, invigorates their certainty and makes them progressively euphoric. Rather than help children to recollect past experiences that may hurt their certainty or impact them to feel humiliated, Caucasian American guardians tend to assist kids with remembering past experiences

that are of amusement and accreditation. These demonstrations secure the youth's certainty significantly further (Wang and Leichtman, 2000).

American-Asian, then again, have a totally unique view on individual independence. The attention on a related point of view of oneself is what drives American Asian parents to ensure that their youngsters build up a sense of connectedness with their families (Wang and Leichtman, 2000). Individual independence is overlooked as American Asian parents put a social commitment on consistence, dependability, real lead, social duty, and gathering achievement. Keeping in mind the end goal which is to safeguard concordance inside nuclear family, kids are required to create poise and attunement to other people. The capacity to express the "confront shading" of different people is indicator for a better kid. As opposed American- Caucasians, American-Asians parents regularly help youngsters to remember to past transgressions and conjure moral guidelines and social standards. These censures demonstration to pass on social standards and conduct norms rather than think about the youth to uninhibitedly convey what needs be.

In addition, American-Asians put a critical accentuation on the nuclear family (Rothbaum et al., 2000). Adherence to power strengthens the child's place and security inside the family. Children are required to obey and regard authority, exist together with others, and learn extraordinary great character. The idea of "autonomy" is related with getting the opportunity to contribute to the family rather than building up their very own sense of self. One lady expressed that "Chinese family relations are so solid, and I don't think you should break it in light of the fact that you grow up" (Rothbaum et al, 2000), giving further help to the possibility of autonomy inside culture of Chinese. Another culture of Chinese lady connected herself to her kids by expressing, "You feel that your children are part of yourself, kind of an extension" (Rothbaum et al., 2000:58). This is the absolute opposite of Caucasian estimation of autonomy.

Another past research which was done by Stevensen and Lee, (1990) uncovered that American-Asians mother and father have a tendency to be more controlling and strict to their kids. Research has discovered that American-Asian young people confront "unreasonable parental expectations as far as academic and career accomplishments; parental over involvement in their kids' lives; parents' general have a tendency to exclude youngsters in the decision-making process; and negative attitudes towards their kids' behaviors and ways of life". The idea of interdependence and harmony is so solid inside the way of life that mother and father want to monitor their youngsters

more often since their kids' behaviors, achievements, and attitudes are a representative of their parents. American-Asians are solid believers in the concept that "youngsters should sacrifice their own want for the advantage of the family"(Lee, 1997:76). In the event that the kid's wants a conflict of the family as a whole, that want must be suppressed keeping in mind the end goal of family unit (Buki, Ma and Strom, 2003)

American-Asian parents "cling to traditional notions of filial piety demanding unquestioning obedience, strict parental discipline, and control of children" (Chao, 2001:101). In a study done by Pettit et al., (2001), American-Asian mother and father scored the most size of authoritarian style of parenting, offering help for the possibility that American-Asians will in general be stricter.

Furthermore, American- Asians mother and father apply "more control than European American parents over their youngsters' selection of cloths, extracurricular exercises, and courses of study" (Rothbaum, Morelli et al., 2000), which is normally every area of the kid's life. Moreover, it is not "normal to find out about American- Asian kids whose school normally was chosen by their mother and father (Buki, Ma and Strom, 2003). An extraordinary case is found in an undergrad who couldn't move out of his parent's house in light of the fact that the parent disclosed to him that moving out "implied he didn't value all that she had done for him" (Buki, Ma and Strom, 2003:47).

Asian-American adolescents are normally stereotyped to be exceptionally fruitful in the education areas. This needs to do with child parent rehearsing too. Mother and father are frequently anticipate good education record from their youngsters, nevertheless, it was discovered that these wants of kid's "general good education accomplishment were regularly unrealistic and beyond the capacities of kids" (Rhee et al., 2003:88). This could conceivably cause mental trouble and sorrow in the kid since they are continually pursuing these unattainable targets. Furthermore, Chinese mother and father regularly don't applaud their kid's foe education achievements, since it is anticipated from them. The non-attendance of acclaim and support, notwithstanding discipline for not achieving, may have unfriendly result on the psychological well-being of these American-Asians young people.

Are these style of parenting hurtful? It is conceivable that although American-Caucasians are stunned at the strict style of parenting displayed by American- Asians, the American-Asian young

people themselves don't see these style of parenting as hurtful. Hence, it may not hurt them in the manner in which American-Caucasians thinks it might. Further studies has given proof to this too.

2.1.5 Parenting Style and Gender

This segment gives information on how the sexual orientation of a kid may influence the sort of style of parenting displayed by the parent in a family. Being conceived man or woman directs the kind of socialization a man will experience throughout his or her life (Vannoy, 2001). This sexual oriented socialization is encouraged by different institution in the public arena, for instance, the family, schools, media, working condition, and among all one's partners. In this way man are related to have manly attributes, while woman are related to have feminine in order to adjust to sexual oriented practices (Vannoy, 2001). In this way, guys are urged to be independent, be aggressive and explore. Woman on the other side, are urged to stay indoors and near home and be reliant.

Lynch and Hill (1983) contend that despite the fact mother and father need monitor their kid's conduct, monitor might in realty be remiss for young man since other conducts (e.g., sexual practice) might be acceptable and developmentally proper for young man as opposed to young woman. The author further states that "given the societal background, authoritative style of parenting of young man may give a general situation that is high in the arrangement of conduct control, yet this unobtrusively communicates to their children that man will be man'. Thus, young men will partake in risk activities knowing in some capacity that their parents would enforce some type of disciplinary activity (Hill and Lynch, 1983)

Pittman and Chase-Lansdale (2001) explore the correlation among the style of parenting and youth misconduct in a size of 302 sample of American-African young woman from devastated neighborhoods. They discovered that young ladies with withdrew moms showed kid misconduct and experienced sex at youthful age than youngsters with authoritative style of parenting, permissive and authoritarian style of parenting.

Adalbjamardottir and Hafsteinsson (2001) done a research of 347 youth from Reykjavik, Iceland to research about the correlation among the style of parenting and youth alcohol abuse, They

discovered that style of parenting was connected fourteen years olds' experimentation with smoking, liquor use, and unlawful medication use. Among this homogeneous populace, youngsters who depicted their mothers and fathers as authoritative were less inclined to have taken a stab at smoking, drinking and drugs at age fourteen than those youths from careless families. Adalbjarnardottir and Hafsteinsson (2001) discovered no sexual orientation contrasts for substance, liquor and amphetamines use.

In another study of eight grade understudies (69% White), Fletcher and Jefferies (1999:69) observed that juvenile young women who "perceived there to be disciplinary result of substance use reported having attempted to try fewer drugs and having gotten higher less frequently". This is very convincing in light of the fact that in this same study, young women compared with young men see their mothers and fathers as more favoring of liquor and drugs.

In a different size of sample of three hundred and eightieth six, grade 8 and 9 students and their mothers and fathers, Cohen and Rice (1997) evaluated how youngsters and parents rated their style of parenting. They discovered that young people saw their mother's and father's as less authoritative, authoritarian and permissive than the parents thought about themselves. In addition, outcome of the research uncovered that young people who smoked and drank saw their parents as not so much authoritative but rather more tolerant than kids who did not take an interest in substance abuse. In reference to sexual orientation, Rice and Cohen (1997) discovered that young woman from authoritarian family had a lower authoritarian score than did mother's and father's with young man. Their research similarly uncovered that White youngsters saw their parents as more authoritative than Hispanic and Asian young people. Alarid et al., (2000) utilized a sample size of 1,153 first - time youth grown-up culprits, matured 17-28 years of age, sentenced to a private court-requested training camp program (coed). Their study showed that connection with parents was a major pointer of female participating in criminal activities. On the other hand, it was connection to peers that influenced male's engaging in criminal activities.

The research that observing sexual orientation and style of parenting are reliable in two areas. To begin with, young woman who saw their mom to be using authoritative style of parenting were less likely to take interest in crime, have sex or take drugs (Jefferies, 1999). Second, connection with mother and father instead of friends was a critical indicator of woman to participate in crime.

In any case, for young man it was connection to friends that the indicator of criminal interest (Alarid et al., 2000)

The above data uncovers that although ethnic minorities profit by authoritative style of parenting, authoritarian style of parenting isn't generally connected with conduct issues. Additionally, many of the studies on financial status was more significant than sexual orientation in looking at the conduct outcome. In other studies, the research-scientists understood the inadequacy of Baumrind's style of parenting and made an altered observational typology. For instance, Chao (1994) presented the possibility of youngster preparing concerning Chinese culture. Mandara and Murray (2002) made a typology of African-American families to speak to what might be proportional to authoritative style of parenting for Caucasian child rearing. The two research thought about social assortments in child rearing.

The literature further recognizes that there are cultural factors that ought to be considered when examining the influence of parenting on youth behavior. The literature evaluated likewise reveals that demandingness (e.g., monitoring and discipline) rather than responsiveness (e.g., communication, warmth and connection) is better at protecting African-American and Asian - American young people from taking an interest in criminal activities. Additional few other studies found that young men were more attached to peers which could encourage criminal behavior. Young women, on the opposite side, were more attached to parents. This demonstrates that attachment to different people have diverse impact for young men and women. For instance, although both young men and women can be attached to their peers, young men will most likely end up involved in misbehavior because of these attachments. On the other hand, young women are related to be more connected to their parents so regardless of whether young men and women are attached to their parents, young women are least likely to take an interest in behavior that may endanger this relationship. Some could argue these gender contrasts are the result of gender socialization or young women being socialized to stay close to home and interact with the family when young men are expected upon to go out into the world and explore.

2.1.6 Parental Criminal

Studies have recognized that the parent-child relationship is the most critical structure for social learning and adjustment in preschoolers, and is a reliable predictor of youngsters' internalizing and externalizing disorders (Trentacosta et al., 2008). A study investigating the causes of youth violence uncovered that, although poor parenting practices reliably anticipate violence conduct in young people, no data information concerning parenting practices in South Africa was accessible at the time (Burton, 2007).

According to Farrington et al., (2006), parents who participate in criminal activities tend to have children who are involved in antisocial behavior. In his study, he uncovered that having a convicted parent or an older sibling with delinquent behavior was an indicator of the child's later offending and anti-social behavior. The youth imitate antisocial behavioral/criminal tendencies through shared influences of relatives or parenting style that did not develop a strong conscience in their children. This implies that crime runs in the family, therefore, increasing crime among the youth.

2.1.7 Large Family Size

Farrington (2006) further states that families in Africa are characterized by expansive number of siblings, which pose danger on youth behavior. Because a child raised in a very large family size may lack appropriate modelling, as a result such a person may easy deviate into crime. Another problem identified is that, as the number kids extends, the family house will be packed, prompting an increase in dissatisfaction, conflict and irritation. A classic example of a large family size is extended family size.

2.1.7.1 Extended Family System

Normally family is the significant source of the essential necessities of life and wellbeing; the tenderness and love, shelter, clothing, food, sanitation and water; which are all made conceivable by the socio-economic, environmental and cultural (Degbey, 2012). Hence, in discussion of the issues as to parenting, it would be difficult to disregard the element of family.

It is basic knowledge that there are two kinds of the family. These include: immediate family and extended family. Immediate family comprises of parent and children. Extended family comprises of immediate family; consisting of uncles, close relatives, cousins and grandparents. It would be stressed that in the African society, extended family is customarily exercise (Degbey, 2012). According to Gyekye (1996), it is a common knowledge that when one talks about the family in an African setting, one is alluding not only to the immediate family but rather to the extended family

As indicated by Degbey (2012), extended family setting more incorporates a number of generations and uncles, cousins, plus aunts living at home or near one another. Likewise, Adinlofu (2009) expressed that extended family is made out of various joints, elementary and immediate family living separate yet close to home. Adinlofu (2009) and Degbey (2012) and additionally noticed that extended family gives enthusiastic necessities to all involved. It is a firm unit which in a perfect world gives social, economic and mental security to every one of its members. Adinlofu (2009) states that extended family guarantees reproduction of kids and provides the early care and education of kids. Degbey (2012) further stated that this family setting is characterized by "moral norms and social and safeguards both material and spiritual traditions and customs and also giving a variety of role models setting up the path for adulthood". Degbey (2012:49) stressed that the dominance of old people has a generally high level of social control on the person particularly, the young people.

The different in the African traditional parenting style is that the responsibility of raising a child does not only liaise with the biological father or mother. But the responsibility is shared among all members of the family. This is buttressed by the African proverb on parenting which states that, "a single hand can't nurture a child". This suggest that in spite of the fact that the mother has the obligation of raising the kid, however according to this system, the duty is being shared by all members of the family. Most of the people went to learning institutions on the strength of this setting (Adinlofu, 2009:98). As indicated by researcher, some of the people have witnessed the following comments: "my parents were so poor to the point that it was my mum's sibling or dad's sister, that paid for my education" or, that "it was my dad's sibling that pursued me to study

medicine, law or pharmacy and it was my in-law that gave me money to start my new business". This system teaches extended family members to help each other. This is the reason behind the saying, which states that when parents are dead, a kid would forever have 'parents'. This is on the ground that the extended family is there to parent the kids. Another different of this extended family setting is that kids remain at home i.e. they live with the family until the moment that they are set up for marriage. This is done even to a grown-up individual, the teaching is that you marry before you go on your own. As indicated by Gyekye (1996), old individuals are generally expected to stay at home with family and they may leave just after marriage. Indeed, even after marriage the parents would, in any case, see a need to offer direction because they perceived old people to more trust the grown-ups have more experience about life.

At different instances, the extended family may not be as one, rather the immediate family may live with other immediate family who may not be relatives. This living arrangement is what is known as the "compound house". Additionally, this living arrangement enables any elderly individual to teach and discipline the kid.

2.1.8 Child Abuse and Neglect

Young people who are physically abused and ignored will end up doing crime later in life (Malinosky-Rummell and Hansen, 1993). Siegael and Senna (1991) revealed that being abusive to another person, actually encourages exploited person to utilize hostility technique for tackling issues, keeps them from feeling sensitivity for other people, and decrease their capacity to constructively manage pressure. Various theories, such as, Social bond theory, have been developed to demonstrate the relationship between child abuse and criminal behavior among young people. The theory suggests that youth abuse results in low connection to parents (Hirschi, 1979).

Youth exploitation and violence are regular phenomena in African families (Graham et al., 2010). Appropriately the critical results might be, bodily changes, for instance, desensitization to torment that encourages later viciousness, imprudent/dissociative duplicating style that prompts poor critical thinking and changes in self-esteem/social data processing patterns that support later violence.

2.1.9 Parental Conflict, Disrupted Families and Crime among Young People

According to Wells and Rankin, (1991) young people who live in "broken" homes are most likely to be involved in delinquency behavior than those kids who live with biological mother and father. The prevalence of general delinquency is seem to be around 10– 15 percent higher in broken homes than flawless families, which is a modest but powerful discovering. Most research uncovered that family disruption is associated with a wide range of misconduct, encompassing minor and serious property crimes, substance abuse, school deviance, police contact, status offences and interpersonal violence(Farrington, 2001, Peterson and Zill, 1986).

The theory that broken homes cause misconduct, as advanced by Bowlby 1951, clarifies that a young person should encounter a warm, loving and consistent connection with a mother figure. Once the young person is denied from this, particularly during the initial five years of life, they would have irreversible negative impacts. For instance, a natural tendency to be become cold (affectionless character) and delinquent.

According to Wells and Rankin (1991), broken homes are associated with young people being involved in antisocial behavior when they are caused by parental separation instead of death. This is on the ground that divorces are a large transition and they make young people encounter a low level of parental connection and supervision, therefore driving towards deviant behavior. When the divorce is concluded, a young person will at that point move to living in a single parent home. Single-parent living conditions diminish social control and prompt misconduct.

2.1.10 Challenges of Parenting

Parenting does not occur in vacuum and South African parents confront a chain of difficulties in raising a child. Poverty constitutes a specific risk for parenting (Kaminski et al., 2013). Not only does a lack of financial resources impact on the capacity of parents to provide nutrition, health services and education, it makes parenting itself substantially more difficult. According to Mazembo, Mphaka (2013), more than 50% of youngsters in South Africa grow up in a household where a parent singlehandedly raised a child without the support of the other parent.

Parents struggling with poverty will probably experience depression and will probably utilize cruel discipline to their children's behavior (Elder et al., 1995). Female parents in this circumstance are less likely to be friendly towards their children, and are more likely to utilize corporal punishment (Bradley et al., 2001). They are also likely to abandon them unsupervised

This kind of harsh and inconsistent parenting that features an absence of warmth and supervision increases the probability of young person's using drugs or liquor, participating in dangerous sex and getting engaged in criminal activities (Jackson et al., 1998). Parents living in poverty are additionally less likely to have the social support that helps better-off parents with their parenting (Duncan et al., 1994). This makes it fundamental to institute evidence-based projects that help support parental up-bringing of a child.

2.1.11 Effective Parenting and Youth Behaviour

Holden (2002) contended that “discipline and punishment are distinct concepts. He indicated that discipline furnishes the youngster with instruction and guidance, though punishment was intended to suppress an undesirable conduct. Holden (2002) additionally maintained that punishment and corporal punishment are different, although utilized synonymously. As such, corporal punishment is a type of punishment (i.e., punishment is an umbrella terms for a wide range of punishment)”. The distinction is that in this type of punishment there is "physical torment"; anyway with different kinds of punishment (e.g. task adding, grounding and giving youngster time-out) there is a nonappearance of physical torment. Oppositional conduct in youngsters is unavoidable on the ground that kids will test limits and their parent's power. Be that as it may, how the parent react to this conduct can have consequences on a kid's behavior outcome. Discipline may take numerous ways and differ contingent on the authority's figure, regardless of whether it is the father or mother. It ranges from parents removing benefits from the child, grounding the kid, tasks adding and imposing harsher physical punishment (Holden, 2002:98).

A lot of studies inquiries are keen on the result of discipline on subsequent kid's behavior. One more, as with parental checking, discipline has had a moderately shared significance in delinquency and parenting literature. In any case, methodological concerns have concentrated on the things utilized to present discipline in different research. Loeber and Dishion (1983) used

youngster reports, mother-kid differences in scores, mother reports and interview observation to survey parental monitoring in their research. Baumrind (1994) expressed that discipline could be divided by its coerciveness (e.g., threatening youngster), consistency and possibility (e.g., quick versus delay utilization of discipline). As indicated by Baumrind (1996), coercive parents will probably issue verbal threats without giving the kid reasons in the matter of why they will be reprimand. On this occasion, concentration turns into parent's status of power "instead of harmful outcomes of the act that the parent opposes. Baumrind (1996) contended that although inconsistent discipline is usually utilized by parents who are abusive, it could likewise be available in non-abusive homes. Conflicting discipline is the consequence of the absence of consistent expectation parents have for their kids conduct. Baumrind (1996) additionally contended that punishment ought to be unexpected in that the utilization of positive or negative reinforce ought to quickly take after the covered or prohibited child conduct, respectively. In the event that the kid isn't punished soon after the misconduct has happened, at that point the parent may probably have spent up aggression that uncovers itself using [harsher] discipline on the kid. This could prompt the kid to be resistant and this can incite the parent to utilize progressively coercive controls. Baumrind (1996) indicated by taking into account these variables, it is "not the specific disciplinary practice [e.g., take away benefits, grounding, physical punishment] [that is of importance] yet how it is applied (e.g., consistency, coerciveness) and what cultural context decides its adequacy and long term impacts". Besides, she maintains that when considering the impact of physical discipline on the kid's conduct, it is vital to consider other parenting elements, for example, minority status and responsiveness, class of the family.

In another study by Coughlin and Vuchinich (1996), when they utilized direct observation information to evaluate the consistency to which mother and father discipline their youngsters, and recurrence of aversive control or physical/mental abuse. Vuchinich, Bank and Patterson (1992:92) additionally utilized a "comprehensive approach" to assess parenting behavior. The first assessment utilized direct observation information that enabled the researcher to code how much parents "gave justification for rules, which were excessively strict, inconsistent, and firm on the child". The second assessment depend upon information that was coded by the researcher who watched the communications between the parent (s) and youngsters. This information permitted Vuchinich et al. (1992) to portray the parent's conduct as ineffectual. In addition, some studies utilized a check list to evaluate parental control systems. These check list generally included steps

to assess whether discipline was consistent, the level of the usage of physical discipline, parent's manner towards the child, and regardless of whether the parent demeanor towards the kid, and whether parents compensated good behavior (Kilgore et al., 2000).

Effective parenting is the most capable approach to decrease youth misconduct issues (Kumpfer and Alvarado, 2003). The above proclamation was upheld by the study by Ehrensaft et al., (2003), which found that there was a connection between early parental care and the development of antisocial behavior in pre-adulthood. Parenting activities are characterized as a particular practices that parents or guardians utilize to associate with their kids (Darling and Steinberg, 1993). For example, when socializing with their kids to win in school, parents may institute certain activities such as, attending their children school function, held children with homework and providing children with time to read.

Higher social control has been reliably connected with lower level of externalizing conduct, for example, substance misuse and misconduct (Gray and Steinberg 1999). As indicated by a study conducted by Mounts and Steinberg (1995), definitive parenting is operationalized at level of parental acknowledgment, inclusion, and strict monitoring supported against the impact of drug abuse use by the juveniles. The above mentioned finding was further supported by the study by Cernkovich and Giordano (1987) which revealed that controlling and supervision by parents or guardian were better indicators of youth misbehavior among Black-American families when contrasted with European-American families. Similar study was conducted by, Smith and Krohn (1995) found that among the European-American, African-American and Hispanic young people, living with a single parent with absence of parental inclusion were firmly connected with adolescent misconduct, yet just among Hispanic teenagers. Regardless of whether these parental elements impact wrongdoing for youngsters in South Africa is unclear as there has been a little research conducted in South Africa. In Asia youth may abstain from participating in reprobate activities since they need to maintain a strategic distance from parental dissatisfaction and disrespecting (Warr, 1993).

Another study by Steyn et al., (2012) recognizes the negative impact of community and family dissension to which numerous South African youngsters are subjected, specifically the absence of positive good role models, missing essential parental figures (particularly fathers), and the attention needs of minors. Young people also had some issues if their parents provided help in the

way acceptance, and inclusion in the posterity's life, and as well as observing and maintaining progressing knowledge about the posterity's exercises and whereabouts.

According to Steinberg (2001), Authoritative family contexts are identified with better psychosocial change in kids and young people for three reasons. To start with, effect and acknowledgment make youngsters demonstrate greater receptivity to parental influence. Second, a satisfactory mix of association and setting limits on kids' conduct, characteristic of the authoritative style, encourages the development of self-control skills that empower young people to act competently. Finally, encouragement of verbal exchange amongst parents and kids involves kids in a process that encourages psychological and social competence, in this manner enhancing their cooperation outside of the family system.

In the study that was done by Garcia and Gracia (2009) in Spain on: Is authoritative the optimum parenting style? The outcome affirmed the past study in South-European (Musitu and Garcia, 2004) and another one in South - American (Villalobos et al., 2004), and in other cultural context (Kim and Rhoner, 2002), suggesting that young people from indulgent families show improvement over teenagers from authoritative families. This outcome additionally added to a developing data of research scrutinizing the possibility that the legitimate authoritative parenting style is constantly connected with ideal youth outcome over all social and ethnic settings (Steinberg, 2001). For instance, in some ethnic and social settings, authoritarian parenting has effectively contended with definitive parenting for some ideal results (Dwairy et al., 2006, Leung et al., 1998). The discoveries suggest that, in any event in some social settings, indulgent parenting can likewise contend with authoritative parenting for ideal results in pre-adulthood.

However, another study that conducted on African-American by Pezzella (2010), found that authoritarian child rearing was not an adequate parenting style for African American or White high-risk teenagers. Definitive parenting was observed to be a racially invariant in its effects since it diminished anti-social behavior in both African-American and White youth. A significant negative connection among authoritative and brutality was discovered only in the African - American participants. These discoveries recommend that intervention and prevention strategies should be incorporate parent education to improve responsiveness and supervision and decrease incapable parenting in communities with danger of misconduct.

Carlos and Garcia (2013) likewise also conducted a study on African-American and Latino to determine if positive parenting or parental involvement and life stressors impacted Disruptive Behavior Disorders (DBDs) among African-American and Latino youth. The sample population comprised of 171 African-American and Latino youngsters and teenagers (African American = 154, Latino =17) between the ages of eight and 17 (male = 130, female = 41, mean age = 11.26) and their folks (n = 154, male =11, female = 142), who were part of a bigger study conducted through a clinic in the Midwest that looked at treatment adequacy. Positive parenting and parental involvement were measured utilizing the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire (Shelton et al., 1996), the presence of DBDs was measured utilizing the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenbach and Rescorla, 2001), and life stressors were evaluated by means of a standard clinical interview utilized at the Midwestern clinic. The study found that parental involvement was essentially related to the development and seriousness of symptoms of Conduct Disorder (CD) as rated by parents, but not when rated by youth. Furthermore, the interaction between parent gender, parent race/ethnicity, youth gender, youth age, and youth race/ethnicity was essentially related to ratings of Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) side effects.

In Dutch as indicated by Huver et al., (2007), inverse connection among strict control and immature lifetime smoking was generally interceded by attitude towards smoking and expectation to smoke, both identified with increase lifetime smoking. Mental control, in any case, did not work through insights and was specifically associated with expanded smoking.

2.1.12 Roles of Parents in the Current Policies and Legislations

The year 2018 marks twenty-four years of democracy in South Africa since the end of Apartheid system. The system was destroyed through transactions and another constitution was established in 1996 (Sham, 2018). During the Apartheid days, numerous young people endured rights violations– including assault, torment, and confinement without trail, and limited access to human services, training and security (Idang, 2015). A new constitution brought about change to that by the introduction of the Bill of right, which is the foundation of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all the individuals in the country and attests the democratic values of human dignity, fairness and freedom.

The South African Constitution recognizes and protects fundamental rights of young people (Wadende et al., 2016). It enshrines, specifically, that young people have right to family and parental care and giving that a kid's best interest are essential in each issue concerning the kid. Section 28 of the Constitution gives young people those individual, financial and social rights that are typical to them, for example, the right to essential nutrition, medical services, social administrations, the right to family and parental supervision. The section obliges the state to guarantee that young people were given these fundamental requirements as well as support to the family of the child in order to support these requirements.

The rule that "the best interest of a child" ought to win in all issues identifying with kids is found in each human rights documents that addresses rights of kids. It was solidly settled in the subsection 28(2) of the South African Constitution that young people' best interests are of vital significance in each issue concerning a kid. A kid's best interest should observed in each and every judgment or administrative action that would directly or indirectly have impact on a child (Anon., 1996).

Subsection 28(1) (b) puts an obligation on the guardians and family of kids to give the vital care. By suggestion, this section additionally puts an obligation on the state to help the family as an organization. The subsection accordingly hinders enactment or authoritative activity that would meddle with the conveyance of parental care or would have the impact of separating kids from guardians (Anon., 1996). The most extensive expansion to the youngster rights system is the 2005 Children's Act and Amendment, which strengthens sections in the Bill of Rights and point out the duties of guardians. According to the said Act, parents have a duty to provide care to the child, to keep contact with the child, to provide guardian to the child and provide financial support to the child (Badenhorst, 2011).

Another key legislation which is important in protecting the rights of kids, presented during the post racial segregation period is the Child Justice Act. The Act comes because of the obligations that South Africa needed to meet after its endorsement of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 on 16 June 1995 (Badenhorst, 2011). The South African Law Reform Commission (SALRC) was solicited by the then Minister of Justice and Constitutional

Development, to conduct a research on developing a child justice system in South Africa and to submit suggestions for the change of this specialist area of the law (Badenhorst, 2011)

In 1997 an Issue Paper on Juvenile Justice was distributed for contribution. The said Paper suggested that an alternate Bill be drafted all together for a cohesive set methods for administration and management of a child accused of committing crime. The Issue Paper was discussed by both government and civil society (South African Law Reform Commission, 1999). In 1998 the SALRC distributed complete Discussion Paper, which was accompanied by a draft Child Justice Bill. This was followed by a wide consultation with all the applicable stakeholders such as government divisions and non-administrative associations (NGO's) giving services in the field of child justice (Badenhorst, 2011).

According to Badenhorst, (2011) the draft Child Justice Bill introduced another system to deal kids in conflict with the law and procedure to cover all activities concerning such a youngster from the time the crime is committed through sentencing. After the issuing of the Discussion Paper, workshops, seminars and composed reactions to it followed. The said written responses received considerable support for the fundamental aims of the Child Justice Bill and for the proposed structures and procedure (Ehlers, 2002). A report with a proposed draft Child Justice Bill was submitted to the then Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development in August 2000.

In August 2002, the Child Justice Bill 49 of 2002 was brought into Parliament (Sloth-Nielsen, 2006). After that open hearings meeting were done on the Bill in February 2003 and consultations on the Bill by the Portfolio Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development followed in March 2003 (Badenhorst, 2006). Prior to the Bill being concluded, Parliament recessed for the elections in 2004 and the Bill was not returned on the Portfolio Committee plan in 2004, nor was there any development on it in 2005 or 2006 (Skelton and Gallinetti, 2008). In October 2007, another form of the Bill was released by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and brought into Parliament in January 2008 (Skelton and Tshehla, 2008).

On 30 January 2008 written submission of the new version were due and open hearings started on 5 February 2008. Different society associations and different organisations both exclusively and

by and large under the protection of the Child Justice Alliance were allowed to partake during the process. This cooperation included composed and oral entries, valid research, and presentation of innovative strategies for kid justice practices and focused on backing and campaigning. These data input impacted the administrative procedure and the sections in the Bill. These were significant commitments in guaranteeing that the rights of youngsters in conflict with the law are adequately secured and that they get the treatment imagined in the universal instruments and the Constitution (Skelton and Gallinetti, 2008).

In 2008 June 25, the Bill was embraced by the National Assembly and it was passed in September 2008. It was then marked into law in May 2009 by then president, Kgalema Motlanthe. After that the Act was then distributed in Government Gazette number 32225 on 11 May 2009 and realized on 1 April 2010. The objective of the Act was to give an extraordinary treatment to youngsters, adding to more secure communities, urging kids to become decent grown-ups, avoiding cruel treatment in the traditional criminal justice framework in an alternate shape, yet cover basically a similar domain (Sloth-Nuelsen and Gallinett, 2011). The Act further promotes the soul of Ubuntu in the child justice framework.

The South African term Ubuntu appears in South African sources from the early mid-nineteenth century. The detailed understandings of the term secured the semantic field of human instinct, humanness, humankind, uprightness, goodness and benevolence. It has been expressed that the meaning of Ubuntu is hard to convey in Western language (Keevy, 2009). The first and most understood legal articulation term was enunciated in Makwanyane (1995 (6) BCLR 665 (CC)), seeing that the court said that Ubuntu "encompasses the key value of group solidarity, empathy, regard, human pride, adjustment to fundamental standards and aggregate solidarity, in its key sense, it additionally demonstrates mankind and moral quality (Kroeze, 2002). Different philosophers have featured "the soul of community, common help, sharing, interconnectedness and regard for one another" that Ubuntu implies (Keevy, 2009). The Constitutional Court has likewise affirmed the basic function that Ubuntu plays in the South African Constitution. Mokgoro, (2010) states that in our constitutional democracy, the fundamental constitutional value of human dignity relates nearly to ubuntu or botho, a thought dependent on profound regard for the humankind of another. This was nearly reverberated by Sachs later in the judgment where he states

"Ubuntu - botho is more than an expression to be invoked for now and then to add a gracious and affirmative gloss to a legal finding already arrived at. It is intrinsic to and constitutive of our constitutional culture".

The Act promotes Ubuntu by encouraging kids' sense of dignity and worth; fortifying kids' regard for human rights and the essentials for freedoms of others by considering kids in charge of their activities and safe-guarding the interests of unfortunate casualties and the community; supporting reconciliation through restorative justice reaction (Marotta, 2017). Restorative and remedial systems are focused on reviewing the mischief done to the people in question, considering guilty party in charge of their activities and frequently captivating the community in the goals of that dispute. Cooperation of the people involve is a fundamental part of the procedure that underlines relationship building, compromise and the advancement of understandings around an ideal result among exploited people and guilty party. Restorative Justice Procedures can be adjusted to various social settings and the necessities of different communities. The procedure itself can regularly change the connection between the community and the justice framework (Anon., 2010). According to this Act, kids may, in certain situation, lack criminal capacity in view of their childhood. In such manner, the Act distinguishes among the following groups of young people:

- Children who were under the age of 10 years while committing the offense are irrefutably presumed to lack criminal capacity and in this way they cannot be prosecuted (s. 7(1) of the CJA).
- Children who were between the ages of 10 and 14, when they committed an offence: According to this Act, there is an assumption that such person lacks criminal capacity (s. 7 (2) of the CJA). However, this assumption is rebuttable and weakens when such a person approaches the age of 14. In occurrence where the state fails to prove, beyond reasonable doubt, that such a person has criminal capacity. The Act prescribed that it is in his or her best advantage to be dealt with in the same manner as someone under the age of 10 (s. 11(5) of the CJA).
- Children who are 14 years and above while committing the offense: Once a child has reached age 14, he or she is presumed to have criminal capacity and is viewed in law that he or she is not different from adult with regard to the question of criminal capacity (s. 7(3)

of the CLA). However, the CJA treats all children under the age of 18 years as child offender. There is no "waiver" or referral to adult court under any conditions

Where the age of a child is questionable for any reason, the Act provides that certain procedure must follow. In this regard, the Act distinguishes between the duties of the police (s. 12 of the CJA), the probation officer (s. 13 of the CJA), and the inquiry magistrate or child justice court (s. 14 of the CJA). The components for evaluating age are functions of probation officer who will give an age estimate based on the statement made by the parent or appropriate adult; statement made by the child; estimation by a medical expert; and any official documentation, which may help the probation officer in making the assurance. Once the probation officer has made an estimation of the age of the child, such report will be sent to the inquiry magistrate for them to make a finding. That finding is presumed to be the age of the child until the point when any different proof is put before the child's justice court.

The Act further provides for utilization of diversion programmes. This implies diverting children away from court-based procedures to programmes and developmental measures (Gallinetti, 2008). The historical backdrop of diversionary service provisioning is still taking shape, and latest developments include the publication of a national policy framework for the accreditation of diversion services providers which will guide the registration and monitoring of social work and related services to children diverted from the criminal justice system via this Act, and numerous different documents (Guidelines for the Child Justice Act, 2009). The Act itself provides an independent set of objectives to guide the use of diversion. These cover an area that is at this point including advance reconciliation, encouraging the child to be responsible for their actions, redressing the damage caused, giving a chance for victims participation and compensation, preventing stigmatization of children and advancing the child's dignity and well-being and the development of his or her feeling of self-esteem and capacity to contribute to society (segment 51(a) – (k)).¹

2.1.13 Conclusion

The above literatures recognizes that since 1994, there have been expanding efforts to define and build up special protection for children because of their vulnerability to infringement of human rights, especially because of inadequate social conditions, armed conflict, exploitation, hunger and disability. Gould and Ward (2015) recommended that the following steps ought to be a dialogue between civil society and different government departments to discuss about the opportunities and difficulties for taking parenting projects to scale, and to ensure that South Africa support parents and children in light of a national development. Finally, right from the standpoint of the previous studies, the present study would add its significant contributions to the existing body of knowledge on the influence of African parenting style on youth's involvement in crime.

CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the theoretical framework of the research. This research is guided by two relevant theoretical models. These include:

- i. The Social Bond Theory (Hirschi, 1969)
- ii. The General Theory of crime (Hirschi and Gottfredson, 1990).

3.2 The Social Bond Theory

The Social Bond theory was developed by the Travis Hirschi in 1969. The theory highlighted the criticality of indirect control, which empowers the parents to have a psychological presence when youngsters are not under their watch (Hirschi, 1969). This theory is more significant into the study on the ground that it seeks to explore the extent to which African parenting style influences youth behaviour. The theory has four components which consists of attachments, commitment, involvement and belief (Hirschi, 1969)

3.2.1 Attachment

Attachment can be clarified as the powerful relationship that one has with friends, family and parents. The family condition is viewed as the source of attachment since parents act as role models and teach their kids socially adequate conduct (Wiatrowski et al., 1981). If a child does not have this sort of relationship, they can find themselves lost with no direction; this kind of relationship can be additionally clarified through the human bonding theory.

According to attachment bond, an individual ends up deviant if there is an absence of social bond in the above expressed relationships. If a person is having great ties with other individuals, this can decrease one's chances of becoming delinquent. But looking at theoretical perspectives on

individual's age can also be a social influence in determining one chances of becoming deviant (Akers and Lee, 1999). Kids normally conform in order to fit to their fellow mates. If their friends are involved in crime, they too will feel pressurized to commit crime so that they must be part of the norm. Hence, it is essential for the adolescents to attach themselves to people who are similar in age; and in this way, they may abstain from being attached to the wrong group (Akers and Lee, 1999)

3.2.2 Commitment

According to Krohn et al., (1983), commitment refers to as “how a young person participates and assesses the conventional activities in the public. This is a type of social investment because a typical society will have people who are encouraged to pursue goals and become productive citizens.” The goals can be educational and or occupational; and an adolescent is expected to work upon to accomplishing them. They should focus on their schoolwork and have enthusiasm for setting off for college to further their studies in an intention to get a good job in future. The theory of social bonding emphasizes that if this element is absent, there is a possibility of becoming delinquent (Akers and Lee, 1999). An adolescent becomes aware of these expectations in the public, considering the danger of delinquency when they do not meet them. The stronger their commitment, the less likely they will be to become delinquent.

3.2.3 Involvement

Bond of involvement tests "how much time a young will invest doing time-consuming and organized activity (e.g. game and diversion exercises). This, thus, directly affects the people to "opportunities to offend" (Jonson et al., 2012). This implies that an individual will not have sufficient time or means to take part in criminal activities if they are engaged in other additional activities. Engagement/participation in these activities, therefore, serves as a protective factor that prevents such behavior from occurring in the first place.

For instance, one can look at after-school sporting activities. If juveniles and children are occupied with after-school activities and other such additional curricular events, then their time is being taken up by doing something engaging, productive and healthy. The time is spent on social wellbeing, seeking behaviour instead of illicit and damaging activities such as smoking or drug use.

Jonson et al., (2012), clarify that the young people that were "occupied" - whether through "school activities, game or work" - can be viewed as having a chance to hang-around and engage in delinquent or criminal behaviors (Jonson et al., 2012).

3.2.4 Belief

Belief is the acknowledgment of good mora validity of the control social esteem value (Hirsch, 2002). According to this theory, if a person has solid rule bond, such a person is less likely to carry out criminal activity or abuse those rules because of socialization. Everyone, including deviants recognizes the legitimacy of one dominant set of values. The distinction between the individuals who carry out criminal activities and the individuals who do not, is that despite the fact that they recognize the same set of rule, they don't feel bound by them because of lack of belief.

With that being said, the study only focuses on those elements which are more relevant to the study. The general hypothesis of this theory is that a person who has the strong social bonds will not deviate, but a person who has a weak or shallow social bonds will (Hirsch, 1969). This means that a young person who has a weak social bond is more likely to engage in criminal activities than a young person who has a stronger social bond. The researcher is of the view that a person who has more influence in ensuring that a person has these elements is the parent. Effective parenting helps youngsters to develop good qualities such as honest, self-control, self-reliance and cooperation (Davis, 2018). The role of parent is also to prevent their children from developing mental issues, for example, anxiety, depression and anti-social behavior that will increase criminality (Carlow, 2007).

Along the lines of Social Control Theory, studies considering this dimension has given abundant proof to the constructive association between inadequate structured parenting practices and anti-

social behavior by youngsters (Capaldi and Patterson, 1996). Young people in general react much preferably to positive rather than negative behavioral parental practices.

According to Tangney et al., (2018), positive parents turn to push their youngsters to be successful in school or other interests. These youngsters, much of the time, accomplish academic progress since they learn self-control, consequently they focus and show good sign of improvement on grades. They are likewise more prone to finish secondary school and go on to University (Tangney et al., 2018). This can be linked to one of the social bond elements called commitment. Because they submit themselves to the activities that they know to be positive because any deviant behaviour threatens their capacity to achieve their goals.

The positive parenting style also teaches children that they must cope with the outcomes of their conduct. The children learn values and the capacity to make good choices (Masten and Coatsworth, 1998). This can be linked to belief, as shown by this theory, the more people are bound by the rule, and the less likely they are to do criminal activities or violate those rules because of socialization of everyone, including deviants who recognize the validity of one's predominant qualities (Hirschi, 2002). This theory is appropriate for this particular kind of study because it tells us what elements actually contribute to a person to be less likely to engage in criminal activities. Considering the elements of this theory, the researcher will be able to assess whether the African context of parenting is able to instill these elements in a child, which could, as well, decrease the likelihood of a child's engagement in criminal activities. The theory further enhances the researcher's knowledge to understand why certain parenting style produces bad behaviour among the youth, as well as to answer the question of "why some children display good behavior while others do not?"

3.3 The General Theory of Crime

The theory was developed by Hirschi and Gottfredson in 1990, with the intention to move away from the social bond theory. The theory was proposed exclusively on one kind of control which is self-control. The theory clarifies every single individual differences in the propensity to commit crime or refrain from it (Akers and Seller, 2004). Individual differences in the tendency to do criminal activity remain reasonably stable with change in the social area of the people and change

in their understanding of the functioning of sanction. The theory contends that all crimes can be clarified as combination of criminal opportunity and low self-control, which is vigorously influenced by parenting (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). They acknowledge that propensity can't be acted on except if the opportunity present itself. Therefore, they consider crime to be an outcome of individuals with low self-control. This individuals have high criminogenic tendency, which then comes into contact with opportunity to commit crime. This implies for a crime to occur. Therefore, for crime to occur, two elements must be present: a person with low self-control and a criminal opportunity. The theory recognize parenting as the most unequivocal factor in predicting the probability that an individual will engage in criminal acts (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990).

The researcher also finds this theory much relevant on the ground that this theory sees parenting as crucial factor in determining the probability for a person to engage in criminal activities. The theory will help the researcher to explore whether lack of self-control among young people is derived from African style of parenting. Since it is indicated by this theory, a crime will happen when a person has low self-control. A person who lack self-control tends to lack tenacity, diligence or persistence in a course of action. According to these people, criminal conduct has a tendency to energize, dangerous, an adventurous and exciting (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). These people have a tendency to carry out violence crimes such as, murder and sexual offenses, which are crimes that are endemic to Inanda community. Consequent upon this theoretical background, Inanda is among the top 10 police stations with high murder rates in the province of KwaZulu Natal.

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) stated that high self-control adequately diminishes the likelihood of criminal act, those having it will be more uncertain in taking part in crime (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). High self-control can be connected to great parenting practice. Poor self-control can be traced back to negative parenting practices (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). Low self-control grows at the beginning of life and stay through adulthood. Parents who refuse or who cannot monitor youngsters' conduct, and who don't acknowledge freak conduct when it happens, and who don't reprimand such conduct will produce a person who lacks self-control. Giever, (1995) clarifies that a, "child who is not attached to their parents, who is inadequately supervised, and whose parents are criminal or deviant themselves are most likely to produce a poor self-control" (Giever, 1995). Thusly, a lack of self-control happens normally in a youngster when measures are not taken to stop it. A person who is raised under abusive or neglected parenting

style, will have low self-control, which will increase his/her likelihood of committing crime. On the other hand youngsters who are brought up in supervised household, where discipline is the order of the day, such children will have high self-control, which will bring down the enticements towards criminal conduct. This means that crime trends among the youth of Inanda community could be traced back to the lack of self-control among youth – a phenomenon that is contended to be mostly influenced by poor parenting.

3.4 Conclusion

This section has adequately discussed the theoretical framework from the perspectives of social bond theory and the general theory of crime. It has critically discussed and related these theories to the context of African parenting role as an influential factor for youth criminal/deviant behaviour, using relevant examples from Inada community.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGICAL ORIENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the research design and discusses the empirical research strategies supporting this study. In addition, the chapter talks about the research methodology and design utilized in the study including, techniques, instruments, data collection and analysis strategies. The research design for this study is exploratory. The sampling strategy utilized was purposive sampling while face-to-face semi-structured in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) were utilized as data collection techniques. The data analysis was done thematically utilizing the themes arising from the data.

4.2 Research Approach (Nature of the Study)

The research approach followed on this research project was qualitative research which "is a naturalistic, interpretative approach concerned about understanding the implications with which individuals connect to phenomena (activities, choices, belief, values and so forth.)" (Ritchie et al., 2013). By utilizing this approach, the researcher had the capacity to draw meaning and impression of Inanda's perceptions on African parenting and its connection into the youth conduct

In this research, data were collected in two ways namely: Secondary data collection and primary data collection approaches. Secondary data approach involves gathering of data from existing resources. This strategy includes searching, pursuing articles, journals daily paper clip etc. These were searched from Google scholar, Jstor, Ebscohort and other search engines. Primary data were collected through the individual interviews and focus group discussion. The researcher conducted individual interviews with youth and parent participants as well as focus group discussion with the community leaders.

4.3 Study Location and Description of the Study Setting

This study was conducted in ward 57 at Inanda. Inanda is a township in the eastern KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province of South Africa, situated 24 kilometers inland from Durban City Centre. The place has the biggest township population in the province and one of the oldest black settlements in the metropolitan region. It forms part of eThekweni, the Greater Durban Metropolitan Municipality (South Africa History online, 2018). Inanda is different from other townships because of its complex mix of formal and informal areas, such as Dube Village (formal area in ward 57) and Bhambayi (informal area in ward 57). The different settlements differ with regard to ethnic composition, yet mainly, it is predominantly occupied by Zulu-speaking individuals, followed by Xhosa-speaking especially in the informal areas of Inanda, such as Bhambayi area and Amaoti (Ngceshu and Ncwane, 1988). The area provides as a gathering camp for individuals coming from rural areas who are looking for work in Durban. This encouraged moderate lifestyle of the occupants (Census, 2011).

In addition, the area has a rich history since the greater part of the noticeable figures who are the present legends of the struggle have their traces from the area, the likes of John Langalibalele Dube, J B Champion, Pixley Seme, Isiah Shembe and even Mahatma Gandhi. John Langalibalele Dube also known as Mafukuzela was born during the 1870s at an American-run Christian mission station in Inanda. Dube became the first president of the ANC in 1912. Dube also established a few schools in Inanda, including Ohlanga High school (Ngceshu and Ncwane, 1988).

In spite of the rich history that the area has, the area has emerged as one of the areas with the most violent crime in Durban. These crimes range from murder cases, attempted murder, armed robbery and sexual offences (Da Costa, 2011). In Inanda, crime has turned out to be a daily experience, with developing frustration among young people, driving them to resort to unlawful deviance and violent crimes as a strategy for survival. If tyranny is defined as social order without freedom, and anarchy as freedom without social order, then Inanda has moved from tyranny to anarchy. The public works programmes that are initiated are not giving opportunity to young people. This has led to young people being engaged in criminal activities in schools (Ngceshu and Ncwane, 1988).

One of the reasons that influenced researcher's choice of the study and the location is the fact that most of the criminal activities at Inanda are perpetrated by the youth (Schonteich and Louw, 2001). More significantly, the researcher further realized that there has been no study conducted at Inanda which looks at how African parenting style influences youth behaviour. The choice of sample size was based on the information that was received from sector 7 Inanda community forum (CPF), with regard to different behaviour of the participants.

4.4 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is defined as a "procedure of choosing a certain number of participants to represent the whole population in the study. The idea behind sampling concept is that a certain number of observation can give an indication of what can be normal or expected in the whole population of the research project (Royse, 2004).

Sampling is fundamental since it helps in making generalization about specific population regardless of the size. According to Patto, (2002), there are no standards rules for sampling size in qualitative study. The number of samples relies upon on what the researcher hope to achieve in the study, the reason behind the study, what is in question? What will be value? What will have believability? And lastly what should be possible with the available time and resources? On this note, the sample size of this study was twenty (20) participants. The sample included young people between the age of 18 and 35, parents and community leaders from Inanda Ward 57. The sampling strategy that was used in this study was non-probability sample called purposive sampling. The choice of the sample was based on judgment of the researcher. The researcher chose the elements that were typically experienced with the phenomenon, and this was executed with the assistance of Inanda sector 7 Community Policing Forum as they were the ones who were familiar with the community members who were appropriate for the study. As a result, the researcher selected 5 sampled individuals who are parents or guardians, 5 youth members and ten (10) community leaders.

Parent participants were as follows:

- (a) Three individual parents/ guardians who had children that are law-abiding citizens.
- (b) Two individual parents/ guardians who had children that are in conflict with the Law.

The above mentioned factors were determined through the information that was received from the local Community Policing Forum (CPF) of Inanda.

Youth participants were as follows:

- (a) Two young people who were law-abiding citizens.
- (b) Three youth who were in conflict with the Law.

The above factors were also determined through the information that was received from the Local Community Policing Forum (CPF) of Inanda

Community leader participants were as follows:

- (a) Two leaders from faith-based organisation
- (b) Two traditional leaders
- (c) Two community safety leaders
- (d) Two youth leaders
- (e) Two political leaders

Considering the study population above, a sample size of twenty (20) participants was recruited for the entire study through a purposive sampling technique. The researcher made sure that the sample size was reasonable enough to assure that most, if not all of the participants' important perceptions were uncovered. This was done to ensure the credibility, dependability and trustworthiness of the research findings. Accomplishing this depends more on the richness of the data gathered than on the quantity of data (Miller, 1986).

4.5 Research Instruments

The two research instruments that were used in this study were Individual interviews and focus group discussions. The researcher conducted an individual interview with youth and parent participants. The interviews were all semi- structured and the researcher used open ended questions. Since the study also involved young people between the age of 18 and 35, the researcher was of the view that conducting individual interview was the best method to get information from the participants. The more comfortable the person feels, the more information he/she is likely to share (Faller, 1988). Young people may also be too embarrassed or afraid to share detailed information when they believe others can overhear what they are saying.

The focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted with ten (10) community leaders. The focus group enabled people to give more data information about their observations on the African context of parenting and how it has impacted on youth behaviour. The information produced was extremely instrumental and factual. The researcher choose this strategy as more efficient use of resources and as a method for adding profitable knowledge of social or behavioural event.

4.5.1 Administration of Interview Schedule

Interviewing is the overwhelming technique for data gathering or information accumulation in qualitative research (May, 1991). The researcher acquire data through direct interchange with a person and individuals that is known or expected to have the information that the person in question is looking for (Depoy and Gilson, 2008). According to Jarbandhan and Schutte (2006), the researcher ought to utilize the below interviewing techniques to guarantee an effective interviewing session:

- The participants must do 90 percent of the talking. The general purpose of the participant is to share information.
- Ask genuinely open-ended questions. These don't predetermine the appropriate responses and they enable space for the participants to react in their very own terms.
- Ask experienced or behaviour questions before opinionistic/emotional questions.

- Ask clear and brief question. It is critical to utilize words that sound good to the participants. In other words, questions ought to be made straightforward.

Interviews were conducted with the 10 participants, consisting of 5 youths and 5 parent participants during the month of August, 2018. Semi-structured interviews were utilized to acquire data on the perceptions of both parents and the youth on the African context of parenting and its relationship with crime among the youth in Inanda. The purpose was to gain a definite picture of a participants' perceptions on a specific topic. The strategy gave both the participants and the researcher some flexibility. The researcher was able to make follow up on some specific interested avenues that emerge during the interview, and all participants were able to give his or her perception on the subject.

In addition, the intention of conducting these interviews was an attempt to gain an understanding of the knowledge of both parents and young people on African context of parenting and its influence on youth behavior. It is also mandatory to know that the interviews were personally conducted by the researcher. The interviews was conducted at the Ward Councilor's office. The interview schedule was written in English (see appendix 2), however, it was administered through translation into Zulu. This was done to "allow the participants to contribute as much detailed information as they desire. This proved very effective as it allowed the researcher to better access the respondents' perceptions on African context of parenting and its effect on young people.

The time of participation was negotiated between the participants and the researcher, which mainly ensured that the interviews were scheduled at the time most convenient for individual participants. Thus, the interviews were mainly conducted during the day and after work for those participants who were working or studying. The venues for interviews were also negotiated with the participants, although the preferred venue for most participants was the nearest police station, which was Vela Police station, rather than offices. Thus, this allowed for a comfortable and non-threatening environment.

4.6 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

According to Krueger (1990), focus group discussion is a cautiously arranged dialog intended to get views from participants on identified area of focus in a tolerant and non-undermining condition. These individuals are required to give opinion on a particular subject. Focus group discussion furnishes qualitative data through discussion with the assistance of a facilitator who coordinates and controls the discussion (Breakwell et al., 2006). Like most qualitative techniques, focus group relies on purposive sampling (Palinkas et al., 2015). It is critical, in any case, to make environment for simple and productive discussion, and to ensure that while participants are open to conversing with one another, they similarly serve the research objectives.

Focus groups normally consist of six to ten participants (Palinkas, et al., 2015). Such group size enables each participant to participate freely. Morgan and Krueger (1998) specified that choosing the right number of participants implies setting a balance of having enough participants to create a group discussion and not having an excessive number of participants. In this study, a group discussion was conducted, which comprised ten (10) community leaders representing different sectors. The participants were chosen in light of their knowledge on the topic under study (Babbie, 2007). The sorts of questions asked concentrated on open-ended questions. The objective was to enable the participants deal with the questions from an extensive variety of measurement.

4.6.1 The Discussion

It is important for the researcher to construct rapport in the focus group discussions and in a brief, create a thoughtful, tolerant atmosphere, give the guidelines, and set the tone of the dialog (Morgan and Kruger, 1998). A casual banter is likewise fundamental only before the group dialog, as this makes a warm and well-disposed condition for engagement. The above-mentioned strategies were applied in this research and it encouraged participation from the respective participants since they felt like they really knew each other after introducing themselves.

4.6.2 Data Collection

According Stewart and Shamdasani (1990), the microphones and recorders ought to be set up before the interview and ought to be visible to participants. It also vital for the facilitator to take note of important points. In focus group discussion, the note ought to incorporate the following:

- Arrangement of the seating
- The order in which participants speak to address voice recognition
- Non-verbal behaviour, for instance, posture, eye to eye connection, motions between participants
- Themes that are striking
- Highlighting as much of the discussion as possible

Data for this study were collected through this method, and it is proved very effective as it uncovered some important constructs which were lost in individual's generated data.

4.7 Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis that was followed in this research was thematic analysis, which according by Braun and Clarke (2006), "should be seen as a foundation method for qualitative analysis". It is a technique for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns or themes within the study (Braun and Clarke, 2006). Qualitative data was transcribed and analyzed utilizing themes emerging from information gathered. For example, during transcription of conversation, patterns of experiences we listed, e.g. paraphrasing common ideas. At that point all information that were already classified patterns were identified. The said patterns were then expounded and the all the discussion that fit under a specific pattern was distinguished and set with the relating pattern. Then subsequent stage was to combine and catalogue related pattern into sub-themes. The analyses were made clear to interpret and understand most of the important themes that are of relevance to the study.

4.8 Trustworthiness

The researcher had the responsibility to ensure the trustworthiness of the study. This was done by providing evidence on how the researcher arrived at certain conclusion. As the result the researcher had to fill gap by providing a criteria consisting of four elements which are namely, “credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability” (Shenton, 2004). To ensure credibility of the study, the researcher had used two method to collect data, which was interviews (primary data) and journal articles (secondary data). To ensure transferability, the researcher had employed an external audit to assess and analyses the study. To ensure dependability, the researcher made sure that he applied relevant research methods. The researcher further made sure that sample size was large enough to assure that most, if not all the important perceptions are uncovered. To ensure confirmability, the researcher had revealed all limitations of the study and challenges that occurred.

4.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations in research are critical. As a result, this study had to make the following ethical considerations as discussed as follows. What do ethical considerations entail? The ethical considerations fill in as guidelines, and a premise whereupon every researcher should assess his or her very own conduct (De Vos, et al., 2011). This principles must be internalized in the personality of the researcher to such a degree that ethically guided decision making, the accommodating and sensitive treatment of participants becomes part of the aggregate way of life (Bless et al., 2006). The basic ethic rule of social research is that it must convey no damage to participants (Babbie, 2007). Nevertheless, participants can be harm in a physical or emotional. Therefore, the researcher has an ethical commitment to protect participants within all conceivable reasonable limits from any type of physical harm that may emerge during the course of the study (Creswell, 2003).

Emotional harm to participants are frequently hard to foresee and to determine than physical harm, yet it has far-reaching outcomes to participants (De Vos, et al., 2011). The duty regarding ensuring that participants are protected against harm reaches more remote than simple efforts to repair such harm. The researcher had made arrangement with non-profit organization that deals with emotional support to victims of crime, to have the service available to participants when needed. However in the current study there was no participants who needed the service. Participants ought to be

thoroughly informed in advance about the potential effect of the research. Such data offers the participants the chance to pull back from the research project in the event that they wish to do so. As indicated by De Vos et al., (2011), participants may encounter concrete harm, for example with respect to their family life, connections, or employment situation. Researchers frequently learn private details from participants, for instance, deviant behaviour, opinion that they consider to be unpopular or qualities that may appear to be demeaning, such as low income, which are sometimes just only known to the participants and the researcher; and in this manner puts a responsibility on the researcher to keep the data anonymous (Babbie, 2007).

The above mentioned ethical issues were taken into account in this study, since the study involved both young people and parents. The researcher ensured that all participants had signed the consent form before the study commenced and the gate keeper's letter was also obtained from the ward councilor, faith-based organization and political party in the study location (see addendum 3, 4, 5).

4.9.1 Procedure Followed

The success of data collection depends on how simple or difficult it is to get to the site (De Vos et al., 2011). It also depends on how the researcher can build and keep up relationships with participants. It is a procedure with various potential pitfalls (Johl and Renganathan, 2010). In this research, accessing the site was not an issue, the researcher first visited the area (Inanda ward 57) and spoke with the ward councilor about the said study. The discussion clearly outlined what was the research all about, how and when to start the research. The ward councilor then granted the research access to his community and further introduced the researcher to Inanda sector 7 Community Policing Forum, to assist the researcher to identify required participants. Identified participants participated voluntarily following an explanation of the research project. This was done to ensure that the participants fully understand the central aim of the study. Both focus group discussions and individual interviews were conducted in the area at the beginning of September, 2018.

4.9.2 Responsiveness to Others

It is by and large accepted that an ethical relationship among researchers and his participants ought to be one in which the researcher looks to keep away from harm occurring to participants because of his involvement in the research and, in addition, this relationship ought to be one in which the researcher shows respect for participants through a concern for their dignity and privacy (Ceridwen, 2003).

The researcher, being an African black person himself from a black township, enabled him to deal with sensitive issues that aroused in the process with a greater degree of empathy. He was able to identify with the concern and challenges faced by the participants.

4.9.3 Informed Consent

According to Royse (2004), acquiring informed consent suggest that all conceivable or sufficient information on the objective of the study, the expected duration of the participants' involvement, the strategies pursued during the research, the conceivable advantages, disadvantages and danger which participants might be exposed, and the credibility of the researcher, be rendered to potential subjects or their legal representatives. No one ought to ever be pressurized into participating in a study, since participation should be voluntary (Neuman, 2003).

In this study all the participants were recruited voluntarily and were made aware of the purpose of the study. They were further made familiar with the data collection strategy utilized in this study.

This involved informing them of the tools and instruments utilized during the data collection process. The participants were required to present their perceptions without fear or favour and raise any questions that aroused from the research. In addition, the participants' views were displayed anonymously. Their name and identity were not disclosed in any form in the research project. The participants were also reminded that, they may pull out of the study at any time should they wish to do so, because their participations were completely voluntary.

4.10 Limitations of the Study

According to Price et al., (2004), limitation of the research are those attributes of design/ strategy that influenced the interpretation of the outcomes of the research. These limitations includes, limitations on applications to practice, generalizability, and additionally utility of outcomes that are the result of the manner of which the researcher at first initially planned to conduct or design the project or technique utilized to develop external and internal trustworthiness(Price et al., 2004)

Likewise in this research many limitations were visible during the cause of the study and these were monitored so that validity and reliability were not compromised. In order to effectively explore the perceptions on the African context of parenting and its effect on crime among the youth, the researcher needed to also include community leaders as participants during the focus group section. The process of getting community leaders in one room consequently became a challenge, since most of leaders had their respective busy schedules. However, the researcher managed to get the group together, but much of time was consumed during this process.

Although permission was granted from the ward's councilor, some selected participants were not willing to sign their informed consent form, especially those parents who had children which were perceived to be in conflict with the law and also those youth who were in conflict with the law. One of the reasons was the fact the participants were not familiar with the researcher. The said participants further felt discomfort in sharing the required information. As the result new participants had to be selected and much of time was consumed during this process. The researcher had to take his time in explaining the study. This was done to ensure the participants' full understanding of the central aim of the study, as well as to repose full confidence and trust in the researcher.

4.11 Conclusion

This chapter has discussed the research methods and approaches that were employed when embarking on the project to discover the participants' perceptions on the African context of parenting and its effect on crime among the youth in Inada township. The basis behind the selection

of these methods and approaches was specified. The strategies that were employed for data collection, as well as the reasons for using such strategies were explained. The research methodology and design that were selected for this study were significant for the purpose of the research in the sense that data that were collected were able to address the research questions of the study. The researcher was able to acquire an in-depth understanding of the participants' experiences and perceptions on the African context of parenting and its effect on crime among the youth of Inanda township. This chapter also emphasized the ethical considerations of the study in ensuring that the principles of confidentiality, anonymity and informed consent were upheld throughout the study. Furthermore, this chapter considered the limitations of the study and the issue of reflexivity for enhancing credibility and trustworthiness of the findings.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the data emerging from this study were presented. The data were collected through two methodological approaches of individual interviews and focus group discussions. The researcher used this method as a more efficient use of resources and a means of adding valuable insight to the interpretation of social or behavioural event. The data were analyzed using thematic

content analysis process. It involved identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns (themes) that emerged from the collected data. The analyses presented clear interpretation and understanding of the important themes that are of paramount relevance to the study. The participants' responses were represented by using pseudonyms. This was done to preserve anonymity and confidentiality of the research participants.

5.2 Parenting

Based on the findings of this study, being a parent is not an easy thing. The parents interviewed in this study admitted that it was hard to teach children to behaviour the way they want them too. This was due to many factors such as peer group influence and family breakdown. However, friends' influence emerge as the variable that is most often associated with young people's getting involve in anti-social behaviours. In support of this contention, Nolwazi reported that friends' influence could be prevented through strict monitoring system.

According to Nolwazi:

“I was very strict on monitoring my children. I made sure that my children don't wear their peer's clothes. “I made them take it off. When they came home with people's clothes I asked them whose clothes belong to and then say, take it back. I don't want to find it here when I come back from work. This helped me to prevent finding things in my house that I didn't buy.”

Parental monitoring was identified as enablers of effective parenting. This finding was consistent with the study by Cernkovich and Giordano (1987), which revealed that controlling and supervision by parents or guardian were indicators of positive youth behaviour among Black-American families when compared to European American families. The relationship between child and parents was shown as a preventive variable towards young people engaging in anti-social behaviours.

In the present study, it was critical to see whether parents consider themselves as good or bad parents. The majority of the parents consider themselves as good parents. They use their children's academic achievement as an indicator of their effective parenting. According to Tangney, Boone

and Baumeister (2018), positive parents turn to push their children to be successful in school or other interests. An excerpt in support of this finding is presented in the words of Thuli as follows:

“In my opinion I raised children well and they are well behaved because my son is currently studying at Durban University of Technology. He's never been troublesome, he is a child that has never brought me trouble”.

The above finding complies with one of the social bond elements called commitment. According to this theory, if a person has strong commitment to school work, there are chances that such a person will not become delinquent. This is evidence that there is a relationship between children's academic achievement and effective parenting. Similar to this study, Tangney, Boone and Baumeister (2018) also attributed that children who are raised under positive or effective parenting are more prone to finish secondary school and go on to University.

Zodwa, who was a single parent participant took pride in her raising a well -behaved child under the circumstances. She stated that:

“I can say I'm a good parent because I managed to raise my children by myself without their farther. Also, I raised them in the shacks here but they grew up listening to me. In my opinion I raised them well and they are well behaved because they have never found themselves doing crime.”

A critical analysis of the above assertions reveals that some participants' children are not involved in criminal activities as an indicator for good parenting practice. The perception was that a child who was raised under good parenting practice were less likely to engage in criminal actives.

5.3 Crime among Youth in Inanda Community

The youth in South Africa are the main perpetrators of crime (Mudie, 2016). The present study revealed that out of five (5) young people that were interviewed, three (3) of them admitted being previously involved in criminal activities. The types of crime that the youth were involved in were mostly violent crime, such as of robbery and house breaking. This was reflected in the following participants' responses:

Mandla said:

“Yes, I’ve been involved in crime. I used to rob people and break into people’s homes. It got to a point where the community here didn’t want me, so I went to go stay at the farm for two years.”

Skhokho stated that:

“Yes, I’ve been involved in crime before, but I don’t do it anymore. I used to rob people and house breaking. I was arrested for robbery, possession of fire arm, and the third time I was arrested for house breaking.”

Thami had this to:

Yes, I’m involved in drugs and crime right now. I steal (laughs), I can’t say more because some it my mother doesn’t know about it. So, I can just say I steal and rob people, that’s what my mom knows about.”

Youth involvement in crime at Inanda was also echoed by the Phoenix Sun Newspaper article (28 February 2018), which uncovered that six suspects, between the ages of 20 and 35 were arrested at Inanda by the members of the SAPS. The said suspects were arrested for a carjacking case.

The study further uncovered that the three (3) young people that were previously involved in crime expressed that their involvement in crime had nothing to do with how they were raised. Actually they did not blame their parents for their involvement in crime but they blamed bad influence from friends as well as exposure to wrong things. The following comments were provided by two (2) youth participants:

Skhokho said:

“My mom had no influence in me doing wrong things, she was very strict. I got out of hand because I moved away from my mother and went to stay Ohlange with my grandmother. Even though my grandmother was there, I was able to do what I wanted with my friends.”

Thami said:

“Not entirely, I think to some extent you as a person also has to decide what you want. Your parents do play big role but when you are out of the house and they are not there, you have to decide for yourself, there’s peer pressure especially us youth, and your friends do this and if you don’t do them you are seen as not in style.”

The above responses corroborate a study by Bassitche (1974), which revealed that young people in crime did not blame their parents for their own particular issues or criminal behaviour, rather they blamed poor attitude towards the police. The participants expressed that their parents raised them well. The study further highlighted the role played by the type of friends a person surrounds himself with. The type of friends that a person surrounds himself with could be described as a

predictor on the future of a person. The perception was that a person who associates himself with good friends was less likely to engage in criminal behaviour. An empirical evidence in support of this excerpt is captured in the statement of Nosipho:

“When I was growing up most of my friends didn’t do drugs, so there was less peer pressure to also do drugs to appear cool. We saw it at school but for me the people I associated myself with didn’t do those things so I had no pressure to them. “

5.4 Single Parenting and Youth Behaviour

Although in the present study, friend’s influence appears to be quite strong in crime perpetration among the youth. The absence of father figure among the youth also emerged another variable which causes crime among the youth. Based on the participant’s observation and experience, they expressed that most criminals were raised by single parents. Having both parents is identified as an important factor for youth behaviour. Children receive gender specific support from having both the parents, comprising mother and father. The study uncovered that the role of mother was to nurture the child and the role of the father was to instil discipline. The majority of the youth interviewed here expressed their unhappiness about not having a father figure and how it actually negatively impacted on their life. This is evident in the following responses:

Mandla said:

“.....Yes, not having a father has a huge impact. Even if the stepfather was there, there was somethings we didn’t talk about. There are things that happen to a male child that we didn’t talk about. My biological father was just absent altogether. For me it’s really important to have a father as a male child. There’s only two people I know who do drugs that have both parents, only 2 ever since I started doing drugs. The majority, maybe 95% of the people that do drugs have no fathers. It’s either he died, or he abandoned them.”

Thami also commented:

“My mom raised me well, it’s just that my father wasn’t there”.

It was evident that a child who was raised without a father was more likely to engage in criminal activities. Rosen (1969) reached similar conclusions that low-income African-American youth people in Philadelphia were significantly more likely to have a criminal record in the event that they lived without their biological father.

The present study also reveals that youth participants declared that children who are involved in criminal acts were raised by single parents. Findings disclosed that in most cases, the fathers were the ones who were usually absent. This was due to many reasons, such as death or lack of responsible fathers. This is reflected in the following responses:

Mandla said:

“Yes, I stay with my mom. My father passed away.”

Thami said:

“Yes, I stay with my mom.”

Skhokho said:

“Yes, I stay with just my mom.”

5.5 Parents' Perceptions on whether their Style of Parenting Works for them?

Undoubtedly, majority of the participants commented positively about their style of parenting. But single parenting emerged as a factor which brought pressure on their parenting style. This was expressed mostly by female parents, who were parents to young men. According to these parents, raising a boy child without a father figure was a difficult thing to do.

Corroborating this assertion, Marry commented as follows:

“The girls are easier to talk to, because they are easy to come to me for advice when they have an issue. The boy is a different story, I'm not sure if it's because he needs a father figure but it's difficult to talk to him. So I can say it's hard as a single mother to raise a male child.”

5.6 Youth Behaviour and Parenting

Previous studies have recognized that the parent-child relationship is the most critical structure for social learning and adjustment in preschoolers, and it is a reliable predictor of children's internalizing and externalizing disorders (Trentacosta et al., 2008). Information gathered indicates that parent's influence on a child was greater because parents lay the foundation for child's

behaviour. The youth expressed that the parent's influence turns to be weaker as the child get solder. This was due to the fact that as the child gets older he/she turns to spend less time with their parents as compared to when the child was younger. According to Ongom and Mwambingu (1978), absence of parental control or authority and lack of opportunities for youngsters were basic factors contributing to crime among the youth in Africa.

The group discussion condemned the modern way of raising kids. They reported it as the main cause of criminal behaviour among the youth. One participant mentioned that:

Nkosi said:

“We Africans, have lost our roots, and it for this reason that majority of our children are involved in criminal activities.”

The present study reveals the lack of good role models also emerged as a factor. Most successful black people do not live in their township any more. As a result, townships are left with very few good role models. People in township then celebrate and glorify criminals. Young people then see criminals as their role models.

5.7 Youth Involvement and Non-involvement in Crime at Inanda

The parents' perceptions on young people's involvement or non-involvement in criminal acts depend on individual opinions and experiences. In the present study, three (3) parent participants expressed that their children's involvement in criminal activities had nothing to do with how they were raised. Their perceptions were reflected in the following responses:

Skhokho said:

“I don't think I got into crime because of the way I raised them. I raised my children alone, I was working and their grandmother looked after them while I was away. I raised all my children the same way, so I think this one got out of hand because of these drugs and bad influence from their friends. “

Thami said:

“I don't think I'm part of the reason why he is involved in crime. What I can say though it that it could be the type of friends he made as he was growing up. I think that was the main influence, his friends”.

Mandla said:

“I don't think my involvement is a result of my parent because he grew up like most children. Even though I gave birth to him while I was still at home and thereafter I got married, I was always available for him, and I gave him everything I could. My husband was not his biological father, but he didn't discriminate my son, we raised him together, he stayed with us and also visited his biological father whenever he wanted to”.

Interviews with the participants expressed the perception that parenting alone could not influence criminal behaviour among the youth. Various reasons have been pointed out as possible reasons for young people to engage in criminal activities in African countries. These include, fast urbanization in the developing countries, instability among the family, joblessness and urban migration, lack of parental control, individual maladjustment and the indifference of urban life (Clifford, 1966). This is evident in the following response:

Skhokho mentioned that:

“According to my own understanding and observation, there are various factors that contribute into crime. Some say and I quote it takes a village to raise a child”

The above findings recognize that there are various factors that contribute to crime incidence among the youth. But parenting is at the Centre of those factors. This was further echoed by Baker and Mednick (1984) when he stated that family plays an important role in delinquency.

The study further noted that some of parent participants view parents as very influential in youth behaviour. This is evident in the following response by Zama:

“I do think their non-involvement in crime was due to the fact that when I came back from work I would sit them down and tell/advise them about life, family, our home and how to behaviour. I think that really sunk into their hearts. I would tell them that "my children you can see I work hard, I wake up and go to work even when I'm sick so I can provide for you and I want a bright future for you.”

A similar finding was also discovered in the group discussion. One of the participants mentioned that effective parenting plays a huge role in influencing youth behaviour. The said participant

expressed that the brain of a child is like a sponge, it absorbs anything. This means that if a child was constantly taught the right things, he or she was less likely to engage in criminal behaviour.

The study affirms the perception that communication between the parents and children tends to lower level in engaging in criminal behaviour among the youth. This implies that having a better communication with your children is a protective factor on youth misbehaviour.

5.8 Style of Parenting at Inanda

The majority of the parents interviewed saw themselves as strict parents. This finding is consistent with the study done by Makwakwa (2011) which demonstrated that parents normally utilized authoritative parenting style across all ethnic groups. They believed that children raised under strict parenting style turn to display good behaviour. Kritzas and Grobler (2005) found that authoritative parenting accounts for the variance in resilience for white and black youth. According to this study, strict parenting was associated corporal punishment. The type of punishment to be imposed was also influenced by the age of the child. Older persons were punished or disciplined differently than a young person. Adult person's discipline was more about verbal warning and advice and less about corporal punishment. This was further supported by the following response by Mondli:

“You can't just hit a child the first time they make a mistake. Explain what you don't like and then also follow through with what you're saying. You will see based on how the child behaviour whether or not you need to talk to them or whether you need to hit them. Sometimes it's not necessary to hit a child, you just have to talk to them but sometimes you have to hit. It also depends on the child's age. You will see when a child is at an age where you only have to talk to them. And sometimes you must talk first then follow with hitting. And once you've hit a child and they still misbehave you will also see that it's time to revert back to talking because maybe they do not understand.”

The present study also reveals that corporal punishment was a common method used by African parents to instill discipline among the youth. The reason behind this was to instill fear in the children not to misbehaviour. The perception was that the fear of corporal punishment among youth increases self-control. The perception was that crime was a result of individuals with low self-control. They said perception complies with General Theory of crime. According to this theory crime can be clarified as a combination of criminal opportunity and low self-control, which is

vigorously influenced by parenting (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). When one parent was asked about his style of parenting, he had this to say:

Marry said:

“I was a very strict parent, I wanted whatever I was saying to be heard. You see the older children really got their punishment, the young one has always been scared he avoided getting into trouble all together. He could see that I was a tough parent, he could see that this mother is hard-core, when she wants something done, it must be done. So my son never gave me any trouble. I used to smack the other kids but not him. He saw from the older kids that his mom was tough. I still smack my kids even today. I always say if anyone of them feels they can't stay here anymore they must go find their own place. Because I gave up everything to raise you.”

Some parent participants reported that their style of parenting was mixed. This implies that their style of parenting had both the element of strictness and lenience in it. These participants expressed the need to show love and support to their children. This is evident in the following responses:

Bongiwe said:

“My style neither soft nor strict, I can say it's neutral because I am able to talk to a child. I can sit them down and talk to them. I've managed to build a friendship with my children, which has worked for me. Even when someone has made a mistake I'm able to sit down with them and tell them where they've gone wrong and also tell them not to repeat the same mistake. But when they do repeat the same mistake, I'm also able to punish them but only after I have told them. I'm not a violent person, I prefer to talk to them first.”

According to Zama:

“I was a strict but soft parent. I always want things to be done right. I didn't want him to make mistakes but I understand that as a child he will make mistakes. I was strict, but I also gave him love as a parent.”

These parents believed that as much as they may punish children for misbehaving, they also needed to show some love to them. According to these parents, punishment should not be abusive. They believe that abusive punishment leads to lack of attachment between parent and children. Children who are physically abused and ignored tend to end up doing crime later in life (Malinosky-Rummell and Hansen, 1993). This finding is supported by the Social bond theory which suggests that youth abuse result in low attachment to parents and henceforth low self-control (Hirschi,

1979). The family condition is viewed as the source of attachment since parents act as role models and teach their kids socially adequate conduct (Wiatrowski et al., 1981).

5.9 Challenges of Parenting

During the focus group discussion, participants provided number of challenges faced by parents. Firstly participants raised the issue of young parents. The study uncovered that too many young people were becoming parents. This was due to the fact the young people were getting pregnant at very young age. The group reported that majority of these young people were immature, they did not even understand the role of being a parent. This particular finding is expressed in the following responses:

Linda said:

“The challenge we face in our day is to have a child who has a child. And this young girls don't want to take the responsibility of being a parent. They leave their children with the so called grannies and they go to clubs”.

Xolani said:

“I want to emphasis on the point where a child also has a child, you see this goes back where in the old days it would happen that a child would have a child, automatically it meant the child had to get married. Nowadays there are no proper home and people are not getting married. It is one of the reasons why we're faced with this challenge. If a child were to get pregnant at the age of 16, the father of the child would just have to marry and let the girl” stay with her in-laws. When she reaches her in-laws home, she finds proper parents and get guidance even though she is a young mother. But you find that when a 16 year old gets pregnant by a 19 year old and they rent a place to stay together, you can just tell that will not last for long.

What also emerged interesting in the study was the fact that, child-support grant was seen associated with early pregnancy among the youth. The group's perception was that young people get pregnant for the sake of benefiting from child- support grant. As a result you will find a -24 year -old person with 4 kids. The need for social grant was also associated with alcohol abuse. The group expressed that the majority of these young parents drink alcohol. The love of alcohol has been funded by child-support grant money. When the group was asked whether they agree with the perception that young people fall pregnant in order to benefit from social grant? They all agreed

with the perception, that indeed young people fall pregnant in order to benefit from social grants. Some of the participants had this to say:

On this basis, Mandla probed that:

“The issue of alcohol has killed our nation and probably this social grant also contribute to that. It would have been better if the government was assisting us probably by implementing a rule that allows people to get social grant from the age of 20 or 25 but now you find a 16 year old getting pregnant it is uncontrollable. Children go out through windows to go make children just for this social grant.”

Senzi also commented:

“You find a 24 year old with 4 kids, unemployed and renting. That social grant money she drinks and neglects the children. This is something that happens here in Inanda.”

The second challenge raised was the issue of child-headed households. These are families in which a minor has become the head of the household. The group expressed that it is now very common to find a house which is led by the minor. The study further revealed that child-headed household was associated with crime among the youth. The following responses depict the challenge regarding child headed household:

Mark mentioned:

“under the conditions we’re living in it is very difficult and one of the factors leading to this situation is that a child headed home, where both parents are deceased, the same child that still needs guidance but now guides his/her fellow sisters and brothers. That is the biggest challenge we have and only to find that the child wasn’t properly raised too he/she still need the parents love and guidance.”

5.10 The Relationship between Parenting Style and the Tendency for Youth Participation in Violent Crime at Inanda

There is adequate confirmation to support the relationship between parenting style and youth behavioural problems. However, parenting style and youth behavioural issues have received little attention and research interest. In this study, majority of the parents interviewed affirmed the assumption that, there was positive relationship between the parenting style and youth behaviour.

The perceptions on the relationship between parenting style and the tendency for the youth to participate in crime was reflected in the following responses:

Marry had that:

“In my opinion, there is a relationship. Because your children will also act the way you act. So depending on what kind of parent you are will have an effect in your children?”

Mondli Said:

“Yes, I think there is a relationship because we as parents also play a role in how our children turn out. Some parents are not able to sit down with their children and talk to them. Another parent will see a child doing wrong and even get reports that their child is doing wrong but they would still protect the child, which is wrong. We as parents shouldn't protect our children if they have done something wrong. “

Bongani was of this opinion:

“I think there is a relationship, because if a parent doesn't respect themselves in front of the child, the child will also do the same thing. So I can say it depends on the parent and how they behaviour.”

The focus group discussion section shared the same sentiments. Information gathered through these processes often brought out similar responses from individual interviews. The group segments agreed that parenting style was an important guide to the type of individual produced. There was an assumption that children's upbringing shapes their behaviour and attitudes. Parenting style determines the life oath an individual chooses for himself, as a result, it is important in understanding violent behaviour among the youth. The following responses reflected comments by one of the group participants:

Xolile stated:

“I am in support with the first answer, indeed the way child is raised has an impact on how they behaviour when they are older. For instance, we all know children have rights these days and they should not be beaten. When we do not discipline our children for bad behaviour, they assume what they were doing was right. Discipline starts at home, how a child behaviours outside is how she/he was taught at home.”

In addition the group discussion also uncovered that criminal behaviour among the youth was caused by combination of factors. Lucky during the group discussion stated that:

“According to my own understanding and observation, crime among youth was a result of a combination of factors. Some say and I quote “ it takes a village to raise a child”, as Africans now

we have factors that are in opposition of how we raise our children, for example, a child might be taught values at home but goes to the external environment and hears foul language. As much as he/she was not taught at home that language, chances are high he will pick it up. That is why, as much as we parents can teach our children how to behaviour, there are also external factors.”

5.11 African Context of Parenting

5.11.1 Parents' Perceptions on the African Context of Parenting

On the question of the African context of parenting, respect emerged as the common theme. Respecting elders was viewed as an important factor because elders are more knowledgeable or have acquired more knowledge. Respecting your peers was important too. Respect was also expected from both the young and the elderly. The above findings were evident in the following responses:

Zodwa submitted that:

“My mother taught me that we need to respect our elders - Your mother, fathers, aunts, grandmother and grandfather. You need to differentiate them but respect them all within their own right. You must know your older brother and acknowledge that they are older than you. You must know that you are a child and you must know your place.”

Marry argued as follows:

“Respect was our number one priority. If you were to compare the new generation and the old generation, you will see that old generation had respect. In our day children talk back but before they would listen and show respect. Before children knew that they would not just stand on the streets with a boy and kiss him. But instead, when she has reached that stage, she would fear being seen by the alders.”

Mondli said:

“In my understanding, the African way of parenting is disciplining your child and teaching them respect. When your child has done wrong, you advise them and show them the way. In the African way, children are afraid to do wrong because they respect their parents.”

The issue of sexual orientation was also seen having an influence on how a child must be raise. A girl child was expected to behaviour in certain way and young men was also expected to behaviour different way. In this way, guys are urged to explore, be aggressive and independent role. Females,

on the other hand, are urged to remain close to home, be dependent and form relationships. This was reflected on the following response:

Sosha said:

“A girl must behaviour a certain way and a boy must behaviour a certain way also. For instance, a girl child is expected to stay at home all the time, whereas boy child is expected to be outdoors. What is also important is that, even if you drink, you must never drink in front of an adult. Even if you smoke, adults should not see you. And not just your parents but any adult that you may encounter even on the street”.

Similar to this study, the participants in the study by Hill and Lynch (1983) also attributed parents may need to control their children's conduct, control may in reality be remiss for young men because some behaviour (e.g., sexual activity) may be more socially acceptable and developmentally proper for young men as opposed to young women.

Some parents felt that African context of parenting was also characterized by harsh punishment with the intention to instill fear on the children. This was done to ensure that children don't break set rules. Fathers were the most common people to be feared. The following comment was provided by a parent participant (Nonhle):

“Whenever I saw my father I would panic. Even when my father started talking you would get scared because you were always afraid, and you had to obey everything. My father was like a lion.”

However some participants expressed strong opinions that African context of parenting was associated with respect. African context of parenting regarded discipline as a moral obligation. This required the practice of training people to obey rules or code of behaviour. The above finding corresponds with the social bond element called belief. The said element was based on acknowledgment of moral validity of the controlled social value system (Hirsch, 2002).

Some parents were cognizant that the African context of parenting was very good. Expressing this view, one parent mentioned that children who were raised under this style of parenting displayed very good respect. They compared the old generation and the new generation. The new generation was viewed as people who lacked respect and discipline. Whereas the old generation was viewed as people who had respect. Children's rights were seen as one of the problems in instilling discipline to young people. The majority of the parents expressed that children turn to enjoy many

rights, which make it harder for parents to discipline their children. Parents are now scared that they might be arrested if they discipline their children. Because some of the conducts that involve disciplining a child may be interpreted by law as crime. Some parents commented in support of this argument as follows:

Lungile said:

“The government should let parents discipline their children the way they as parents see fit, because if has happened that parents have been arrested when they try to strictly discipline their children, with a need in fact, since maybe the child was swearing at them and vandalising their house. But today the police will just come and not ask any questions and just arrest the parents.”

Khumalo commented:

“The laws of the country state that if you hit a child or shout at them they can go open a case against and claim that you abuse them.”

Zinhle also said:

“Today’s children have rights and they longer listen, they also backchat, so it doesn’t work now. We still try to advise our children, but they don’t listen. You can’t even discipline them because of their rights, as soon as they turn 18, you can’t touch them.”

Like many other studies, some parents had a different view about the African context of parenting. They felt this was a horrible style of raising children. They described it as very abusive. The perception was that it contributed to violence behaviour among the youth. This corroborates the finding by Malinosky-Rummell and Hansen (1993), that children who are physically abused and ignored tend to end up doing violent crime later in life, and that abuse encourages the victims to use aggression as a technique for tackling issues, keeps them from feeling sympathy for others, and decrease their capacity to constructively manage stress.

The above findings suggest reasons behind high violence crime rates at Inanda. Inanda is regarded as the most violent place in KwaZulu-Natal. It has a record of the second most reported cases of murder in the entire country. Other crimes that also plague the area are sexual offences, assault, and attempted murder. The majority of these criminal activities are carried out by the youth between the ages of 18-35.

In addition, focus group reported that Africans needed to understand that they are different from the white people. Africans are wild by nature. This is evident in the way and how they express their happiness. Being soft is not for black people. Mr. Ndlovu had this to say:

“I like the point made by the Pastor that we are different from white people. White people are soft by nature and the moment we adopt their style life a lot of things goes wrong. I think that's where the mistake starts. Softness is not working for black people. We are wild by nature even when we're happy the way we rejoice is scary and it's different from white people. We need to accept our uniqueness.”

With reference to the above narrative, it must be commented that it is crucial for Africans to understand that they are unique as well. What works in the Western countries does not mean it will work in African. Africans should stick to African ways of doing things.

5.11.2 Youth Perception on the African Context of Parenting

The youth perception on the African context of parenting was similar to the view shared by parents. They identified respect and harsh punishment as the main characteristics of the African context of parenting. The term respect was not only directed to people you know. But the term means respecting everyone, young and old. An empirical evidence in support of these submissions is captured in the statements of these Four (4) youth participants:

Skhokho said:

“I would say it is the right way raising children. Because it taught people respect and it grounded you as a person, and to know who you are. You respected elders.”

Thami commented:

“Firstly, I think it's teaching respect, and not just respecting the people you know but respecting everyone as well as yourself. Knowing who you are and where you come from. I think respect is at the core but also it teaches you how to respect.”

Lucky also said:

“I think the African way of parenting is all about respect and listening to your parents. And disciplining your children, white people refer to it as spanking.”

The majority of the youth participants expressed support for the African context of parenting. The perception was that it held positive result. Londeka stated that:

“Most children who were raised under this style of parenting grew up well and are now married and have good homes.”

The participants compared the old generation and the new generation. According to their own analysis, they view old generation more very respectful than the new generation. Some youth participants believe that the African context of parenting lacks knowledge of understanding the causes of crime behaviour among the youth.

Mondli stated that:

The African context of parenting doesn't understand things like depression. When a child does something wrong maybe because they are depressed their parents would hit them which would cause the child to be even more depressed. That can lower the child's self-esteem and that child can end up giving up on life. The perception was that some changes in behaviour of a child may be a sign of depression. By observing behavioural changes, a knowledgeable parents may notice that something is wrong. Participants stressed the important of tight monitoring.

The study further revealed that, like any other style of parenting, the African context of parenting has its own advantages and disadvantages. The said finding was evident in the response of Lucky, when he said that:

“It can have both negative and positive. The downside is that you end up being afraid of your parents if every time you did something, even something small they always shout at you or hit you. So, even when you have a problem it becomes very hard to talk to that parent because you are afraid of them. You become afraid to express your feelings, and the only way you can do that is through alcohol maybe when you are 12 or 15. But alcohol is expensive, so you turn to weed, and after weed you can fall into drugs.”

Some participants indicated that children raised under this style of parenting turn to have respect and resilience to engage in criminal activities. Because the child simply understands that there will be consequences for every action taken. Usually with the anti-social behaviour, the consequences are not pleasant ones. Marry argued that this style of parenting has good effect on youth behaviour. She stated:

“It has good effects because children grow up well and with respect. They know if they do something wrong their parents will hit them.”

On the other hand, some participants felt that an African context of parenting has negative effect on youth. Children are often too scared of their parents. As a result children find it difficult to

consult with their parents. Children then find comfort in communicating with their peers. Sipho argued as follows:

“The only down side is that children might get too scared of their parents and end up running away from home.”

These findings revealed that a gap between parents and their children is then created. The perception was that lack of good relationship between parents and their children creates a room for criminal behaviour. This is similar to social bond theory, which states that a person who has a strong bond with his/her parent is less likely to engage in criminal activities than a person who has a weaker bond.

In the present study, exposure to violence behaviour also emerged as one of the contributory factors into violent crime among the youth. Among the five youth members that were interviewed, two of them expressed that a person who grew up in a violent environment, was most likely to be violent when he/she grows up. The study revealed that many young people were introduced to violent behaviour through corporal punishment. According to De la Rey et al., (1997) Children who are victims of direct assault or who witness repeated episodes of violence are more likely to have significant negative outcomes compared with children who are exposed to a single instance of violence.

Other participants felt that this style of parenting serves as a deterrence against child misbehaviour. They believed that using the African style of parenting reduces crime among the youth. For instance, if a child did something wrong they would be afraid of their parents.

5.11.3 Focus Group's Perceptions on African Context of Parenting

Majority of the reactions here were towards discussions on what constitutes the African traditional way of parenting. The views shared here did not differ from the views shared by both parent participants and youth participants. Respect emerged as a main quality of African context of parenting. A child would refer to any elder as his/her parent. The group further associates with being strict as part of African way of parenting. The person raised under this style of parenting was identified by the level of his or her respect. The above finding was reflected in the following responses:

Zondi said:

“For instant you can see a child raised from a strict family when they greet you in the streets, helps you carry groceries and not just pass you by and if by mistake you see them standing with someone they try by all means to cover it up. You can just tell this child was trained and shows respect even if he/she doesn't know you but because you're an older person. If you want to send them somewhere for anything they quickly run out to help you.”

5.12 The Relevance of African Context of Parenting in the Democratic Republic of South Africa: A Call for New Constitution and policies

The year 2018 marks twenty four years of democracy in South Africa since the end of Apartheid system. The system was dismantled and in 1996 the new constitution was established (Sham, 2018). A new constitution brought about change to the South African system through introduction of the Bill of right, which is the foundation of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people in the country and attests the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The South African Constitution recognizes and protects the fundamental rights of young people. On this account, 20 participants viewed the African traditional way of parenting as irrelevant. They reported that the new constitution gave too many rights to young people. The majority of these children do not even understand that these rights come with responsibilities.

The concern expressed by the participants was that the current South African laws prohibit some conduct which was associated with African context of parenting, e.g. Corporal punishment. Earlier on in the present study, corporal punishment was identified as the main element of the African context of parenting. As a result, it is difficult for someone to implement the African context of parenting. The majority of the participants expressed being scared to get arrested if they continue using corporal punishment to discipline their children. When participants were asked whether this style of parenting was still relevant? They had this to say:

Xolani asserted:

“Only if the government today could let parents discipline their children the way they as parents see fit, because if has happened that parents have been arrested when they try to strictly discipline their children, with a need in fact, since maybe the child was swearing at them and vandalising

their house. But today the police will just come and not ask any questions and just arrest the parents. I'm lucky because I've never been arrested, I do hit my children when necessary, and I always tell them that if they want to arrest me they can, but when I've gone to jail they must call the president and tell him to come fetch them and they must move in with him at his house. When I return from jail I don't want to see you in my house."

Skhokho said:

"No, I don't think it could still work because children now have rights. But the issue is that children abuse their rights and they listen to their parents."

Nohle also mentioned that:

"No it's no longer relevant because there's laws that state that if you hit a child or shout at them they can go open a case against and claim that you abuse them. "

The views of the participants were supported by section 8 (12A) of Children's Act, 2005. The said section explicitly states that: a person who has care of child, including a person who parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child, must not treat or punish the child in a cruel, inhuman, or degrading way, when disciplining the child, to ensure the child's right to physical and psychological integrity as conferred by section 12 (1) (c), (d) and (e) of the constitution. The argument raised here was that the said legislation actually criminalizes harsh punishment such as corporal punishment.

5.13 Recommendation of the African Style of Parenting

In the present study, it was expected to see whether people would recommend the use of African style of parenting. The result achieved revealed that the majority of the people still believe in the African traditional way of parenting. Out of 5 parents that were interviewed, 4 of them expressed that they would recommend this style of parenting. This was reflected in the following responses:

Zodwa argued that:

"I would recommend it 100%. Like I was saying to you, teachers today where raised in those days when respect was taught. You see the police that went to school in these modern days are found in taverns."

Khumalo said:

"I would recommend it because as I grown up at home I see what's wrong and what's right. So I would recommend based on the point that you can't recommend a way that you didn't see or you were not raised by. Also, as you grow up you see the way you were raised, and you see that you

can also raise your children that way. I would also recommend it because respect was at the core of it.”

Mandla Said: *“Yes, I would recommend it but these days I don't think they'd be able to practice it”.*

Nonhle: *“Yes, I would recommend the African style of parenting. But I would like to say that I don't see it been use these days”.*

Youth participants also shown support for utilising African context of parenting. When they were asked whether they would recommend this style of parenting? Two (2) youth participants commented as follows:

Sipho said:

“Yes, I would recommend it because things were always done the right way. These days children are spoiled, and they get everything they want. Back then children couldn't just get everything. Children today still get involved in crime because they know they know their parents would bail them out.”

Skhokho also said:

“Yes, I would recommend it because it worked for me. I'm here today because of it, I was able to listen to my parents and follow rules.”

The information gathered clearly shows that majority of the people still believe in the African context of parenting. Observation and experience have shown that children raised under this style of parenting produce good result with regard to youth behaviour. However, some parents expressed concern with regard to using this style of parenting in the new South Africa. African traditional way of parenting was seen as irrelevant in the new South Africa. New legislations emerged as the barrier for people to use this style of parenting. Contrary views also emerged with regard to the use of this style of parenting. Some participants expressed disapproval to the use of this style of parenting. The concern expressed was that it was associated with abuse. One participant felt that this was the cruelest method of parenting. One of the participants, Zama recalled that when she was growing up:

“No, I wouldn't recommend this style of parenting, because I don't like how I was raised and I'm not proud of it. I never want my children to go through what I went through. It wasn't right for me, even if my parents said they were doing what's right for me but most of it wasn't and if I could, I would erase that history from my memory. There was a time, like I said my father was like a lion, when it was January and most children would get new school uniforms, but we wouldn't. Our

father would want us to use one school uniform from grade 1 to grade 7. Our uniform was navy and it lost colour each time you washed it. It wears off, it burns and gets old, but our parent expects us to wear it through to grade 7. Even if you lost a shoe you couldn't tell your parents because my father would hit us hard. There was this one time I lost a school shoe and I was afraid of my father, so I stayed out behind the house and waited for him to go to sleep, I eventually went into the house at 9pm. He woke up around 3 and checked if I was sleeping and found me there, he woke me up and hit me because I wasn't in the house late at night. I eventually told him that I had lost my shoe and he said I must go look for it immediately at that time, it was 3am. And sometimes his punishment would be to not give you food until you've found that shoe, you wouldn't eat breakfast when other kids were eating, and you would go to school hungry. It abused me a lot and I don't want that for anyone."

The above finding demonstrates that at times this style of parenting can be very abusive. Zama expressed her dissatisfaction with regard to the use of African context of parenting. She mentioned that children raised under this style of parenting turn to display very low attachment to their parents. The finding complies with the social bond theory which argues that youth abuse results in low attachment to parents and henceforth low self-control (Hirschi, 1979).

5.14 What can be done to Improve Parenting?

Questions of parenting improvement mostly concentrated on suggestions raised by both parents and the youth. Based on the information collected from the participants, communication and building good friendship with one's children is a key to improving good parenting practice. There is need to ensure that there is a strong bond between the parent and the child. The assumption was that if the child had strong bond with his/her parent, such a child is less likely to be wrongly influenced by external forces such as friends. The above finding corroborates with the social bond element called attachment, which can be clarified as the powerful relationship that one has with friends, family and parents. The family condition is viewed as the source of attachment since parents act as role models and teach their kids socially adequate conduct (Wiatrowski et al., 1981).

According to attachment bond, an individual ends up deviant if there is an absence of social bond in the above expressed relationships. A person having great ties with other individuals can decrease

one's chances of becoming delinquent. The parents studied were concerned about external influence. They were worried about the fact that if their children learned to adhere to the values his peers had, they would end up being criminals or victims of crime. Hence they suggested that communication and good relationship between parents and children is the key when improving parenting style. The majority of the youth participants emphasized on the importance of the presence of the father figure in their life. Participants further expressed that it is difficult for female parent to play both the role of a mother and a father to a young men.

5.15 Conclusion

The thematic analysis process used in this research facilitated the meaningful presentation and evaluation of the data that had been gathered from the interviews. Themes were created using major topics emerging from the data collected. These themes provided a lens through which Inanda's perceptions on the African context of parenting and its effect on crime among the youth was presented. The study revealed that the African context of parenting was associated with some conducts, which were now prohibited by the South African legislations. However respect emerged as the core value of the African context of parenting. The study further revealed that there was a correlation between the style of parenting and youth behaviour. However, the African context of parenting was seen to be contributing both positively and negatively towards youth behaviour. It appeared that most participants recommended the use of African context of parenting. But they also raised concern about its relevant in current legislations. The study identified a huge gap between the African style of parenting and current legislations. As a result, this gap was seen creating a loop hole for crime to manifest its self, especially among the young black people. This study has created a platform for African researchers to look at African ways of solving problems.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The aim of the study was to explore Inanda's perceptions on the African context of parenting and its effect on crime among the youth of Inanda township area of KwaZulu-Natal. Based on the secondary research in chapter two and the findings outlined in Chapter Five of the thesis, this chapter will present the summary, the conclusions and relevant recommendations of the study. Attempts were made in organizing responses to individual questions so as to arrive at specific conclusions and recommendations that may expectantly help resolve the problems identified in the study. In summarizing the findings of this study, the following general conclusions were presented based on the following objectives of the study:

- i. To understand Inanda's perceptions on the African context of parenting
- ii. To understand Inanda's perceptions on whether African style of parenting has any relationship with youth tendency to participate in crime.
- iii. To determine the effectiveness of African parenting style on youth behaviour in Inanda township?
- iv. To generate interpretations and findings, as well as develop recommendations for understanding Inanda's perceptions on the South African parenting style and youth crimes in Inanda township.

6.1.1 Understanding Inanda's Perceptions on the African Context of Parenting

The study found that the African context of parenting consists of the following elements: respect, discipline and corporal punishment. However respect emerged as the main characteristics of the African context of parenting. The perception was that people who were raised under this style of parenting display very good respect. This was followed by a corporal punishment which was used as an instrument to instil fear among young people not to engage in criminal behaviour. Corporal punishment was used with the aim to increase self-control among young people. They consider crime to be as a result of individuals with low self-control. These findings comply with general

theory of crime. According to this theory, crime is the outcome of low self-control individual, which is vigorously influenced by parenting and the combination of criminal opportunity (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). These findings emerged from the views shared by both parents and youth participants.

6.1.2 Understanding Inanda's Perceptions on Whether African Style of Parenting Has Any Relationship with Youth Tendency to Participate in Crime.

Based on the findings, it was discovered that parenting style was very influential in shaping the youth behaviour. There was an assumption that children's upbringing shapes their behaviour and attitudes. However, it was concluded that African context of parenting did not necessarily contribute to youth's involvement in criminal behaviour. It was rather viewed as preventive method.

The study further discovered that there was a strong correlation between young people raised by single parents and crime among the youth. The majority of young people raised by a single parent were engaged in criminal activities. The perception was that single parenthood lacks parental control over their children. This was identified as contributory factor to crime among the youth of Inanda community. The above finding is in congruence with the study developed by Ongom and Mwambingu (1978), which uncovered that absence of parental control or authority and lack of opportunities for youngsters were basic factors contributing to crime among the youth in Africa.

6.1.3 Determining the Effectiveness of African Parenting Style on Youth Behaviour

The findings demonstrate that about 80% of the participants in the study viewed African parenting style as very effective. They believed that using this style of parenting can reduce crime among the youth. Because children raised under this style of parenting were perceived to be very much disciplined and had strong self-control. The perception was that these children were afraid of their parents which then resulted in being afraid of engaging in criminal acts.

The study further noted that this style of parenting also had some negative effects. Among those effects was the fact that there was some element of violence in it. Young people are exposed to violence through corporal punishment that is imposed on them. Violent exposure emerged as the major contributor on violent crime among the youth. The perception is that through corporal punishment that is imposed on children, young people learned that use of violence is the only way you can get thing done. As a result, majority of the young people were seeing to be involved in crime which has some element of violence in it. For example, in the present study, majority of the young people admitted to be previously involved in robbery- aggravating circumstances. The aforesaid crime is classified by the South African Police Services as violent crime.

6.1.4 Generating Interpretations and Findings, as well as Developing Recommendations for Understanding Inanda's Perceptions on the South African parenting Style and Youth Crimes: A New South African Perspective

The study found that it is no longer possible to utilize the African context of parenting in the new South Africa. This is due to new legislations, such as the South African constitution and other legislations. The aforesaid legislations were seen to have given too much power or rights to young people, because parents are no longer allowed to use physical punishment on their children. The South African Constitution recognizes and protects the fundamental rights of young people. The study further recognized that some of the key characteristics of the African context of parenting were now prohibited by some of our laws. For example, Section of Section 8 (12A) of Children's Act, 2005, which states that: a person who has care of a child, including a person whose parental responsibilities and rights in respect of a child, must not treat or punish the child in a cruel, inhuman, or degrading way, when disciplining the child, to ensure the child's right to physical and psychological integrity as conferred by section 12 (1)(c), (d) and (e) of the constitution. The researcher noted that these legislations impacted negatively on the African style of parenting, which in turn had an effect in the increase of crime among the youth. The current legislations are seen giving too much power to young people and less power to parents. This has been seen having effect on increasing number of crimes among the youth. The researcher supports his argument by comparing crime statistics before the existence of these legislations and current statistics. It is clear

that when children had less rights, crime among the youth was low. The problem started when children enjoyed too many rights.

6.2 Conclusion

Inanda's perceptions regarding African context of parenting revealed that this style of parenting was associated with respect, discipline and corporal punishment. Corporal punishment was used as an instrument to instil discipline among the youth. Hence, the children raised under the African style of parenting were perceived to be disciplined and respectful. The perception was that, this style of parenting produced well behaviour children. The study concluded that African context of parenting did not necessarily contribute to youth involvement in criminal behaviour. However, there were some elements within it, which were seen impacting negatively on the young people. Corporal punishment was perceived by others as a gateway to violent behaviour.

Based on the outcomes of this study, it is suggested that further research can be conducted to determine the type of corporal punishment that can be deemed to be appropriate or justifiable to discipline a child and the type of corporal punishment that can be seen as abusive. This will help the future researchers understand better the type of corporal punishment that may result in violent behaviour among the youth. The research should bring on board both parents and the youth in order to establish the appropriate or just corporal punishment.

It is further suggested that a study which will explore the new legislations on children's rights and its effects on crime among the youth should be conducted. The study should evaluate whether the existence of the new legislations on children's rights has any effect on an increased number of crimes among the youth. On the whole, the outcome of this study gives a clear-cut indication on whether the new legislations are giving us the results we desire when it comes to the youth socially constructed behaviour.

6.4 Recommendations

The researcher offers recommendations based on the findings drawn from this study. The following pragmatic and preventive recommendations are made:

i. Based on the findings, parents need to improve their parenting skills. Because there is adequate evidence to support the relationship between parenting style and children's behavioural problems. The researcher is of the view that if the child is raised under good supervision and care, such a child will not engage in criminal behaviour. Because such a child happens to have strong attachment with his or her parents. The above recommendation is in line with the social bond element called attachment, which can be clarified as the powerful relationship that one has with friends, family and parents. The family condition is viewed as the source of attachment since parents act as role models and teach their kids socially adequate conduct.

ii. The researcher further recommends that the government and civil organisation should come out with programmes that are aimed at improving parenting skills. This recommendation is informed by the finding that the larger number of young people becomes parents at early age, when they do not even understand the role of a parent. The researcher is of the view that if the country could produce good parents, then we will have less young people in crime. Parents are viewed as very influential in shaping youth behaviour. The assumption is that children's upbringing shapes their behaviour and attitudes.

iii. It is also recommended that Africans should go back to their old traditional ways of parenting. The recommendation is based on the findings that African are wild in nature. Hence the lenient way or model of parenting is not working for them in Africans. Based on the revealed gaps on African context of parenting, it is recommended that the said style be modified to meet the current life style. The researcher recommends a change to some of its elements, e.g. Corporal punishment. It is recommended that corporal punishment must be appropriate. It should not be abusive.

iv. It is recommended that government should come up with programmes that aim at preventing youth pregnancy. The study discovered that early pregnancy among the youth was a major contributor in producing poor parenting which always leads to an increase in crime among the

youth. The researcher also recommends that government should also come up with controlling measures to access child-support grant among the youth. The study uncovered that the child-support grant is promoting early pregnancy among the youth. The researcher recommends that government should come up with a Bill that will prohibit early pregnancy among the youth, as well as introduce age restriction to the beneficiary of child-support grant.

v. Finally, it is recommended that South Africa should enact legislations and laws that are not biased to the African ways of doing things. This recommendation is anchored on the findings that the current South African legislations and policies seem to be against some of the characteristics of the African context of parenting.

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