

**ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF THE EASTERN CAPE
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL CLUSTER ON YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT IN BUFFALO CITY**

Prepared

by

N.L. Sovasi

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Masters in Public Administration

In the Faculty of Management and Commerce

In the subject

of

Public Administration

at the

University of Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Supervisor

Professor Nengwekhulu

DECLARATION

This is to declare that this research study conducted by Ntsikelelo Luyanda Sovasi on "Assessment of the Role and Impact of the Eastern Cape Provincial Government's Social Cluster on Youth Development in Buffalo City" is my original work and has not been plagiarized or submitted for any academic purpose to any other tertiary institution and all sources consulted during the research have been acknowledged at the end of this mini-dissertation.



NTSIKELELO LUYANDA SOVASI

02-12-2009
DATE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the process of conducting this research study on youth development, many people and institutions have contributed for the success of this study. In light of the above, I would therefore like to thank the following:

- My family, for their support and always allowing me to spend many hours away conducting research for the success in my studies.
- Senior Government Official from both social cluster departments and Buffalo City municipality for their contribution in providing the required information in respect of my research study.
- Leadership of different youth formations and general youth population within Buffalo City municipal area for always availing themselves and providing relevant information to achieve the objectives of the study.
- Walter Sisulu University librarians for always allowing me to utilize their material and being supportive in my studies.
- Most importantly my supervisor, Professor Nengwekhulu for his guidance in completing my research study.

ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	: African National Congress
ANCYL	: African National Congress Youth League
BCM	: Buffalo City Municipality
IDP	: Integrated Development Plan
MEC	: Member of the Executive Committee
MSA	: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998
MSA	: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
NYDA	: National Youth Development Agency
PGDP	: Provincial Growth Development Plan
SPU	: Special Programs Unit
UYF	: Umsobomvu Youth Fund
WC	: Ward Committee
YC	: Youth Commission
YC	: Youth Council
YCL	: Young Communist League
YD	: Youth Development
YDS	: Youth Development Strategy

ABSTRACT

Youth in South African context as referred to other pieces of legislations are all those young people irrespective of race, gender and sex between the ages of fourteen (14) and thirty five (35). This population group in the country and all over the world consists of majority of the general population.

Young people in Buffalo City municipal area and in the country in general continues to live in poverty and under-development fifteen years in this country's young democracy despite the historically massive role they have played in the liberation for freedom of this country. Based on the above statements, this research study will make an assessment of the role and impact of the Provincial Government's Social Cluster departments on youth development with focus area being Buffalo City municipal jurisdiction. Buffalo City Municipality being the local municipality on the area being researched will also be assessed.

Academic literature consulted during the research study also indicated that young people continue to be marginalized and remained in the periphery of the society. They are not actively involved and contributing effectively in the socio-economic development of the country. They all highlighted different reasons which contribute to the current living situation of young people. The situation further resulted to youth loosing hope in their government in terms of their development and that of the country. They are not contributing or playing the role they are suppose to play in any developing country and majority of them remain economically inactive and that leads them to participate in criminal and illegal activities.

These government departments and the municipality also revealed that indeed they were facing huge challenges in addressing the needs and challenges of young people due to various reasons. They cited among other things the following reasons for poor performance in addressing needs of young people:

- Lack of competent staff and financial resources in their units to effectively attend to the needs and challenges of young people.
- Political interference and instability in the implementation of youth development programs which results to little or no positive impact to the general youth population.
- Ineffectiveness of government youth institutions established to mainstream and integrate youth development programs in all government development plans.
- Policy gaps in the current legislative framework in respect youth development and ineffective youth development programs

General youth population also raised their dissatisfaction on little progress in implementing youth development programs. They raised among other things the following

- Minimum consultation by government during planning and decision making processes as well as during implementation stages of any development programs.
- Lack of urgency in government and their officials in seriously addressing the needs and challenges facing young people.
- They all unanimously agreed that the current youth institutions and youth policies need to be reviewed as they were not effectively improving their daily living conditions.

To this end they have successfully engaged government to disband all those youth institutions to form one youth development institution that will be responsible for enhancing such programs and annually report to the Presidency.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	II
ABBREVIATIONS	III
ABSTRACT	IV

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. Introduction	1
2. Statement of the Problem	2
3. Significance of the Study	3
4. Hypothesis	3
5. Research Objectives	3
6. Research Design	4
7. Data Analysis	4
8. Delimitation of the Study	4
9. Ethical Consideration	5
10. Conclusion	5

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Introduction	6
2. Youth Development	7
3. Community Youth Development	10
3.1 Community Interventions: Youth Development	11
4. Principles of Youth Development	13
5. Youth Development Programs and Adopted Policies	15

6. Institutional Structures	16
7. Challenges faced by youth	19
8. Reasons for disbanding the current youth institutions	22
9. Conclusion	24

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction	25
2. Research Design	26
3. Qualitative Research	26
4. Targeted Population Group	27
5. Data Collection Methods	28
5.1 Questionnaires	29
5.2 Interviews	30
5.3 Sampling	31
5.4 Other Sources	32
6. Ethical Consideration	32
7. Data Analysis	33
8. Conclusion	34

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. Introduction	35
2. Respondents	36
3. Questionnaires	37
4. Interviews	41
5. Sampling	43

6. Annual Performance Report: Special Programs Unit	44
7. Minutes of Committees Relevant to Youth Affairs	46
8. Operational Plan	47
9. Annual Report: Eastern Cape Youth Commission	48
10. Annual Report: Umsoomvu Youth Fund	50
11. Data Interpretation and General Overview	52
12. Conclusion	56

CHAPTER 5: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Introduction	57
2. Findings	58
2.1 Youth Population	58
2.2 Government Departments and Municipality	60
2.3 Operational Plan	61
2.4 Eastern Cape Youth Commission	61
2.5 Umsobomvu Youth Fund	62
3. Recommendations	63
4. Conclusion	66
5. References	67

ANNEXURES

74

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION

The primary focus of this research will be to assess the role and impact of Eastern Cape Provincial Government's Social Cluster on youth development in Buffalo City.

A concept document on youth development at local government, 2007 stated that the apartheid government did not give youth opportunities to develop to their fullest potential.

The theory of the study will be based more on organizational theory, how the social cluster departments are organized as well as their role and impact on youth development. It will also focus on human capital, how young people are developed in order to play a key and central role in our society and in the development of our country.

In terms of National Youth Commission Act, 1996, youth are all those young South African who are between the ages of fourteen (14) and thirty five (35) years old. This act was adopted by government in 1996 mainly to coordinate and initiate appropriate policies and strategies for youth development.

Youth in South Africa constitute high population (70, 83%) in our society and are future leaders of our country (Statistics South Africa: 2007). Government is therefore expected to create conducive environment favourable to youth development. It is against this background that this research study will be assessing the role and the impact of government's social cluster and their policies in respect of youth development since the post apartheid era till to date.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The biggest challenge that is facing South African government is the under-development of young people who under normal circumstances are expected to play a key role in the socio-economic activities of our country.

According to the concept document on youth development, 2007 youth were exposed to adverse political and socio-economic conditions that were characterized by poor housing, lack of recreational facilities, lack of access to decent education, unemployment and poor health facilities. This situation contributed to many challenges facing the youth in South Africa today.

Young people are by nature suppose to be developed by our society to make an effective contribution to the development of our country. For this to be realized it requires the government of the day to have clear programs and adopt policies favourable to youth development. It is unfortunate that current programs and policies are not achieving their primary objective of developing young people as majority of young people are engaging in bad social behavior.

The Secretary General of the Young Communist League further stated that as the organization they need to engage the youth on their behavioral patterns and a change of life style. The Gauteng Department of Social Development further stated that the call will strengthen the fight against drugs and alcohol abuse by young people (Daily Dispatch (07/02.2008)).

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Majority of young people in Eastern Cape are not economically active. According to Statistics South Africa: 2007, about 1, 683 263.00 of Eastern Cape youth are either unemployed or not economically active. This research will seek to prove that and mainly to provide possible suggestions and correct measures to improve the current situation of these future leaders of our country.

The findings of this research will be presented to the relevant government department and institutions as well as youth structures. This will also assist those in position of power to provide alternative youth development programs and for youth activists to articulate their plight to improve their conditions for the better.

4. HYPOTHESIS

Government departments and institutions have thus far failed to play a positive role in the development of young people. Programs and policies that have been passed by government have thus far fallen short of addressing youth challenges.

5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research seeks to achieve the following objectives.

- To investigate and identify challenges faced youth at Buffalo City
- To identify gaps on the current legislative framework and to highlight inefficiency of government's social cluster in respect of youth development.
- To provide possible mechanisms / solutions to the current challenges experienced by youth at Buffalo City.

6. RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary objective of the research study is to assess the role and impact of provincial government's social cluster on youth development. The design of the research will be more participatory with relevant stakeholders and to get more data, interviews, questionnaires and sampling will be used to collect such information.

Grasof and Sardy (1985: 87) stated that research design is the arrangements of conditions and observation.

According to Jackson (1995: 130) research design can be viewed as an integrated map of research project.

7. DATA ANALYSIS

Data to be collected will be carefully analyzed in order to deduce accurate information that will assist in the enhancement of youth development.

According to Sarantakos (1998: 313) the main aim of analyzing data is to make sense out of the information gathered through the previous stages of the research and to identify the meaning the data contain.

8. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This research study will be mainly based on human capital, how youth is developed within Buffalo City municipal jurisdiction. It will further evaluate how Eastern Cape Provincial government's social cluster departments are organized to effect youth development.

It will be conducted between March and May 2009. The aim is to speak to young people during this period when the country is busy preparing for its general elections. Limitations during this period will be that relevant stakeholders and respondents will be busy focusing and preparing for the general elections. Respondents might take longer to fill the questionnaires due to other socio-political activities.

9. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

In conducting this study, interviews with individuals representing various stakeholders will be done and all the information received will be treated with privacy and with confidence.

Permission from employers of relevant government departments and institutions to be interviewed will be required. Youth leaders will be requested to get mandate from their respective constituencies to participate in such interviews.

Sources of information received will remain confidential and all sources consulted in the process of the research will be recognized both in the body of the research and at the end in the reference list.

10. CONCLUSION

The following chapters will deal extensively with the assessment of the role of the Eastern Cape Provincial Government's social cluster departments and Buffalo City Municipality on youth development within Buffalo City municipal area.

Relevant officials and the leadership as well as general youth population will be consulted in the process of research to solicit more information on the research study in order to arrive at a correct conclusion in respect of the study and achieve the stated objectives.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION

South African government is currently faced with the huge challenge of under-development of young people. Youth in South Africa is defined as all those young men and women who are between the ages of fourteen (14) and thirty five (35).

Slabbert **et al** (1994: 13) defined youth as all South African of all population between the ages of fourteen (14) and thirty five (35).

These people have to grow up in an environment favourable to their development in order for them to contribute in the development of the country. Government has in the past fifteen years adopted policies and developed programs that are supposed to contribute and assist young people to develop and participate in the socio-economic activities of the country.

This chapter will investigate more literature and legislations relating to youth development in general and evaluate its impact thereof in youth development. The theory of the study will be based on organizational theory, how government departments and institutions are organized and their impact on youth development.

It will also focus on human capital, how young people are developed in order to play a key and central role in the development of the society. A concept and principles of youth development will also be unpacked, their origins and intentions thereof.

2. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Youth all over the world have to be developed to be actively involved in socio-economic activities of the country as well to be agents of change. They are future leaders who are expected to take over the baton from the current government leadership moving forward in the advancement of better life for all. Government has to be central in creating a conducive development environment for young people, establishing and developing in consultation with youth formations a clear development programs and policies for young people. This therefore means that youth is an important asset to the society and the general population of the country.

Mandela in Van Zyl Slabbert **et al** (1994: 10) said “Youth of our country are the valued possessions of the nation, without them there can be no future and their needs are urgent”

In this statement the former state president meant that young people are important citizen of the country and they have to be given specific attention in terms of ensuring that their needs and challenges are attended to. This is also informed by the role played by young people during liberation struggle through the attainment of democracy.

Valentine (1998: 9) stated that youth remains a major point of a symbolic investment for the society as a whole. If the state of youth is seen as the signifier of the state of the nation, it is unsurprising that society is concerned about troublesome youth.

According to African National Congress Youth League, 2008 Conference Discussion Document, youth development is understood as provision of space, opportunities and support for young people to

maximize their collective and individual creative energies to eradicate social ills that affect the South African society.

All youth development initiatives should never been imposed to young people, they have to be involved in the process. They must be given a fair opportunity to raise their inputs on the programs which they believe will have an effective impact in their daily lives. They have a practical experience of the hardship they live under, therefore the process of developing youth policies and programs should be done in consultation with their representatives.

Human Science Research Council, further states that youth development is not only about assisting youth in preparation of their future, but also developing youth in their present state. It further acknowledged participation of youth in their development instead of them being the recipients of development initiatives.

Youth Development Policy's vision 2000, views youth development as an "Integrated, holistic and sustainable youth development in which young people and their organizations not only enjoy and contribute to their full potential in the social, economic and political spheres of life but also recognize and develop their responsibilities to build a better life".

Government departments and certain institutions have been tasked to have units within their departmental / organizational arrangements that mainly deal with youth interest and provide them with support and assistance in their development. These institutions have to report to government structures on the progress and impact they have done in ensuring that young people's lives are improved so that they can participate effectively in all phases of life.

These units are located in the offices of the political heads of government departments and institutions. In the case of National parliament, there is a Director in the Office of the President, Premiers, MEC and Mayor's offices. These officials are tasked with among other thing to deal with youth interest, needs and challenges and report directly to their political principals .

The Directorate of Youth and HIV and AIDS in the national department of provincial and local government is tasked to develop and implement strategies and frameworks to promote youth development at local government.

This program is tasked with among other things the following:

- Develop and supporting relevant policies
- Coordinating, monitoring and supporting youth development initiatives at local government

This program is suppose to be supporting youth development and equip them with knowledge, skills and values to be responsible and productive citizens of South Africa

Currently the department is involved in the following interventions of youth development:

- Internship program targeting young graduates with relevant qualifications
- Mentoring programme for young engineering graduates with employment opportunities
- National Youth Service meant for skills development and employment creation for all young people

According to United Nations World Program of Action for Youth, 2001 every state should provide its young people with opportunities for obtaining education, for acquiring skills and for participating fully in all aspects of society with a view to acquiring productive employment and living self-sufficient lives.

In all these interventions there are various youth structures both governmental and non governmental involved, but have little or no impact to the young people on the ground as there has been no change in youth development. South African government does recognize the role played by young people and their future role in molding a society. It has established government youth structures to directly deal with youth development but still to date the majority of young people still faces under-development challenges.

3. COMMUNITY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Community is an important stakeholder which also has a key role to play in developing a person, youth in particular. A child is born and raised by the family but also grows within a community. A community under which he / she grows up shapes the direction through which he is going to take in life. A community can develop a person through participation in community programs that assist in the development of such society. A responsible community will always produce responsible citizen through their development programs.

Francisco **et al** (2003: 6) define community development as a purposely creating environment that provide constructive, affirmative and encouraging relationship that is sustainable overtime which concurrently providing an array of opportunities that enable young people to build their

competences. This further assists young people to become engaged as partners in their own development as well as the development of the community.

In terms of the World Bank Country Study (2003: 35) physical environment in which youth live and the institutions that they confront daily are very powerful influences on their lives. The most relevant community institutions are schools, church, community organizations and physical neighborhood.

Community youth development occurs as youth interact with all level of their surroundings including other people in their environment. In most cases youth will organize themselves within a community and initiate developmental program. They would normally request assistance and advice from elders and influential citizens within the community. Progressive youth growing up in a developmental oriented community will also be responsible youth citizen.

3.1 COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Every person including youth stay and grow with the community. Communities play a key role in ensuring that young people are kept preoccupied with development activities that will assist them in their development. Visionary and progressive communities will work with the government of the day and introduce development programs that will contribute to the development of the community.

According to Hughes and Curran (2000: 7) young people do not grow up in programs, but in communities. Many youth interactions are still program focused. Community youth development was initiated to put in to practice a new philosophical and educational movement designed to

encourage communities to engage and embrace their role in the development of young people.

In some Buffalo City Municipal arrears, communities have noticed high crime rate and violence caused by young people they have requested government and municipalities during Imbizos and IDP and Budget Roadshows to provide them with recreational facilities, youth projects to keep young people pre-occupied with sport and their development programs. They have also donated some under-utilized buildings to youth organizations to use in their development initiatives and for life skills.

Bezuidenhout and Joubert, (2008: 89) said community youth development incorporates the following values:

- Actively engaging young people in the process of their own development
- Making children aware of their needs and involving them in the decisions affecting their lives
- Commitment to positive youth development goals of competence, character, confidence and connection
- Providing young people with opportunities to contribute to the welfare of the community

They further stated that, given the motivational factors of low level socio-moral reasoning, emotional poverty, it is essential that young people receive foundational life skills to assist them in developing social, emotional, ethical, physical and cognitive competence.

Community youth development advocates the merging of community development practices with youth development to provide a

wrap-around approach in addressing young people and develop their competency in life skills as well as the work in partnership with adults to create a safe, just and healthy communities.

4. PRINCIPLES OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Youth Development is a key and important task that has to be undertaken by government institution to ensure that young people are capacitated with all the required skills to contribute in the economy of the country. Government has to look at the current challenges facing young people in the country and make youth development its priority as they constitute majority of the population.

There has to be a conducive environment for the development of young people in the country. Countries have to be updated with all the developments that are taking place around the world. Young people are in the front line of these new developments, they have to be capacitated in such a way that they are able to be skilled and re-skilled to adapt with the changing world. It is much easier to train a young person hence it is prudent for government to lay a foundation and create opportunities and access to resources for their development.

Roche **et al** (2005: 10) state that youth is treated as a key indicator of the state of the nation, it is expected to reflect the cycle of boom in economy, value, morality etc. Young people are assumed to hold a key to the nation's future and the treatment as well as the management of youth is expected to provide solutions to the nation.

National Youth Development Policy Framework, 2002-2007, identified the following principles that guide youth development in South Africa:

- A young women and men have gifts and talent that should be identified, and should be provided with opportunities to exercise and enhance these gifts.
- They are active partners and beneficiaries in their own development and should be provided with opportunities for leadership during the course of the programme
- They are a heterogeneous group and have particular needs that should be catered for.
- Young women and men have a broad range of interrelated needs, therefore youth development should address young people's needs holistically.
- Youth development should instill a sense of worth, purpose and direction
- Youth development is a dynamic process that transforms individuals, community and society
- It must be located in relevant contexts: family, community and work place sectors
- Youth development should assist young people to become active and contributing citizen.

These guiding principles should assist government and other relevant institutions in putting youth development on top of their developmental priority programs. With development of young people a lot will be done simultaneously, second layer leadership will be build, future of the country will be safe, peace and stability within communities and responsibly citizens.

5. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND ADOPTED POLICIES

The biggest challenge currently facing South African government is the under-development of young people who are expected to play a key role in the socio-economic activities of the country. Government has recognized the role played by young people in the liberation struggle for South Africa. It also understands the historical arrangement of the previous government, where young people were marginalized without being afforded opportunities to contribute to their development.

In term of Youth Development Guidelines for Local Government in South Africa, 2006, youth faces various challenges which government have recognized as critical to their achievements. Amongst the youth development challenges are:

- The need to recognize inequalities of the past and marginalization of the youth
- Poor participation of youth in certain sectors of the economy.

These guidelines were directed at providing information to assist stakeholders in conceptualizing, developing, planning and evaluating the implementation of youth policy.

Youth organizations have been vocal in putting pressure to government to accelerate youth development agenda. They recognize the fact that government has taken an initiation to establish institutions mainly to drive this agenda but their impact as been very little to say the least in transforming the lives of the young people.

In its 2008 discussion document, ANCYL advocated for the implementation of the merger of both government institution, National

Youth Commission and Umsobomvu Youth Fund to form National Youth Development Agency. They argued that this will serve as a concrete and coherent overview of what should constitute youth development in South Africa to ensure seamless integration, sustainability and responsiveness to the demands and aspiration of South Africa' youth.

Currently this agency is yet to be seen with its vision and mission. Hopefully with the new government administration in place this agency will be seen taking shape as youth development was among the top priorities on ruling party manifesto. Also with former youth leaders who were also part of discussions initiating the establishment of this agency now occupying key strategic positions in the ruling party there is hope that this agency will be a reality and have an impact in youth development in general.

6. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

Since post 1994 first democratic general elections, the current government has integrated youth in the government arrangement to ensure that they participate in governance. Government has established institutions which are tasked mainly to deal with youth needs and challenges, provide assistance and support as well as advise young people with their future developmental initiatives.

Among the institutions that have been established are Youth Commissions, Umsobomvu Youth Fund, Youth Councils etc. Government further enforced all government departments and municipalities to have special programs units which are assigned with tasks of attending to special needs of the previously disadvantaged groups, youth included.

In terms of National Youth Commission Act, 1996, youth / young people are all those young South African who are between the ages of fourteen (14) and thirty five (35) years old. This act was adopted by government in 1996 mainly to coordinate and initiate appropriate policies and strategies for youth development.

After carefully evaluating the challenges facing young people in South Africa, government created a youth fund with a primary objective of assisting young people in their future development.

According to Umsobomvu Youth Fund, this fund was mainly to assist all young people between the ages of fourteen (14) to thirty five (35) who want to be entrepreneurs.

In terms of government institutional arrangement in South Africa, Local Government is the third sphere of government which is closer to the people. Municipalities are therefore in terms of Chapter 7 of Act 108 of 1996 Constitution required to provide services to the people on a sustainable basis. The law further requires municipalities to be developmental in nature to their communities. Government passes legislations which are then implemented at a local government level.

In terms of the National Youth Policy, 2000 all municipalities are required to fulfill the following essential functions in respect of youth development:

- To undertake an audit of youth programs and organizations located in the local area
- Identify priority needs and opportunities facing young women and men

- Establish mechanisms for participation of youth representative organizations in the planning and decision making of Councils

Coleman and Warren (1992: 8) defined youth policy as a set of attitudes which determine the ways in which adults and young people interact.

Other countries have also taken the tune of prioritizing young people in their development programs as they recognize them as an important asset for the country. They have also adopted policies and developed clear programs mainly to address youth needs, challenges and their interests.

The main purpose of the Jamaica's National Youth Policy, 1994 was to strengthen and expand education and training, promote entrepreneurial skills, to prevent drug abuse, enhance recreation and leisure, to develop strategies for youth participation in decision making and social and economic development etc. Jamaica further established Social Development Commission in 2000 to coordinate and integrate programs, services and activities geared towards youth development.

South African government further introduced platforms for all youth formations irrespective of their political affiliation, race and sex to debate their interests and develop a way forward to address their development.

According to National Youth Council, 1997, it is a platform for civic society role and representative bodies of youth organizations with the aim of ensuring youth development and empowerment of all youth women and men to coordinate youth organizations

The current government arrangement classifies youth under the previously disadvantaged population which requires specific attention to redress the imbalances of the past. This is also a proof that government is trying to

level the playing ground for young people but there are still some challenges facing young people which still to date out weighs all the current establishment of government's youth development.

7. CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUTH

Young people in South Africa constitute a majority of the South African population and are a future of the country which is suppose to defend and retain the hard fought democracy, yet they are facing huge challenges that impact their livelihoods. Historically, young people were marginalized without being given necessary opportunities to development themselves and participate in the decision making processes of the then regime.

Ansell (2005: 2) stated that children and youth as defined by United Nations account for nearly half the world's population therefore their needs and interests have to be addressed by those in positions of authority.

According to Hanwana and de Boeck (2005:1) in South Africa, young people constitute the majority of the population and are at the centre of societal interactions and transformation, yet they are often placed at the margins of the public sphere and major political, socio-economic and cultural processes. This challenging situation on the continent today makes young people particularly vulnerable, many has little or no access to education, employment, healthcare and basic nutrition. Over the past few decades, violence. HIV and ADIS pandemic etc created a crisis of unprecedented proportions for younger generation.

Hackett in Roche et al (2005: 74) further stated that much of the public discourse about young people in the society is formulated as the social problem young people present to society like juvenile offending, youth unemployment, teenage pregnancy, drug abuse etc. A common

assumption is the necessity to solve the problem young people present and bring them back to the society. This doctrine informs policy making of our political and public establishment. It is therefore a time for a new standpoint, one which sees young people as active participants in our society which contributes to make opportunities available for them.

In its 2008 Discussion Document, African National Congress Youth League said Youth Commission was established to deal with policy advocacy and channeling development in government to address and respond to the needs, challenges and interests of the youth. Despite this youth continues to face the most brutal challenges, like poverty, unemployment, exposure and partaking in criminal activities, low access to education and other social services.

Spergel (1995:3) further said, when social and economic environment changes in a particular society, young people tend to engage themselves in illegal activities in the form of gangs. He said youth gang is most likely to develop into a problem in social or organizational context, local communities that are undergoing extensive and precipitous change, often under deteriorating economic conditions.

Many young people are still vulnerable to most diseases and illegal activities. Poverty, inactivity and peer pressure play a key role in influencing young people, hence it is important for young person to be always preoccupied with development activities.

According to Smart et al (2001: 93) HIV affects poor household dramatically by increasing the burden on an already overburdened home. It affects people of the ages between twenty (25) to forty five (45) and these people become ill and die when they should be economically active.

Gillespie et al (1992: 1) also said young people confront a barrage of social and economic problems, most of which are outside their control. Many are faced with a bleak prospect of life on the dole in a society where money is the major means of access to status and standard of living.

In many parts of the world, young people experience similar problems that are also experienced by fellow young South African.

Danns et al (1997: 72) state that there has been concerns in the Caribbean on the discourse and literature including the spread of AIDS among young people, early sexual activity, teenage pregnancy, unemployment, and use crime and violence as an alternative to unemployment and poverty as well as social exclusion of youth. All these actions require intervention by government through sustainable youth development programs.

Youth unemployment is more costly to society than adult unemployment, in case of youth, human capital accumulation is interrupted early in the work life (A World Bank Country Study, 2003: 53).

United Nations, 2004, further stated that youth unemployment can lead to marginalization, exclusion, frustration, low self esteem and sometimes to acts that create burdens on society.

Currently, youth is facing many challenges ranging from social, economical, political etc. Despite all these programs and policies adopted by government to address youth needs and challenges, they are faced with brutal socio-economic challenges. Many young people are unemployed, illiterate and thus engaging themselves in illegal activities to address poverty. This then lead to high number of young people founding

themselves languishing in jails and in hospitals due to poverty and poor family background.

8. REASONS FOR DISBANDING THE CURRENT YOUTH INSTITUTIONS

Since post apartheid era in 1994, government has recognized the role played by young people in liberation history of South Africa. Government realized that through apartheid, youth was marginalized and were not given specific attention and afforded opportunity to play key role in their development as well as that of the country.

After achieving democracy, youth were given specific attention and institutions were established to attend to their needs and challenges to redress the imbalances of the past. This however has not achieved the expected results and most young people feel being left in the periphil. Youth organizations have stood up and voiced their concern on the ineffectiveness of these institutions and have thus called for more effective and robust approaches in youth development. They have among other things called for disbanding of those institutions to merge and form one effective institution that will integrate all youth programs.

According to ANC Youth League Discussion Document, Youth Development, 2008, profile and standing of national and provincial youth commissions are very low due to weak internal management, lack of adequate resources, ineffective policy and research capacity, poor coordination, confusion about roles and tensions in the sector.

The document has raised among other things the following reasons in support of their argument for the disbanding of Youth Commission:

- Inconsistent and disjointed alignments between the national and provincial commissions.
- Lack of comprehensive strategy or plan on how to get government departments to support and implement youth policies and programs.
- Inadequate resources and capacity to initiate effective youth programs at national and provincial levels
- A lack of public awareness about the role and mandate of the National Youth Commission

The same document further state that Umsobomvu Youth Fund has for a long time young people found it difficult to access resources and there was a lack of accountability. The fund has also not been cooperating with other youth development agencies and structures.

Umsobomvu Youth Fund has also not been addressing its mandate because it failed to train and support young people on how they should access financial resources.

According to the Youth and Economic Transformation Document, 2008, Ntsika and Khula Enterprises are state funded agencies created to facilitate entrepreneurship for young people but have failed to fulfill their mandate. It further stated that both these and other statutory bodies have thus far failed to provide innovative leadership and strategies to integrate any small business aspirants and therefore should be dissolved.

Despite all the attempts that have been made government in terms developing youth development programs, adopting youth policies and establishing youth institution to address the imbalances of the past, youth continues to live under poverty and under-development. This view of dissolving the current youth institutions is shared by the majority of youth organization from different political spectrum including the progressive

youth alliance. They believe that the formation of one effective youth agency will indeed improve the situation of young people in South Africa.

9. CONCLUSION

The body of this chapter has looked at youth development in general and challenges currently faced by young people. It has also looked at all the current interventions that have been made by both government and communities.

However, it has gone extensively to prove that young people are still living under difficult conditions. They are still under-developed and all government interventions in the form of youth policies, establishment of government youth institutions and youth development programs have all failed to yield positive results. These institutions have been ineffective in carrying out their mandate and young people continue to suffer.

It has further revealed that young people continues to suffer under the current democratic government. This has also been echoed by different authors that have been consulted in this chapter. This therefore imposes a huge challenge to the both the young people and the current government because the continued neglect of young people have severe consequences for the country in the near future.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter two (2) of this research study on youth development dealt with literature review where various academic sources and pieces of legislations were consulted in support of the study.

All sources which were consulted dealt extensively on general youth development, its impact on general youth population, government youth policies and programs as well as challenges facing young people today. This chapter (chapter 3) will deal with various methods as stated in chapter 1 to collect data on the assessment of the role and impact of the Provincial Government's Social Cluster Departments in Buffalo City Municipal area. The methodology will be dealing directly with relevant government officials, leaders of youth organizations as well general youth population in and around Buffalo City in the form of interviews, sampling and distribution of questionnaires.

According to Cresswell (2003:17) it is useful to consider a full range of possibilities for data collection in any study to get the understanding and knowledge to different sources in a particular study.

Sarantokos (1998: 34) further said methods are tools that are chosen on the basis of criteria dictated by major elements of methodology in which they are embedded.

It will further address research design, explain the target population group using different methods in assessing the role and impact of these departments in youth development. During the entire process of data collection from different institutions and people high ethical consideration will be adhered to and people will be treated with respect irrespective of their designation.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary objective of this research study is to assess the role and impact of the provincial government social cluster on youth development. The design of the research was more participatory with relevant stakeholders being consulted to get more and accurate data to achieve the purpose of the research study. It was more interactive with relevant stakeholders given sufficient time to express themselves on their understanding of the research study.

Grasof (1985: 87) explained that research design is the arrangements of conditions and observations.

Jackson (1995: 130) stated that research design can be viewed as an integrated map of project.

Welman and Kruger (2001: 46) further stated that research design is the plan according which you obtain research participants and collect information from them. It describes what you are going to do with participants with the view of reaching conclusion about the research problem.

Careful steps, processes and procedures have been followed in this study in order to achieve the primary objectives of the research.

3. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This research study has adopted a qualitative research as it involved interacting with relevant stakeholders to get more and accurate data in respect of the chosen research study. The research seeks to get more understanding of the current status quo of young people and further observed their living conditions.

Maree (2007: 50) stated that qualitative research is often described as a research that attempts to collect rich descriptive data in respect of a particular phenomenon with the intention of developing an understanding of what is being observed or studied. It focuses on how individuals and groups view and understand the world and construct meaning out of their experience.

According to Holloway and Wheeler (1996: 78) it is concerned with understanding the process and social and cultural context which underlie various behavioral patterns and most concerns with exploring the 'why' question of research. It studies people or systems by interacting with and observing the participants in their natural environment and focusing on their meaning and interpretations. The focus is on the quality and depth of information and not on the scope or breadth of the information.

Maxwell (1996: 17) stated that qualitative and quantitative methods are not simply different way of doing things, instead they differ in strength and logics. The strength of qualitative research derive primarily from its inductive approach, it focuses on specific situation or people and its emphasis on words rather than numbers.

4. TARGETED POPULATION GROUP

The researcher mainly targeted certain population group within a broader society of Buffalo City. In order to get the required information for the purpose of the study certain individuals have been consulted mainly due to their knowledge and interest in the research study.

Welman and Kruger (2001: 47) stated that usually population that interest human behavioral scientists are so large that from a practical point of view it is impossible to conduct research on all of them. Research has to explain data from only a sample of these populations

To achieve the objective of the research study the following group of people has been consulted and gave their general understanding and the status quo on youth development:

- Senior Officials responsible for youth affairs in Buffalo City Municipality to get more information on their youth development programs and their impact to young people with Buffalo City.
- Senior Officials in the Special Programs Unit who are responsibly to champion youth interests within the Provincial Social Cluster Departments
- Active political youth organizations within Buffalo city Municipal area and their leaders to get their views on general development of young people with Buffalo City.
- General youth population from different wards of Buffalo City Municipality in particular those who are not economically active.

5. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Different methods of data collection were used to ensure that more and accurate information is gathered to be able to make accurate assessment of the situation of young people in general with the targeted area.

Different types of questionnaires were developed and customized for both government institutions as well as for the general youth population to ensure that their responses on the subject matter identifies and address the current challenges faced by young people within the municipal area.

Interviews were also arranged and done with selected individuals that are directly and indirectly affected by under-development of young people.

According to Baxter et al (2001: 153) researchers use various methods of collecting data like through reading, using questionnaires, observation etc.

The researcher must have some structured concept, some idea of the way the data will be secured and how they will be interpreted so that the principal problem under research will be resolved (Leedy, 1997: 115).

5.1 Questionnaires

Two types of questionnaires were developed in such a way that respondents provide the true reflection of the current status of young people on the ground.

The first set of questionnaire was designed for youth activists and their organization to provide their views on general performance of provincial social cluster departments and Buffalo City Municipality in respect of youth development. The second set was customized for government and municipal officials to get more information on their programs and plans in relation to youth development.

These questionnaires seek to get more on the following areas:

- Organizational arrangements of these departments in terms of youth affairs
- The effectiveness and impact of the available youth development programs and policies
- General view on the current state of affairs of young people within Buffalo City and around Eastern Cape

- Working relation with and among government institutions meant to provide support and advise to young people
- Performance of Special Programs Units within sector departments and Buffalo City Municipality in relation to youth development
- Expectations of young people on the newly established National Youth Development Agency

These questionnaires were distributed to the Senior Official responsible for youth affairs both Buffalo City Municipality and Departments of Education, Local Government and Traditional Affairs, Sports, Recreations, Arts and Culture, Social Development, Buffalo City Municipality and Premier's Office as well as to the youth activists, their organizations.

Permissions were requested from Heads of Departments to allow relevant officials within their departments to participate in the research study. All these institutions including youth in general were given seven days to respond to these questionnaires and then return them back to the researcher either personally or via emails.

5.2 Interviews

One on one and group interviews were done with relevant officials of these departments as well as general youth and members of youth political organizations around Buffalo City. Open ended questions relevant to the youth development were asked and respondents were given sufficient time to express themselves without any interruptions. Follow-up questions arising from their responses were also asked.

Gillham (2005:3) stated that interviews are flexible. He further said in an interview, questions are asked, topics raised and the relationship between the interviewer and the interviewee is responsive and interactive allowing a degree of adjustments, clarification and exploration.

Babbie (1990: 188) further stated that in an interview, if a respondent misunderstands the content of the question or indicate that he / she does not understand, the interviewer can clarify matters thereby obtaining relevant response. The interviewer can observe as well as ask questions.

Data can be collected by means of personal interviews, interviewers visiting respondents at home, at their work places, approach people at public venues. Interviews can be structured, unstructured and semi-structured (Welmen and Kruger, 2001: 158)

5.3 Sampling

Sampling was also used as another method of collecting data. Approximately twenty general young people in particular those who are less privileged in and around Buffalo City were randomly asked about their general expectations from government institutions as against their current situation. This group of people was targeted mainly because they are directly affected by the lack of resources and the general under-development of young people in Buffalo City. Both governmental and non-governmental youth activists were consulted in the sampling process.

Wilmer and Dominick (1983: 58) stated that a sample is a subset or sub segment of the population that is taken to be representative of the population of that particular area.

According to LeCompte and Pressle (1993:57) a selection in sampling requires the researcher to delineate the relevant population.

Sarantakos (1998: 35) further stated that sampling enables the relatively small number of units in place of the targeted population and to obtain data that are representative of the whole population.

Sampling must be representative of the population being studied, otherwise no general observation about the population can be made from studying the sample (Goddard and Melville, 2001: 35).

5.4 Other Sources

Other documentary sources of information in respect of the research study were also received from these departments and the municipality. Documents received ranged from the following:

- Annual Performance Reports of Special Programs Units of these departments
- Minutes with resolutions and recommendations of Committees related to youth affairs
- Operational plan in relation to youth activities
- Reports from Eastern Cape Provincial Youth Commission
- Report from a Local Office of Umsobomvu Youth Fund

6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior conducting the research from official of government departments and municipality, permission was requested from Heads of Departments to meet with relevant official. Appointments were made with both leaders of youth organizations and other officials tasked with youth development. General youth that were approached in public arrears were asked questions in a very decent manner in order to get the required information. All participants that were consulted during this research were not asked to

provide their personal information and this was done to ensure confidentiality.

According to Goddard and Melville (2001: 49) collecting data from people raises ethical concerns and these include taking care to avoid selling people, taking due regard for their privacy, respect them as individuals and not subject them to unnecessary research. To avoid this, a researcher must guard against both physical and psychological harm. People have a right to privacy and the researcher must keep the collected data confidential. This also implies that subjects should not be identifiable to anyone reading the eventual report. Subjects or participants are human beings and the researcher must treat them with appropriate respect.

Leedy (1997:116) stated that within certain disciplines, the use of human subjects in research is common and this use raises the question of ethical standards. The ethics involved in the use of human subject in research projects should not go without careful scrutiny.

7. DATA ANALYSIS

All data that have been collected will be carefully analyzed and interpreted in the next chapter (Chapter 4) in order to get the accurate information about the research topic. The research will be more objective in this process to avoid biasness in the interpretation of the gathered raw data.

Grbich (2007: 25) said the initial stage of analysis involves preliminary data analysis. This is an on going process of which is undertaken every time data are collected. It is a process of engagement with the text not to critique it but more to gain a deeper understanding of the values and meanings which lei therein.

According to Sarantakos (1998:313) the main aim of analyzing data is to make sense out of the information gathered through previous stages of the research and to identify the meaning the data contain.

8. CONCLUSION

Chapter 3 mainly dealt with methodology which was used in gathering information for achieving the objectives of the research study. Provincial Social Cluster departments were consulted and the researcher worked mainly with Senior Officials responsible for youth affairs in their respective departments.

Buffalo City Municipality's Special Programs Units was also consulted to source information using interviews and questionnaires as well as general young people and their political youth organizations in and around Buffalo City.

Chapter 4 of this research study will deal with data analysis and interpretation of all the information gathered to reach a conclusion on the state of affairs of young people and the impact of the provincial social cluster departments in relation to youth development in the Buffalo City Municipal area.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter (chapter 3) of this research study dealt with research methodology where various methods ranging from questionnaires, interviews, sampling and documentary sources were used in collecting data to achieve the objectives of this research study.

This chapter (chapter 4) will be analyzing and interpreting all the collected data for the reader. It will analyze all the responses that were provided in questionnaires and during sampling by young people that were consulted in the process. It will also interpret and analyze the information gathered during interviews that were conducted with both leaders of youth organizations and their general membership. These interviews with young people mainly focused on the general overview of the current living conditions of young people, performance of government institutions mandated to deal with interest of young people and their development as well as the expectations of young people from the current government structures.

It will further analyze responses provided in the questionnaires by government officials and the scheduled interviews with relevant municipal and provincial social cluster department's officials. Questionnaires and interviews with these senior officials were mainly based on their youth development future plans, their impact to young people within Buffalo City municipal areas as well challenges they were facing in enhancing youth development in general. All this collected data will be analyzed and interpreted in this chapter.

2. RESPONDENTS

In collecting data during the methodology certain population group was targeted mainly because of their vested interest and understanding of the research study.

About twenty (20) young people between the ages of eighteen (18) and thirty five (35) years, majority of whom have matric and some with post matric qualifications but unemployed around different wards of Buffalo City were consulted during sampling process. Young people who were also illiterate were not excluded during the research methodology because they have a persona experience of the hardship of youth life due to their background.

Branch / ward youth leaders around Buffalo City were interviewed and some were given questionnaires seeking more information on assessment and impact of provincial social cluster departments and Buffalo City Municipality on youth development. General membership of organized youth organizations and those who were not active in any youth structures were consulted to solicit more information on youth development within their municipal area.

Senior government officials within special programs units of these government departments were interviewed and some were given questionnaires. Buffalo City officials and portfolio head of special programs committee was also interviewed on their youth development plans.

All respondents that were consulted during the research study provided the researcher with accurate information at their disposal and their daily experience as well as their struggle for better life.

3. QUESTIONNAIRES

Different types of questionnaires were developed, one customized for general youth and their organizations and the other for provincial social cluster departments and Buffalo City Municipality.

The first questionnaire for young people and their organizations seek to get more information on their general understanding of youth development, if whether were there any youth development programs in their areas / wards, general overview of their current living conditions, if whether were there any platforms / structures for young people to participate on the government decision making processes in respect of their development, impact of municipality and government on their development as well as accessibility to government institutions. They all provided their responses as follows:

- Majority of young people and their leaders around Buffalo City all believe that youth development is a provision of space, support for young people to maximize their collective and individual energies to eradicate social ills that affect South African society.
- There has been limited or non existence of youth development programs in many areas / wards within Buffalo City and those fortunate wards to have such programs were not sustainable due to poor management and lack of monitoring from both government and municipality. This then results to little or no impact to poor young people as such programs do not achieve its intended objectives.

- Majority of youth in and around Buffalo City were not economically active and are illiterate due to poor family background which led them not be able to afford proper and descent education which then rendered them unemployable due to their level of literacy.
- They also alluded to the fact that their backgrounds had led them to miss proper family guidance and the majority of those unemployed youth are engaging themselves on illegal activities such dealing with drugs, stealing, hijackings as means of earning a living. Majority of such young people have serious social problems and they end up in jails or being affected by diseases like HIV and Aids.
- They feel that young people are still marginalized and are underdeveloped especially those coming from poor families and staying at rural areas. Those in rural areas believe that development and opportunities are found in urban areas and this contributes to urbanisation
- Leaders of youth organizations contacted believe that all government institutions were not taking youth development seriously and view these social cluster departments and municipality as imposing youth development programs and policies to young people hence they don't have a positive impact o the general youth population. They feel that as important stakeholders they were not consulted in planning stages of developments that have direct impact to their daily lives
- They stated that their municipality and some departments within social cluster are doing lip service, they present and impose youth development programs without a well coordinated implementation plan

which then leads to maladministration of funds intended for such programs.

- Some believe that government was not doing enough to ensure that young people are integrated in their development plans and are participating in decision makings that affect their development.
- They accuse these departments and their local political representatives as not being accessible to them and were not doing enough to ensure that the voice of young people was heard in their government chambers.
- Political youth leaders further alluded to political instability within their municipality and province at large as another factor which is hindering proper planning of these departments and this result to negative impact on general youth development in their municipal area.

The second type of questionnaire was customized for provincial social cluster departments and Buffalo city Municipality's special programs units. It seeks more information on the current youth programs they were implementing within Buffalo City area, their youth development plans, their organizational structure, effectiveness of youth development policies as well as challenges they were experiencing in implementing youth development programs within Buffalo City. They responded as follows:

- At Buffalo City Municipality, they have youth development programs meant for youth and young people were benefiting in the implementation of Mdantsane Urban Renewal Program as there projects that involve young people.

- In many cases young people tend to be less interested to be involved in projects in which they were not making enough money to meet their expectations. This is caused by peer pressure and need money in order to meet the same standard of other developed young people of their age.
- Both municipality and government departments claim that there were career development plans for youth through learnerships for those unemployed and they absorb such learners after they have completed their duration but the challenge is that not all young people have matric or post matric qualification which was a minimum requirement for learnership.
- In most cases social cluster department focus in rural areas where majority of young people were literally underdeveloped with no facilities at all, no access to government programs as well lack of awareness.
- They have within their department units staff meant to serve youth affairs but in most cases there are limited financial resources which are out-weighted by unlimited youth challenges. This hampers implementation of their programs which then results to little impact to youth development. They also have limited staff within these units who are competent and passionate about youth affairs.
- They also felt that the current youth policies were falling short to address youth challenges and believe that minimum consultation with relevant stakeholders during development stage could be the major reason. There were limited platforms and poor attendance when they engage with youth on issues that directly affect them.

- They also have a challenge of political interferences and political instability during implementation of youth development programs in certain areas of Buffalo City.
- There is an agreement between these departments and municipality that more needs to be done on youth development as youth constitute majority of population and are future leaders of the country.

Both youth population and government officials provided their honest and genuine responses that will assist in identifying bottlenecks that are hindering enhancement of youth development programs. There were some challenges in getting back these questionnaires on time from government officials due to other government programs and the new government administration.

4. INTERVIEWS

Scheduled interviews with both leaders of youth organizations and relevant government officials were conducted and each interview was lasting not more than twenty (20) minutes.

Leaders of youth organization were not happy with slow pace of government in addressing their socio-economic challenges. They feel that their needs were not treated with urgency they deserve and government was not taking them seriously.

- They feel that in most cases they were not consulted and their needs were not integrated into broader development goals of government departments and municipality.

- There was no maximum consultation of youth formations within Buffalo City when municipal youth council was established and that the council itself is not accountable to them and they seem not to understand their primary roles and responsibilities and require more training.
- They request provincial social cluster departments to source more funding from treasury in order to give more bursaries to young people who can not afford descent education due to poor family background. This will have positive impact on youth as it will limit high number of unskilled and unemployed youth.
- Government departments and municipality should appoint competent youth in their special programs units to be responsible for youth affairs as they have a better understanding of youth challenges.
- There seems to be an agreement between Buffalo City Municipality and government officials that limited financial resources was hindering their implementation of youth development programs. This result to these projects having to be stopped due to funding. They believe that more funding and direct involvement of relevant stakeholders in planning and implementation of these programs could improve their impact.
- Municipal officials were also accusing youth representative at ward committee level and youth forums of not being accountable to their constituencies which results to municipality implementing youth projects which do not have blessings of the general youth population within buffalo city.

These interviews were open ended and respondents were given sufficient time to express themselves on their general overview of development of young people within Buffalo City. Some political youth leaders were not easy to get as they were busy preparing for their upcoming regional and provincial political conferences which they say it was important for them to be central in the leadership race as they have interest as to who leads them to the advancement of youth development in general.

5. SAMPLING

This method was also used in collecting data from young people in different areas and wards of Buffalo City. Approximately twenty (20) young people were randomly consulted from different areas of Duncan Village, Madantsane, King William's Town and the surrounding rural areas.

- All responses received from youth were the same that government and municipality were doing nothing to develop them. They say instead of seeing improvement on their lives, their future was getting bleaker by the day with no hope of improvement. They have for many years come out in numbers to cast their votes for the ruling party with the hope that their lives will be improved but all they were getting was each day going to bed with empty stomach. They have put their hope in the ruling party as they believe that it was the only organization that value and understand the role they have played in the history of liberation of the country up to attainment of democracy but they were slowly loosing hope unless something drastic should be done to salvage their situation.

- They believe that youth institutions that were created by government to advice and support young people were not accessible to them and were only serving the selected few.
- Some were complaining that they had passed their matric and have been applying for financial assistance to further their studies without success and those staying at rural areas were also complaining about lack of recreational facilities saying government was only focusing in urban areas.

They have all agreed that political instability and corruption as well as maladministration by government were negatively affecting their development. Lack of government support was driving them to crime, alcohol and drug abuse.

6. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT:SPECIAL PROGRAMS UNIT

Special Programs Units are sections within government departments and the Office of the Premier which were established to be responsible mainly for the needs and challenges of the previously disadvantaged population group (youth, children, elderly, disability, HIV and Aids etc). These units were meant to mainstream development programs for all these groups into departmental priorities.

However, after interrogating with the 2006 / 07 annual reports of all Special Programs Units of the social cluster departments and the Office of the Premier, very little has been done to provide support and assistance to these groups. Special Programs Units have thus far not performed to the expectations due to the following reasons:

- Government departments were not prioritizing the needs and challenges of these affected groups and there is lack of urgency in addressing their needs by responsibly officials.
- There is no uniformity on the operations of Special Programs Unit within these departments as well as location of these units in terms of reporting lines.
- In most departments these units have limited staff and capacity to deal with ever challenging needs of designated groups and in most cases there is one official responsibly for different population groups.
- There is limited financial resources allocated to these units hence all their planed programs have very little impact to the general population.
- Special Programs Units do not all participate in Senior Management planning and budgeting processes as well as strategic sessions of the departments and most senior managers do not consider issues of designated groups as part of their performance contracts. Most people who are serving these groups are not appointed at a level of senior management which will make them influential in departmental activities. In most departments there was no clear organizational structure of the unit.

In these departments, only department of social development which was pushing hard to make an impact to the previously disadvantaged groups. In the year under review, it has had many programs that seek to support youth and other designated population groups within the province.

7. MINUTES OF COMMITTEES RELEVANT TO YOUTH AFFAIRS

Minutes of the meetings of Standing Committee of the Office of the Premier (Eastern Cape) dealing with Youth, Gender and Disability that were held in November 2006 and 2008 were also looked at to determine government discussions and resolutions affecting youth. The Office of the Premier has no specific unit dealing with youth affairs instead it worked with the Eastern Cape Youth Commission to drive program of young people.

In its meeting held in 2006, the Office focused on more on learnership for the young people who had just matriculated instead of awarding bursaries to them to further their studies. It also noted that Eastern Cape Youth Commission had no communication strategy directed to all youth in the province and it was only active during youth month (June). It viewed these on a very serious light and made recommendations to rectify such findings in order for youth commission to improve on its mandate.

The committee also met in November 2008 and noted the following:

- High rate of staff resigning from the Eastern Cape Youth Commission which hindered progress and continuity of activities of youth commission.
- There was no clear policy and procedure manual in place to monitor performance of youth commission and this led to no-compliance with regulatory requirements.
- According to Auditor General annual performance of Eastern Cape Youth Commission was inconsistency with objectives of its strategic and corporate plans and well as with budget.

The committee had extensive debate on these matters following which it made recommendations with clear timeframes to ensure that that these issues were do not recur. The committee seemed to have a clear understanding of its task and was performing its over-sight role on the activities of youth commission accordingly. It managed to highlight some of the limitations of youth commission and took decisive decisions to rectify them.

8. OPERATIONAL PLAN

Buffalo City Municipal operations for special programs unit, youth affairs that was analysed have no clear implementation plan. It has plan to establish government youth structures without having tangible implementable programs / projects that benefit young people within municipal jurisdiction.

Plans that are reflected have no clear timeframes, starting time and its completion. It does not clearly define objectives of their plans, silent on targeted youth population, their areas of location as well as number of youth meant to benefit. The organizational arrangement of the unit seems not to be well populated with enough staff component. This is evident on the plan itself as it has one responsible person responsible for other sectors within the unit. All other sectors (different previous disadvantaged groups) are equally demanding and as such to be effective, they require different people responsible for different sectors in order not to disservice them.

Young people in Buffalo City are yet to benefit from their municipality if what is on the plan is anything to go by. It is the view of the researcher that Buffalo City Municipality, as in terms of government arrangements is

the government which is closer to the people should be central in making a positive impact to its youth and its general population. They need to develop clear implementable and sustainable programs that will benefit young people and have a positive impact to the general youth of Buffalo City. These plans should also be included in the performance contracts of senior managers responsible for youth affairs. This will make it very easy for the municipality to assess performance of such official and will also encourage them to perform because good performance goes with incentives at the end of financial year. Good implementation of these plans will have a positive impact on the lives of youth in Buffalo City municipal area.

9. ANNUAL REPORT: EASTERN CAPE YOUTH COMMISSION

In ensuring that the research study does achieve its objectives, 2006 / 07 annual report from Eastern Cape Youth Commission was consulted. This was done mainly to look at the annual performance of the Eastern Cape Youth Commission as a government structure created to serve young people.

However after a thorough interrogation with the report it was clear that there is confusion or lack of understanding of the role of the youth commission by general youth population. In its report, youth commission states it clearly that it's primary role is to make research and advocacy for youth integration in the government programs, yet the view and understanding of youth during research methodology was that it has a mandate to provide support in terms of youth development.

The annual performance report under review had little youth development programs for youth in Buffalo City. It focused mainly to the rural areas under O.R. Tambo District Municipality where it made research and

compile youth plans for Ntabankulu, Gaukeni and Nyandeni local municipalities. At Amathole District where Buffalo City falls under, youth commission conducted research and the state of youth unemployed graduates and HIV and Aids. However these activities fall short of developing and implementing youth programs that seeks to redress the situation after completing its research. This therefore contributes to youth loosing confidence in these institutions because they don't get feedback or tangible programs to change their daily lives after participating in such research. They view these institutions as just playing lip service and rhetoric hence the perception that they only service those young people who were friends or related to them.

Performance and operations of youth commissions is not completely different from Special Programs Unit of government departments in that the report under-review stated the following:

- That youth commission did not have sufficient staff to effectively perform and deliver to its mandate.
- Absence of youth commissioners and political interference was also mentioned as another challenge which hindered progress of youth commission.
- Lack of integration of youth development programs to both provincial and local government development programs.
- Lack of effective participation of youth in government processes still poses a serious challenge to their development.

The general overview of performance of the Eastern Cape Youth Commission in respect of youth development is that it failed to yield the

expected results. Youth Commission failed to educate young people on their mandate and it lacked accountability. At Buffalo City, there are no youth projects that youth commission could claim that it has played a role in its establishment nor a young person who could say his / her life has been changed because of youth commission. It is therefore against this background that youth in Buffalo City fully support the dissolution of youth commission because it had no positive impact to the general youth population.

10. ANNUAL REPORT: UMSOBOMVU YOUTH FUND

Umsobomvu Youth Fund is an institution that was established by government in 2001 to assist youth with funding for their development initiatives and participating in the mainstream economy of the country. Its main purpose was to enable the implementation of effective youth development programs and mainstreaming of youth development for young people to have sustainable livelihoods.

For the purpose of this research study, 2007 / 08 annual performances report of the fund was interrogated and analysed. In the year under review the fund focused on establishing infrastructure for young people and it claims to have reached about 800 000 youth across the length and breadth of the country. This infrastructure ranged from youth advisory centres, youth internet portal, youth call centres and South African youth card programs. The report fell short of explaining the impact it has made to the general youth and the intended objectives of the programs. It only talked about numbers of youth consulted without explaining areas where they reside, type of programs and whether during the process of engagement with youth they were trained to use this infrastructure as in most cases youth are left not being skilled on how to utilize such services. During the process of methodology of this research study, there was never

a mention by youth consulted of such available services for youth within Buffalo City municipal area.

There has been little progress on skills development and transfer to the youth on the year under review. It has made strides mainly in urban and well developed areas of the country. Those young people have been taken through Further Education and Training Colleges with no planned or guaranteed future after completing their training or guaranteed future employment or placement. This has also made very little impact to youth in the province of Eastern Cape and in Buffalo City in particular. Till to date, youth still compose high ratio of illiteracy and unemployment yet this report carries high statistics of youth who has been assisted in their programs.

In the Buffalo City municipal area many young people have made several attempts by preparing business plans with the hope of accessing funding for their entrepreneurship but were turned down by the fund without being given valid reasons nor assistance where they have to improve on their motivations to get funding. The report mentions about R270 million that has been sourced by 803 entrepreneurs without mentioning the types of business assisted. These are some of the reasons why the majority of youth believe that the fund was only assisting the selected few hence they supported its dissolution and meager with youth commission to form one youth agency that will have clear role and responsibilities. Both umsobomvu youth fund and youth commission since their inception have made very little impact in youth development in particular in the Buffalo City municipal areas.

11. DATA INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL OVERVIEW

The researcher has collected data in respect of the research study from all relevant stakeholders due to their knowledge of the study. All respondents that were consulted provided information based on their understanding of the research topic and some are directly and indirectly affected by the research study.

Further to this, the researcher is more familiar with the municipal jurisdiction where the research was conducted. Respondents fully participated in the research and their responses were mainly with the objective of improving the current situation of young people. Majority of young people within Buffalo City are unemployed, illiterate and are engaging themselves on illegal activities which are not adding value to the society. This situation has also been acknowledged by the local municipality as it also stated on its youth development strategy. Buffalo City Municipal youth development strategy listed the following as some of the challenges currently faced by young people within Buffalo City municipal area.

- Majority of youth in Buffalo City are facing many challenges and are particularly susceptible to social ills such as HIV and Aids, crime and abuse
- Unemployment and lack of opportunities
- Apathy and lack of engagement with government with respect to development
- Lack of focus on youth issues by government due to a need to prioritize scarce resources.

Majority of youth in Buffalo City are not participating in the socio-economic development of the area because some are either not employable due to lack of skills or scarce job opportunities. In most cases many young people grew up from poor family backgrounds or in an environment where their parents have never ever own a property or assets or have never had a descent and formal employment. This result to young people loosing hope in life and in contributing positively to the society and then decide to engage themselves on illegal activities such as crime as the only source of living. Those who were fortunate enough to further their studies are currently categorized as unemployed graduates sitting at home doing nothing positive for them and the society.

Government has a role to play in ensuring that opportunities are created for youth development due to historical role they have played during liberation of the country. Youth belong to the previously disadvantaged population group and as such government has to create an environment to redress historical imbalances. Looking at the data provided during research and the general overview of the current youth situation in Buffalo City, little can be said of the positive impact played by government institutions in youth development. During research process the researcher has witness little or no youth development programs around the area. Majority of young people were wondering around the township other standing next to old building or shops smoking daga or gambling.

Youth is encouraged to be creative and come up with ideas and innovations for sustainable living but government is failing to make environment conducive for that. There is a huge apathy between government and the general youth population within the area. Youth is not extensively consulted or informed of government activities. This result to youth losing hope on their government and their public representatives

because they are not given opportunities to input on government development plans or their youth development inputs are not founding expression on government development and implementation plans. There is a popular view that both government departments and municipalities only consult general community only for legislative compliance. Majority of young people are not aware of service rendered by government institutions established for youth affairs and this can be partly blamed to government because it is their responsibility to popularize such services to young people and the general community. These institutions are failing to provide maximum support and training to youth to develop business plans and access funding for their development. These institutions are only visible during youth month (June) and disappear after that without making any positive impact to young people.

Those few young people who manage to be creative enough and initiate youth projects were not sufficiently trained nor funded for sustainability of such projects. In most areas in Buffalo City there are car washes that are manned by youth and most of those are not in formal structures. These initiatives are not funded and supported by these institutions because most of them do not have proper infrastructure and equipment for the job.

General political environment of the area is also not conducive for general development to the people. In most wards of Buffalo City youth is actively involve in politics and in most cases they don't share the same views as those in government leadership positions due to under-development. Local municipality is not politically stable and this have a negative impact on development of the general population including youth of the area. Experience has proved that where there is no politically stability in any government institution there will be little development and service delivery to the people. More time is spent on political infighting without addressing the needs and challenges of the people on the ground.

There is also lack of urgency on the side of government in prioritizing needs and challenges of youth. Those units that were established by government to deal with previously disadvantaged groups are not fully staffed and capacitated. In most cases only one person responsible for different sectors within the unit which renders him / her ineffective because all these sectors within special programs unit are equally demanding because of the previous inequalities. These units are not strategically placed nor represented in strategic positions of the institutions. In most cases programs of the units are not included in the key performance areas of the institution and are not part of the performance contracts of the Heads of Departments

The current situation of youth in the municipal area poses a very serious challenge to both society and government. Youth is important asset to the community and to the government of the day at large and must be kept busy contributing to the socio-economic development of the country. Unfortunately this can no be said about youth in Buffalo City municipal area because instead of youth adding value to society and municipality they are conducting themselves in an unbecoming manner due to economic inactivity and under-development. Government need to have an urgent intervention to salvage the situation because with educated and economically active youth there will be peace and stability with community as well as responsible citizens.

12. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, from all the data that have been collected in chapter 3 and in the analysis interpretation thereof there is evidence that government has a huge task ahead in ensuring that young people are integrated into its development plans and its decision making process.

Status of young people has not improved since post 1994, youth continues to live in poverty and under-development. There is agreement both from youth population and government institutions that there are still bottlenecks when it comes to implementing and delivering youth development programs.

There are policy gaps, lack of funds and will from relevant youth institutions and their officials in ensuring that lives of young people are changed for the better. The sooner government prioritises youth development the better because continued ignorance could have serious consequences in the future.

CHAPTER 5: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

Youth in South Africa and all over the world consist majority of the general population. Prior and post 1994 youth in general has been underdeveloped and currently they continue to live in poverty with little program meant for their development.

The primary focus of the research study was to assess the impact of the Eastern Cape social cluster departments and Buffalo City Municipality in youth development within Buffalo City municipal area. It further went to investigate current challenges faced by youth and the root causes for their underdevelopment. Relevant youth leaders and activists as well as the general youth population from different areas of the municipal area concerned were consulted in this regard to source more information on the subject.

Relevant Senior Government and Buffalo City officials as well as government institutions established to advice and support youth development were also consulted. This was mainly done to determine and asses the impact they have made to youth development since post 1994 and investigate whether they have any future development plans for youth as well as to determine what were bottlenecks in implementing youth development programs within Buffalo City.

This process was done successfully and all respondents provided useful information for the researcher. This chapter will therefore provide findings out of the research study and recommendations or possible solutions to the problem to improve the current situation. Upon approval of this research study these findings and recommendations will then be forwarded to the relevant government institutions to consider a turn around strategy to improve the situation.

2. FINDINGS

After carefully analysing and interpreting the contents of the collected data from the youth population, government departments and institutions, the following findings were identified:

2.1 YOUTH POPULATION

- General youth population residing within Buffalo City Municipal jurisdiction are illiterate and lack necessary skills to compete in the cooperate world. According to Status of Youth Report, 2005, youth is categorized as being the vulnerable group of our society in terms of skills, poverty and unemployment.
- Majority of young people are coming from poor family background which does not allow them to get descent education and proper family guidance for the future hence some of them end-up in the streets and exposed to criminal activities and communicable diseases. According to Institute for Youth Development which is a non-partisan, non-profit organization that promotes a comprehensive message to youth to avoid harmful risk behaviours that are inextricably linked to drugs, unsafe sex and violence. It believes that if youth and teens are provided with these messages are capable of making the choice to avoid these risk behaviours altogether especially if they are empowered by strong parent and family connections.
- Youth and their organized youth structures are not actively participating and involved in the government development planning and decision making processes. They are consulted by their municipality only for legislative compliance only during IDP and Budget

Road-shows but their inputs will never found expression in the final documents.

- There is high community and political instability in the municipal area concerned and this is negatively affecting youth and general development. Municipality spends more time managing political infighting and neglect its constitutional mandate of providing developmental local government to the people.
- Youth in general is less interested to be involved in projects that are not sustainable and making enough money for their personal development. They want to associate themselves with projects that will earn them more money in order to live their own life the way they want to.
- Generally, majority of young people are not motivated and have no hope in life due to the deteriorating situation in particular those who do not have formal education and economically inactive.

The former state President Mbeki also stated that the provision of welfare services can never overcome the scale of poverty and underdevelopment found in rural areas and urban townships. The enhancement of productive capacities to the marginalized can become part of the national economy and at least sustain livelihoods.

2.2 GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND MUNICIPALITY

- Government programs and policies meant for youth development are not effectively addressing the needs and challenges currently faced by general youth population. There are a lot of policy gaps which requires urgent reviewal and youth programs that are not sustainable.
- Government departments and the municipality are not prioritizing and vigorously addressing youth underdevelopment because youth continue to live in poverty, fifteen years into democracy. This therefore results to young people loosing hope to their government and engage themselves in criminal activities. Spargel (272:1995) said placing youth in job is very critical to reduction of gang problem and illegal activities.
- Most of these departments are not allocating enough financial and human resources in special programs units to address youth challenges. In most cases these units have one or two officials with no Senior Manager to represent the unit in the strategic planning of the department and the municipality.
- There are few government initiatives for youth and such programs are not sustainable and are benefiting limited youth population within the area and this result to little or not positive impact on youth development.
- Government departments and local political representatives are not always accessible to the youth and the general community and in most cases youth plans are not reflected in government and municipal development plans (Integrated Development Plans and Provincial Grown Development Plans).

- Youth representatives at municipal ward level are not accountable to their youth constituencies and municipalities do not have mechanisms in place to enforce and ensure that they meet with general youth to get their mandate in respect of youth development programs.

2.3 OPERATIONAL PLANS

- Buffalo City Municipality youth development plans have no tangible implementable programs that benefit and impact positively to the general youth population in the area.
- Plans that are reflected have no clear timeframes and clear objectives as well as not being specific on the area on which the target youth reside.

2.4 EASTERN CAPE YOUTH COMMISSION

- There is ambiguity or confusion on the role of the youth commission and it was not accessible to the general youth population in particular those in rural areas. Its limited impact to youth resulted to the conclusion that it was serving only the selected few. This view was also shared by the current President of the African National Congress Youth League, who said during the official launch of National Youth Development Agency “both youth commission and umsobomvu youth fund were useless, they were serving their friends and relatives” (President of the ANCYL, 16 June 2009).
- There was not enough staff members to effectively serve the youth needs and there was high resignation ratio which was hampering its performance to the satisfaction of young people.

- Youth Commission has no clear policy and procedure manuals for its daily operations. This resulted to it not complying to legislated financial management processes which were always identified by the Auditor General at the end of every financial year.

2.5 UMSOBOMVU YOUTH FUND

- It had a limited impact to the youth in terms of assisting and funding youth development initiatives and was not accessible to the youth in rural areas.
- Its programs were not sustainable and were not permanently transforming lives of young people.

The overall situation of young people led to the establishment of other youth institutions to ensure that youth become economically active.

According to Youth Development Trust, 1996, after assessing the current situation of general youth it mobilized various resources, tools and created platforms that add value towards the socio-economic emancipation of youth through sustainable youth employability and entrepreneurial programs.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

After all the processes that were followed in conducting the research study, the researcher identified a number of challenges affecting young people. These might be caused by among other things like policy gaps, weak systems in the current government institutions which requires urgent attention and actions to improve performance on youth development.

President Zuma (16 June 2009) stated that youth development is a critical focus area for government. He said as government they were pleased to mark the 33rd National Youth Day with the launch of National Youth Development Agency that will usher in a new era in youth development. One of its challenges would be to create an environment conducive to having skills development and economic participation of the youth.

In terms of National Youth Development Act, it is mandated to improve and monitor all programs aimed at integrating youth into economy and society in general. The researcher therefore submits the following recommendations based on the contents of the study and its findings:

- That government departments and municipalities should engage on extensive consultation with youth population and its organized structures at least once a quarter to assess and develop youth development programs which will then culminate to the final youth development planning documents for implementation by these institutions. These engagements would also play a monitoring and evaluation on implementation of such youth development programs.
- That Treasury should allocate sufficient budget to these departments and municipality for implementation of youth development programs and allocation of more bursaries to all those academically deserving and

financially needy youth in order to get necessary skills to compete in the cooperate world. With more funding, these departments and municipalities will be able in their Special Programs Units to appoint enough and competent staff to drive youth development programs.

- That implementation of youth development plans and strategies be included in the performance contracts of Heads of Departments in all financial years. This will encourage them to priorities and implement such programs as they will be compensated after evaluation of their performance at the end of each financial year.

- That government disband all other youth institutions and form one institution that will interact with youth at all levels in respect of their challenges an initiate with them youth development programs. This institution should implement, support, monitor and evaluate all youth development programs and initiatives. This idea was also shared by African National Congress Youth League in its discussion document for 2008 National Conference.

- That government adopt and implement a Masupa-Tsela Youth Pioneer Program which is a Cuban Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare program which promote activism, patriotism and social cohesion amongst youth as well as intervening in youth situation through skills development. This program will transform youth mentally and produce responsible citizen and community characterized by peace and stability.

- That the National Youth Development Agency that has been established be decentralized to all levels and areas including rural areas and conduct capacity building workshops on how to develop business plans and entrepreneurial initiatives to transform their current living conditions.

- That government should reintroduce and enforce career guidance and driver's licence into the curriculum from high school level. This will encourage young people to make good career choices that will be able to respond to the technological world and will also afford them opportunity to get their drivers licence when they complete their matric.

The researcher believes that one way or another the above recommendations can make a positive impact to youth in general in terms of their development. They will make youth feel being part of the broader society and are making a contribution in the development of the country. Currently, youth is facing with many challenges which lead them to unruly behaviours.

According to Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Youth Policy majority of young people live in poverty, unemployment, crime, depression, HIV and AIDs and lack of skills. Municipalities have to develop ways and strategies that will contribute towards reducing this situation.

4 CONCLUSION

Government, private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations and the entire society of South Africa need to urgently attend to the current situation and challenges facing youth within the country.

Youth in the country in general is not playing the role it's suppose to play in the development of the country and its young democracy. This is caused by a combination of different factors that are negatively affecting the society. Under normal environment, youth is the future of every country and should be central and be actively involved in all aspects in relation to development and defence of the country. But looking at the current state of affairs, government and other relevant stakeholders are far behind in taking youth into its rightful place and play a role it's suppose to play.

In light of the current situation based on the contents and findings of the research study, it is therefore the submission of the researcher that the entire society collectively with government should devise a plan and embark on an urgent intervention to change and improve the current situation. This will enable the country to create a responsible citizenry characterized by peace and stability.

Failure to act decisively against the continued poverty and pathetic state of affairs that negatively affect young people within the municipal area concerned and the country in general will have negative consequences for the country and the population at large.

5. REFERENCES

1. African National Congress Youth League Discussion Document. 2008. Youth and Economic Transformation
2. African National Congress Youth League Discussion Document. 2008. Youth Development.
3. Ansell, N. 2005. Children, Youth and Development, Routledge, USA.
4. A World Bank Country Study. 2003. Caribbean Youth Development: Issues and Policy Directions, USA
5. Babbie, E. 1990. Survey Research Methods. 2nd Edition. Wadsworth Inc. USA
6. Baxter, E. et al. 2001. How to Research: 2nd Edition. United States of America
6. Bezuidenhout, C. and S. Jourbert. 2008. Child and Youth Misbehaviour in South Africa: A Holistic Approach. Second Edition, Van Schaik Publishers, South Africa
7. Blaxter, L, et al. 2001. How to Research: 2nd Edition. United States of America
8. Buffalo City Municipality. Guidelines for establishment of Ward Forums and Local Youth Forums. 2004
9. Buffalo City Municipality. Special Programs Operational Plan. 2005

10. Buffalo City Municipality. Youth Development Strategy
11. Coleman, J. C. and Warren-Adamson, C. 1992. Youth Policy in the 1990s: The Way-Forward, Chapman and Hall Inc, USA
12. Cresswell, J.W. 2003. Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed approaches. 2nd Edition, USA.
13. Daily Dispatch, 07/ 02/ 2008
14. Danns, G. K., B.I Henry and P. LaeFleur. 1997. Tomorrow's Adults: A Situational Analysis of Youth in the Commonwealth Caribbean, Commonwealth Secretariat, London
15. Department of Provincial and Local Government, Concept Paper on Youth Development at Local Government. 2007.
16. Eastern Cape Provincial Social Cluster Departments. Special Programs Unit. Annual Report. 2005 / 06
17. Eastern Cape Youth Commission. Annual Report. 2006 / 07
18. Francisco, A. et al. 2003. Community Youth Development Programs, Policies and Practices, Sage Publishers (Pty), London.
19. Former State President, Mbeki, T. 2004. South African NGO Coalition Conference

20. Gillespie, N., T. Lovett and W. Garner. 1992. *Youth Work and Working Class Youth Culture*, Open University Press, USA
21. Gillham, B. 2005. *Research Interviewing: The range of techniques*, USA
22. Goddard, N. and S. Melville. 2001. *Research Methodology: An Introduction 2nd Edition*, Juta & Co Ltd, South Africa
23. Grosf, M.S. 1985. *A Research Primer for the Social and Behavioral Sciences*. Academic Press Inc, USA.
24. Grbich, C. 2007. *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Introduction*. Sage Publications Ltd, London
25. Hanwana, A. and F. De Boeck. 2005. *Makers and Breakers: Children and Youth Postcolonial Africa*, James Curren Ltd, Senegal
26. Henning, E. et al. 2004. *Finding your Way in Qualitative Research*. Van Schaik Publishers. SA
27. Holloway, I. and S. Wheeler. 1996. *Qualitative Research for Nurses*. Black Scientific Publications
28. Hughes, D. and S. P. Curran. 2000. *Community Youth Development: A Framework for Action*, *Community Youth Development Journal* 1(1)
29. Human Science Research Council
30. Institute for Youth Development

31. Integrated Development Plan and Performance Management Regulations. 2001
32. Jackson, W. 1995. *Doing a Social Research*. Prentice Hall Inc, Ontario.
33. Jamaica's National Youth Policy. 1994
34. LeCompte, M. and Pressele, J. 1993. *Ethnography and Qualitative Design in Education Research*, Harcourt
35. Leedy, P.L. 1989. *Practical Research Planning: 4th Edition*. Mcmillan Publishing Company, New York
36. Leedy, P.D. 1997. *Practical Research*. Sixth Edition, Prentice Hall, Inc, New Jersey
37. Local Government: Municipal Structures Act. 1998
38. Local Government: Municipal Systems Act. 2000
39. Masupa-Tsela Youth Pioneer Program
40. Maree, K. 2007. *First Step in Research*. Van Schaik Publishers, South Africa
41. Maxwell, J.A. 1996. *Qualitative Research Design: An Interactive Approach*. Sage Publishers Inc, USA

42. McQueen, M. and C. Knussen. 2002. Research Methods for Social Science: An Introduction. Ashford Colour Press Ltd. London
43. Minutes of Portfolio Committee on Youth, Gender and Disability. Eastern Cape Premier's Office. 2007
44. Minutes of Portfolio Committee on Youth, Gender and Disability. Eastern Cape Premier's Office. 2008
45. National Department of Provincial and Local Government: Directorate of Youth and HIV and AIDS, South Africa
46. National Youth Commission Act. 1996. South Africa
47. National Youth Council. 1997. South Africa
48. National Youth Policy. 2000. South Africa
49. National Youth Development Policy Framework, 2002-2007. South Africa
50. National Youth Development Agency, Act 54.2008
51. President of the ANCYL, Malema, J. 16 June 2009. Launch of National Youth Development Agency and 33rd National Youth Day
52. Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 Constitution
53. Roche, S. 2005. Youth in Society, Sage Publishers, London

54. Sarantakos, S. 1998. Social Research. Second Edition. Palgrave Publishers, New York.
55. Smart, R., P. Plenner and S. Dennil. 2001. A Primary HIV / AIDS Capacity Building Course for Government Planners, Department of Social Development, South Africa.
56. Spergel, I. A. 1995. The Youth Gang Problem: A Community Approach, Oxford University Press, USA
57. State President, Zuma, J.G. 16 June 2009. Launch of National Youth Development Agency and 33rd National Youth Day
58. Status of Youth Report. 2005
59. Statistics South Africa. 2006
60. Statistics South Africa. 2007
61. Umsobomvu Youth Fund. 2001. South Africa
62. Umsobomvu Youth Fund. Annual Report. 2007 / 08
63. United Nations World Program of Action for Youth. 2001
64. United Nations. 2004
65. Valentine, G. et al. 1998. Cool Places: Geographies of Youth Cultures, Routledge, London

66. Van Zyl Slabbert, F. et al. 1994. Youth in the New South Africa, Human Science Research Council Publishers, South Africa.
67. Welman, J.C. and S.J. Kruger. 2001. Research Methodology: 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press, New York
68. Wimmer, R.D. and J.R. Dominick. 1983. Mass Media Research. Wadsworth Inc. USA
69. Youth Development Policy. 2000
70. Youth Development Trust. 1996
71. Youth Development Guidelines for Local Government in South Africa. 2006.
72. Youth Policy. 2006. Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

QUESTIONNAIRE

**FOR GENERAL YOUTH AND THEIR
ORGANISATIONS / FORMATIONS WITHIN
BUFFALO CITY**

IN THE

**ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF THE PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL CLUSTER ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

CONFIDENTIALITY:

Confidentiality of all participants in this research study will be maintained and all the information received will be used to achieve the objective of the study

INFORMATION OF THE PARTICIPANTS

Organization

Portfolio

Age

Qualifications

Designation

1. Are there any development programs / project in your area?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Not really

2. If yes on the question above, what kind of a program / project?

.....
.....

3. How many young people are involved in the daily running of the program / project?

Male

Females

4. Do such programs if any have an impact to young people in your area and if yes how?

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

5. Can you briefly explain in your own view the general living conditions of young people in Buffalo City Municipal area?

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

6. Do you think youth policies and government youth programs are benefiting the general youth population, if yes how and if no why?

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

7. What is your view on performance of Special Youth Programs Units within Provincial Social Cluster Departments and Buffalo City Municipality in terms of Youth Development?

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

8. Do you think Umsobomvu Youth Fund and Youth Commissions were accessible to the general youth within Buffalo City, if yes how and if no why?

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

9. What are your expectations in the newly formed Youth Development Agency?

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

10. What criteria would you like the YDA use in providing support to young people?

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

ANNEXURE "B"

P.O.Box 19598
Tecoma
5214

18 June 2009

The Acting Municipal Manager
Buffalo City Municipality
P.O. Box 134
East London
5200

Dear Sir /Madam

Re: Request for Assistance towards my thesis on Youth Development

The above subject matter refers:

I am currently studying with University of Fort Hare doing Masters in Public Administration. I have completed theory and currently busy with thesis on Youth Development.

This therefore serves as a request and cooperation from your office in responding on the questions on the questionnaire in respect of my chosen topic. This will assist me in completing my studies and also in achieving the objectives of my research study. It will also be appreciated if this exercise could be completed and forwarded back to me on or before Friday, 26 June 2009.

As June is a youth month, your cooperation in filling this questionnaire will be highly appreciated.

Yours in Youth Development



M.L.Sovasi
MPA Student
University of Fort Hare
083 973 0953

QUESTIONNAIRE

**FOR SOCIAL CLUSTER DEPARTMENTS AND
BUFFALO CITY MUNICIPALITY**

IN THE

**ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF THE PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL CLUSTER ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

CONFIDENTIALITY:

Confidentiality of all participants in this research study will be maintained and all the information received will be used to achieve the objective of the study

INFORMATION OF THE PARTICIPANTS

Organization

Designation

Age

Sex

Designation

Duration serving
the organization in
the same capacity

1. Does your department / organization have a unit responsible for youth affairs?

D. Yes

E. No

F. Not really

2. If yes on the question above, are there any youth development programs for young people within Buffalo City Municipal area?

.....

3. If your answer is yes in question 2 above, what type of program / project is that and if no why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Does your department / organization have clear youth development policies and are such policies addressing youth challenges and interests?

G. Yes

H. No

I. Not really

5. Does your department / organization have sufficient staff to deal with youth interests and challenges and what criteria / minimum requirements required for someone to serve youth?

.....

.....

6. Does your departments / organization have a platform where you meet with young people and discuss some of the changes they face in their daily lives, if yes how often do you meet and if no why?

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

7 Can you list some of the youth development projects that your department / Organization has embarked on within Buffalo City.

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

8. In your reports / statistics of projects / programs mention in question 7 above, how many young people benefited in such projects within Buffalo City and what impact does it have to young people in general

Males.....
Females.....
Total.....

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

9. Do you think your department / organization is doing enough to improve the situation of young people, if yes how and if no why?

.....
.....

10. How does your department / organization integrate youth development programs into your development plans?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. What is your general view on the current situation of young people within Buffalo City and the surrounding areas within Eastern Cape?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

12. What are your future plans as the department / organization to improve the general welfare of young people in Buffalo City?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

