

CLASS

Emerging Voices

A Report on Education in
South African Rural Communities

A REPORT FOR THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ALFICA
DIORAMBALE WARD
2008

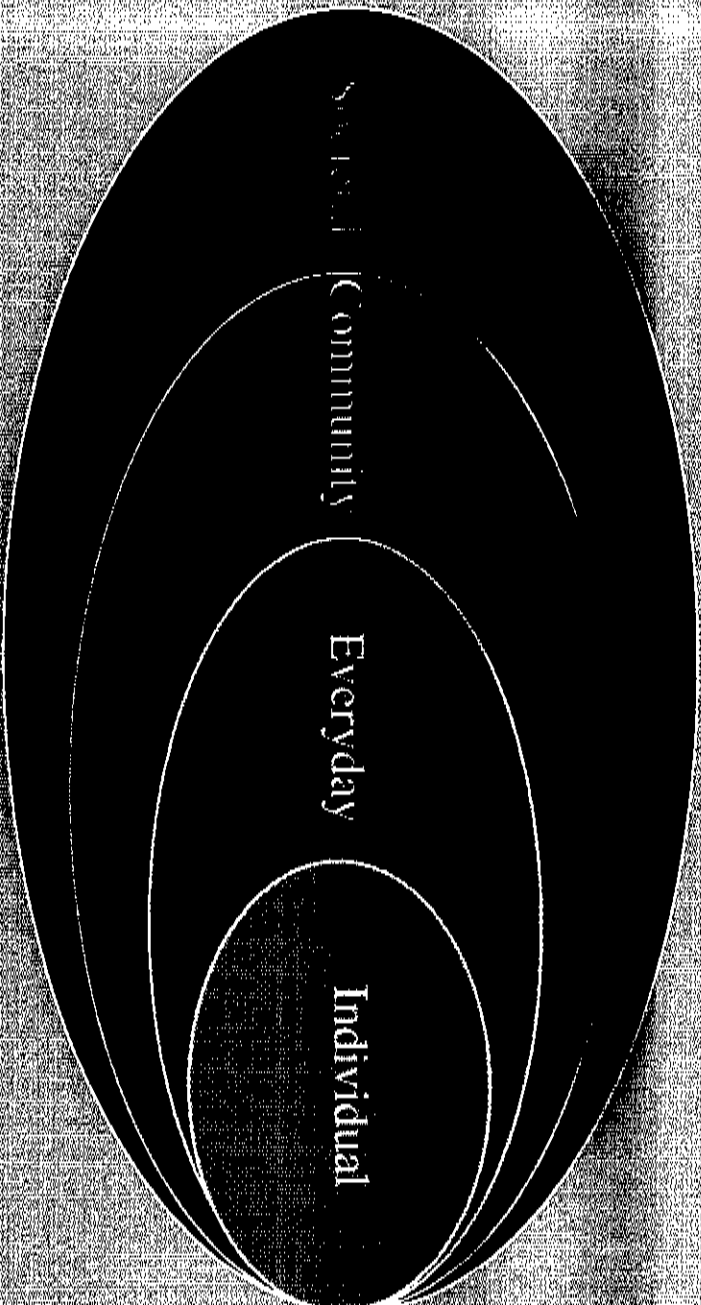


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Outline of presentation

- What do children need for healthy development?
- What do South African children face?
- The Social Development Model
- Gangsterism on the Cape flats: One example of negative social development
- A role for after school care projects

What do children need for healthy development?



Child, Youth, Family and
Social Development

What do South African individual children face?

- Brain problems such as ADHD, FAS
- Other brain problems associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs pre- and peri-natally

Social science that makes a difference

What do South African children face in their families?

- Child abuse and neglect
- Immediate parents experience around 20% of households experience violence between members
- Caregiver criminality: around 10.5% of young people report that their parents have done things that could get them into trouble with the law
- Nationally, only 43.3% children live with both parents
- Poverty: In 1999, 50% of South African households had incomes <R2 000

What do South African children face in their schools?

- Violence:
 - 51.4% of children report have received corporal punishment at school
 - 20.9% report having been threatened or hurt at school
- Other problems that lead to school dropout

Child, Youth, Family and
Social Development

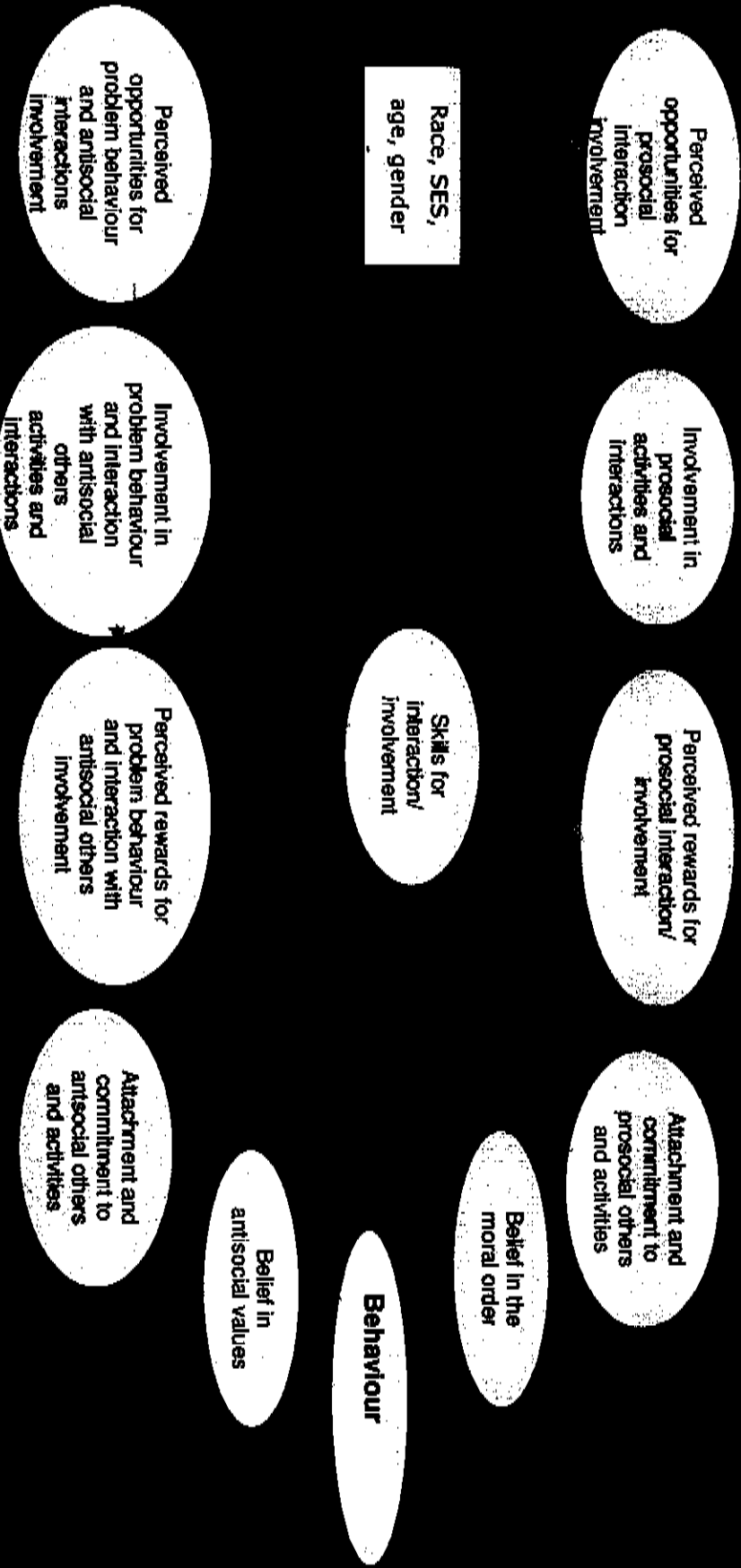
What do South African children face in their communities?

- **Drug sales: 21% of children know
someone in their neighbourhood who
sells drugs**

Social science that makes a difference

THE PROSOCIAL COMMUNITY MODEL

PROSOCIAL PATH (within community, family, peer, individual or school domain)



Child, Youth, Family and
Social Development

**Gangsterism on the Cape
Flats: One example of negative
social development**

Social science that makes a difference



What is one reason children join gangs?

*There is nothing for the youngsters to do
– like facilities. ... sport. There's
nothing else to keep you busy – and
that's why.*

*Jy sien nou daar is nie sport om te doen
nie, so dan gaan jy drugs toe. En soos
jy dai drugs doen dan word jy 'n
gangster.*

Child, Youth, Family and
Social Development

And how can we prevent children from joining gangs?

Ja, making things... drawing art. Maybe bake a cake and things like that. They make things with their hands. So if someone could start them off by giving them money to start a business after school. But give them the money as a loan so that you can keep them motivated to pay it back monthly. So they know that they would have to pay back the loan. It will keep them occupied and solve the problems of not having money.



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The ideal community

Participant: A park where you can go and play and shops that you can go to.

Participant: Go to the library on your own.

Participant: I can say to my mummy at ten o'clock, I'm going to visit my friend – and she won't mind.

Participant: The streets are bright and shiny.

Participant: Ja, not like with the streetlights where one works here and another one there.

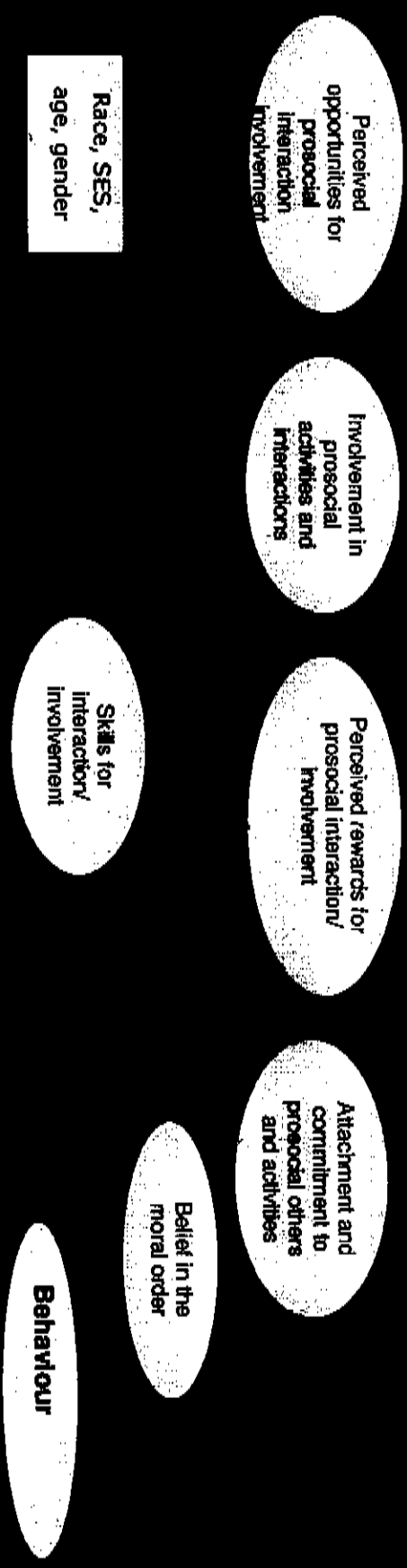
Participant: No gangs.

Participant: People are friendly and you can go up to them and ask them for directions.

Participant: You can go to the movies.

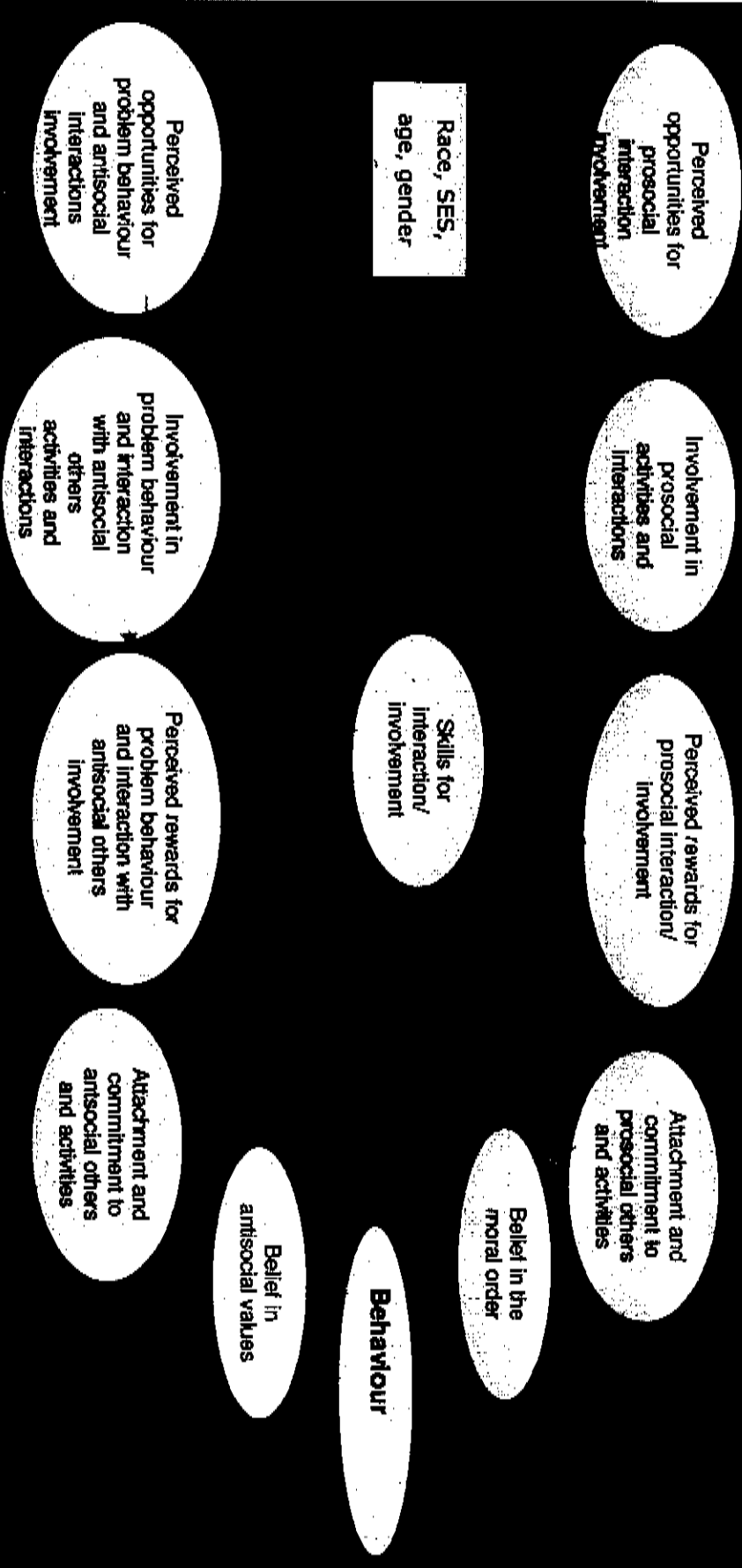
PROSOCIAL PATH WITHIN COMMUNITY FAMILY PEER FRIENDLY SCHOOL DOMAINS

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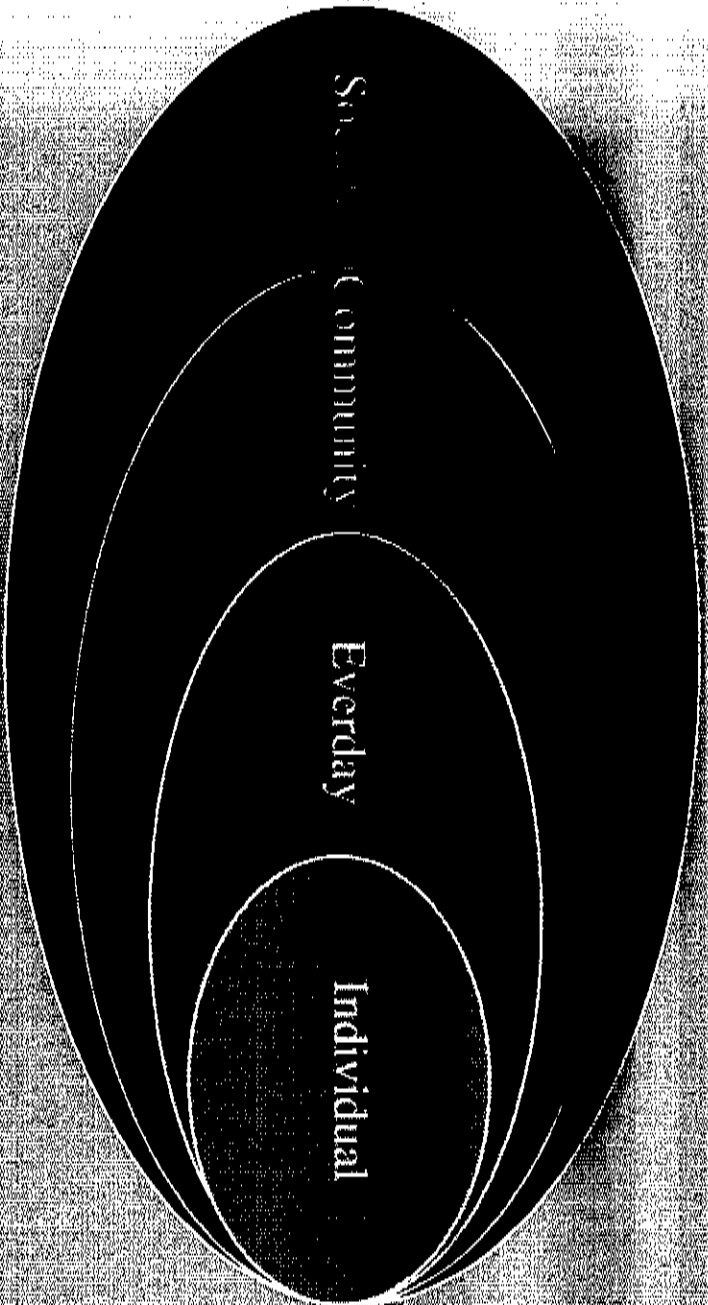


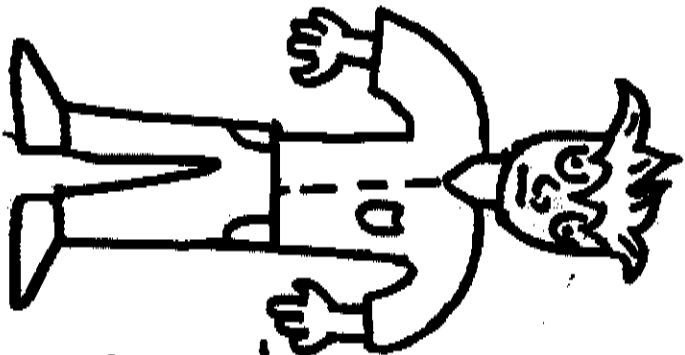
The Criminal Psychology of Terrorism

PROSOCIAL PARENTING PRINCIPLES: FIGURE 10.10 (continued)

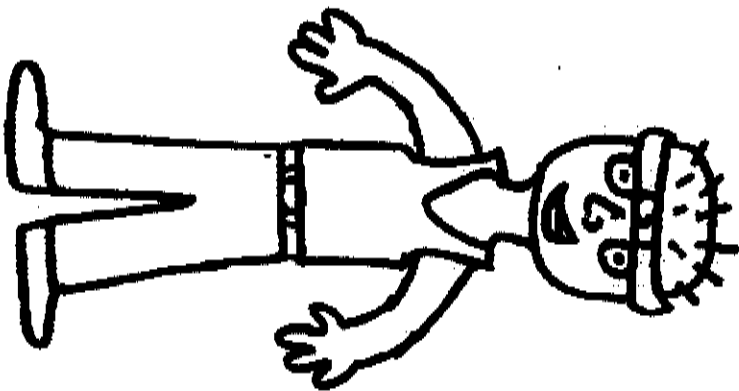


What do children need for healthy development?





A normal child
who don't belong
in a gang has a
long future ahead
of him/her.
A normal child
wishes a bright edu-
-cation.
A normal child
has freedom.



Gangsters have
the ability to
rule people
around
Gangsters have
guns, knives and
weapons with
which they kill people
with.



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Research output

Ward, C. (2008) A case for after-school care in South Africa. (Paper presented at the PASACAP (Partnership for After-School Care Programmes) Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, 17-18 June).

Note : Paper presented at the PASACAP (Partnership for After-School Care Programmes) Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, 17-18 June

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Team : Ward, C.

Department(s) : Child, Youth, Family and Social Development

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Document : Download full text



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