Assessing the Impacts of Social Grants on Beneficiaries

In Buffalo City Municipality

By

Dodo Oluwafemi Emmanuel

(200804109)

In Partial Fulfilment of the Award of a Degree

In Masters of Public Administration (MPA)

In

The Department of Public Administration and School Of Governance

Faculty of Management and Commerce

University of Fort Hare

Bisho Campus

Supervisor:

Professor E.O .C Ijeoma
Assessing the Impacts of Social Grants on Beneficiaries

In Buffalo City Municipality

By

Dodo Oluwafemi Emmanuel

(200804109)

In Partial Fulfilment of the Award of a Degree

In Masters of Public Administration (MPA)

In

The Department of Public Administration and School Of Governance

Faculty of Management and Commerce

University of Fort Hare

Bisho Campus

Supervisor:

Professor E.O .C Ijeoma

March 2016
DECLARATION

I undersigned Emmanuel Oluwafemi Dodo (Student Number: 200804109) hereby, declare that the work contained in this Masters dissertation is my own work, except where due acknowledgement is in the references. This dissertation has not been previously submitted to any University or Institution of higher learning for any qualification or certificate.

Signed………………………………………………………………………

Date………………………………………………………………………..
DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God almighty for giving me the strength and life to start and complete. Also, for Professor EOC Ijeoma, who motivated and encouraged me to study Public Administration.
At the completion of this dissertation, sincerely appreciate the Supervisor Professor Edwin. O. C. Ijeoma for exemplary leadership and expertise put into the work has yielded a timely and quality completion of the study. If not for persistent and invaluable assistance throughout the programme it would not have been possible.

Also, acknowledge the contribution of Statistician Dr Akinyemi Odeyemi who was always available whenever needed despite of tight schedules to accommodate the un-notified visits and inconveniences that was circumstantially necessitated.

It would be ungrateful not to have mentioned dear Sister in the Lord Mrs Olatoyin Olaitan for IT input and tutorship which made the graphic presentation accessible and doable.

Above all want to thank God almighty for giving an understanding wife who accommodated all the pressured hours involved in pulling through with the study despite many challenges and discouraging moments. The children have not gone un-noticed for providing a prevailing atmosphere conducive for study. All thanks to master Oluwatobi, Master Oluawtosin, Ms Oluwatamilore and Boluwatife the baby of the house.

Last but not the least, the Librarians of UFH, the Department of Education EMIS staffs, SASSA staffs especially Ms Sikwamlele and Ms Nkosinathi from Stats.SA were of valuable assets to my work and many others which could not be mentioned.
ABSTRACT

The study was intended to assess the impact of social grants on beneficiaries with specific focus on Buffalo Municipality. The challenge of social injustice and inequality in the management and distribution of resources is challenge of any responsive government globally in providing social securities in different forms to secure the vulnerable and under privileged within the society.

The South African government has introduced a comprehensive liberally inclusive social welfare scheme to address social injustice and economic inequality of excluded in the former apartheid government, which characterises the historic past of racial exclusive government of the majority black and the coloured.

In other to assess the impact of grants in addressing inequality and social exclusiveness, the research was conducted using Desk Top Analytical approach and also explored ANOVA Two-ways and One-way, to test the degree of association and standard deviation to establish the contrast of effects based on spatial difference and social development of the urban, semi-urban and rural settlements which beneficiaries are living. Also, to establish whether or not the policy is achieving social cohesion, human development and transformation, which should be taken, place within the concept of social welfare. The theoretical frame work adopted is a multi-theoretical approach in dealing with the complexity around social welfare. The research is specifically looking for a theory of change in social grants administration in order to understand the impact and extent of the intervention in bringing about desired and motivated change as the scheme main priority of developmental social welfare in South Africa. Pearson correlation, Chi-square correlation and Tukey’s Post hoc Test are some of the instrument used in assessing the impact of grants on beneficiaries.

The outcome of the study showed a highly significance p-value =.019, p<0.05 in spatial variance between Urban and Rural and the in between variance of .025, p<0.05 for Rural –Urban- Semi-urban (Fig.23 and Tab 8a). The study also, revealed an association between Child dependency and Sexual crime to be .009, p<0.01 (Fig 24 and Tab 6), Public violence in Rural area shows Post Hoc Test result of Mean= 2.6, SD= 2.07 for rural, Mean=1.40 SD= 1.52, for urban and a Mean=0.3, SD=.54 for semi-urban in a descending order as it relate to social crime statistics (Fig.20). This implies that there are more frequent public violence in rural areas than that of the urban and semi-urban.

The overall result shows a very strong correlation among all the variables of grants beneficiaries to be statistically relevant. This implies that the social grants intervention
scheme is achieving its desired goals but in an unevenly form in term of spatial distribution and impact due to various factors that interdependent with each other.
# Table of Contents

Table of Contents........................................................................................................................................... vi

1.5 Significance of Study ........................................................................................................................................... 7
  1.7.1 Theory of Change ........................................................................................................................................ 8
  1.7.2 Motivational Theory ................................................................................................................................... 9
  1.7.3 Herzberg Two-Factor Theory .................................................................................................................. 11
  1.7.4 Economic Model ....................................................................................................................................... 11
  1.7.5 The rational Model ..................................................................................................................................... 12
  1.7.6 Expectancy Model ....................................................................................................................................... 12
  1.7.7 Psychological Model .................................................................................................................................... 12

2.1 The Social Justice Concept of Social Welfare ................................................................................................ 15
  2.1.1 Getting what they deserve according to; ................................................................................................. 16
  2.1.2 Workforce Participation ......................................................................................................................... 16
  2.1.3 The Individual Capability ....................................................................................................................... 16

2.2 Historical Development of Social Justice in Concept ....................................................................................... 17
  2.2.1. Religious Concept ..................................................................................................................................... 17
  2.2.2. Philosophical Concept ........................................................................................................................... 17
  2.2.3 Universal Concept .................................................................................................................................... 18
  2.2.4 Secular Humanism and Rationalism ......................................................................................................... 18

2.3 Social Justice in Contemporary World View .................................................................................................... 19

2.4 Social Inequality In Health and Social Security ............................................................................................. 19

2.5 The South African Social Security/Welfare .................................................................................................... 21
  2.4.1 National Developmental Social Welfare Strategy in SA ........................................................................... 23
  2.4.2 National Goals of social Welfare in South Africa .................................................................................... 23
  2.4.3 Principles of Social Welfare in South Africa ............................................................................................ 24
  2.4.4 An Agenda for Action ............................................................................................................................... 26
  2.4.4.1 Universal Access ................................................................................................................................... 26
  2.4.4.2 War on poverty ..................................................................................................................................... 27
  2.4.4.3 Achieving Equity ................................................................................................................................... 29
  2.4.4.4 2.A National Collective Responsibility ............................................................................................ 29
  2.4.4.5 The Family ............................................................................................................................................ 30
  2.4.4.6 Restructuring the Delivery System ...................................................................................................... 30
  2.4.4.7 Community Development ................................................................................................................... 31
  2.4.4.8 Increasing Human Resource Capacity ............................................................................................... 32
  2.4.4.9 Promoting inter-sectoral collaboration ............................................................................................... 32

2.5 Social Security in-Grant Scheme in South Africa ............................................................................................ 33
  2.5.1 Religibility/Means Test Criteria ................................................................................................................ 33
    2.5.1.1 Child Support Grant (CSG) .................................................................................................................. 33
    2.5.1.2 The Means Test of the Old Age Grant ............................................................................................... 35
    2.5.1.3 War Veteran Grant Means-Tested .................................................................................................... 35
    2.5.1.4 Disability Grant Means-Tested .......................................................................................................... 36

2.6 Opposing View to Social Grant ....................................................................................................................... 36

2.7 Theoretical Framework ....................................................................................................................................... 36
  2.7.1 Theory of Change ....................................................................................................................................... 37
CHAPTER 3

4.4.1 Educational Statistics in BCM

4.2.0 Research Question: Is Social Grant Having Its Intended Impacts On Beneficiaries In BCM?

4.1 Introduction

3.7 Procedure of Data Analysis

3.5 Instrumentation and Validity/Reliability Issues

3.2 Research Design

3.1 Introduction

2.10 Conclusion

2.8 Policy

2.8.1 Policy Design and Implementation

2.8.2 Policy as Tool for Social Change or Transformation

1.8.3 Policy Assessment/ Evaluation Criteria

2.8.4 Policy Impact

2.9 Attitude Influences Choice

CHAPTER 4

4.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.2.0 Research Question: Is Social Grant Having Its Intended Impacts On Beneficiaries In BCM?

4.2.1 BCM Population Census

4.2.2 Demographic Spread

4.2.2.2 Age and Gender distribution

4.2.2.3 Spatial distribution of population in BCM

4.3 Social Grant Beneficiaries in BCM

4.4.1 Educational Statistics in BCM

4.4.2 Employment Index of BCM Population

4.4.3. Labour Market Employment sectors in BCM

4.4.4. Unemployment Rate in BCM

4.4.5 Human Development Index of BCM

4.4.6 Economic Impact in BCM

4.4.6.1 Income Inequality

4.5. Research Question 3: What are the Cost-Benefits of Social Grants on Beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality?

4.5.1 Socially Related Crimes As Identified By South African Police Service in BCM Jurisdiction

4.5.2 Correlation Analytical Results among Grant Beneficiaries in BCM

4.5.2.2 Child Dependency Correlation with Forster Care Grant

4.5.2.3 Association between Child Support and AIDS In Grant

4.5.2.4 Association between Child Dependency And Old Aged Grant
4.5.2.5 Association between Child Dependency And Old Aged Grants Under 75 Years Of Age

4.5.2.6 Association between Child Support And Old Aged Over The Age Of 75

4.5.2.7 Association between Child support Grant and Permanent Disability Beneficiaries

4.5.2.8 Association between Child dependency and Temporary Disability Grant

4.5.2.9 Association between Child dependency and War Veterans

4.5.2.10 Association between Child support grants (CSG) and Foster Care Grant (FCG)

4.5.2.11 Association between Child Support Grant and Aids in Grant (AIG)

4.5.2.12 Association between CSG and Old Aged Grant (OAG)

4.5.2.13 Associations between CSG and OAG Beneficiaries over the age of 75 years old

4.5.2.14 Associations between Child support Grant and Permanent Disability Grants beneficiaries (PDG)

4.5.2.15 Association between Child support and Temporary Disability (TDG)

4.5.2.16 Association between Child support grant and War Veterans Grants beneficiaries

4.5.2.17 Association between Foster Care Grant and all the grants

4.5.2.18 Associations between Aids in Grant and Old Aged below 75

4.5.2.19 Association between Aids in Grant and Old Aged grant Beneficiaries above 75 years of age

4.5.2.20 Association between Aids in Grants and Permanent Disability grant

4.5.2.21 Association between Grant in Aids and Temporary Disability grant

4.5.2.22 Association between Aids in Grant and War Veterans grants

4.5.2.23 Association between Old Aged grant below 75yrs. and Old Aged Grants above 75 years categories

4.5.2.24 Association between Old Aged grant and Permanent Disability grants Beneficiaries

4.5.2.25 Association between Old Aged and Temporary Disability among grants Beneficiaries

4.5.2.26 Association between Old Aged and War Veterans grants Beneficiaries

4.5.2.27 Levels of associations between Permanent Disability and Temporary Disability

4.5.2.28 Levels of association between Permanent Disability and War Veterans grants Beneficiaries

4.5.2.29. The level of Associations between Temporary Disability and War Veterans grants Beneficiaries

4.6 Spatial Distribution of Grant to Beneficiaries In BCM

4.7 Correlation between Child Support and Sexual Offences

4.8 Summary of Findings

5.0 CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Objectives of Study

5.2 Discussion of Findings

5.3 Summary of Literature Review on the Impact of Grants on Beneficiaries

5.4 Final Conclusion
5.5 Recommendations
5.6 Policy Implications
5.7 Suggestions for Further Studies
5.8 Limitation of Study
Reference List
LIST OF TABLES

Table 2: SASSA Statistics for Grants Beneficiaries in BCM

Table 3: Education Levels

Table 4: HDI from 1996 to 2009

Table 5: Gini Coefficient

Table 6: One way ANOVA on Social Crime descriptive analytical table

Table 8a: Number of grant beneficiary

Table 8b: Multiple Comparisons

Table 8c: Number of Grants Beneficiaries Turkey HSDa,b

Table 9: Correlation of Child dependence and Sexual offence
List of Figures

Figure 1: The Municipality is multi-racial in settlement

Figure 2: Distribution of the population by age and sex: Buffalo City–1996, 2001 and 2011

Figure 3: Spatial Population Distribution of BCM as per Census 2011

Figure 4: Distribution of Highest Educational qualification Level Attained

Figure 5: Distribution of income by household in BCM

Figure 6: Chart showing the numbers of sectors that engages labour employability in BCM

Figure 7: Unemployment rate in BCM 1996 to 2011

Figure 8: Mean of Sexual Offence

Figure 9: Graph Mean of Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm

Figure 10: Graph mean of Common Assault

Figure 11: Graph mean of Burglary at Residential Premises

Figure 12: Graph mean of Burglary at non-residential premises

Figure 13: Graph mean of Burglary at residential Premises

Figure 14: Graph mean of Burglary at residential Premises

Figure 15: Graph mean of Theft from motor vehicle

Figure 16: Graph of Drug related crime

Figure 17: Graph mean of all theft not mentioned elsewhere

Figure 18: Graph mean of Shoplifting

Figure 19: Graph mean of robbery at residential premises

Figure 20: Graph mean of public violence

Figure 21: Graph mean of kidnapping

Figure 22: Graph mean of neglect and ill-treatment of children

Figure 23: Graph mean of number of grant beneficiaries

Figure 24: Graph showing correlation of Child Dependency and sexual offences
# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>African National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASGISA</td>
<td>Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCM</td>
<td>Buffalo City Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDG</td>
<td>Child Dependency Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSG</td>
<td>Child Support Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Disability Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPWP</td>
<td>Expanded Public Works Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCG</td>
<td>Forster Care Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEAR</td>
<td>Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIA</td>
<td>Aids in Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMM</td>
<td>Nelson Mandela Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAG</td>
<td>Old Aged Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDP</td>
<td>Reconstruction and Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>Republic of South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALGA</td>
<td>South Africa Local Government Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASSA</td>
<td>South Africa Social Security Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stats SA</td>
<td>Statistics South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WVG</td>
<td>War Veterans Grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

Appendix A- Data Authorisation Source from SATS.SA

Appendix B- Letter of Consent to Collect Data from SASSA

Appendix C- Data Authorisation from Department of Education District

Appendix D- Authorisation Source from Statistics South Africa Office East London
CHAPTER 1

1.1 Background of Study

It has been a general speculation that the South African society is the most unequal society in the world which Seidman, (2010) also shared the same sentiment. The view was postulated because of the years of discrimination and deprivation that cause social inequality the Nation is currently experiencing. Apartheid policies lasted almost about 5 decade’s between 1948-1994 (Seidman, 2010). The nation persevered under a government that socially and politically alienated non-whites. It was obvious that this period in history of the country did little in the area of social welfare of the non-white population and neither do they respect the fundamental human rights and dignity. Since the dawn of democracy in 1994, the new government took the initiative to acknowledge and recognize the atrocities of the past in term of social welfare neglect and economic inequality, and enshrined in the constitution the provisions that brought about the evolution of social welfare and the foundation for the respect of human rights of the citizens. Section 9 of the 1994 constitution expounded on the rights and social security of the people, which overlapped with the United Nation chapter of 1948, that was declared to promote “the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family, is the foundation for justice, peace and freedom in the World” (United Nations, 1995). This is inclusive in the South African section of the constitution as the Bill of rights and Equal right affirmative action to be taking head long as a major policy priority to address the social imbalances of past and the unfair discrimination of the apartheid regime, through the introduction of various social structures meet the immediate and critical conditions of its citizens and the future empowerment needs. The department of Social Development in conjunction with other inter-governmental spheres and sectors are saddled with primary responsibility of providing social welfare and security services to the people to meet particularly the previously disadvantage people as enshrined in the constitution in other to alleviate the suffering and as well eradicate or reduce the social gap and economic inequality that confront the current administration.

However, for the effective and efficient management of social services delivery in the area of social grant interventions, an agency was established through the enactment act of 2004 of the Constitution of South Africa, to empower, and provide a legal frame work for the operation and function of the South Africa Social Security Agency to manage the redistribution and administration of social grants to beneficiaries across the country.
(Gabrielle, 2014). For a developing country like South Africa has one of the sophisticated and advanced social welfare system, due to the large chunk of national resources been used to sustain social security according to record generated by South Africa Social Security agency for 2015 annual report, shown that nearly 16 million South Africans receive social grants. This implies that one out of every three South Africans is beneficiaries of social grants. According to Gabrielle, (2014) explained the rationale behind the policy of social grants which was intended to improve standards of living and redistribute wealth to create a more equitable society. This was derived from section 24 through to 29 of the Bill of rights of the South African Constitution of 1996. These sections demand that the Government must on continuous basis work to actualize the rights of the people, stating that ‘the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realization of the right’, which recognizes the socio-economic rights of citizens including the rights to security (Gabrielle, 2014).

In view of the above the research would be assessing the implementation impacts of social grants policy on the beneficiaries with a particular reference to Buffalo City Municipality, in the Eastern Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa, in accordance with the constitutional mandate provided in section 24 through to 29 of 1994 South African constitution (Centre for Human Rights, 1994). The purpose of the study was to assess the impact of social grants on beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality. The choice of Buffalo Municipality was informed by the rich historical antecedent of pre and post-apartheid eras. The Municipality strategic location contains all the socio-economic, demographic and spatial distribution features of urban, semi-urban and rural settings needed for methodological sampling and attributions that can be generalised across the social sector.

The work was to examine the direction of resources distributions, as voted for in the budgetary allocation social security services in the BCM. Furthermore, to assess the impact of grants on the affected population of the various beneficiaries categorised as socially vulnerable since the dawn of democracy in 1994 to date. The research primary interest is to assess and analyse existing primary and secondary data on grant distribution and beneficiation policy implementation to ascertain policy impact as it affects the beneficiaries and their communities in term of cost- benefit, economic benefits and relevancy of the grant to the general wellbeing of the beneficiaries as the end-users,
while on the government part, assess the policy outcomes as intended in government priorities and constitution. The outcome of the study will provide insights to whether or not the objective of social grants has been or is been achieved or not achieved and to what extent in measuring the impact analysis of the social intervention in BCM. Furthermore, the study will want to examine the means-test factors whether or not it influenced the choice of grants and how that affects the social status of the beneficiaries. Finally, the study will explore the chronological history and incremental policy changes on social welfare since 20 years of democracy in South Africa with particular reference to Buffalo City Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province, in other to assess the impacts of social grants implementation policies on beneficiaries and the extent of the impacts on various levels of the social variables as related to social grants to evaluate social priorities as stipulated in the constitution and government priority objectives.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The concept of human right is as contestable as the concept of social justice. Human rights are embodied in legal but cultural norms (National Pro Bono Research Centre, 2011). In the social policy formation and implementation it is essential to consider the legal and cultural norms in other to promulgate an effective, efficient and relevant policy that can drive in development and changes required, for an intended intervention of government social programmes to be achievable. The concept of social justice has been the rationale behind the drive for social change and welfare policies in application and practice universally. Therefore, social policy must be seen as a tool that describes the process of planned change from the assumption that guide its design, the planned output and outcomes to the long term impacts it seek to achieve (DPME Annual Report 2011-2012, 2011), (National Evaluation Policy Framework-The Presidency, 2011). It also, incorporated the principle of change in its composition among which must include the component of theory or logic change inhibited in the policy to hold during implementation. That is, does the social intervention in form of grants in its policy state consist of change element? Is the implementation work in progress produce intended outcomes? If target intended is achieved during and after implementation, then a desired impact is also achieved. However, if the target is not achieved it then created a discontentment or policy dissatisfaction that can destroy social order and security as well as human right violation. It is rationally important to know that good policy content and implementation should meet its expected goals of the beneficiaries as intended by government social priorities. This will likewise enhance the quality or standard of life of the underprivileged beneficiaries.
geared towards social transformation and self-development; otherwise there will be social discontentment and violation of human rights if failed to meet the fundamental or basic human needs. According to the UN report on social Justice, it states that, ‘When income and income related inequalities reach a certain level, those at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder are no longer in the position to enjoy many of their basic rights. Inequalities tend to intensify and accumulate. The human suffering in such circumstances should be sufficient reasons for public action- even without taking any consideration of the real danger of social breakdown’ (United Nations, 1995).

Discontentment is a state of longing for an improved or standard state of human wellbeing or situations whereby a person is considered not haven’t achieved everything; the person should have been by now (Forgas, 2000). If the situation lingers on, it could leads to the state of unhappiness or miserable self-portrait. Discontentment can lead to high rate of suicide, crime and sometime expression of violence in term of protest, in other to express unsatisfied level of discontent to the powers that be. The consequences of discontentment can be so severe and inestimable in quantum. How much of human and material cost –benefits would be affected if an impact assessment on individual or the state is conducted? The results could be mined blowing and unimaginably consequential, if compared with an estimated cost-benefit of providing social service delivery to the intended beneficiaries. The Tunisia and Egyptian experience of social discontentment is an important reference to show how catastrophic loss to human, material and economic resources can cause inestimable damage to a nation and individuals, which effects may take many years to recover, see the television coverage of the Arabs springs on Aljazeera (Aljazeera News, 2011)

Humanity is also embedded in the moral principle of ‘Ubuntu’ meaning caring for each other’s well-being is enshrined to promote the spirit of mutual support and to foster social cohesion. This concept of belief of Africans is based in each individual’s humanity which is ideally expressed through relationship with one another and in turn through the recognition of the individual’s humanity. ‘Ubuntu’ concept means that people are people through other people. It also acknowledges both the rights and the responsibilities of every citizen in promoting individual and societal well-being. (South African Government, 1997)
Human rights as enshrined in the universal declaration of human rights and subsequent covenants have provided an internationally agreed set of principles and standards by which to assess and redress inequality, according to UN “a just society is one that understands and value human rights and dignity of all human beings in the following domains; 1. Fair distribution of resources, 2. Equal access to opportunities and rights, 3. Fair system of law and due process, 4. Ability to take up opportunities and exercise rights, 5. Protection of the vulnerable and disadvantaged people, (National Pro Bono Research Centre, 2011).

In the words of Badry, (21011) who describes, social justice as both historical and contemporary which involves consideration of both joint and individual rights (Badry, 2011). Likewise the social situation of South African has both historic and contemporary challenges to contend with. To combat these social inequalities, both individual and joint responsibilities must interplay in a collective role in addressing system or structural poverty, inequality and unfairness. On the part of individual responsibilities there are 3 major categories that define their roles which are (1a). Getting what you deserve according to status which mean emphasises on individual's social position as determinant of the share of resources an individual deserves, this is applicable in the means-test accessibility requirement by SASSA (1b). Moral responsibility which emphasizes on the behaviour of those who are poor excluded or disadvantaged, which will be the primary focus of the study in reviewing of SASSA regulation 2004 act regarding disbursement and qualifications for accessing grants for beneficiaries. (2). Workforce participation in social justice, as the only legitimate way for an individual to contribute to society and be socially included and (3). The individual capability which emphasizes on the personal characteristics or traits that enables people to take advantage of opportunities. The study will explore 1 and 2 in its data analysis to assess the impact if the mean-test enhances accessibility or not and if the accessed grants enhances the capacity of beneficiaries to explore opportunities such education, good health care and social security (Badry, 2011).

For these reasons, the current research is important in providing a barometer or litmus test for assessing the impacts of social grants variables on beneficiaries as it affects education, security, health and economic cost-benefits indicators for the understanding of the state of social wellbeing of grants beneficiaries. This will gauge how implementation is doing as intended, to eliminate discontentment and provide motivation for citizens to
aspire above the challenges of basic human needs in other to maximize their potentials. The finding will assist in providing deductive and inductive outcomes data for the interpretation of the scale of preference and cost-benefit of social grants administration to beneficiaries in BCM.

The problem statement however is, how do social policy implementation impacts directly or indirectly on beneficiaries in view of the changing global and national socio-economic variables as well as the emergence of new social risks as resulted from the changes been considered in the process of social grants administration? While on the other hand, how to strike a balance for a sustainable development and transformation of socio-economic scales for an equitable and just society? This emerging social variables are predominant features in the present post-apartheid era of South Africa been confronted with the triple challenges of dealing with inequality, unemployment and poverty, whereby creating new social order that administrator must understand and proactively deal with. This should call for concern, which needs a critical thinking and researchable assessment to examine, describe, understand and prescribe solutions to some of the underpinning problems associated with social grants administration to beneficiaries, as well as to recommend some workable solutions that will maximize the use of limited resources for an effective and efficient social welfare services, using Buffalo Municipality as a point of reference.

1.3 Research Questions

The current study is interested in assessing the impacts of social grants on beneficiaries with the intention to answer the following research questions in other to examine the extent of impacts or effects caused by social grants administration and management on the beneficiaries in Buffalo Municipality. More so, to examine the cost-benefit government limited resources expenditure on the various social grants and the distributions pattern and demography

1. Is Social grant having its intended impacts on beneficiaries?

2. What are and the extents of these impacts on the beneficiaries compare with government priority outcomes goals and objectives BCM?

3. What are the cost-benefits of social grants on beneficiaries in BCM?

1.4 Aim and Objectives
1. To examine the impacts of social grants on beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality

2. To assess how many of the beneficiaries are affected by the value means-test of social grants.

3. To identify which of the categories of beneficiaries are most affected by the social grants

4. To explore the factors affecting social grant beneficiaries.

1.5 Significance of Study
Policy discourse surrounding the impact of social grants on beneficiaries in South Africa has come under serious scrutiny, as to whether the policy is achieving its desired goals and objectives. It is therefore important that grants policy significance is shown and it's impacts illustrated by examining the statistical data provided to make inferences that will provide broader understanding. The study contributes to analytical and logical interpretation of data in a simplify form in other to arouse the public interest to government interventions social policy on grant beneficiation and to supply expanded statistical data for policy making and implementation evaluation and review for an enhanced social responsibilities.

However, there is greater need which exist for research which provides independent assessment to review the government policy apparatus to establish an effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of interventions tools, thereby raising awareness to policy makers, beneficiaries and social agencies, of the possible improvement of as constitutionally and internationally prescribed

1.6 Delineation and Scope of study
The research explored the assessment of social grants impact on beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality. The study made use of multiple theories that focused on the assessment of the impact of social grant policy implementation on beneficiaries in Eastern Cape Province of South Africa using the case study of Buffalo City Municipality. This allow the assessment of the impact on beneficiary taking into consideration the complex nature of the social security sector by narrowing the study to BCM for generalisation purposes.

1.7.0 Theoretical Frame Work:
The study made use of multiple theories and models approach to assess the impact of grants on beneficiaries. It adopts the theory of change using the Bane and Ellwood Models of Behaviour (1994), Motivational theory by Herbert (1954) that supported changes in status if basic human needs are met, using the Rational choice model to explain changes in preference of priorities and the economic model tool that assessed the economic cost-benefit of social policy, to ascertain cost-effectiveness (CEA) analysis, Cost-utility analysis (CUA) and Cost-Benefit analysis (CBA), impacts of grants on the beneficiaries.

1.7.1 Theory of Change
According to Andrea Anderson, (2005), theory of change (TOC) ‘is the product of a series of critical-thinking exercises that provides a comprehensive picture of the early- and intermediate-term changes in a given community that are needed to reach a long-term goal articulated by the community’ (Anderson, 2005) This implies that policy makers envisaged change in mind in the process of policy formulation as input and output activities are predetermined before it is actual implementation of the expected outcome in short, medium and long term in view.

A theory of change (TOC) is a tool for developing solutions to complex social problems. A basic TOC explains how a group of early and intermediate accomplishments sets the stage for producing long-range results. A more complete TOC articulates the assumptions about the process through which change will occur and specifies the ways in which all of the required early and intermediate outcomes related to achieving the desired long-term change will be brought about and documented as it occur, (Anderson, 2005).

Assessing the impact outcomes of social grants implementation as against the government priorities in policy intervention provided answers to the research questions as to whether change has taken place as intended in the policy. Anderson, (2005) suggested 5 steps in creating theory of change or for a change to occur in a given intervention which are; Is to identify a long-term goal, Conduct “backwards mapping” to identify the preconditions necessary to achieve that goal, identify the interventions that your initiative will perform to create these preconditions, develop indicators for each precondition that will be used to assess the performance of the interventions and to write a narrative that can be used to summarize the various moving parts in your theory (Anderson, 2005)
Usually any form of intervention must have a subset of outcomes or goals that can be influenced while some criteria are beyond the sphere of influence of any single initiatives such as intervention needed to create a stable economy to produce enough jobs to reach an employment goal. Others may be beyond one program's influence, but stakeholders could suggest ways that a particular program may be able to influence other programs to act, or could identify areas for strategic collaboration or partnerships. For example, a precondition for increase in early child school enrolment, or increase in use of medication to increase the CD4 count of Hiv's pandemic initiatives, might be that all children are properly supported with child’s grant to support family income earning which could cause a financial constrains to child education or to motivate proper feeding lifestyle of people with dreaded diseases and disabilities to boost the body immune system for an enhanced healthy. A small intervention may influence this precondition, but it may be able to help to bring about the outcome through collaboration with others interrelated bodies or agencies in the community or government who could directly influence this key precondition for success.

1.7.2 Motivational Theory
The study explored Abraham Maslow theory of motivational needs which explain underpinning social considerations regarding basic human needs and the understand of the hierarchical changes that motivate or create a feeling or the effect to aspire the next level in needs hierarchy within the social domain. Using the argument of Kritsonis, (2004) capitulated on the three-stage models of Kurt, in interpreting change in relation to behavioural influence that change to occur at any given time has come to be known as;

1. The unfreezing-change-refreeze model that requires prior learning to be rejected and replaced, which is refers to as “cognitive redefinition.”

He believes that motivated to change (unfreezing) is built on the theory that human behaviour is established by past observational learning and cultural influences. Change requires adding new forces for change or removal of some of the existing factors that are at play in perpetuating the behaviour. This unfreezing process has three sub-processes that relate to a readiness and motivation to change.

- Disconfirmation where present conditions lead to dissatisfaction, such as not meeting personal goals. However, the larger the gap between what is believed and what needs to be believed for change to occur, the more likely the new information will be ignored.
• Previous beliefs now being seen as invalid creates “survival anxiety.” However, this may not be sufficient to prompt change if learning anxiety is present.

• Learning anxiety triggers defensiveness and resistance due to the pain of having to unlearn what had been previously accepted. Three stages occur in response to learning anxiety: denial; scapegoating & passing the buck; and manoeuvring & bargaining.

It is necessary to move past the possible anxieties for change to progress. This can be accomplished by either having the survival anxiety be greater than the learning anxiety or, preferably, learning anxiety could be reduced.

2. Stage 2 – change what needs to be changed (unfrozen and moving to a new state) Once there is sufficient dissatisfaction with the current conditions and a real desire to make some change exists, it is necessary to identify exactly what needs to be changed. Three possible impacts from processing new information are: words take on new or expanded meaning, concepts are interpreted within a broader context, and there is an adjustment in the scale used in evaluating new input.

A concise view of the new state is required to clearly identify the gap between the present state and that being proposed. Activities that aid in making the change include imitation of role models and looking for personalized solutions through trial-and-error learning.

3. Stage 3 – making the change permanent (refreezing)

Refreezing is the final stage where new behaviour becomes habitual, which includes developing a new self-concept & identity and establishing new interpersonal relationships (Smits, 2001) and (Kristsonis, 2004-2005)

Kurt’s also theorizes behaviour as a dynamic balance of forces working in opposing direction, this he coined in concepts like ‘Driving force’, ‘Restraining force’ and ‘Equilibrium ‘state of being’ to explain the dynamics of behavioural change (Kristsonis, 2004-2005)

Therefore all three-stage models phases and the interplay between driving and restraining forces has to be analysed before, during and after implementing interventions to determine in outcomes of policy change and its impact, are essential if should understand and appreciate change in the historical background of social welfare in South Africa and the journey so far, even as the future sustainability of the social security is to
be determined in relation to the effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of the policy in time and space in human development.

1.7.3 Herzberg Two-Factor Theory
The theory used critically incidental technique of causal model of Herzberg to evaluate the causal impact of grants on beneficiaries. The Use of Critical Incident technique (CIT) will be used for organizational development, identification of organizational problems. On the other hand, Maslow’s needs theory will provide descriptive analysis of the social conditions of the beneficiaries and explain if there have been a change in level of needs of the beneficiaries of social grants as intended by legislative and constitutional requirement for the disadvantaged citizens since 1994 to date (Maslow, 1943)

1.7.4 Economic Model
The study used economic model to explain how economic factors influences the choice of grants over other alternative preferences available for social security and empowerment such as the rate of internship, employment, study grant, Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) inter alia as per grants demand rate and preference.

Also, is the grant value has any economic impacts? If it doesn’t, why should there be rise in the numbers of applicants? Is the rate been in declined or increased? Similarly could the change be associated with game theory? Which is identifying and choosing alternatives based on values and preferences of decision making e.g. Do someone prefer to be sick or disabled to get a disability grant or be healthy and not qualify for any grant and work?, do someone prefer to get pregnant to qualify for child care grant or go for study grant to advance in education? These choices are available in term of preferential value of various grants could influence the rise or decline in any of the preferences scale (Hodge, 2009)

1.7.5 The rational Model
The rational choice model assumes that social intervention can be explained and predicted based on social actors excise a rational approach to decision-making. It evaluates the potential cost and benefits. As a model, it suggests welfare beneficiaries would decide to stay on welfare rather than working if their net benefit from working were not considerably higher than their earning from welfare (Otto, 1998). Therefore the probability of welfare exists would be predictable on the basis of group specific utility functions. Long term receipt is predicted for people with low potential wages, high
expenses and relatively high welfare benefits such as single mothers with low qualifications, small children and no familial network.

Flosser and Otto (1998, pp.91-120) argue that on the basis of rational choice model, it is necessary to identify two stable classes of welfare beneficiaries: The one with good opportunities and the other with bad opportunities. The formal having low expenses like child care and a relatively low welfare benefits has the tendency of migrating from welfare rapidly. While the later with bad opportunities that has high expenses and high welfare benefits, possess the higher tendency to remain in welfare for a long time (Flosser, Gaby and Otto, Hans-Uwe, 1998)

1.7.6 Expectancy Model
It emphasizes the individual sense of control over a desired outcome. People suffering repeated failure may lose motivation to aspire for a change. Expectancy model posited that people who lose motivation are more likely develop dependency, which is as a result of losing sense of control over one's life, or when one stop to believe that one can realistically live off welfare. Therefore, any intervention designed to change attitude of beneficiaries of grants, through an increase welfare may cause beneficiaries to lose self-esteem and confidence, which implies that the ability to have control over own life and migrating from welfare may proof counter-productive. It means that welfare undermines people agency, people adopt to not leave off welfare and welfare institutions objectives and goals are rendered counter-productive (Bane, M. J., Ellwood, D. T., 1994)

It can be argued that in the expectancy model, people can be incorrectly perceive oneself level of control over ones aspiration or desired goal. As such, if people simply did not have adequate information, it may affect their perception.

1.7.7 Psychological Model
This model deals with motivation and needs recognition. What motivate people into grants beneficiation? For what need, will the grant meet for me? This is built on sociological, cultural and family influences to determine the impacts and quantitative approach with literature review used in contextual approach to imply data.

1.8 Outline of Proposed Chapters
Chapter one: The study covered background of study and Introduction.
Chapter Two: focused on literature review to interact with other scholars to establish related links and gaps for the current study. There a conceptual framework that will give direction and content validity for the study will be discussed.

Chapter Three: In this chapter the study discussed research methodology, where the design tool for data collection, validity, and reliability, procedure for data collection, data analysis techniques and Instrument was adequately discussed.

Chapter Four: The study was able to discuss the data findings and analyses as it relates to the research study.

Chapter Five: The chapter wrapped up the research with conclusion, recommendation and suggestion in areas of further studies.

1.9 Conclusion
This chapter provided a general view of the study content whereby it has laid out what they study is all about. It is evident that the topic is worth researching considering the current democratic dispensation challenges. The study particularly explored the significance role of social grants played in correcting the social injustice and inequality created in the past and for the increasing demand sky rocketing yearly which requires a sustainable income management to keep the policy.

Therefore, justification of conducting the study has been laid out for subsequent chapter to review the relevant literature on social security systems around the world.
CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction
An assessment of the impacts of social grants on beneficiaries in reference to Buffalo Municipality, will required a broader scholastic interaction with the literary world, to diagnose, compare and analyse primary and secondary data related to social welfare and justice across social divides. The effects of social grants on beneficiaries can either be positive or negative as the case may be, depending on the policy design and implementation. Also, on the theoretical frame work of the social policy will determine it impacts. This provides a conceptual frame work for the understanding of subjective and objective goals of any policy. To examining the objectivity of the social policy in solving the bad living standard of the people is crucial in integrating both the subjective and objective norms which the policy concept intend to achieve for an appropriated outcomes that would satisfy the needs and aspirations of the people as constitutionally required in section 24 through to 29 of 1994 constitution of South Africa. Also, the national frame work of social grant must reflect the common universal concept that ‘individual share a common humanity and possess fundamental rights simply because they are human, and that oppression and misery are not necessarily part of human condition’ (United Nation, 1995). This concept should be imbibed in any policy of social justice in the dispensation of social grants for it to be effective.

Buffalo City is a metropolitan municipality situated on the east coast of Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. It includes the towns of East London, Bhisho and King William's Town, as well as the large townships of Mdantsane and Zwelitsha. The municipality was established as a local by Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 117 of 2000) which effected the South Africa's reorganisation of municipal areas, and is named after the Buffalo River, at whose mouth lays the only river port in South Africa. On 18 May 2011 it was separated from the Amathole District Municipality and converted into a metropolitan municipality.

The area has a well-developed manufacturing base, with the auto industry playing a major role. The population of 755,200 (2011) is largely Black (85%), with White (8%) and Coloured (6%) minorities. There is also a small Indian community (1%).
It is interesting to explore the multi-cultural richness of the municipality to understand the dynamics of the social environment and the demographic differences to analyse the impact of social grants in a multicultural setting. Also, the mixed economic setting which includes urban, semi urban and some rural nature, provide a good sampling for evaluating the extent of socio-economic imbalances and injustice that was prevalent in the past, which provides credence to current study (South Africa Local Government Association, 2011-2016).

2.1 The Social Justice Concept of Social Welfare
Social justice may be broadly understood as fair and compassionate distribution of the fruits of economic growth (United Nations, 1995). Also social justice requires strong and coherent policies in a multiple of areas such as the fiscal monetary and other economic policies as well as social policies should incorporate specific objectives that must be geared towards the overall social goal of promoting the welfare of a country’s citizens. The welfare of the citizens required broad-based and sustainable economic growth, economic justice, the provision of employment opportunities and generally the existence of conditions for optimal development of the people as individuals and social being (United Nations, 1995).

The concept of human right is as contestable as the concept of social justice. Human rights are embodied in legal but cultural norms (National Pro Bono Research Centre, 2011). Human rights as enshrined in the universal declaration of human rights and subsequent covenants have provided an internationally agreed set of principles and standards by which to assess and redress inequality, according to UN report “a just society is one that understands and value human rights and dignity of all human beings” United Nation, (1995).

Social justice is both historical and contemporary according to Badry, (2011) that social justice involves combination of both joint and individual rights obligations which should enshrine the need for people to claim human rights as well as need to be accessed, exercised and enforced either joined or individual in approaches (Badry, 2011).

The joint responsibility approach to social justice is aimed at addressing the system or structure of poverty, inequality and unfairness. Furthermore, joint social responsibility as a system or government according to Badry (2011) should be able to provide the followings, i. Fair distribution of resources. ii. Equal access to opportunities and rights. iii. Fair system of law and due process. iv. Ability to take up opportunities and exercise
rights. v. Protection of the vulnerable and disadvantaged people. On the other hand the individual responsibility to social justice is classified as;

2.1.1 Getting what they deserve according to;

i. Status: which he refers to as emphasises on individual’s social position as a determinant factor of the share of resources per what the individual deserves.

ii. Moral Responsibility: which he refers to as emphasizes on the behaviour of those who are poor, excluded or disadvantaged (Badry, 2011).

In reference to the above, the current study explored on the statutory responsibility of individual beneficiaries as the determinant factors for the beneficiation of the social grants as stipulated in SASSA regulation 2004 act. The assessment was to establish the numbers of beneficiaries that met the condition of being a recipient and the criteria used as a means test (Gabrielle, 2014)

2.1.2 Workforce Participation

Which he said workforce participation in social justice, is the only legitimate way for an individual to contribute to society and be socially included. This view can be contested on the ground that is it only the workforce people that can be considered as socially inclusive? What happens to women in foster care or a non-working spouse who is domesticated? Or those who looks after a sick relation who cannot participate in workforce in term of income generation? Are they socially exclusive in real sense of it? Afterwards they contributed in non-income workforce but vitally important in sustaining a social balance. The study also accessed the socially excluded in term of disqualification or inadmissibility or unemployable in contrast to the socially inclusive workforce in BCM to analyse economy-scale preference, to known how many of those that are found within the social scale of the Municipality. (Badry, 2011)

2.1.3 The Individual Capability

It emphasises on personal characteristics or traits that enable people to take advantage of opportunities. Is social grant generally accessible to qualified beneficiaries or all given equal opportunities to access? The accessed grants, does it provides motivation that enhances the exploration of opportunities in other socially related domains? Though recognition of human value and wellbeing goes beyond human value, status and
productivity but encompasses equity and fairness in the distribution of resources for the general wellbeing of all.

The research explored the impact of grant beneficiation beyond the status and economic inclusion to evaluate the social relevant and appropriateness of grant on other non-economic scales in the area of education, security and health as it affects the beneficiaries and the society they belong. It means that a social grant is expected to boost or motivate beneficiaries to aspire for change of status from their current circumstances into social inclusiveness and self-development (Badry, 2011)

2.2 Historical Development of Social Justice in Concept

There was no earliest date found in human history that can be traced to the time the concept of social justice or welfare originated, however has been inheritably applied overtime in history associated with a particular group of people or nation engaging in the concept systematically and structurally in addressing hierarchal inequalities that are inherited in their society (National Pro Bono Research Centre, 2011).

2.2.1. Religious Concept

Baldy uses the biblical content of the year of jubilee when slaves were freed, debts and obligations were cancelled or written off, and lands were returned to original owners to validate the concept of social justice from the patriarch era of the bible to emphasis redistribution as generic to individual but as universal in application. This is dated back around 2000BC. The same concept is found in Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism, which dated ranges as far as or between 6,000BC proximately (Badry, 2011).

2.2.2. Philosophical Concept

Plato 380 BC said justice was achieved when each person received goods deserved based on their prescribed position in social order (Plato, 380BC). Also, Aristotle referred to justice as a principle that ensured social order by regularities and distributing of benefits (Aristotle, 384-322). This means that social justice predetermines social security. Although the view of Aristotle’s on equality and justice applied to only individuals who occupied same stratum of hierarchical social order instead of collective responsibility so his views of social justice unequal in the social hierarchy are to be treated unequally and does not provide general rules of redressing inequality and therefore promoting social inequality or imbalances in broader application (Reisch, 2002). Baldry, (2011) refers to Aristotle view as a form of social justice that promotes unequal distribution of resources
that is based on what individual deserve within the social strata or status. Structural position in society can be considered as biased or unjust (Badry, 2011). There are many scholars who share Aristotle sentiment and critically oppose to the neo-liberal policy of the South African social policy, based on arguments that social grants being focused on the ‘deserving poor’, the intra-household and inter-generational transfers can lead to the creation of a reservation wage. This has been presented, in neo-classical terms, as a negative incentive to search for employment in the labour market (Bertrand, 2003) and thus might influence the overall employment situation in South Africa (Klasen, S., Woolard, I., 2009). The unemployed tend to reduce their financial risks by moving to households of family members, who receive cash transfers such as the Old Age Grant. This often involves migrating to the rural area of the country, so that the spatial relocation of employment seekers contradicts a successful search for employment opportunities

2.2.3 Universal Concept

Universal concept of justice developed with the teaching of world greatest religion 1500-2000 years ago which includes Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Buddhism. The religion emphasises the important of sharing, equality of treatment, not profiting at the expense of the disadvantaged groups of the society, the evils of greed and rulers behaving righteously fairly and justly towards people (Reisch, 2002). The above concept sees Social Justice beyond the social status and recognizes the universal human value on like the philosophical concept of social justice alluded by Plato and Aristotle ideologies.

2.2.4 Secular Humanism and Rationalism

In the pre-era of modern age around 17th and 18th centuries social justice was used to rationalise the consolidation of power in monarchical eras. For example Thomas Hobbes (1651) saw the construction of an external authority (state of leviathan) was essential to the maintenance of just society. The state creates and enforces the laws and social norms to preserve peace and restrain humans from harming each other in the pursuit of self-interest. Their concept was to emphasis collective/state responsibility of rights which contravene the human rights values (Hobbes, 2014)

Rousseau, (1763) and others in the “age of revolution” established the stage for modern institution in the west with the aim of achieving social justice through the preservation of individual liberty or freedom, achievement of equality (of rights, opportunities and outcomes) and establishment of common bonds of all humanity (Rousseau, 1754) This era however shifted from the era of collective or state rights to the paradigm of individual
liberties and equality opportunity, rights and outcomes (National Pro Bono Research Centre, 2011)

2.3 Social Justice in Contemporary World View
One of the major accessible rights of individual is the right to information or education. Education is a fundamental social right which every human being should accessed. However is area has been social excluded over the years to the privileged fee at the expense of the grater majority that are inaccessible to education and information. The UN report has shown that there is 'a globally higher proportion of young people from poor and modest households now have the opportunity to acquire knowledge. The quality and depth of educational provision has been subject of intense controversy, however, Poor quality of education is often associated with education provided in the primary schools in both developed and under-developing countries, and at the tertiary level gaps in educational quality appear to widening. According to the report, children of wealthy and well-connected families have been better chance of attending prestigious universities either at home or abroad than do children with limited means. Statistics' given shown that 75 per cent of young people in urban areas are from households which parent received less than 10 years of education, and on the average more than 45 per cent of them fail to complete the 12 years of schooling considered necessary to secure a decent and stable job and income. Just over 30 per cent of young people whose parents did not complete their primary education manage to finish the secondary cycle, compared with 75 per cent of those parents had at least 10 years of schooling. This is linked with the rising inequalities in the distribution of opportunities for a quality education (United Nations, 1995) how is this situation different in the South Africa context of social justice for the beneficiaries? Has it impacted their accessibility to quality education or not?

2.4 Social Inequality in Health and Social Security
In health as in education, traditional indicators suggest overall progress. In Latin America, life expectancy at birth has increase from 67 to 70 years, which reflects overall health gains from the majority of the population and not only for the 5 to 10 per cent at the top of the income ladder. Similarly inclined in Africa the infant mortality rate from 96 to 85 per cent deaths per 1000 live births has not benefited the small affluent urban elite exclusively. The optimism generated by such data must be tempered, however as a number of critical health challenges and inequalities remain a major issue in developing countries (United Nations, 1995).
South Africa's health care system, like other low and middle income countries, struggles to cope with the collision of four excessive health burdens: (1) communicable diseases, especially HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB); (2) non-communicable diseases; (3) maternal, neonatal and child deaths and; (4) deaths from injury and violence and underlying determinants (Binza, 2006). How the administration of social grants in South Africa had impacted the health of the beneficiaries is the focus of the study as it explores an overview study of other developing countries for a comparative evaluation of the success of the scheme in South Africa. The evaluation survey study conducted by group of scholars, provided comparative analytical findings on social welfare assistance across many developing countries, will be explored in the course of the study for comparative analysis. It also, provided a summary of the evidence available on the effectiveness of social assistance interventions in developing countries which focus on programmes seeking to combine the reduction and mitigation of poverty, with strengthening and securing development in the longer term. (Armondo, Barrientos; Miguel, Nino-Zarazua and Mathilde, Maitrot, 2010)

In other to have an understanding of the effectiveness of grant to beneficiaries there will be need to consider some of the variables that influences the responses to the scheme, many studies have shown that there is a link between effective and efficient grant redistribution in social service delivery with an improved standard of living and beneficiary’s satisfaction. Among such studies is an evaluation of social grants services across several countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa, compiled in a data format collaborated the link between social grant and poverty reduction which also shown an improved in standard of living among beneficiaries (Armondo, Barrientos; Miguel, Nino-Zarazua and Mathilde, Maitrot, 2010). A similar study conducted by Oduro, (2015) in Ghana provides the current study with conceptual framework deduced from his model of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP). The programme provides conditional cash transfers to poor households in deprived communities just as it is practicable in South Africa, which helped to reduce poverty. The Ghana LEAD programme research model anchored the programme on notions of citizenship as a perquisite for cash recipients, the findings indicated that the programme generates interfaces that strengthen state-citizen interaction and serves as a promising avenue for reintegration. However, like any other study shown the defect side which is also characterised by undue delay in cash payment and weak institutional capacity to mediate interactive processes and grievances (Oduro, 2015). The study further suggests that the contractual relationship and the state's
accountability are weak. Also, the programme has negatively influenced community social relations, by limiting the forms of agency beneficiaries exercised. Could that also, be a possible scenario with the South African Model of social grants administration to beneficiaries? Or otherwise, establish whether or not beneficiaries are satisfied or dissatisfied with the grants administration?

Further study has shown that, there are quite a numerous challenges or risks that can emerge from either post war or industrial revolution environments which can be linked with post-apartheid condition in the current study. Aminingeon, (2006) identifies some of the emergent risks associated with the transformation of the modern welfare state that has resulted in the emergence of new risk groups that are not the traditional clientele of the post-war welfare state and yet are experiencing major losses, which in turn has led to the emergence of new policies catering for these social groups. Aminingeon, (2006) states the so called "new social risks" as experienced by these groups as follows; (a) the reconciliation of work and family life, (b) single parenthood, (c) having a frail relative, (d) possessing low or obsolete skills, (e) and insufficient social security coverage (Aminingeon, 2006)

Can the socio-economic realities of post-apartheid South Africa has inherently cause a multifaceted challenges internally or combined with the global influence of macro-economic factors or other variables create such an emerging new risks similar to that of post war situation? Can these new risk put severe pressure on government to sustain her fiscal budget per human capital development to contend with the global economic decline and recess? Is the social welfare scheme developmental in nature? If so, what level of changes has visibly taken place? Is there any unexpected or unplanned challenges emerging from the implementation of the policy? Lastly, is there a correlation between the economic factors and the emerging new risks with coefficient influence on social grants beneficiaries? If it does, to what extent is the impact on educational enrolment and passed rate, the infant birth and mortality rate ,teen pregnancy rate, disability rate, security and labour impacts etc.

2.5 The South African Social Security/Welfare

The cornerstone and the premise for all policies and legislation in the South African democracy are entrenched in the Bill of Rights of the South African Constitution, Act 108 of 1996, which enshrines the rights of all people in the country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The African National Congress (ANC)
adopted the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) in 1994 as a policy framework for integrated and coherent socio-economic progress. The RDP served as a basis for policy-making across a wide spectrum, including social welfare (Gary, 1998). The RDP listed the integration of social and economic development as a key task of the new government. However, this task was scaled down when the government adopted the neoliberal capitalist macroeconomic policy of Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) in 1996 (United Nation Development Programme South Africa, 2003). This social role was scaled down in the White Paper for Reconstruction and Development. Holscher (2008) indicates that the adoption of GEAR meant that the ANC’s pre-democracy social-democratic welfare ideology was side-lined. It slowed down government’s funding of welfare organisations (Holscher, 2008). This, in turn, influenced social welfare’s delivery on its developmental mandate. This was true in particular for the period 1996-2000 as GEAR did not produce the economic benefits as intended (United Nation Development Programme South Africa, 2003). GEAR has, however, contributed to a steady economic growth rate since 2003 by an average of 5 per cent a year (Republic of South Africa, 2008) which is required to generate resources for poverty alleviation and development. To fast track delivery in impacting on poverty and inequality, the government adopted the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative (AsgiSA) in 2006. In government’s commitment to deliver on socio-economic goals, AsgiSA calls on its social partners to fast-track shared economic growth (Republic of South Africa, 2008). The social welfare sector is the social partner closest to the marginalised and poor. It therefore plays an important role in the national effort to reduce inequality and eliminate poverty. The RDP’s focus on people-centred development (Binza, 2006) and its principles and ethos were central to the processes for transforming social welfare (Gary, 2006). Not only is the transformation of the social welfare sector imbued with the RDP principles and Copenhagen Social Development Commitments that informed the White Paper for Social Welfare, but also this mandate is being continuously expanded to incorporate new challenges for socio-economic development, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (United Nation Development Programme South Africa, 2003).

South Africa’s social security system is the government’s chief initiative in tackling poverty and social inequality created by discriminatory policies of apartheid government. It has two main objectives. The first is to immediately reduce poverty among groups who are not expected to participate fully in the labour market, and therefore vulnerable to low
income: the elderly, those with disabilities, and children. The second objective is to increase investment in health, education and nutrition, so as to increase economic growth and development. These twin objectives are reflected in the Government’s 1997 White Paper on Social Development, which states that “a social security system is essential for healthy economic development, particularly in a rapidly changing economy, and will contribute actively to the development process. It is important for immediate alleviation of poverty and is a mechanism for active redistribution (South African Government, 1997).

2.4.1 National Developmental Social Welfare Strategy in SA
The National developmental social welfare in South Africa vision is; A welfare system which facilitates the development of human capacity and self-reliance within a caring and enabling socio-economic environment. While the mission objectives are as follows; 1. To serve and build a self-reliant nation in partnership with all stakeholders through an integrated social welfare system which maximizes its existing potential, and which is equitable sustainable, accessible, people-centred and developmental. 2. Social welfare refers to an integrated and comprehensive system of social services, facilities, programmes and social security to promote social development, social justice and the social functioning of people. 3. Social welfare will bring about sustainable improvements in the well-being of individuals, families and communities. 4. Social welfare is intrinsically linked to other social service systems through which people’s needs are met, and through which people strive to achieve their aspirations. 5. Social welfare services and programmes are therefore part of a range of mechanisms to achieve social development, such as health, nutrition, education, housing, employment, recreation, rural and urban development and land reform. 6. The welfare of the population will not automatically be enhanced by economic growth. Economic development has to be accompanied by the equitable allocation and distribution of resources if it is to support social development. Social development and economic development are therefore interdependent and mutually reinforcing (South African Government, 1997)

2.4.2 National Goals of social Welfare in South Africa
The national goals of the proposed strategy are:
(a) To facilitate the provision of appropriate developmental social welfare services to all South Africans, especially those living in poverty, those who are vulnerable and those who have special needs. These services should include rehabilitative, preventative, developmental and protective services and facilities, as well as social security, including social relief programmes, social care programmes and the enhancement of social
functioning. (b) To promote and strengthen the partnership between Government, the community and organisations in civil society and in the private sector who are involved with the delivery of social services. (c) To promote social development intra-sectoral both within the welfare departments and in collaboration with other Government departments and non-governmental stakeholders. (d) To give effect to those international conventions of the United Nations system which have been ratified by the Government, and which are pertinent to developmental social welfare. (e) To realise the relevant objectives of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) (South African Government, 1997)

2.4.3 Principles of Social Welfare in South Africa
Developmental social welfare policies and programmes were based on the following guiding principles: Firstly, securing basic welfare rights; which Government undertook steps to ensure the progressive achievement of social security for all including appropriate social assistance for those unable to support themselves and their dependents. Secondly, an equitable distribution of resources that will be equally distributed to address, racial, gender, geographic, urban/rural and sectoral disparities. Equality of opportunity and the social mobility of groups of people with special needs was been fostered. Thirdly, the policy takes care of the non-discriminatory Social welfare services and programmes that promote non-discrimination, tolerance, mutual respect, diversity, and the inclusion of all groups in society. Women, children with physical and mental disabilities, offenders, people with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, and people with homosexual or bisexual orientations were not excluded. Fourthly, sound democratic practices were introduced for appropriate and effective mechanisms to encourage and promote the participation of the public and all welfare constituencies in decision-making about welfare policies and programmes which affect the people. Consultation is mandatory in consulting with all role players, including beneficiaries and service providers, through representatives and organisations where possible. Those constituencies which are unable to be represented, for example younger children and profoundly mentally impaired people will be allowed to be represented by interest groups. This principle is closely related to the participation of the public in the delivery of social programmes and in the management of social service organisations. Fifthly, an improved quality of life is a major goal of the social welfare system which is supposed to raise the quality of life of all people especially the historically disadvantaged, those who are vulnerable and those who have special needs, through the equitable distribution of
resources and services. Sixthly, Human Rights principles is an important ingredient of social welfare services and programmes in South Africa which is based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as articulated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the Geneva declaration which the international communities signed to uphold.

Seventh, it is structured for people-centred policies, which was different from the past policies of social exclusion of the era of apartheid for a comprehensive social inclusion and neoliberal to cater for wider coverage as people-centred needs. Eighthly, the social policy is aimed at investing in human capital development to contribute to the optimal social development of individuals, families and communities. It is also an investment in human capital development and in turn contributes to economic development. The Department of Welfare is to continue to advocate for the equitable allocation of government’s resources for developmental social welfare programmes. Ninthly, the Constitution provided for sustainability and affordability of social services. As a result the social policy intervention strategies were to be designed to address priority needs which must be financially viable cost efficient and effective. Tenthly, to achieve sustainable social services the Government create partnership of welfare policies and programmes with organisations in civil society, the private sector and government departments to promote and develop the social sector. Eleven, The social service structure in South Africa enjoin the inter-sectoral collaboration in the design, formulation, implementation and monitoring of anti-poverty strategies. Therefore, decentralising of service delivery by Government, through devolution of appropriate welfare functions to local government level, in order to promote and increased access to services, improved coordination of services, local empowerment and greater responsiveness to meeting of needs.

Twelfth, the social policy is meant to ensure quality services across all sectors to strive for excellence, quantitative and qualitative services for the optimal satisfaction of the beneficiaries. Thirteenth, the welfare agencies in pursuance of service delivery in social sector in South Africa are expected to operate with highest level of transparency and accountability for both public and private sectors. Fourteenth, accessibility of social service is top priority for organisations and institutions in South Africa. Services are expected to be easily accessible and responsive to all those in need. All barriers to this objective were to be removed if not minimised factors that could make it difficult or impossible for some people to participate equally in all spheres of life. For that to be
attained special training programmes were to be provided to facilitate the development of accessible services for the agencies.

Fifteenth, Social welfare service in South Africa has to be Appropriated. That is social welfare programmes, methods and approaches when implemented must complement needs and strengthen people’s efforts, enhance their self-respect and independence and to be responsive to the range of social, cultural and economic conditions in communities. The sustainable use of human, material and the earth’s natural resources should be intended to ensure better benefit for future generations.

Lastly, the moral principle of ‘Ubuntu’ meaning caring for each other’s well-being is enshrined to promote the spirit of mutual support and to foster social cohesion. This concept of belief of Africans is based in each individual's humanity which is ideally expressed through relationship with one another and in turn through the recognition of the individual’s humanity. ‘Ubuntu’ concept means that people are people through other people. It also acknowledges both the rights and the responsibilities of every citizen in promoting individual and societal well-being.

(South African Government, 1997)

2.4.4 An Agenda for Action
A national plan of action every five years is often developed by the national and provincial departments of welfare, in consultation with all stakeholders which includes all Government departments, to facilitate the shift towards a comprehensive, integrated, equitable, multidisciplinary and developmental approach in the welfare field. The conscientious efforts are geared towards related welfare policy designed to suit closely to changes and policy development in the labour markets in line with the White Paper for Social Welfare is used as a basis for the development of such a plan of action.

Then the model is passed down from top-bottom approach to all departments of welfare to be restructured in accordance with the vision, mission, goals, principles, approach and strategies outlined in the national agenda policy framework which covers the following areas of concerns;

2.4.4.1 Universal Access
Policies and programmes were developed to ensure that every member of society can realise dignity, safety and creativity. Every member of society who is in need of care will have access to support. Social welfare policies and legislation is meant to facilitate
universal access to social welfare services and social security benefits in an enabling environment.

A combination of public and private financing options was introduced to harness and to address the needs of all South Africans.

2.4.4.2 War on poverty

Social welfare policies and programmes were developed to target poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction and the development of people’s capacity to take charge of own circumstances in a meaningful way for example;

(a) Individuals, families and households are particularly vulnerable to poverty in times of unemployment, ill health, maternity, child-rearing, widowhood, and old age. Disability in a family also increases the impact of poverty. Further, economic crises, political and social changes, urbanisation, disasters or social and political conflict and the displacement of people contribute to, or heighten the distress of poverty. Adequate social protection will be provided for people who are impoverished as a result of these events.

(b) Poverty coincides with racial, gender and geographic or spatial determinants, and these will be taken into account in the targeting of programmes. While poverty is widespread throughout South Africa, African people are most affected. Women and children (particularly in female-headed households), people with special needs, and those living in rural areas, informal settlements and on farms, are most at risk and will be assisted.

(c) Poverty is often accompanied by additional social problems, such as family disintegration, adults and children in trouble with the law, and substance abuse. It is the combination of economic, social, and emotional deprivation which heightens the vulnerability of poor individuals and families. Appropriate programmes will be implemented to enhance social integration. Support and assistance (such as restoring dignity and self-esteem, the promotion of competence and empowerment programmes) will be provided for individuals and families to assist them to break out of the structural barriers which keep them in poverty.

(d) Poverty is often accompanied by low levels of literacy and a lack of capacity to access economic and social resources. The welfare departments’ developmental social welfare programmes will build this capacity, facilitate access to resource systems through creative strategies, and promote self-sufficiency and independence.

(e) Innovative strategies will be designed for vulnerable individuals and families to increase their capacity to earn a living through employment creation, skills development, access to credit and, where possible, through facilitating the transition from informal to
formal employment. Special programmes will address the needs of vulnerable households and help them access both governmental and non-governmental employment programmes. Employment programmes for people with special needs will always be necessary and will be provided.

(f) Poverty also places strains on household resources and on family and informal networks, which increase the need for formal social welfare services. Existing family and community networks will be developed and strengthened.

(g) Poverty is one of the most important causes of hunger and malnutrition, which contribute to illness and disability. Social welfare departments will appropriate incorporate nutritional objectives and activities into their relevant components. The welfare departments will also collaborate with other government departments to ensure that these programmes are effectively targeted at those who are vulnerable to malnutrition and at the socio-economically deprived in the form of supplementary feeding, public works, capacity building and other developmental programmes which will contribute to household food security. Welfare departments will co-operate with health departments in their supplementary feeding programmes for children and women. The nutritional needs of other vulnerable groups such as the elderly will also be addressed.

(h) Structural poverty emanates from the economic, political and social organisation of society. The unjust legislation and inequitable policies and programmes of the past has contributed to the increasing levels of poverty. In view of the structural causes of poverty, an inter-sectoral response was adopted to deal with the issue of inequality and poverty. The Department of Welfare collaborates with other government departments and non-governmental organisations and institutions to develop an integrated response to poverty in that regard.

(i) In view of the widespread rural poverty, a rural development strategy was developed by the Department of Welfare in consultation with all the relevant role players, which is meant to increase the access of rural people to developmental social welfare programmes.

(j) An overarching anti-poverty programme was developed which requires the co-operation between government departments and non-governmental organisations.

(South African Government, 1997), (Gary, 1998), (Brynard, 2005) and (Gary, 2006)
2.4.4.3 Achieving Equity

All forms of discrimination in the social welfare system is to be eliminated in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Also, religious, cultural and language rights is to be accommodated in accordance with the Constitution. To address this, the department and agency of social welfare uses the following strategic approaches to promote equity in distribution of resources.

(a) Creative strategies was introduced to address racial inequalities by means of taking services to the people; exploring the use of mobile units; bussing people to service points for cost-effectiveness; networking between communities to find solutions; strategic planning and change management interventions; mediation and dispute resolution; cross-cultural education; breaking down racial stereotypes, barriers and social distance between groups; and the exchange of resources. National and provincial communications devise in consultation with stakeholders to phase out racial discrimination. Such strategies are aimed to have detailed targets, time frames and monitoring procedures. Minimum criteria for delivery of welfare services framework were developed.

(b) Governmental and non-governmental organisations both create equal opportunities for people with disabilities. Appropriate programmes action plan were developed to enhance independence and promote integration of affected group into the mainstream of society.

(c) Social welfare policies and programmes content is devised to become more gender sensitive and to address the special needs and problems of women.

4.4.4 2. A National Collective Responsibility

In view of fiscal constraints, low economic growth rates, rising population growth rates and the need to reconstruct social life in South Africa, the Government could not accept sole responsibility for redressing past imbalances and meeting basic physical, economic and psycho-social needs. The promotion of national social development is a collective responsibility and the co-operation of civil society was introduced and promoted based on the following premises;

. (a) The Government acknowledges the contributions of organisations in civil society in meeting social service needs and in promoting development. The promotion of civil society is critical in building a democratic culture. Civil society includes the formal welfare sector, which is state-subsidised, religious organisations delivering welfare services, non-governmental organisations, which are currently not state-subsidised (also referred to as
the informal welfare sector), the business sector, and informal social support systems and community networks.

(b) Corporate social investment programmes and occupational social services could make a valuable contribution. The trade unions already play a role in negotiating social benefits and services in the workplace.

(c) Private social service practitioners (for example, social workers and psychologists) provide services for those people in need who are able to pay a fee for services to reduce the overbearing cost of social services on government budget.


2.4.4.5 The Family
31. The family is the basic unit of society. Family life under social policy is strengthened and promoted through family-oriented policies and programmes. The care giver and foster care a service is meant to kit the family structure together for the promotion of family values and welfare.

2.4.4.6 Restructuring the Delivery System
The social policy report recommended a continuous review and reconstruction that is to be Comprehensive, generic and integrated services which should inclusively provide for;

(a) Comprehensive services and programmes that will promote the emphasis of relationship between the person and social environment.

(b) The welfare system has in the past been dominated by rehabilitative and specialised interventions, which are necessary but not appropriate in all cases. There is scope for addressing rehabilitative needs through developmental interventions such as peer counselling. A balance will be struck between rehabilitative, protective, preventive and developmental interventions. Preventive programmes will focus on high-risk groups who are vulnerable to particular social problems, such as children and youth at risk.

(c) In view of resource constraints, appropriate generic services will be provided as far as possible. The types of services provided will be rationalised in order to address needs more comprehensively, appropriately, efficiently and effectively. This will be particularly relevant in underprivileged communities where decentralised service points will provide one-stop multi-purpose services.

(d) Social welfare programmes will be subjected to on-going evaluation and review in order to inform the process of restructuring the social welfare delivery system, such as organisations delivering specialised therapeutic and special needs services that will
deliver those services to specifically defined target groups. Specialist knowledge and skills will essentially contribute to the generalist services through ongoing capacity-building programmes. Specialist organisations also have a critical role to play in advocacy, policy formulation, the integrated planning of services, primary prevention programmes through public education, and in providing assistance with the development of appropriate community based interventions in particular fields (South African Government, 1997)

2.4.4.7 Community Development
According to the report, Community development strategies will address basic material, physical and psycho-social needs. The community development approach, philosophy, process, methods and skills will be used in strategies at local level to meet needs. The community development approach will also inform the reorientation of social welfare programmes towards comprehensive, integrated and developmental strategies.

35. Community development is multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary. It is an integral part of developmental social welfare. The focus of community development programmes in the welfare field will be on the following:
(a) The facilitation of the community development process.
(b) The development of family-centred and community-based programmes.
(c) The facilitation of capacity-building and economic empowerment programmes.
(d) The promotion of developmental social relief and disaster relief programmes.
(e) The facilitation of food aid programmes in emergency situations owing to disasters such as floods, fire, civil unrest or drought, or to alleviate acute hunger. Food aid of this nature will be a temporary measure until individuals and households can be incorporated into other social development programmes.
(f) Voluntary participation in social and community programmes will be actively encouraged and facilitated.
(g) Self-help groups and mutual aid support programmes will be facilitated where needed.
(h) Advocacy programmes will be promoted.
(i) The Government will facilitate institutional development with the focus on creating and/or strengthening existing Government institutions and organisations of civil society.
(j) Appropriate public education and non-formal education programmes will be facilitated.
(k) The promotion of community dispute resolution and mediation programmes will be embarked upon where needed. Training programmes will be provided.
(l) The access of local communities to governmental and non-governmental resources to address needs will be facilitated.

(m) Inter-sectoral collaboration will be promoted, while the separate functions of different sectors and Government departments will be acknowledged (South African Government, 1997)

2.4.4.8 Increasing Human Resource Capacity
The action plan suggests a range of social development workers to be employed to address different needs and problems and to increase human resource capacity, particularly in under-serviced communities and rural areas. Effective training programmes, accreditation systems and the definition of the roles and responsibilities of social workers and other categories of personnel will be developed. There should be scope for some social development workers to perform specialised roles while others will be more generic or development-oriented. A task group will be established to develop volunteer programmes at national and provincial levels. These programmes will be developed in consultation with all stakeholders in order to increase human resource capacity in the delivery of developmental social welfare services and programmes. A five-year strategic plan will be developed to re-orientate personnel towards developmental approaches. All training institutions will also be encouraged to bring their programmes in line with the new national directions. (South African Government, 1997)

2.4.4.9 Promoting inter-sectoral collaboration
37. The policy provided for mechanisms designed to facilitate inter-sectoral policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation, co-ordination, and the definition of functions and responsibilities. The introduction of joint national and provincial strategies was established to coordinate and manage issues or matter of contingency in relation to particular social programmes. Government departments initiate and negotiate with other relevant nongovernmental stakeholders or Inter-sectoral actions on variety of forms, which is driven by different mandates, and issue-related. The policy made it clear despite the Intra-sectoral collaboration, that the Department of Welfare is solely mandated to negotiate with other departments on issues relating to the promotion of developmental social services, programmes in appropriate settings, particularly in health care and educational settings (South African Government, 1997).
2.5 Social Security in-Grant Scheme in South Africa

The act that established the social security in South Africa is Social Assistance Act of 2004 which states ‘The Act provides a national legislative framework for the provision of different types of social grants, social relief of distress, the delivery of social assistance grants by a national Agency and the establishment of an Inspectorate for Social Security’

It was also the same act that empowered South Africa Social Security Agency to managed and disburse the social grants to qualified beneficiaries. In the same manner SASSA also, employed the services of service provider to reach out to those at the rural area for an effective and efficient service delivery. The Act states ‘The Act provides for the establishment of the South African Social Security Agency as a schedule 3, a public entity in terms of the PFMA. The principle aim of the Act is to make provision for the effective management, administration and payment of social assistance and service through the establishment of the South African Social Security Agency. The President signed the Act on the 28th May 2004’ SSA is ‘and legislative framework.

The mandate of the Agency is to ensure the provision of comprehensive social security services against vulnerability and poverty within the constitutional there are five major social security grants in South Africa: the State Old Age Pension, the Disability Grant, the Child Support Grant, the Foster Child Grant and the Care Dependency Grant (MacQuene, K., Samson, M., and Van Nickerk, I, 2005)

2.5.1 Religibility/Means Test Criteria

For each grant is dependent on an income-based means test. What role does beneficiary’s attitude play in determining the correctness of the means-value test of the beneficiaries? The beneficiary’s disposition towards the social grants facility will determine the impact level of the scheme on them. In addition, persons with limited means who are citizens of South Africa, permanent residents, or refugees with disabilities (for disability benefits only), except for persons confined to or cared for in state facilities or special system for public-sector employees.

2.5.1.1 Child Support Grant (CSG)
This indicator shows the number of children receiving the Child Support Grant (CSG), as reported by the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), which disburses social grants on behalf of the Department of Social Development. The
right to social assistance is designed to ensure that people living in poverty are able to meet basic subsistence needs. Government is obliged to support children directly when their parents or caregivers are too poor to do so. Income support is provided through social assistance programmes, such as the CSG, which is an unconditional cash grant paid to the caregivers of eligible children. Introduced in 1998 with a value of R100, the CSG has become the single biggest programme for alleviating child poverty in South Africa. Take-up of the CSG has increased dramatically over the past decade and, at the end of March 2013, a monthly CSG of R290 was paid to over 11.3 million children aged 0 – 17 years.

**Condition for CSG Eligibility Means Test**

There have been two important changes in eligibility criteria related to the age and income thresholds.

1. The first concerns age eligibility. Initially the CSG was only available for children 0 – 6 years old. Later it was gradually extended to older children up to the age of 14. Since January 2012, following a second phased extension, children are eligible for the grant until they turn 18.

2. The second important change concerns income eligibility. From 1998, children were eligible for the CSG if their primary caregiver and his/her spouse had a joint monthly income of R800 or less and lived in a formal house in an urban area. For those who lived in rural areas or informal housing, the income threshold was R1,100 per month.

The amount of the grant increased to R300 per month in October 2013. This threshold remained static for 10 years until a formula was introduced for calculating income threshold – set at 10 times the amount of the grant. From October 2013 the income threshold is R3,000 per month for a single caregiver and R6,000 per month for the joint income of the caregiver and spouse, if the caregiver is married (South Africa Social Security Agency, 2014).

Following the adjustment of the means test in 2008, the calculation was repeated, this time using the new means test and the 2007 GHS, which suggested that around 82% of children aged 0 – 13 years were eligible for the grant.

Applying this eligibility rate to Stats SA mid-term population estimates for children aged 0 – 17 years (the eligible age group in 2011), it is estimated that 76% of eligible children are accessing the CSG (although the actual take-up rate would be lower due to errors of inclusion). According to South African Child Guage, (2013) report,
there is substantial evidence that grants, including the CSG, are being spent on food, education and basic goods and services. This evidence shows that the grant not only helps to realise children’s right to social assistance, but is also associated with improved nutritional, health and education outcomes (Tanga, P. T., and Gutura, P., 2013), (South Africa Child Gauge, 2013).

2.5.1.2 The Means Test of the Old Age Grant.

Old-age grants means-tested affects persons from the age 60 who are citizens as well as permanent resident of South Africa. Means test is based on annual income which must be less than 31,296 rand for a single person; 62,592 rand for a couple and no more than 518,400 rand in assets for a single person; 1,036,800 rand for a couple. The value amount is R 1, 080

More so constant-attendance allowance is paid if the person receiving the old-age grant requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. Beneficiaries may only receive one benefit at a time. It can be a disincentive to provide for a private pension. The South African pension system is organised on the funding principle, so it is possible to receive the privately saved amount after the termination of a job. This will substantially lower future incomes after retirement. Furthermore, an incentive to voluntarily save money to boost their private pension tends to be diminished by the means test of the Old Age Grant (Kelly, 2015)

2.5.1.3 War Veteran Grant Means-Tested

Age 60 or disabled and a citizen or permanent resident of South Africa, must be a war veteran of the First World War, the Second World War, or the Korean War. Means test: Annual income must be less than 31,296 rand for a single person; 62,592 rand for a couple and no more than 518,400 rand in assets for a single person; 1,036,800 rand for a couple. Constant-attendance allowance is paid if the person receiving the war veteran grant requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. Beneficiaries may only receive one benefit at a time. The value amount monthly is up to R1, 100 and constant-attendance allowance of 250 (Gabrielle, 2014)
2.5.1.4 Disability Grant Means-Tested

A temporary disability grant is paid to a citizen, permanent resident, or refugee aged 18 to 59 assessed as incapable of providing adequate self-support for more than six months. The disability must be confirmed by a medical assessment report. A disability grant is considered permanent if a citizen is assessed as medically disabled for more than 12 months.

Means test: Annual income must be less than 31,296 rand for a single person; 62,592 rand for a couple and no more than 518,400 rand in assets for a single person; 1,036,800 rand for a couple. Constant-attendance allowance is paid if the person receiving the disability grant requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. Beneficiaries may only receive one benefit at a time. In addition to the above, a survivor benefits are provided under Unemployment. The value is up to R1, 080 Monthly and the transport allowance of 250 (Gabrielle, 2014)

2.6 Opposing View to Social Grant

These incentives have been criticised by the lobby of the financial sector (Bester, H., Hendrie, Hobden, S., Hougaard, T., Ketley, C. Richard, M. O., 2008) and the National Treasury (National Treasury, 2004). Another negative incentive of a means test concerns the Disability Grant. HIV/AIDS- and TB-infected people are only considered chronically ill if their antibodies (CD4 cells) exceed a certain Quota meaning that successful medical treatment leads to an increase of CD4 cells. This augmentation can easily lead to the loss of the Disability Grant. Therefore, the means test is an incentive to not take necessary drugs for the immune system, as successful treatment will lead to the loss of the benefits. Given the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB, this problem is of particular significance and is likely to create negative impacts on the labour market in the medium and long run (Nicoli, 2007). More so, it will affect life expectancy index thereby increasing disability rate which spirally influence labour output negatively.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The study made use of multiple theories and models approach to assess the impact of grants on beneficiaries. It adopts the theory of change using the Bane and Ellwood, (1994) Models of Behaviour (1994), Motivational theory by Herbert (1954) that supported changes in status if basic human needs are met, using the Rational choice model to explain changes in preference of priorities and the economic model tool that assessed
the economic cost-benefit of social policy, to ascertain cost-effectiveness (CEA) analysis, Cost-utility analysis (CUA) and Cost-Benefit analysis (CBA), impacts of grants on the beneficiaries (Bane, M. J., Ellwood, D. T., 1994), (Maslow, 1943)

2.7.1 Theory of Change
According to Andrea Anderson, (2005), theory of change (TOC) ‘is the product of a series of critical-thinking exercises that provides a comprehensive picture of the early- and intermediate-term changes in a given community that are needed to reach a long-term goal articulated by the community’ (Anderson, 2005) This implies that policy makers envisaged change in mind in the process of policy formulation as input and output activities are predetermined before it is actual implementation of the expected outcome in short, medium and long term in view.

A theory of change (TOC) is a tool for developing solutions to complex social problems. A basic TOC explains how a group of early and intermediate accomplishments sets the stage for producing long-range results. A more complete TOC articulates the assumptions about the process through which change will occur and specifies the ways in which all of the required early and intermediate outcomes related to achieving the desired long-term change will be brought about and documented as they occur, (Anderson, 2005)

Assessing the impact outcomes of social grants implementation as against the government priorities in policy intervention provided answers to the research questions as to whether change has taken place as intended in the policy. Anderson, (2005) suggested 5 steps in creating theory of change or for a change to occur in a given intervention which are;

i. Identify a long-term goal.
ii. Conduct “backwards mapping” to identify the preconditions necessary to achieve that goal.
iii. Identify the interventions that your initiative will perform to create these preconditions.
iv. Develop indicators for each precondition that will be used to assess the performance of the interventions.
v. Write a narrative that can be used to summarize the various moving parts in your theory (Anderson, 2005)
Usually any form of intervention must have a subset of outcomes or goals that can be influenced while some criteria are beyond the sphere of influence of any single initiatives such as intervention needed to create a stable economy to produce enough jobs to reach an employment goal. Others may be beyond one program's influence, but stakeholders could suggest ways that a particular program may be able to influence other programs to act, or they could identify areas for strategic collaboration or partnerships. For example, a precondition for increase in early child school enrolment, or increase in use of medication to increase the CD4 count of HIV's pandemic initiatives, might be that all children are properly supported with child’s grant to support family income earning which could cause a financial constraints to child education or to motivate proper feeding lifestyle of people with dreaded diseases and disabilities to boost the body immune system for an enhanced healthy. A small intervention couldn't influence this precondition, but it may be able to help to bring about the outcome through collaboration with others interrelated bodies or agencies in the community or government who could directly influence this key precondition for success. (Harrison, S and Mort, M, 1999)

2.7.2 Motivational Theory
The study explored Abraham Maslow theory of motivational needs which explain underpinning social considerations regarding basic human needs and the understand of the hierarchical changes that motivate or create a feeling or the effect to aspire the next level in needs hierarchy within the social domain. Using the argument of Kritsonis, (2004) capitulated on the three-stage models of Kurt, in interpreting change in relation to behavioural influence that change to occur at any given time has come to be known as;

4. The unfreezing-change-refreeze model that requires prior learning to be rejected and replaced, which is refers to as “cognitive redefinition.”

He believes that motivated to change (unfreezing) is built on the theory that human behaviour is established by past observational learning and cultural influences. Change requires adding new forces for change or removal of some of the existing factors that are at play in perpetuating the behaviour. This unfreezing process has three sub-processes that relate to a readiness and motivation to change.

- Disconfirmation where present conditions lead to dissatisfaction, such as not meeting personal goals. However, the larger the gap between what is believed and what needs to be believed for change to occur, the more likely the new information will be ignored.
Previous beliefs now being seen as invalid creates “survival anxiety.” However, this may not be sufficient to prompt change if learning anxiety is present.

Learning anxiety triggers defensiveness and resistance due to the pain of having to unlearn what had been previously accepted. Three stages occur in response to learning anxiety: denial; scapegoating & passing the buck; and manoeuvring & bargaining.

It is necessary to move past the possible anxieties for change to progress. This can be accomplished by either having the survival anxiety be greater than the learning anxiety or, preferably, learning anxiety could be reduced.

Stage 2 – change what needs to be changed (unfrozen and moving to a new state)

Once there is sufficient dissatisfaction with the current conditions and a real desire to make some change exists, it is necessary to identify exactly what needs to be changed. Three possible impacts from processing new information are: words take on new or expanded meaning, concepts are interpreted within a broader context, and there is an adjustment in the scale used in evaluating new input.

A concise view of the new state is required to clearly identify the gap between the present state and that being proposed. Activities that aid in making the change include imitation of role models and looking for personalized solutions through trial-and-error learning.

Stage 3 – making the change permanent (refreezing)

Refreezing is the final stage where new behaviour becomes habitual, which includes developing a new self-concept & identity and establishing new interpersonal relationships (Smits, 2001) and (Kristsonis, 2004-2005)

Kurt’s also theorizes behaviour as a dynamic balance of forces working in opposing direction, this he coined in concepts like ‘Driving force’, ‘Restraining force’ and ‘Equilibrium ‘state of being’ to explain the dynamics of behavioural change (Kristsonis, 2004-2005)

Therefore all three-stage models phases and the interplay between driving and restraining forces has to be analysed before, during and after implementing interventions to determine in outcomes of policy change and its impact, are essential if should understand and appreciate change in the historical background of social welfare in South Africa and the journey so far, even as the future sustainability of the social security is to be determined in relation to the effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of the policy in time and space in human development.
2.7.3 Herzberg Two-Factor Theory

The theory used critically incidental technique of causal model of Herzberg to evaluate the causal impact of grants on beneficiaries. The Use of Critical Incident technique (CIT) will be used for organizational development, identification of organizational problems (Pearl, 2000). On the other hand, Maslow’s needs theory will provide descriptive analysis of the social conditions of the beneficiaries and explain if there have been a change in level of needs of the beneficiaries of social grants as intended by legislative and constitutional requirement for the disadvantaged citizens since 19994 to date.

2.7.4 Economic Model

The study used economic model to explain how economic factors influences the choice of grants over other alternative preferences available for social security and empowerment such as the rate of internship, employment, study grant, Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) inter alia as per grants demand rate and preference

Also, is the grant value has any economic impacts? If it doesn’t, why should there be rise in the numbers of applicants? Is the rate been in declined or increased? Similarly could the change be associated with game theory? Which is identifying and choosing alternatives based on values and preferences of decision making e.g. Do I prefer to be sick or disabled to get a disability grant or be healthy and not qualify for nay grant and work?, do I prefer to get pregnant to qualify for child care grant or go for study grant to advance my education? The choices available in term of preferential value of various grants could influence the rise or decline in any of the preferences scale (Nicoli, 2007)

2.7.5 The Rational Model

The rational choice model assumes that social intervention can be explained and predicted based on social actors excise a rational approach to decision-making. It evaluates the potential cost and benefits. As a model, it suggests welfare beneficiaries would decide to stay on welfare rather than working if their net benefit from working were not considerably higher than their earning from welfare (Otto, 1998). Therefore the probability of welfare exists would be predictable on the basis of group specific utility functions. Long term receipt is predicted for people with low potential wages, high expenses and relatively high welfare benefits such as single mothers with low qualifications, small children and no familial network.
Flosser and Otto (1998) argue that on the basis of rational choice model, it is necessary to identify two stable classes of welfare beneficiaries: The one with good opportunities and the other with bad opportunities. The former having low expenses like child care and a relatively low welfare benefits has the tendency of migrating from welfare rapidly. While the later with bad opportunities that has high expenses and high welfare benefits, possess the higher tendency to remain in welfare for a long time.

2.7.6 Expectancy Model

It emphasizes the individual sense of control over a desired outcome. People suffering repeated failure may lose motivation to aspire for a change. Expectancy model posited that people who lose motivation are more likely develop dependency, which is as a result of losing sense of control over their lives when they stop to believe that they can realistically live off welfare. Therefore, any intervention designed to change attitude of beneficiaries of grants, through an increase welfare may cause beneficiaries to lose self-esteem and confidence, which implies that their ability to have control over the own lives and migrating from welfare may proof counter-productive. It means that welfare undermines people agency, people adopt to not leave off welfare and welfare institutions objectives and goals are rendered counter-productive (Bane, M. J., Ellwood, D. T., 1994).

It can be argued that in the expectancy model, people can be incorrectly perceive their level of control over their aspiration or desired goal. As such, if people simply did not have adequate information, it may affect their perception.

2.7.7 Psychological model.

This model deals with motivation and needs recognition. What motivate people into grants beneficiation? For what need, will the grant meet for me? This is built on sociological, cultural and family influences to determine the impacts and quantitative approach with literature review in contextual approach will be utilized to imply the data (Forgas, 2000).

2.8 Policy

Policy according to Cleote, F., Wissink, H. and de Coning, C., (2006) is defined as ‘A statement of intent” Policy species the basic principles to be pursued in attaining specific gaols. It therefore interprets the value of society and is usually embodied in the management of intervention projects or programme of action (Cleote, F., Wissink, H. and de Coning, C., 2006). For the purpose of study, the research objective was to examine
the neo-liberal policy of government of social grants, to see if the intended priorities or
goals of the intervention have the expected outcome of change in the social value of s.
Citizen. For policy analytical purpose, a mixed-scanning approach was used as an
alternative to rational-comprehensive and incremental models of analysing policy content.
The mixed-scanning model was developed by sociologist Amaitai Etzioni, to incorporate
the principle of both rational-comprehensive and incremental models (Etozioni, 1964). The
choice of this model provided analytical data to evaluate the impact of the policy on
the beneficiaries as intended.

2.8.1 Policy Design and Implementation

Smith, (1973) and Hargrove, (1975) explained the significance of government policy
realization content is important not only as a means employs to achieve its ends but also,
in determination of the ends themselves and how it chooses the specific means to reach
considered ‘means employs” in policy implementation as ‘a seamless web a process
between the setting of goals and actions geared to the achieving them” (Pressman, J. L.,
and Wildavsky, X., 1973)In (Brynard, 2005). Mediating this choice of ends (goals and
actions) and means is the policy content. The reaction to government policy determines
the (Consumer) beneficiary attitudes which form the basis of their beliefs, feelings about,
and behavioural intentions towards the policy direction or change. These three
composites are interrelated and highly interdependent variables that influence how a
(consumer) beneficiary will react to an object or product. The first component is beliefs; a
consumer may hold both positive and negative beliefs towards a particular object, while
some beliefs may be neutral (Forgas, 2000) (Wiki, 2013) (Witrock, B., and Deleon, P.,
1986).

2.8.2 Policy as Tool for Social Change or Transformation

Policy is an intended document of action to be taken concerning a programme. However,
intention may be misconstrued or perceived positively or negatively if the people that are
policy-focused are not directly involved in the process of policy formulation that affects
them. It is the duty of government to provide for her citizens the basic amenities of life,
nevertheless, the people they governed deserves the right to be consulted or engaged in
the process of policy formulation. In strong support of this view, Adonis, and others,
asserted that ‘People Power’ been acclaimed by political leaders acting on people
mandate to mean not only effecting constitutional reform through legislations but demand
more of direct involvement of the public in the politics, policy-making and implementation ideally, not as traditionally old fashioned constitutional reforms without adequate consultation and contribution of the people that voted them into power as widely speculated (Mulgan, G. Adonis, A., and Leadbeater, C., 1994). This statement translates that constitutional right imposed on political leaders and the respective party manifesto, is insignificantly sufficient to ascribe absolute power to determine the self- rights of the people without considering their options regarding policy that affect their well- being. Adonis, A. and Mulgan, G., (1994) in support of the above preposition stressed further that ‘People Power’, would widen choices, make public policy more accountable to users and deliver better performance and standards of service” (Mulgan, G. Adonis, A., and Leadbeater, C., 1994). In line with this submission, if social beneficiaries of grants are given participatory rights to be involved in policy-making on choices that affects them; it will most likely give them self-satisfaction, which will reduce the chances of dissatisfaction minimally because they were jointly involved in the policy formulation and implementation. Gustafsson, (2005) applied inferences from the work of Mulgan et.al, (1994) concept to formulate a model which is the mixture of Athenian polis and Japanese ‘just-in-time’ from a manufacturing concepts to demonstrate the effectiveness of People power or Public Participatory democratic policy-making can be achieved in policy implementation (Gustafsson, 2005). Gustafssion, (2005) presented the concept as a public panacea that re-connects the governance of collective action to citizens and making that collective action more effective, efficient and accountable. Harrison and Mort (1999), defined such relationship as ‘power sharing with the public, instead focuses upon spending public resources effectively, and efficiently or in the case of resolving disagreement between officials and the public concern” (Harrison, S and Mort, M, 1999). However, Foley, and Martin, (2000) shared a different view from that of Harrison and Mort (1999), because they perceived that tension could arise between the bottom-up approach of involving the public in community initiatives and centralizing forces of policy direction (Foley, P. and Martin, S., 2000). On the contrary, Cook, (2002) sees public participation and consultation as ‘bounded within political and fiscal context” (Cook, 2002). What happens when there is a deviation of local wishes from national priories of government? Could that lead to coerciveness on the part of government imposing her policy on the beneficiaries? Could that lead to dissatisfaction or satisfaction in the meantime? Newman, J., Barnes, B., Sullivan, H. and Knops, A,(2004), Cloete, et al. (2006:196), argued that where complexity is an inherent characteristic of the policy
implementation process, ignoring it can create more problems than it solves (Newman, J., Barnes, B., Sullivan, H., and Knops, A., 2004), (Cleote, F., Wissink, H. and de Coning, C., 2006). Also Wittrock, B., and Deleon, P., (1986), considered policy as ‘a moving target and simply state” and as ‘dynamics inherent in the implementation process can no longer be neglected, however inconvenient that must be” (Witrock, B., and Deleon, P., 1986).

The divergent-perspectives involved in policy making and implementation either (Top down or Bottom-up) makes it a complex issue. How that is integrated or synergized create an enabling environment for policy efficiency, effectiveness and appropriateness. Lowi, (1972), who said that “policies determines politics and most significant factors is that Government coerce” (Lowi, 1972) Other scholars shared similar sentiment with Lowi, (1972) that ‘the content of policy is a function of the level of coercion by the government” and further referred to “Coercion” as ‘Arsenal of influence”, (Van Meter, D. S., and Van Horn, C. E., 1974). On the other hand, Etozioni, (1964) refers to “influence” as ‘to be remunerative, normative or coercive, which roughly supported the principle of distributive, regulatory and redistributive policies” (Etozioni, 1964). The likes of, Smith, (1973) and Hargrove, (1975) also collaborated the view of Cleote et.al, (2006) “that government influence social policy” to mean that it is possible for government to coerce or manipulate using social policy as tool on the people to control or hold on to power. They explained further on how significant government policy realization content is, important not only as a means employs to achieve its ends but also, in determination of the ends themselves and how it chooses the specific means to reach those ends, in (UNPAN, 2012).

1.8.3 Policy Assessment/ Evaluation Criteria

Pressman, et al., (1973) Considered ‘means employs” in policy implementation as ‘a seamless web, a process between the setting of goals and actions geared to the achieving them” (Pressman, J. L., and Wildavsky, X., 1973). The quality of choices made by policy makers in determining the appropriateness of goals and method used in executing actions goes a long way to define policy content coercive or consultative which determine the reaction of the people towards the policy content itself. To evaluate policy will have to do with assessing the reaction or effect of the policy on the beneficiaries. Do grants beneficiaries perceived government social policy implementation as remunerative, normative or coercive? Some scholars argued that where complexity is an inherent characteristic of the policy implementation process, that ignoring it can create more problems than it solves (Cleote, F., Wissink, H. and de Coning, C., 2006). Sometimes the
forces of policy implementation can be kinetic or static in nature which has to be understood to avoid complexity according to scholars (Witrock, B., and Deleon, P., 1986).

The divergent-perspectives involved in policy making and implementation either (Top down or Bottom-up) makes it a complex issue for policy makers and implementers. How that is appreciated or unappreciated determines policy effectiveness and ineffectiveness likewise the efficiency and appropriateness of the policy content implementation or otherwise. The beneficiaries’ interpretation and understanding this employable means by government will determine their responses towards the effects social grants policy-making and implementation has on them. The consequential or implicative effects can either be positive or negative if assessed, depending on their understanding and interpretation of government social grant policy towards their wellbeing and integration as a whole, to determine the policy impact assessment.

2.8.4 Policy Impact

In order to understand the word “impact” the study of attitude can be linked to the use of the word to give a contextual meaning ‘Impact’ reflects or is seen through attitude or disposition towards something, which can be communicated through feelings, emotions, motives and reaction. However some feeling is seen as an attitude over time which is normatively formed or environmentally influenced. The Oxford English Dictionary defines impact as ‘a marked effect or influence. It’s synonymous to affect, touch, change, alter, modify, transform, control, determine or bias. All these words keyed in to the attitudinal or causal effect those social grants on beneficiaries referring to as impact. Attitude in the context of the study was looked at attitudinal or causal reaction of grant from the spectrum of a consumer approach or angle. Social services are a product from government to serve the needs of the public which can be referred to as consumer. According to Maslow motivational theory, ‘a psychological need is the first level of human priorities because it tends to have the greatest influence or strength on individual until they are somehow satisfied” (Maslow, 1943). He described these psychological needs as the basic human needs to sustained life itself. Such needs are food, clothing and shelter (Maslow, 1943). According to Lowi, (1972) states that ‘policies determines politics and most significant factor which is “Government coerce”, which Van Meter et al, (1974) described content of policy as a function of the level of coercion by the government, which is referred to coercion as ‘Arsenal of influence” while Etozioni, (1964), Cleote et al, (2006) referred to as ‘influence” that is remunerative, normative or coercive in nature,
which impacts can be linked to distributive, regulatory and redistributive policies. This view was also supported by likes of, Smith, (1973) and Hargrove, (1975) that government influences social policy. How people respond to these policies define their reaction or attitude toward acceptance or rejection, conformity or transformational, satisfactory or dissatisfactory characteristics.

2.9 Attitude Influences Choice
According Taylor, S. E., and Brown, J. D., (1998), defines this attitudinal perception as ‘Positive illusions that are unrealistically favourable attitudes that people have towards themselves or to people that are close to them. Positive illusions are forms of self-deception or self-enhancement that feel good, maintain self-esteem or stave off discomfort at least in the short term”. They went on to classify this feeling into three groupings as, ‘inflated assessment of one’s own abilities, unrealistic optimism about the future and an illusion of control” (Taylor, S. E., and Brown, J. D., 1998). Welfare as a concept of social justice, is to sympathize with someone who is disadvantaged that cannot help conditionally. The Support is intended to be a form of solidarity and motivation to assist the concern individual or groups to rise above the occasion that disfranchised or discounted self-worth and fundamental human rights to basic incentives for survival. What are the attitude of the beneficiaries to educational enrolment and use of medication to enhance their quality of life? This will lead to change in social behaviour and policy transformation. Study shown that ’mental health maintains certain positive illusions are highly prevalent in normal thought and predictive of criteria traditionally associated with mental health.” (Taylor, S. E., and Brown, J. D., 1998). One can deduct from this study that either positive or negative illusion can take place under a normal human reasoning process either consciously or unconsciously in a predictable pattern. This factor is imperative and essential in assessing policy impact particularly in social domain. Though there are controversies about the extent to which people reliably demonstrate positive illusions, and also about whether these illusions are beneficial to the people who have them. Scholars in the likes of (Kruger, J., Steven, C., and Neal, R., 2009) in the of study ‘(Not so positive illusions”, (Mckay, R. T., and Daniel, C. D., 2009), in the study of “The evolution of miss-belief”, (Randall, Colvin and Jack, Block, 1994), in the study of ‘Do positive illusion foster mental health?’ and (Birinci, Faith. and Gulay, Dirik, 2010), in ‘Depressive realism, Happiness or Objectivity” all these studies tried to examine and understand the phenomenon of positive or negative feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction as the case may be, to falsify or validate impact reaction that touches the
emotional wellbeing of the people as social policy intends to address. This may imply that the expected or projected impact may be disillusioned or satisfactory depending on the direction or quality of change perceived from the policy point of view or the beneficiary’s perception of change.

The current study explored both arguments and other related literature reviews on how social grants policy in South Africa can affect the social grant beneficiaries in Buffalo municipality in either positive or negative form. Also to what extent has social grant policy met the desired expectations of the beneficiaries in the past 20 years of democracy either satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily when analysing the statistical data in terms of responsiveness or participation in the scheme. According to Maslow, (1943), psychological need is the first level of human priorities because it tends to have the greatest influence or strength on individual until they are somehow satisfied. Maslow extrapolates that, not until the basic human needs are met to the degree of satisfaction sufficiently enough to sustain the operation of the body, other human priorities will probably remain at the level of psychological that is illusion which could mean motivated or unmotivated. But when they are met satisfactorily other needs become important aspiration and provide motivation for individual behaviour, In (Ijeoma, 2013). This leads to transformational change from grant dependency to independency, from social exclusion to social inclusion which is self-productive and society at large.

2.10 Conclusion
On this premise, the current study conducted an impact analyses to assess social grants policy as it affects beneficiaries in order to evaluate the level of motivational changes among the beneficiaries to aspire for other hierarchical needs such as education, Healthy lifestyle, social security and integration, secured life and properties as well as social inclusion in term of labour productivity. Where these grants been able to impact these areas of the beneficiaries life? The subsequent chapters examined the adopted methodology for data collection and administration, while the following chapter dealt with the findings as it relates to secondary data collected and analysed to establish the impact.
CHAPTER 3

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction
The purpose of the study was to assess the impact of social grants on beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality. The choice of Buffalo Municipality was informed by the rich historical antecedent of pre and post-apartheid eras. The Municipality contain all the demographic features and spatial distribution needed for methodological sampling.

3.2 Research Design
A research design is a plan on how answers will be provided from the raised research questions. Seale (2004:130) suggests that a research design must address specific ideas that will lead to formulation of research questions, adoption of a comprehensive methodology and a design that will put into consideration ethical research issues. A good methodology must outline the process as the author would use to find solution(s) to the raised research problem(s). In essence a research design should provide a plan on how the researcher is going to provide answers to the field research (Schumacher and Macmillan 1993:350).

In this study, the researcher used desk top analysis methods of data collection to make inferences that examines the impact of grants on beneficiaries based on existing secondary. Specifically, quantitative methods were used to explain the extent of impact of social grants on the beneficiaries in support of literature reviewed content. Quantitative approach uses numbers that can be manipulated with various statistical methods (Berg, 2001), but would not create meaning unless they are linked with the qualitative information.

In order to come up with robust results, both quantitative and qualitative approaches were adopted in this study. Quantitative methods are deductive that tests hypotheses while the qualitative (content analysis) methods are mainly inductive, grounding the examination of statements and themes, as well as the inferences drawn from them and link with the theories or previous empirical research.

The results from these approaches are expected to strengthen the current results.

3.3 Participants and Sampling Techniques
Sampling is essential because it gives the author an opportunity to select a sample which is free from biases (Greenfield, 2002) and a more representative one. The options
available are random or non-random selection procedures. However, the random technique has been preferred scientifically as it is a reliable representation of the selection. This study involved analysing data obtained from Statistics South Africa, Researched materials, United Nation report and other Government departments related to grants beneficiation and impact analytical reports of various agencies.

3.4 Area of Study
City Metropolitan Municipality (BCMM) has undergone a transition from a category B to a category A municipality, which took effect immediately after the 2011 local government elections. Buffalo City is situated relatively centrally in the Amathole District, Eastern Cape Province, which is bounded to the south-east by the long coastline along the Indian Ocean. The boundaries of the newly established municipality in 2014 now include a large area characterised by very different features. Two former municipalities (Transactional Local Councils) which are East London and King William's Town were merged into one, and also other areas, which previously were not included in either of them, are now part of Buffalo City.

There are two major urban conurbations within Eastern Cape Province, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan and Buffalo City. Buffalo City is the key urban centre of the eastern part of the Eastern Cape. It consists of a corridor of urban areas, stretching from the port city of East London to the east, through to Mdantsane and reaching Dimbaza in the west.

East London is the primary node, whilst the King Williams Town (KWT) area is the secondary node. It also contains a wide band of rural areas on either side of the urban corridor. Buffalo City’s land area is approximately 2,515 km², with 68km of coastline. Both King William’s Town and East London have important functions. KWT functions as a Regional Service Centre and together with Bhisho, is the Provincial Administrative Centre and contains the seat of the Provincial Government of the Eastern Cape Province, whilst East London is the dominant economic centre. (South Africa Local Government Association, 2011-2016)
3.4.1 Buffalo Municipality Economic Hubs:

Buffalo City is broadly characterised by three main identifiable land use patterns.

1. The first has been described above, that is, the dominant urban axis of East London – Mdantsane–KWT–Dimbaza, which dominates the industrial and service sector centres and attracts people from throughout the greater Amathole region in search of work and better access to urban service and facilities.

2. The second is the area comprising the fringe peri-urban and rural settlement areas, which, whilst remaining under the influence of the urban axis, is distinct in character and land use patterns. These include the Newlands settlements, those settlements that previously fell within the former Ciskei Bantustans, and the Ncera settlements located west of East London.

3. Thirdly, the commercial farming areas form a distinctive type of area. These areas are dominant in the north-eastern and south-western (coastal) sectors of the Municipality and are characterised by extensive land uses, with certain areas making use of intensive farming (irrigation-based).

Buffalo City has the 2nd largest economy in the Eastern Cape with a Gross Value Add of R29.7 Billion in the Eastern Cape after the Nelson Mandela Metro (Gross Value Add of R40 Billion) in 2009. The finance sector is the largest sector in Buffalo City Municipality representing 29 percent of the total economy. This is followed closely by Community Services which accounts for 28 percent of Buffalo City’s economy. This is followed by manufacturing (17 percent) and trade (13 percent) and transport 8 percent. The contribution of agriculture (1 percent) and mining (0.4 percent) remains minimal.

The size of the financial sector at BCMM can be attributed to the regional head offices of the finance institutions which are domiciled in East London. The strength of the community services sector can be attributed to the Provincial Government Head Offices in Bhisho as well as the regional offices of the government departments that are in East London. (South Africa Local Government Association, 2011-2016)
3.4.2 BCM Labour Market
The community services sector employed about 30 percent of the employed in BCMM. This is followed by trade (22 percent) and manufacturing 19 percent. It is interesting to note that the finance sector, the largest sector by size, employs only 8 percent of those employed in BCM. It is also interesting to note that a new sector emerges when we look at employment figures in the form of the households sector. This sector refers to employment around households and currently accounts for 8 percent of all jobs in BCMM. Construction accounts for about 6 percent of the total jobs, agriculture employs 2 percent of the employed.

After a period of decline from 2005, the unemployment rate at Buffalo City started to trend upwards especially during the period 2008 and 2009. This can be attributed to the recession which led to the loss of 5400 jobs as alluded to earlier. The number of unemployed people also increased accordingly to 82 000 during the period under discussion. With the expected recovery that is expected during 2010, the figures are expected to look much better. The unemployment rate of 24 percent at BCMM is much better than the 31 percent that was experienced across the province in 2009. The national unemployment rate averaged 23.8 percent in 2009 (South Africa Local Government Association, 2011-2016)

3.4.3 Peculiar Challenges
Likewise the Municipality is adversely confronted with challenges which she acknowledges ‘that low economic growth and a high rate of unemployment are still prevalent and present a major challenge. This further translates to relatively high levels of poverty which is widespread within the City. High levels of poverty are apparent in the statistics from last Census where approximately 70% of households in the City indicated an income of less than R1500 per month, with 28% of all households indicating no income at all. Unemployment rate with the Metro is estimated to be about 24%.

Also, one of the threats to the future development of Buffalo City Metro is lack of appropriate education and skills levels. A significant portion of the Metro’s potential labour force have not attended school or completed their primary phase. Further, according to the last Census conducted in 2001 only 21% of the City’s 20 years and above population, had grade 12, 16% had post-school education and only 17% of
15 - 24 year olds were enrolled in post-school study. The recent 2007 community survey revealed a slight improvement (South Africa Local Government Association, 2011-2016)

With the above Municipal profile, it is clear that Buffalo Municipality is the second best strategic cosmopolitan council in the Eastern Cape Province as well as the 7th in the Country in term of size and socio-economic factors. The sample provided both specific and generalise impact which cut across the municipality and the rest of the country, therefore makes the research worthwhile and reliable.

3.5 Instrumentation and Validity/Reliability Issues
Reliability is a scientific means of measuring the extent to which an instrument can be used in data collection to provide similar results if the same instrument is used repeatedly. It measures the consistency of the instrument used in data collection. While on the other hand, Validity is the extent to which the instrument measures what is intended to be measured (Anderson, 1998). Content validity of literature reviews of accredited scholarly journals and peers data, in addition to secondary data from verifiable sources from South African Government’s departments and agencies to collate and analysed data as instrument for reliability and validity adopted in the study.

3.6 Administrative Procedure.
The data were collected from the government official webpage of the department of Education, Statistics South Africa, South Africa Police Service and South Africa Social Security Agency (SASSA), Eastern Cape Department of Education Websites and through requested application from relevant agencies officials. Likewise secondary data from literature reviews were used in content, explorative and descriptive analysis in the study.

3.7 Procedure of Data Analysis
As noted above, a good deal of work within the welfare regime debate has focused on the empirical validation of the advocated typologies. Thereby, a variety of methods has been used of which ‘cluster analysis has proved the most effective and widely used technique to identify welfare regimes’ (Powell and Barrientos 2004: 91).
Cluster analysis is a rather simple, explanatory method aimed at ‘finding groups in data’ (Kaufman, L., and Rousseeuw, P., J, 1998). The basic idea is that similar cases are identified and merged into groups. The resulting clusters are characterized by high internal homogeneity and high external heterogeneity. In general, different cluster methods can be discerned. Due to the inductive approach of this study, I use the Ward's linkage cluster analysis which belongs to the hierarchical agglomerative methods. Hereby, in the beginning all cases are treated as distinct clusters. Stepwise, the two clusters with the highest similarity are merged. This is measured as the lowest possible increase in the total-within-cluster residual sum of squares (Everitt et al. 2011: 77). This process is repeated until all cases are merged into one cluster. Based on the resulting fusion values, it is then the task of the researcher to decide upon a meaningful number of clusters. The ultimate criterion for the number of clusters is the theoretical fit of the result. However, running a correlational study analysis using ANOVA Two-ways and One-way analysis of variance, it is possible to assess the statistical distinctiveness of the clusters. The resulting F-values report how well the dimensions discriminate between the clusters.

ANOVA only reveals if the clusters means differ significantly but do not tell which clusters are responsible for this variation. More detailed analysis can be achieved by post-hoc tests that look for differences between all possible pairs of group means. Whereas ANOVA reveals in general that the cluster means are statistically distinct with respect to one dependent variable, post-hoc tests compare the clusters pairwise in order to ascertain which of the clusters actually differ with respect to the dependent variable. Thus, whereas the F-test can been seen as a method of testing the statistical robustness of the cluster structure, the post-hoc test provides more insights on the cluster differences and is thus a valuable tool for the interpretation of the clusters. There are different post hoc methods. In cases where all pairwise combinations are of potential interest, Maxwell and Delaney (2004: 199) recommend the Tukey-HSD test.

Although using ANOVA allows some sort of statistical test, cluster analysis is not subject to formal quality criteria. Therefore, it runs the risk of being used arbitrarily. The findings are very sensitive to the inclusion or omission of variables. Therefore, the selection of variables must be subject to careful scrutiny and theoretical explanation; a demand that is often only insufficiently paid attention to. But this weakness was thoroughly minimised to provide reliability and validity of data.
To summarize the methodical procedure: as the first step, I explained my variable selection; this variable selection is used for cluster analysis; the cluster structure is subsequently tested by a ANOVA analysis of variance and a post-hoc test as follows; 1. Coefficient of various grant data with social crime data to determine whether or not spatial differentiation, mean or regression coefficient 2. Regression coefficient of grant rate/educational, variables and the correlation 3. Regression of social grant/Health variables

3.8 Ethical Procedure
Application for ethical approval from University of Fort Hare (UFH) was not necessary because the study is basically quantitative in nature and does not intend to conduct primary research for data collection which may cause any harm to individual or the environment as the case may be. Though a letter of authorisation for collection of primary data from the relevant agencies and departments was sorted through email correspondents and provided signature in data requisition diaries according to practices in some of the agencies was duly followed.

3.9 Conclusion
The multiple comparisons ANOVA analytical approach was adopted as methodology, which provided sound analytical findings which were reported in the next chapter. The impact of these desktop analytical findings on social grant beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality is presented in an explorative, descriptive and multivariate analysis to show correlation, regression and impact assessment on the targeted group found in the following chapter. The Population target of Buffalo Municipality served as a justified demographic and spatial representation of the historical setting and the emergence social order in the current dispensation. This should provide adequate data for broader understanding of the impact of social grant policy on beneficiaries which could be generalised across the spectrum. The following chapter explore the secondary data related to social grants in BCM for analysis.
CHAPTER 4

4.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RESULTS

4.1 Introduction
The main policy intent of social grants is to alleviate poverty and inequality to build a social cohesion. To what extent are these social objectives of the policy has been achieved, in term of impact of the grant on the beneficiaries of social grants in Buffalo City Municipality is reflected in the extracted data and analysis below.

4.2.0 Research Question: Is Social Grant Having Its Intended Impacts On Beneficiaries In BCM?
The question is raised with the intention to know how many beneficiaries are impacted by the grant, the extent and spatial distribution along urban, semi-urban and rural geographical demography, in Buffalo City Municipality. Geographical spread and spatial distribution has implicative impact in the administration of grants and the beneficial effects which disparity variance.

4.2.1 BCM Population Census
The Census 2011 conducted by Statistics South Africa, estimates the total population of Buffalo City to be 755 200, a marked growth from the 2001 census which put it at 704 855. Table 1 below provides information on the population breakdown in line with urban, semi-urban and rural divides as follows;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KWT &amp; SURROUNDING</td>
<td>183,934</td>
<td>184,246</td>
<td>106,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST LONDON AREA</td>
<td>187,120</td>
<td>204,862</td>
<td>294,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDANTSANE AREA</td>
<td>176,488</td>
<td>168,284</td>
<td>164,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL SOUTH</td>
<td>62530</td>
<td>63,967</td>
<td>66,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL NORTH</td>
<td>76,881</td>
<td>80,536</td>
<td>123,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>685,727</td>
<td>704,855</td>
<td>755,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 SA Stats Census 1996, 2001 and 2011
According to the table above it shown that Buffalo City population grew by 0.6% in between the period 1996 – 2001, and from 2001-2011 the growth rate was 0.7%. Even though the growth rate shows consistency it is slightly above the projected growth rate of 0.69 projections by South Africa Census of 2011. In the 2001 and 2011 period, it is noticed that there was a decline in Semi urban to a raise in urban and rural areas population. This could have a social implication due to several variables.

4.2.2 Demographic Spread
The Study intended to know the demographic nature of BCM population so as to determine the beneficiaries grouping. The Chart in figure 1 explain the different multi-racial structure of the Municipality as seen below.

Figure 1: The Municipality is multi-racial in settlement

85% of the BCM population is predominantly Blacks followed by Whites 8%, coloured 6% and the Indian-Asian 1%. This chart supported the claim of historically disfranchised black which explain why large chunk of the beneficiaries of social grants were blacks, followed by the Coloured. The impact of the policy should be felt in that sequence.

4.2.2.2 Age and Gender distribution
The figure 2 provides the age and sex figures of BCM population as contained in previous census as follows;

Figure 2: Distribution of the population by age and sex: Buffalo City–1996, 2001 and 2011
Figure 2 above shows the population of BCMM by age and sex, from 2001 to 2011. The following observations can be made; the highest proportions of residents for both males and females were found in the age category 0-4 and also 20-24 age groups for the 2011 census. In the 2001 census the category with the highest number was the 15-19 age group. This is typically the shape of a developing community with a broad base indicating high birth rates, but with a definite decrease in number of births as the year’s progresses. Therefore bulk of the grants is expected to target children between ages 0-18, while ages 19-29 were statistically relevant to know if the exclusion of this group from the scheme could have a negative impact or not, should be of interest to policy-maker to know.

4.2.2.3 Spatial distribution of population in BCM

Figure 3 below intended to show how the population distribution is spread in the geographical boundaries of the Municipality, which also determine the spread locations of beneficiaries in their spatial space within the Municipality.

Figure 3: Spatial Population Distribution of BCM as per Census 2011
The spatial distribution of population in figure 3 shown that, about 61 per cent of the population are found in urban and Semi-Urban areas of the Municipality. This allows easy access to banking and socio-economic activities than the rural population. In term of value for money and speed of service this spatial locations are of advantage compared with the Rural. The following table provided the number of beneficiaries and the spatial spread and distribution according to SASSA record.

4.3 Social Grant Beneficiaries in BCM

Table 2 provides the nature or types of grant, and the number of children that applied for the designated grants and the numbers of approved grants in that category that met the mean-test qualification criteria.

Table 2 SASSA Statistics for Grants Beneficiaries in BCM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>No of Children application</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Dependency Grant</td>
<td>2,924</td>
<td>2,875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Support Grant</td>
<td>221,652</td>
<td>134,186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forster Child Care</td>
<td>11,597</td>
<td>988</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Aged Grant</td>
<td>77519</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Grant</td>
<td>26,537</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Veterans Grant</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>250,779</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 SASSA Stats 2015

Tables 2 above show that 53.5% of the total beneficiaries are on child grant, followed by Old Aged grant with 30%, Disability grant 10.58%, Child Dependency Grant 1.15%, Foster care grant 0.39% and the least is War Veterans grant . Statistics South Africa 2011 estimated figures shows that there were about 25, 179 permanent cases of disabilities and 28,201 difficulty cases of disability in Buffalo City Municipality in all categories' of disabilities. The estimated total of 53,380 cases were recorded out of which the South Africa Social Security Agency grant a total of 26,537 going by 2015 figures provided, who are able to meet up the means-test to qualify for the scheme. It means that 49.7% of the total disabilities cases are under grant administration in BCM. Likewise an estimated figure of 26% of the total population were children between the ages 0-14 of age amounting to approximately 196, 352 as at 2011 census. However, the current
SASSA statistics of 2015 has shown a significant increase in the number of children between the ages of 0-18 years of age. The 2011 census provided an estimated numbers of the elderly between the ages of 65 and above to be 6% which is approximately 45, 312 elderly, this number has increased significantly over the years to 77, 399 elderly beneficiaries under the old aged to almost double of the figures in 2011.

4.4.0 Research Question 2: What are and the extent of these impacts on beneficiaries compare with government priorities?

This research question is intended to identify areas where grant has directly or indirectly affected in Buffalo City Municipality. The study intend to assess the extent and impact that the provision of social facilities would have on the population of Buffalo City Municipality in overview across relevant sectors.

4.4.1 Educational Statistics in BCM

*Table 3 Education Levels*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Schooling</td>
<td>49517</td>
<td>67053</td>
<td>23115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Primary</td>
<td>58205</td>
<td>178372</td>
<td>51349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed primary</td>
<td>36696</td>
<td>52390</td>
<td>24294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Secondary</td>
<td>152647</td>
<td>212763</td>
<td>178554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade12/Std10</td>
<td>64830</td>
<td>98557</td>
<td>129375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>27827</td>
<td>41849</td>
<td>63950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>389722</strong></td>
<td><strong>650984</strong></td>
<td><strong>470637</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3 Source: Stats SA Census, 2011

Going by 2011 Statistics South Africa figure of educational classifications of BCM population sample shows that about 39.1% of the total population for BCMM falls into the category of reaching grade 8 or less in terms of education. Those who completed high school make up 21% of the population, while those with tertiary education only makeup 6% of the population. Looking at the about figures closely it shows a downwards decline in numbers of no schooling population which is significantly positive from 67,053 to 23,115 meaning that as time goes on there will be zero percent no schooling population. It implies that people are responding to educational enrolment particularly early child enrolment. However, it is alarming that as numbers of enrolment in primary school increases in 2001 census there was decline in the figure in 2011 meaning that not all the enrolled primary schools in the previous years were able to complete primary school education. This indicated a negative impact on enrolment rate as well as recorded a
lower enrolment primary education rate of or 28.79% of the total enrolment rate among primary in 2001 census.

A similar pattern is noticed in the increase in some secondary educational level 2001 meaning higher enrolment in post-primary education but with a decline in enrolment rate in 2011 by 16.08% rate of 2001. This also affected the completion rate drastically by 27.54% of non-completed secondary education rate against 72.46% of completed rate. The figure explain how the distribution and administration of social facility could have on education if appropriated to advance enrolment and passed out rates of the disadvantaged rural, semi and urban children within school age and grant aged brackets.

Figure 4 Distribution of Highest Educational qualifications Level Attained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Some School</th>
<th>No School</th>
<th>Grade12/Sd10</th>
<th>Higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4 Source: Stats SA Census, 2011

Literacy level is defined as the percentage of people 20years of age or older with Grade 5 or less. Census 2011 puts this figure at 33.63% and this is very high by any standards for BCM, though it is below the provincial average of 44.35%. The highest level of education is a masters or doctorate which about 0.39% of the population has attained. Only about 1.45% of the BCM population has attained a bachelors, honours, masters or doctoral degree.
The graph above also shows that the proportion of people who completed Grade12 has increased over time. Buffalo City is also amongst the districts that have the highest proportions in the province at 27, 5% in 2011. Proportions of people with higher education also increased. The table also shows a significant decline in the proportion of people with no schooling.

4.4.2 Employment Index of BCM Population
The employment index in figure 4 shows the number of house hold in BCM that are generating income per population of the Municipality.
The study intended to establish the numbers of household that earn income in Buffalo City Municipality. The graph in figure provides census data of head count for 2011 sowing the trend as follows;

Figure 5: Distribution of income by household in BCM

The poverty datum line is at R20000 per annum. This implies that about 48% of the households live below this figure, and only 2% earn the highest earnings of the municipality R614001–R1 228800. The figure above provided meaningful data for policy review and implementation that would accommodate the emerging growing population of the youths between the ages of 19-29 years of age, which could not directly, benefited from the social security grants due to classification of means test. It means if this aged bracket are not disabled or suffered medical condition or employed may likely be excluded on the ground of not meeting the means test. Statistical data earlier shown, there is high dropped out rate and unemployment among this age brackets which second most populated group in BCM. This implied that the youth group may be socially excluded group under the social a scheme if investigated.

4.4.3. Labour Market Employment sectors in BCM

Figure 5 is a chart showing the numbers of sectors that engages labour employability in BCM
As illustrated in the chart figure 5 above, the community services sector employed about 30% of the employed in BCMM. This is followed by trade, 22% and manufacturing 19%. It is interesting to note that the finance sector, the largest sector by size, employs only 8% of those employed in BCM. It is also interesting to note that a new sector emerges when we look at employment figures in the form of the households sector.

This sector refers to employment around households and currently accounts for 8% of all jobs in BCM. Construction accounts for about 6% of the total jobs, agriculture employs 2% of the employed. Statistical records released by StatsSa for 2011 census figures shows that 67.7% of working adults are employed just a slight increase of 0.2% of 2001 census figure and unemployment rate of 35.1% was recorded for 2011 census which shown a significant decrease from 2001 estimated rate of 53.1%. This was earlier alluded in figure 5, that the youths aged group are the severely affected groups under unemployment.

4.4.4. Unemployment Rate in BCM
Figure 7 provides statistical data of the rate and trends of unemployment in BCM from the census of 1996 to 2011 as follows;
4.4.5 Human Development Index of BCM

Table 4 below shows the Human Development Index (HDI). It is an indicator which measures development. It measures life expectancy, literacy and income of a particular district. It is measured on a scale of 0 to 1 and an HDI should preferably be above 0.50 to represent an acceptable level of development.
Table 4: HDI from 1996 to 2009

As shown in table 4 above, Buffalo City has a higher level of HDI than the Amathole District, the Eastern Cape and National HDI. This can be explained by the presence of good education facilities within the area, a vibrant economy as well as good health facilities. The HDI has improved from 0.58 to 0.60 between 1996 and 2009. Buffalo City Municipality cross-metropolitan setting provided an added advantage for residents and beneficiaries of social grants to experience better human development index compared with other Municipalities that are predominantly rural in composition in terms of geographical location and spatial spread of the population.

4.4.6 Economic Impact in BCM

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing. In practice, the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0, 25 to 0, 70 as the case may be.

4.4.6.1 Income Inequality

Table 5 provides the Gini Coefficient indexes from 1996 to 2009 that explain the level of inequality that exists in BCM and the trends as follows:

Table 5: Gini Coefficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Amathole District</th>
<th>Buffalo City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5 Source: ECSECC Data, 2010

The figures for Buffalo City Municipality as illustrated in table 5 above indicates that inequality has been increasing in Buffalo City from 1996 even though this has slackened between 2008 and 2009. Comparisons with the Amathole District, the Eastern Cape and the rest of South Africa indicate that inequality is a contentious challenge country wide.

4.5. Research Question 3: What are the Cost-Benefits of Social Grants on Beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality?

The question is posited to establish the monetary and non-monetisation benefits of social grants on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries at large in BCM as it relates to social cohesion, integration and security. The study focused on the aspect of socially related crimes that have direct or indirect threats to social wellbeing, they are as following:

4.5.1 Socially Related Crimes As Identified By South African Police Service in BCM Jurisdiction

Table 6 below shows the classified socially related crimes that have been committed in Buffalo City Municipality in 2015. They are grouped according to geographical areas where they are committed as under urban, semi-urban and rural spatial classifications. This explains the effect of spatial environment to crime and on grants impact. The selected crimes chosen for the purpose of study are reflected in table 6 below as following:

Table 6 One way ANOVA on Social Crime descriptive analytical table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval for Mean</th>
<th>Lower Bound</th>
<th>Upper Bound</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual offence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>57.20</td>
<td>25.733</td>
<td>11.508</td>
<td>25.25</td>
<td>89.15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semiurban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66.33</td>
<td>50.143</td>
<td>28.950</td>
<td>-58.23</td>
<td>190.90</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>72.20</td>
<td>33.514</td>
<td>14.988</td>
<td>113.81</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>65.08</td>
<td>32.582</td>
<td>9.037</td>
<td>45.39</td>
<td>84.77</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Semiurban</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm</td>
<td>250.60</td>
<td>214.00</td>
<td>265.60</td>
<td>247.92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm</td>
<td>171.127</td>
<td>171.709</td>
<td>80.624</td>
<td>131.389</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common assault</td>
<td>49.00</td>
<td>147.00</td>
<td>191.60</td>
<td>126.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common robbery</td>
<td>15.758</td>
<td>56.083</td>
<td>79.698</td>
<td>63.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary at non-residential premises</td>
<td>18.939</td>
<td>18.415</td>
<td>54.857</td>
<td>70.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary at residential premises</td>
<td>13.856</td>
<td>31.896</td>
<td>122.665</td>
<td>189.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle</td>
<td>6.140</td>
<td>13.856</td>
<td>43.033</td>
<td>39.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft out of or from motor vehicle</td>
<td>13.856</td>
<td>13.856</td>
<td>43.033</td>
<td>39.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related crime</td>
<td>49.742</td>
<td>31.896</td>
<td>31.001</td>
<td>39.69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All theft not mentioned elsewhere</td>
<td>66.058</td>
<td>117.796</td>
<td>112.468</td>
<td>106.69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval for Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sexual offence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>57.20</td>
<td>25.733</td>
<td>11.508</td>
<td>25.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66.33</td>
<td>50.143</td>
<td>28.950</td>
<td>-58.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>72.20</td>
<td>33.514</td>
<td>14.988</td>
<td>30.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>65.08</td>
<td>32.582</td>
<td>9.037</td>
<td>45.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>250.60</td>
<td>171.127</td>
<td>76.530</td>
<td>38.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>214.00</td>
<td>171.709</td>
<td>99.136</td>
<td>-212.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>265.60</td>
<td>80.624</td>
<td>36.056</td>
<td>165.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>247.92</td>
<td>131.389</td>
<td>36.441</td>
<td>168.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common assault</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49.00</td>
<td>27.839</td>
<td>12.450</td>
<td>14.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>147.00</td>
<td>161.279</td>
<td>93.115</td>
<td>-253.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>191.60</td>
<td>122.074</td>
<td>54.594</td>
<td>40.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>126.46</td>
<td>118.044</td>
<td>55.13</td>
<td>197.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common robbery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32.60</td>
<td>15.758</td>
<td>7.047</td>
<td>13.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55.33</td>
<td>56.083</td>
<td>32.380</td>
<td>-83.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>208.40</td>
<td>148.111</td>
<td>66.237</td>
<td>24.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>92.77</td>
<td>130.396</td>
<td>36.165</td>
<td>139.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robbery at residential premises</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>4.930</td>
<td>2.205</td>
<td>.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>8.145</td>
<td>4.702</td>
<td>-12.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td>12.482</td>
<td>5.582</td>
<td>.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10.62</td>
<td>9.691</td>
<td>2.688</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robbery at non-residential premises</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22.20</td>
<td>15.385</td>
<td>6.880</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>8.544</td>
<td>4.933</td>
<td>-10.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27.80</td>
<td>27.170</td>
<td>12.151</td>
<td>-5.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.77</td>
<td>19.528</td>
<td>5.416</td>
<td>9.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public violence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>2.074</td>
<td>.927</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.33</td>
<td>.577</td>
<td>.333</td>
<td>-1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.517</td>
<td>.678</td>
<td>-.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.758</td>
<td>.488</td>
<td>.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neglect and ill-treatment of children</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.280</td>
<td>1.020</td>
<td>-.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>1.528</td>
<td>.882</td>
<td>-2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>1.140</td>
<td>.510</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>1.805</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kidnapping</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.345</td>
<td>1.049</td>
<td>-.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Descriptive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Lower Bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual offence</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>57.20</td>
<td>25.73</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>semiurban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66.33</td>
<td>50.14</td>
<td>28.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>72.20</td>
<td>33.51</td>
<td>14.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>65.08</td>
<td>32.58</td>
<td>9.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>250.60</td>
<td>171.12</td>
<td>76.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>semiurban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>214.00</td>
<td>171.70</td>
<td>99.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>265.60</td>
<td>80.62</td>
<td>36.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>247.92</td>
<td>131.39</td>
<td>36.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common assault</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49.00</td>
<td>27.84</td>
<td>12.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>semiurban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>147.00</td>
<td>161.27</td>
<td>93.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>191.60</td>
<td>122.07</td>
<td>54.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>126.46</td>
<td>118.04</td>
<td>32.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common robbery</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32.60</td>
<td>15.76</td>
<td>7.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>semiurban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55.33</td>
<td>56.08</td>
<td>32.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>semiurban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6

In Table 6 above is the descriptive mean and standard deviations of socially related crimes are as follows;

1. For sexual offence in urban areas has the highest mean value= 72.20, and SD=33.51, while the semi-urban followed with the mean =66.33 and SD=50.14, and the lowliest is rural areas with a mean =57.20 and SD=25.73. See Graph figure 7 below.
2. Table 6 above shows the mean test for Assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm has the highest value in the urban areas with a mean =265.60 and SD=80.62, followed by rural areas in the second place with a mean=250.60 and SD=171.23 and at the bottom is semi-urban with a mean=214.50 and a SD=171.71. See graph in figure 9 below.

3. The plot means test in table 6 above shows the Common Assault result, with urban areas having the highest mean=126.46 and SD=118.04, in the second place is the
semi-urban with a mean=147, SD=161.28, while the rural areas has the mean=49 and SD27.84. See graph in figure 10 below

Figure 10: Graph mean of Common Assault

4. Table 6 above shows the plot means test for Common Robbery with the urban areas having the highest mean=98.80, SD=79.70, followed by semi-urban with a mean=55.33, SD=56.08, while the lowest is rural areas with a mean=32.60 and SD=15.76. See graph in figure 11 below

Figure 11: Graph mean of Burglary at Residential Premises

Figure 11
5. Burglary in Non-Residential Premises: The topmost on table 6 is urban areas with a mean=128.30, while SD=122.67, next in the order is semi-urban with a mean=41.67, SD=31.90 and bottom on the trend is rural areas with a mean=29.80, while the SD=18.94. see graph in figure 12 below

![Figure 12: Graph mean of Burglary at non-residential premises](image)

6. Burglary at Residential Premises: the table 6 above shows the urban with a mean=486.60 with SD=288.74 on top, while below the urban followed by semi-urban with a Mean =280, with SD153.69 and lowest is rural areas with the Mean =187.80, while the SD=120.35. See graph in figure 13 below.
7. Theft of Motor vehicle and Motor cycle, table 6 above shows that urban areas top the plot mean test with a Mean= and a SD=, followed by semi-urban with mean=20, SD=13.86 and at the bottom is rural areas with a mean=11.80 and SD=6.14. The graphic representation in figure 14 below

Figure 14 Graph mean of Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle

8. Theft out of or from rural motor cycle: The urban top the table 6 above with 382.80, SD=259.04, followed by semi-urban with a mean=87.67, and SD=64.93, while the lowest is rural with a mean=58.20 with SD=61.23. See the graphic representation in figure 15 below.
9. Drug Related Crime: The urban areas has the highest mean which is = 106.69, with SD = 112.47, followed by Semi-urban with mean = 89, and SD = 117.80, while, the lowest is rural with a mean = 39.60, and SD = 49.74 See Graph in Figure 16 below.

10. All Theft not mentioned elsewhere: The urban top the group with a mean = 713, SD = 501.34, followed by semi-urban in second place with a mean = 241.67, SD = 106.82 and lowest is rural areas with a mean = 120.20 and SD = 66.06 (See Graph in Figure 17 below.)
11. Shoplifting: The urban is highest with a mean=208.04 with SD=148.11, followed by semi-urban with a mean=39.67 and SD=49.17, while rural areas is lowest with a mean=9, and SD=16.25 See Graph in Figure 18 below

12. Robbery at Non-residential Premises: The urban areas has the highest mean=27.80, with SD=27.17, followed by rural areas with a mean=22.20 and SD=15.39, while the lowest is rural areas with11 and SD=8.54
13. Robbery at Residential premises: The urban areas has a highest mean value=16.40 and SD=9.69, second is the semi-urban with a mean=7.76 while SD=8.15, and the lowest is rural areas with a mean=6.60 and SD=4.93. See Graph in Figure 19 below

**Figure 19: Graph mean of robbery at residential premises**

Public Violence: It quite interesting to see that the rural areas top the public violence scale with a mean=2.60 and SD=2.07, next to rural is the urban areas with a mean=1.40 and SD=1.52 and at the bottom is the semi-urban with a mean=0.33 and SD=0.58. See graph in Figure 20 below
14. Kidnapping: It is revealing to notice that semi-urban areas have the highest kidnapping occurrence rate with a mean=4.33 and SD=5.13, followed by urban areas with a mean=3.60 and SD=5.51, while the lowest is rural areas with a mean=2 and SD=2.35. See graph in Figure 21 below.
Table 6 above shows the Neglect and Ill-treatment of Children as follows; the urban area has the plot means test M= 3.60, SD= 1.14, followed by Rural areas with a Mean=2.20 SD= 2.28 and the lowest is Semi-urban areas with a Mean= 1.67 and SD=1.53. See the graphic figure 22 below.

Figure 22: Graph mean of neglect and ill-treatment of children

4.5.2 Correlation Analytical Results among Grant Beneficiaries in BCM
Table 7 below attempted to correlate the different types of grants and beneficiaries with the aim to find out or establish any association between the groups. The data below is the result of the correlated analyses as follows;

Table 7. ANOVA Two-way Correlation of all Grants Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correlations</th>
<th>Child Support (Total 0-18)</th>
<th>Foster Care</th>
<th>Grant in Aid</th>
<th>Old Age (75 Years &amp; Over)</th>
<th>Permanent Disability</th>
<th>Temporary Disability</th>
<th>War Veteran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>care</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.982**</td>
<td>.366</td>
<td>.869**</td>
<td>.962**</td>
<td>.885**</td>
<td>.937**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dependency</td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.372</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>.262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correlations</th>
<th>Child Support (Total 0-18)</th>
<th>Foster Care</th>
<th>Grant in Aid</th>
<th>Old Age (75 Years &amp; Over)</th>
<th>Permanent Disability</th>
<th>Temporary Disability</th>
<th>War Veteran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.982**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.393</td>
<td>.896**</td>
<td>.983**</td>
<td>.912**</td>
<td>.959**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.335</td>
<td>.003</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.366</td>
<td>.393</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.372</td>
<td>.335</td>
<td>.646</td>
<td>.547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant in Aid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.869</td>
<td>** .896</td>
<td>.193</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>.003</td>
<td>.646</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.962</td>
<td>** .983</td>
<td>.252</td>
<td>.942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.547</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Age (75 Years &amp; Over)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.885</td>
<td>** .912</td>
<td>.041</td>
<td>.915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.923</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Disability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.937</td>
<td>** .959</td>
<td>.186</td>
<td>.932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.660</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Disability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.262</td>
<td>.324</td>
<td>.063</td>
<td>.835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Veteran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.904</td>
<td>** .922</td>
<td>.102</td>
<td>.831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>.810</td>
<td>.011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The result in Table 7 shows the association between Child dependency and Child support grant was tested using Pearson correlation (Chi-square value r(.982)=.000, p<0.01. It
therefore means that there is a very strong association between Child dependency and Child support Grants beneficiaries.

**4.5.2.2 Child Dependency Correlation with Forster Care Grant**
The study intended to establish whether or not there are associations between Child dependency and Forster Care, with the degree of variations if any
The result in figure Table 7 above, shows the association between CD and FCC grants was tested with Pearson Correlation (Chi-square Value $r(\cdot336)=.372$, $P>0.01$. It means there is null association between Child dependency and Forster care beneficiaries of grants.

**4.5.2.3 Association between Child Support and Aids In Grant**
Table 7 above shows association between Child dependency and Aids in Grant beneficiaries, was tested with Pearson Correlation (Chi-square Value $r(\cdot869)=.005$, $P<0.01$. The result shows a very strong association between Child dependency and Aids in Grants beneficiaries in a positive way.

**4.5.2.4 Association between Child Dependency And Old Aged Grant**
Table 7 above shows association between CD and OAG grants, was tested with Pearson Correlation (Chi-square $r(\cdot869)=.005$, $P<0.01$. The result shows a very strong positive association between the grants beneficiaries.

**4.5.2.5 Association between Child Dependency And Old Aged Grants Under 75 Years Of Age**
Table 7 above shows association between child dependency and old aged grant for beneficiaries below the age of 75 years of age was tested with Pearson Chi-square Correlation value $r(\cdot962)=.000$, $p< 0.01$. The result shows a highly significance association between the two.

**4.5.2.6 Association between Child Support And Old Aged Over The Age Of 75**
Table 7 above shows clearly the association between child support grant and Old aged over 75 years of age, was tested using Pearson Chi-square correlation value $r(\cdot885)=.004$, $p<0.01$. The result shown a strong association exist between the two and is highly significance.

**4.5.2.7 Association between Child support Grant and Permanent Disability Beneficiaries**
Table 7 above shows correlation between CD and PDG
The association between Child dependency and Permanent disability, was tested using Pearson Chi-square $r(\cdot937)=.262$, $p>0.05$. It means the result is null and there is no significance association between child dependency and permanent disability beneficiaries.
4.5.2.8 Association between Child dependency and Temporary Disability Grant

Beneficiaries
Table 7 above shows association between CD and TDG and shows association between Child dependency and Temporary disability, been tested using Pearson Chi-square correlation value $r (.457) = .262$, $p>0.01$. It implies that the result tested is null meaning it has no significance association between CD and TDG.

4.5.2.9 Association between Child dependency and War Veterans

In table 7 it shows an association between Child dependency and War Veterans. The result shows association between child dependency grant and War Veterans grants beneficiaries. It was tested using Pearson Chi-square $r (.904) = .002$, $p<0.01$. Therefore, the association is highly significance between child dependency and War veterans’ grants beneficiaries.

4.5.2.10 Association between Child support grants (CSG) and Foster Care Grant (FCG)

Table 7 above shows associations between CSG and FCG. The result shows association between Child support and Foster care beneficiaries of social Grants. Pearson Chi-square correlation was used to test for the value $r (.393) = .335$, $p>0.05$. Therefore, there the result is null meaning there is no correlation or association between CSG and FCG.

4.5.2.11 Association between Child Support Grant and Aids in Grant (AIG)

Table 7 above showing associations between CSG and AIG. It shows associations between child support grant and the beneficiaries of Aids in Grant, been tested by using Pearson Chi-square value $r (.896) = .003$, $p<0.01$. Therefore, it means there is a highly significance association or correlations between Child support grants and Aids in Grants.
4.5.2.12 Association between CSG and Old Aged Grant (OAG)

Table 7 shows graph associating CSG and OAG. The result shows associations between CSG and OAG been tested using Pearson Chi-square value \( r (\cdot 983) = .000, p<0.01 \). The result shown a highly significance correlations between CSG and OAG.

4.5.2.13 Associations between CSG and OAG Beneficiaries over the age of 75 years old

From table 7 above, it shows associations between Child support grants and Old aged beneficiaries that are above 75 years of age. It was tested using Pearson Chi-square value \( r (\cdot 912) = .002 p< 0.01 \). It means that there is a strong significant association between Child support grant and Old aged beneficiaries over the age of 75 years of age.

4.5.2.14 Associations between Child support Grant and Permanent Disability Grants beneficiaries (PDG)

Table 7 above shows the graph associating CSG and PDG. The result shows the associations between Child support grant and Permanent Disability Grants. It was tested using Pearson Chi-square value \( r (\cdot 959) = .000, p<0.01 \). This established that there is a strong significance value of association between Child support grant and Permanent Disability grant.

4.5.2.15 Association between Child support and Temporary Disability (TDG)

Table 7 shows the analysis of correlation between CSG and TDG. The result shows associations between Child support grants and Temporary disability grant. It was tested using Pearson Chi-square value \( r (\cdot 923) = .005, p< 0.01 \). It means the result is highly significance associating child support grant and Temporary disability grant beneficiaries.

4.5.2.16 Association between Child support grant and War Veterans Grants beneficiaries

Table 7 above, showing association between CSG and WVG and the result shows associations between Child support grant and War veterans grant beneficiaries, when it was tested using Pearson Chi-square correlation value \( r (\cdot 923) = .001, p< 0.01 \). The association between the CSG and WVG is highly Significance.
4.5.2.17 Association between Foster Care Grant and all the grants

Table 7 analyses shows the associations of Foster Care grant to all the other grants, using Pearson Chi-square correlation value shown the following outcome;
FCG/ Child dependency grant $r (.366) = .372, p> 0.01$ the result is Null
FCG/Aids in Grant $r (.193) = .646, p> 0.01$. Result not significant
FCG/Old Aged below 75 yrs. $r (.252) = .547, p> 0.01$. Null
FCG/Old aged above 75 yrs. $r (.041) = .923, p> 0.01$. Result is Null
FCG/Permanent Disability $r (.186) = .66, p> 0.01$ Null result
FCG/Temporary Disability grant $r (.681) = 0.63, p> 0.05$ Null result
FCG/War Veterans grant $r (.102) = .810, p > 0.05$. Null result
Therefore, there are no significance associations between Forster Care grants and all other grants beneficiaries.

4.5.2.18 Associations between Aids in Grant and Old Aged below 75

Table 7 above shows association between Aids in grant and Old Aged grant as follows; it shows association between Aids in Grant and Old Aged grant for beneficiaries below the age of 75 years. It was tested using Pearson Chi-square correlation value and the result is $r (.942) = .001, p < 0.01$, it implies that there is a strong association between Aids in grant and Old aged below the age of 75 years of age.

4.5.2.19 Association between Aids in Grant and Old Aged grant Beneficiaries above 75 years of age.

Table 7 above shows the correlation between AIG and OAG of 75 years above. The result shows association between Aids in Grant and Old Aged grant for beneficiaries that are above 75 years of age. The result was tested using Pearson Chi-square correlational value of $r (.915) = .001, p < 0.01$ and the result is highly significance meaning that there is an association between Aids in Grant and Old Aged Grant of beneficiaries.

4.5.2.20 Association between Aids in Grants and Permanent Disability grant

Table 7 above shows the graph of association between AIG and PDG
The result shows association between Aids in Grant and Permanent Disability grants. The result was tested using Pearson Chi-square Correlational value of $r (.932) = .001, p < 0.01$. It therefore means that there is strong significance value of association between Aids in Grant and Permanent Disability grants.
4.5.2.21 Association between Grant in Aids and Temporary Disability grant
Table 7 above shows association between Aids in Grant and Temporary Disability, the rationale is find out if there is any association between the two grants. The result analysed shows the level of associations between Aids in Grant and Temporary Disability grant. The result was tested using Pearson Chi-square correlational value of $r (0089) = .835$, $p > 0.05$. The result is Null. It implies that there is no association between Aids in Grant and Temporary Disability grants.

4.5.2.22 Association between Aids in Grant and War Veterans grants
The purpose is to know if there is association between Aids in grant and War Veterans grants or not. Table 7 above shows the graphic relationship between the AIG and W/G. From the above analysis, it shows the result of association between Aids in Grant and War Veterans grants, which was tested using Pearson Chi-square correlational value of $r (0.831) = 0.11$, $p < 0.05$. This implies that the result is slightly significance since is greater than 0.01. This means there is very slim relationship between Aids in grant and War Veterans grants.

4.5.2.23 Association between Old Aged grant below 75yrs. and Old Aged Grants above 75 years categories.
This is to establish whether or not there is association between them and the degree of associations. Table 7 above shows the associations between OAG below 75 and OAG above 75 years of age. The result shows the degree of associations between two OAG grants of below and above the ages of 75 years of age. When tested with Pearson Chi-square correlational value the result shown $r (0.954) = 0.000$, $p < 0.01$. It is highly significance, meaning there is a very strong association between the two.

4.5.2.24 Association between Old Aged grant and Permanent Disability grants Beneficiaries
This to establish the degree of association or Null associations between Old Aged and Permanent Disability grants and table 7 above shows the analytical relationship between OAG and PDG. The result shows the degree of association between Old Aged and Permanent Disability, it was tested using Pearson Chi-square correlational value test with $r (0.977) = .000$, $p < 0.01$. The result is highly significance, which means there a significance relationship or association among them.
4.5.2.25 Association between Old Aged and Temporary Disability among grants Beneficiaries
This is intended to establish any correlation between the two and to know the degree of association if any. Table 7 above shows the analytical of associations between OAG and TDG shows the degree of associations between the Old Aged and Temporary Disability among the grants beneficiaries. The result shows the degree of associations between Old Aged and Temporary Disability when tested using Pearson Chi-square correlational value and the result shown r (.249) = .553 p< 0.01 as highly significance. Therefore it established that there is a significance association between the two grants.

4.5.2.26 Association between Old Aged and War Veterans grants Beneficiaries
This is intended to establish associations and degree of association between Old Aged and War Veterans grants beneficiaries. Table 7 above provides analysis of association between OAG and WVG respectively. The result shows the degrees of association between Old Aged and War Veterans grant beneficiaries. It was tested using Pearson Chi-square value of r (.974) = .000, p<0.01. As shown, the result is highly significance, meaning that there is an established strong association among them.

4.5.2.27 Levels of associations between Permanent Disability and Temporary Disability
This is intended to establish the association and the degree among the disability beneficiaries, to known whether or not there is an association between them. Table 7 shows the levels of associations between PDG and TDG. The result shows the degree of variations between the two disabilities grants and the result was tested with Pearson Chi-square correlation value r (.203) = .630 p> 0.05. The result is Null, meaning that there is no association between them.

4.5.2.28 Levels of association between Permanent Disability and War Veterans grants Beneficiaries.
This is intended to establish whether or not there is association between Permanent Disability and War Veterans grants. The table above shows the levels of correlations between PDG and WVG respectively. The result in the table 7 shows the degree of associations between the Permanent Disability and War Veterans grants. It was tested using Pearson Chi-square value r (.971)
The result shown is highly significant, this established strong association between the two.

4.5.2.29. The level of Associations between Temporary Disability and War Veterans grants Beneficiaries
The study intended to establish any association between Temporary Disability and War Veterans grants beneficiaries to know whether or not there is an association between them. The table 7 shows associations between TDG and WVG as follows; The result in table 6 above shows the level of associations between Temporary Disability and War Veterans grants beneficiaries. It was tested with Pearson Chi-square value of \( r (.192) = .649, p> 0.05 \), therefore the result is Null. This implies that there is no association between them.

4.6 Spatial Distribution of Grant to Beneficiaries In BCM
The study intended to explore the distributive spatial spread of grants to beneficiaries to understand the geographical and environmental impact The Post Hoc Test results in table 8 below shows the spatial spread of grants beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>3.221E8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.611E8</td>
<td>3.893</td>
<td>.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>2.607E9</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>4.137E7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.929E9</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.a
The result in table 8 shows the One way ANOVA analysis using Post Hoc Test shows that is statistically significance in differential variance between the locations as \( f(2,63) = 3.893, p= .025 \) which is below 0.05. It means that the result is statistically significance difference between the various locations. See below the graphic comparisons between the groups in Figure 23.
**Figure 23:** Graph mean of number of grant beneficiaries

![Graph mean of number of grant beneficiaries](image)

**ANOVA Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval for Mean</th>
<th>Lower Bound</th>
<th>Upper Bound</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2472.55</td>
<td>3917.001</td>
<td>681.862</td>
<td>1083.64, 3861.45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi urban</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3597.25</td>
<td>5324.906</td>
<td>1086.942</td>
<td>1348.74, 5845.76</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>18947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9205.67</td>
<td>13525.024</td>
<td>4508.341</td>
<td>-1190.59, 19601.92</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3799.68</td>
<td>6712.408</td>
<td>826.240</td>
<td>2149.57, 5449.80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8a

**Table 8b: Multiple Comparisons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval for Mean</th>
<th>Lower Bound</th>
<th>Upper Bound</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi urban</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3597.25</td>
<td>5324.906</td>
<td>1086.942</td>
<td>1348.74, 5845.76</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>18947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9205.67</td>
<td>13525.024</td>
<td>4508.341</td>
<td>-1190.59, 19601.92</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3799.68</td>
<td>6712.408</td>
<td>826.240</td>
<td>2149.57, 5449.80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tukey HSD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(I) Geographical spread</th>
<th>(J) Geographical spread</th>
<th>Mean Difference (I-J)</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval</th>
<th>Lower Bound</th>
<th>Upper Bound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rural</td>
<td>semi urban</td>
<td>-1124.705</td>
<td>1725.586</td>
<td>.792</td>
<td>-5266.67, 3017.26</td>
<td>-3017.26</td>
<td>3017.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rural</td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>-6733.121*</td>
<td>2418.846</td>
<td>.019</td>
<td>-12539.14, -927.10</td>
<td>-927.10</td>
<td>-927.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi urban</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>1124.705</td>
<td>1725.586</td>
<td>.792</td>
<td>-3017.26, 5266.67</td>
<td>-5266.67</td>
<td>5266.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi urban</td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>-5608.417</td>
<td>2514.154</td>
<td>.074</td>
<td>-11643.21, 426.37</td>
<td>-426.37</td>
<td>426.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urban</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>6733.121*</td>
<td>2418.846</td>
<td>.019</td>
<td>927.10, 12539.14</td>
<td>927.10</td>
<td>12539.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8b: Multiple Comparisons

Number of grant beneficiary
Tukey HSD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(I) Geographical spread of beneficiaries</th>
<th>(J) Geographical spread of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Mean Difference (I-J)</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound</th>
<th>Upper Bound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>semi urban</td>
<td></td>
<td>5608.417</td>
<td>2514.154</td>
<td>.074</td>
<td>-426.37</td>
<td>11643.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 8b

Table 8c: Number of grant beneficiary
TukeyHSD<sup>a,b</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical spread of beneficiaries</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Subset for alpha = 0.05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rural</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2472.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi urban</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3597.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urban</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig.</td>
<td>.871</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9205.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Table 8c

From Table 8a and 8b the Post Hoc Multiple comparisons between the groups Rural to Urban and Semi-Urban ANOVA f (2, 63) =3.893, p = .792 which implies insignificance difference between rural and semi-urban, while the comparison between Semi-urban urban shows a p=.074 which higher than the 0.05. This mean there is no significance difference. The comparison between Rural and Urban shows a p = .019 which value is lower than 0.05, meaning that there is statistical differences in effect between the urban and rural grants beneficiaries

4.7 Correlation between Child Support and Sexual Offences
The Study intended to establish a link between Child Dependency and Sexual Offence if there is any association between them. The Table 9 below show association between Child dependency and sexual offence as follows;

**Table 9 Correlations of child dependency and sexual Offence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>care dependency</th>
<th>sexual offence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>care dependency</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual offence</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>-.839**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 9
The result from table 9 above shows association between Child Dependency and Sexual offence which was tested using Pearson Chi-square value r (.839)= .009, p < 0.01. This implies that there is significance link between Child dependency and Sexual offence which is highly significance. Also, below is the graphic correlation of child dependency and Sexual Offence in Figure 2

**Figure 24: Graph showing correlation of Child Dependency and sexual offences**

Figure 24
4.8 Summary of Findings
The results from study assessing the impact of social grants on beneficiaries shown the following outcomes

- The beneficiaries of social grants in Buffalo City Municipality constitute about 12% of the population considering the growth rate of 0.69% of the total BCM population.
- Statistics shows there is a decline in school enrolment despite increase in grant.
- Also dropout rate is high while the number of literacy has significantly improved.
- The study discovered that about 48% lived below poverty line, while about 2% earn 614001 – 1228800.
- In terms of employment there is a slight increase of 0.2% over the previous census.
- It also shows 45.1% of youth population are unemployed.
- The Human Development Index has improved from 0.58% to 0.60%
- The study also shows that inequality has grown significantly.

The study has shown a highest standard deviation in urban areas than semi-urban and rural areas in sexual offences. This may have a casual effect on foster care and high rate of unplanned birth.

Assault is high in urban compare to other sub-locations this could be due to hyperinflation and deplorable state of living in urban than in semi-urban areas which recorded highest standard deviations, followed by semi-urban and rural areas in descending order.

Socially related crimes are higher in urban than in semi-urban and rural areas except for public violence which could be due to lack of infrastructure and local economy that is viable to sustain a meaningful standard of living, such as lack of social amenities unlike the urban and semi-urban While on the other hand kidnapping is recorded highest in semi-urban, than urban and rural which is lowest in terms of cases recorded.

The study also recorded a null correlation between child support and foster care in cross correlational analysis with other forms of grants. There are very strong significance associations between Child dependency, Aids in Grants, Disability, War Veterans, and Old Aged and Aids in grant. There is association between child dependency and old age grants, except for Temporary disability grants with a significance value p < 0.01 or 0.05 across all the grants.

The study also revealed that there is a significance proportion of beneficiaries in urban areas than semi-urban and rural areas respectively.
Lastly, the study revealed association between child dependency and sexual offence as highly significant meaning that when grant is provided for child care there is a more likelihood of reduction of sexual offences and increase in sexual offences may lead to increase in child dependency.
5.0 CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

5.1 Introduction
The purpose of the current study was to assess the impact of social grants on beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality. This chapter discusses the key findings as supported by various secondary data as well as contextual literature reviews of notable scholars to arrive at the following objectives that the study intended to achieved from onset.

5.2 Objectives of Study:
The result of the study attempted to achieve the following objectives;

1. To examine the impacts of social grants on beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality
2. To identify which categories of beneficiaries are most affected by the social grants
3. To explore the factors affecting social grants

The result obtained from the study has clearly achieved these objectives and it shows in the discussion of the findings below.

5.2 Discussion of Findings.
Grant targets the vulnerable, the study revealed that grant has significantly catered for them. Figure 5 shows about 17% earned below R1 – R4801 per annum, while R19, 601 – R38,201 per annum are estimated at 7%, R96001 per annum is 5% of the household income. This shows how vulnerable the population of BCM are prone to lack of income generation. It implies that grant is a major source of income.

Also the unemployment figure shows that 35.1% are unemployed and about half of those are youth- 45.1% further suggest the dire need of grant and the extent. Records suggest that 82,000 proximately caused to be unemployed. This equally is accommodated under Aids in Grant scheme to cushion the effect temporary.

Local Economy Development (LED) In case of local economic development, the human capital developing index shows that the municipality has an improved life expectancy,
literacy and income compared with the rest. Record showed slight improvement (Tab $) 0.60 which is over that of the province or national.

On economic impact: The Gini-Coefficient value which is measured at 0.25 or 0.70 as an acceptable level. The results shown in table 5 showed that BCM has 0.64 which is higher range of inequality in terms of economic impact than the province in comparison.

However, the response of government has been incremental since 2004; the result shows that above 12% of the total population are covered by the social policy. Relating these outcomes with the situation of BCM at large in the above statement shows that government effort is yet to fully be achieved it goals of poverty eradication and reducing inequality. However, the result has been credible in reaching to the most vulnerable which income fall short of the means test in fig 4.

In terms of educational enrolment the result shows a positive increase in educational attainment but the passed out and enrolment rate left much to be desired in respect of the estimated census of 2001, 2001 (Table 5)

In terms of promoting employability in labour market with the recent estimated record of 82,000 unemployed figures and the economic meltdown has adversely affected the purpose of grant. Though some studies showed correlation of female and the elderly getting employed but the negligible number of youths between 19-34 years of age are not employed.

In terms of crime reduction, the record shows a slightly significant reduction in crime, which could be attributed to grant considering the correlation result of associations with crime (Tab 4). In particular, sexual offences and child dependency shows a significance correlation of P=.009 which is lower than 0.01 P Value (Tab 9 and Figure 24 and Tab 8)

In terms of spatial impact, the result of post hoc test (fig 23) shows a status quo in terms of urban, semi-urban and rural non homogeneous correlation. The degree of contrast of variance between urban to rural is .009 which is highly significance which means that there is a wider gap in term of infrastructural amenities, security in most cases precarious, health accessibility to clinical care and economic activities compared with semi-urban is wide apart. The result has a variation of .074 which is insignificant and the rural areas as 0.798 at the worse of variance (Fig 23). The variance across all sub-location is 0.025, which is lower than 0.05, p-values meaning slightly significance in between.
The overall grant situation is work in progress and the government has taken the right steps already by identifying the social clusters to vulnerability to be addressed by grant intervention. This is already yielding appropriate result but with persistent and continuous implementation and reviewing the degree of impact will reach a wider population in due course.

5.3 Summary of Literature Review on the Impact of Grants on Beneficiaries

Labour: Hodge, (2009) posited that the escalating growth of unemployment trend is attributed to fast growing demand on labour force than on the number of job creation or opportunities. Rather, Jacob et al, (2010) differed in their view and argued that incentives of social security’s provide support for employability of the poor and enables them to seek better and more rewarding work opportunities. However research varied with some scholars suggesting that pensions are likely to encourage labour withdrawal (Liebbrandt, Ranchhold and Lam, 2005; MacQuene, Samson and Van Niekerk, 2005, opposed this position, instead posited that Old Aged Grant beneficiaries are more likely to find job.

Child Support Grant has also been proven to have significant impact on female beneficiaries in participating in labour market (Tanga and Gutura, 2013, Eyal and Woolard, 2011) suggest a stronger possibility of getting employment. Contrary to that klassen and Woolard, 2005 opposed to the view of grant impacting labour rather the effect is opposite. However, one of the objectives of social grant is labour inclusion is the most reliable means of solving or alleviating poverty and social inequality by increasing economic and social inclusiveness necessary for self and national development.

ii. Child Support Grant and Fertility Rate

This tends to find out whether or not CSG impact fertility rate. The Department of Social Development debunked that notion or assertion that CSG motivate Teenage pregnancy, because investigation carried out shown there is no association between fertility and receiving of child support grant. This does not rule out the possibility of cases associating CSG with fertility particularly among teens from poor background. According to Merton (1936) came up with a theory of the ‘The Third Factor’ which limit the actors (beneficiaries) the possibility to anticipate or envisage both direct or indirect consequences of immediate interest, which is also, refers to as critical incident technique in marketing.

iii. Disability Grant/Health Issues
The result show the tendency to change behaviour among D/G beneficiaries in other to access or keep benefiting from the grant scheme due lack of employment or loss of self-esteem. The expectancy model of Bane and Wood, (1994) conducted a study that focused on changing in attitude of welfare beneficiaries, the outcome showed that recipients would lose self-esteem, confidence and ability to gain control over their lives with increasing welfare experience over time.

iv. CSG/FCCG

The result is to know or understand if the incentives boasting children in their biological context to access the grant Study showed that the impact of HIV and Aids cannot be improved in foster care Naicker, (2005), blamed child abuse, Vorster, (2006) some children born out of wedlock is common practice among black south Africans leaving their children under foster care in search of job, due to economic reality in the rural area

Vi. Economic Impact: The provision of social grant gives an economic leverage to the beneficiaries to engage economically and to sustain the basic needs of their immediate family and the local economy

5.4 Final Conclusion

The South African Social security system is one of the programmes that were introduced in order to alleviate poverty. Literature about social grants in South Africa that was consulted for this study indicates that social grants have positive contribution to alleviating poverty. However there was no much information about Municipalities and their peculiar challenges on record except on national and provincial spheres. From the research findings in this study, it is evident that social grants have a significant contribution to alleviating poverty in most parts of the Buffalo Municipality with urban and semi-urban mostly affected in term of value of the grants in tackling the exorbitant cost of living compare with rural settling. The basic needs such as food, housing, transportation and schooling are peculiar challenges affecting the rural and semi-urban in a critical way. However the system has its negative aspects and concerns that emerged in this study such as the question of sustainability of the system considering growing population and the spatial spread of the population pose its challenges. This indicates that the system of social grants needs constant monitoring and evaluation to ensure it contributes positively to alleviating poverty, the purpose for which they are intended.

The researcher feels that more studies, probably covering parities in grant beneficiation considering spatial spread as major determinant factor in accessibility to discourage migration and provide for rural development and local economic empowerment for
equitable development and to bridge the social and educational gap among citizens. This could help to inform Social work practice and the improvement of social grants as a poverty alleviation strategy, even in the informal settlements.

The study was able to provide data of the numbers of beneficiaries in various categories. The record showed about half of the applicant under child grants were covered by the scheme. Also, half of the statistics data of recorded disability for 2011 were adequately cared for and about 85,000 Old aged were benefiting from the scheme.

The third objective of the study was to identify which of the categories of beneficiaries are most affected by the social grants. The study was able to provided empirical evidence to show that the variance standard deviation between the sub areas and the result shown that people in the rural area are more affected by the grant compared with their counterpart in Urban and Semi-Urban. This resulted in higher public violence in rural areas than urban and kidnapping in semi-urban than the rest. The myriads of challenges cause by multiple factors are responsible for social crimes in urban areas which recorded a higher standard deviation.

The fourth objective was to explore the factors affecting social grant beneficiaries, this was revealed that spatial location Post Hoc test conducted has a significance effects on beneficiaries particularly the urban beneficiaries who have to contend with multiple challenges ranges from higher cost of living, housing challenges cause by increased numbers of migrants from rural areas to over populate the cities, leading to all kinds of social crimes. On the other hand limited or lack of social infrastructures affects the rural and semi urban areas leading to increase in public violence as a means of voicing their discontent and the inequality.

At the start of the study the researcher aim of the study was to assess the impact of grant on beneficiaries in BCM. Firstly it is good assessing the impact of social grants on beneficiary’s education, health, security and income has been greatly positive and few cases of negatively impacted. Moreover, every segment of the population is interdependence on each other as a result the grant has a spiral or resonance effects on the population mitigating dependency on each other which has been highly significance.

The study in a nutshell shows that South African grant scheme is an effective intervention for developmental welfare state which provides beneficiaries with qualitative and quantitative education, health care, vibrant economic and crime less and free society.
Though the prevalent emerging social challenges due to urbanisation, population growth, new epidemic health challenges and global economic decline, has invariably affected the good intended policy that was supposed to address inequality, poverty and unemployment. The increasing budgetary allocation and demanding human capital remain a challenge for policy maker to address in the review and implementation of social policy to meet these emerging challenges.

The desktop research approached by the study has been able to explore quite a range of literature reviews by scholars from international and local secondary data to assess the impact of social grants on beneficiaries in Buffalo Municipality through the use of multivariate analytical methodology to evaluate the extent of the social scheme demographically and spatially to arrive at the conclusions, suggestion and recommendations for further studies.

5.5 Recommendations
In summation, the recommendations of this study emanated from the conclusions of the highlighted study above to suggest the following cautionary measures;

* The researcher recommendations need to be considered for the improvement of social grants as a way of providing maximum impact on beneficiaries as intended in policy document and constitution of South Africa, in alleviating poverty and social inequality, especially in the rural settlements that have most unpleasant living conditions, with a poor infrastructure and poor environmental conditions.

However, the following recommendations do not imply that social grants are not contributing to poverty alleviation

* The positive impact of social grants towards poverty alleviation and the well-being of the beneficiaries have been pointed out in the research findings. Social grants foster the health and well-being of the beneficiaries; hence they should be viewed as an investment in human beings. According to Midgley (2010), social grants should be viewed as an investment in human beings. They contribute to improved nutrition and health, and can promote school attendance. The social assistance programme also has an investment function.

* The income helps to foster human development as improved education security and health and nutrition come with positive implications for human capital development. This in turn brings about an increase in local economic activities and fosters a labour force which is
educated, healthy and well nourished. Hence this positive contribution of social grants should be nurtured to ensure that people’s lives are improved.

*There is a need for the South African government to take a broader view of extending the means-test criteria to cover greater number of non-beneficiaries outside the current scheme particularly for ages 19-30 years of age which are unable to further education and secure job due to recession in the economy. This will go a long way to reduce crime rate among youth and social unrest in some cases. Majority of South African are caught up in between the underprivileged and the privileged and are suffering under economic hardship as able and advantageous but limited in term of opportunity to change their situation financially and to not only define poverty in terms of income.

* Other aspects of poverty need to be taken into consideration, such as a lack of participation in decisions that are meant to help them out of poverty. In this case, the context and environment surrounding each individual or community should be well understood, from their perspective, before coming up with a strategy to change their circumstances.

*The different perspectives of social grant beneficiaries need to be taken into consideration, so as to be able to assess poverty alleviation and come up with attempts that will suit the needs of those living in those poverty-stricken conditions.

There should be an introduction of income generation projects where community members can participate in order to generate income and earn a living. These projects will afford families the opportunity to escape poverty. It will enable community members to contribute to the development process and to partake in the fruits of development, as stipulated by the developmental welfare approach. In this case, poverty alleviation will be for the whole community - even those who do not qualify for social grants can be catered for in the development programmes.

1. There is a need to address other underlying causes of poverty such as unemployment. This can be done through the initiation of job-creation activities and projects that will afford the people the opportunity to work for themselves.

2. It is also recommended that the question of sustainability of social grants in the long term be considered

3. Measures should be put into place to ensure that there is no increased financial burden on the government to provide for social grants. An exit developmental strategy should be considered whereby social grant beneficiaries are deliberately linked to opportunities for
economic development and to improve their capabilities, which may reduce their reliance on social grants alone.

4. There is a need for a larger study, qualitative and quantitative, to be undertaken in the informal settlement to ascertain respondents’ views on the social grants. Lastly, Information and data base of local municipality should be readily available and accessible to citizens within their locality, rather than treating social security information statistics as if it is only a National and Provincial business which are on websites.

5.6 Policy Implications
The policy approach should be implemental and subject to constant review for more development policies. Debates should be focused on how to enhance or design programs in other to achieve development objectives since it shows that beneficiaries depends on grant

1. Create incentives for youth within 19-40 with entrepreneurship skills
2. Special incentives that will attract and motivate Disability beneficiaries to aspire on recovery and rehabilitation programmes and self-empowerment
3. Educational performance grant should be encouraged boost high qualification and completion of studies
4. Apprenticeship as conditions or means test for accessibility to aid in grant or
5. Limit of child grant per person should be introduced or family planning alternative therapy.

5.7 Suggestions for Further Studies
1. Study that will uncover negligible able youths population that are in between Child and Old aged means-test income household of the population, in other to create incentives to care and develop them
2. Why is disability numbers increasing not decreasing?

5.8 Limitation of Study
Data collection with local departments was a challenge. Not all data are available and mostly not updated at municipal level. This constraint affected the scope of study which was supposed to cover the trend from 2004. Also, the Buffalo Municipality was newly inaugurated in 2014 as such data were not available before 2014.
Reference List
Available at: www.aljazeera.com>features>2011/01
[Accessed 15 March 2015].
Available at: www.iep.utm.edu>aristotl
Armondo, Barrientos; Miguel, Nino-Zarazua and Mathilde, Maitrot, 2010. Social Assistance in Developing Countries Databased, Macheester: The University of Macheester.


Available at: https://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/h/hobbes/thomas/h68/1/
[Accessed 6 November 2015].


Available at: https://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/rousseau-soccon.asp


Available at: http://groundup.org.za/content/everything
[Accessed 12 April 2015].


Appendix

Appendix A- Data Authorisation Source from SATS.SA

Oluwafemi
Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com>  Jan 25

to Markr

Dear sir,
I urgently needed your attention in approving the release of data from your Agency. I was asked by Ms Nandipha Mdulwa to ask for your consent to go ahead.
I will appreciate your prompt responds sir.
Yours faithfully,
Dodo Emmanuel O
0848537819
Student ID 200804109

Attachments area

Oluwafemi
Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com>  Jan 27

to Markr

Attachments area

Oluwafemi
Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com>  Jan 28

to Markr

Good morning sir,
I haven't receive the data you promised to send yesterday. I learnt you are on leave still Monday. Sir, is there a way you could assign someone to assist? I have till tomorrow to submit my project as deadline sir. Please kindly assist.
Thank you in anticipation.
Mr Dodo Emmanuel
UFH Student

Oluwafemi
Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com>  Jan 28
Hello Jean pls assist me sir. I was referred to you by Zamile at Stats SA for attention.
Also, read my effort and communication to Mr Mark.
Thanks in anticipation.
Your faithfully,
Dodo Emmanuel
UFH Postgraduate Student.
0848537819

Zandile Mqingwana <zandilemq@statssa.gov.za>
Jan 28

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM
10 Attachments

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/28 12:41 PM

Thanks sir.
Here is the resent massage for your urgent attention sir.
Jean Tanguy <JeanT@sassa.gov.za> Jan 28

to KyanisoT, me

Dear Mr. Dodo;

I have just read with interest your request and forward it to Mr. Twashu that will be your correspondent regarding this matter. I must caution you on the fact that the main priority of our unit is to support our core business and management. They will always take priority on others issue.

Saying so your request is quite usual and pose its own set of challenges. Our environment is fast changing and, for us, is quite far in the past. Never the less we will try to give you as much information in the shortest of the time.

For starting, I will recommend that you meet with Mr. Twashu in order to clarifying your expectations.

Regards

Jean-Marie TANGUY
SASSA EC-ICT
Tel: 043 707 6338
Fax: 043 707 6484
Fax E-Mail: 0865122104
Mob: 0823 263 833;

LEGAL DISCLAIMER AND CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE

This message may contain information which is confidential, private or privileged in nature. If you are not the intended recipient, you may not peruse, use, disseminate, distribute or copy this message or file which is attached to this message. If you have received this message in error, please immediately notify the sender by e-mail, facsimile or telephone and thereafter return and/or destroy the original message.

Any views contained in this communication are those of the sender except where the sender specifically states them to be those of South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).

While every care has been taken in preparing this document, no representation, warranty or undertaking (express or implied) is given and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the South African Social Security Agency as to the accuracy of the information contained herein, that the mail is virus-free, or for any loss arising therefrom.

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> Jan 28
to Jean

Thank you for your prompt responds. I make up time to see him tommorrow.
Yours faithfully,
Dodo E

Oluwafemi
Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com>  Jan 28

to aodeyemi

Oluwafemi
Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com>  Jan 29

to kanyisot

Attachments area

Oluwafemi
Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com>  Jan 29

to kanyisot

Thank you for your attention this morning, I am deeply impressed by your cooperation sir. My telephone number is 0848537819. I look forward to receiving any available information you have for me sooniest. Thanks a lot you made my day already.
Yours faithfully,
Dodo Emmanuel.

Attachments area

Oluwafemi
Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com>  Jan 29

to Edwin

Sorry Prof, the forwarded mail explains my constrain at the moment. But they promised to get the data ready for me today. I should complete it by weekend and sent first thing Monday morning and wait for further instruction.
I hope I could be accommodated sir.
Yours Student,
Dodo Emmanuel
Good day Sir

I have seen and understood your request, but as Jean has indicated that I must prioritize Sassa requests I will make sure I attend to your request as soon as I get a chance, I will email it to you maybe this afternoon. You may not come at 11:00 am today as we arranged because your request is clear to me.

Regards

Kanyiso Twashu
Sassa Regional Office
Information Officer
Tel: 043 707 6536

-Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/29 08:38 AM-

Sure

I will wait for you then
“When you read, you skim the surface, when you study, you discover the treasure”- EA Adeboye

From: Oluwafemi Dodo [mailto:dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, January 29, 2016 8:42 AM
To: Ijeoma, Edwin <Eljoea@ufh.ac.za>
Subject: Fwd: Re: Fwd: Request for Statistical Data.

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> Jan 29
to Kanyiso

I can't thank you enough. May Lord bless you richly.
I will be waiting as promised.
Yours,
Dodo

Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> Jan 29
to Kanyiso

Pls don't forget me.
Dodo

Kanyiso Twashu <KanyisoT@sassa.gov.za> Jan 29
to me

Ok Sir, now my problem is that I will take a long time because as from 2004 up to last year, BCM was under Amathole district so I have to trim out the amathole.
Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/29 02:05 PM >>>

You may just give me from the date the Municipality came into existence to save time. Thanks

Dodo


Oluwafemi Dodo <dodo.oluwafemie.64@gmail.com> 2016/01/30 04:22 PM >>>

Morning sir,
I need your urgent intervention on my data request please. Sir, do whatever you can to assist me sir, am behind the deadline already.
Thank you sir for your understanding and mutual cooperation.
Yours faithfully,
Dodo Emmanuel
UFH
Appendix B- Letter of Consent to Collect Data from SASSA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT
UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
BISHO CAMPUS.

23rd January, 2016

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

South Africa Social Security Agency
Regional Office East London

Dear Sir/Ma,

REQUEST FOR STATISTICAL DATA ON GRANTS BENEFICIARIES IN BCM

I am Mr Dodo Emmanuel a Master’s Student of Public Administration with a student registration number 200804109. I am currently conducting a desktop research on a topic “Assessing the Impact of Social Grants on beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality”. In order to complete the research project, I would request that the SASSA office should provide me with statistical data on beneficiaries in Buffalo City Municipality, for me to analyse my findings regarding the research.

On this note, I will be needing data on numbers of beneficiaries within BCM, demographic spread, categories of grants and numbers, monthly, quarterly and yearly breakdown from 2004 if available.

Your cooperation in this regard will help me with the project outcome which in turn will benefit your establishment and the body of knowledge in understanding the social dynamics in our society at large.

Thanks in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

Dodo Emmanuel. O

TEL: 0848537819 Email:200804109@ufh.ac.za
Appendix C- Data Authorisation from Department of Education District

Re: learner stastical data
REPLY REPLY ALL FORWARD
Mark as unread

Yonela Tunzi <yonelatunzi@gmail.com>
Wed 2016-01-27 10:54 AM
Deleted Items
To:

You replied on 2016-01-27 11:49 AM.
the other years of data are still coming we are experiencing problems in our system.

On Wed, Jan 27, 2016 at 10:39 AM, Yonela Tunzi <yonelatunzi@gmail.com> wrote:
Please find the attached data. We also apologize for the delay and inconvenience in your sphere of work.

learner stastical data
REPLY REPLY ALL FORWARD
Mark as unread

Yonela Tunzi <yonelatunzi@gmail.com>
Wed 2016-01-27 10:41 AM
Deleted Items
To:

You forwarded this message on 2016-02-06 01:03 PM.

1 attachment
EduStatRepo~.xls
4 MBOpen in browser

Please find the attached data. We also apologize for the delay and inconvenience in your sphere o
Good day

Please find attached information as per request.

Zandile Mqingwana
043 707 4956 (T)
086 556 5611 (F)
073 269 7424 (C)