

Call to Review South Africa's Laws – Quantifying Some Social Ills

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Abstract. This paper critiques the concept of 'rights' in South Africa, emphasizing persistent gaps in realizing and protecting these rights despite the transition to democracy in 1994 and adopting a progressive constitution, questioning full actualization of the rights in the constitution, amid ongoing social and political challenges. A scientific and analytical approach is used, reviewing legislative frameworks, policy documents, and case studies to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of laws and policies. The impact of these measures on social issues is assessed, including capital punishment. Findings indicate that, despite modern legislation, there is a lack of accountability for high-profile criminals, particularly within the ruling party. Ambiguities and loopholes in current laws persist, and new legislation often restricts citizen participation. Deficiencies in addressing societal ills reveal a disconnect between policy intent and outcomes. It shows that South Africa's legislative and policy frameworks have not consistently delivered tangible benefits to citizens. The paper concludes that comprehensive policy reform is necessary, recommending the replacement of nonactionable laws, revision of outdated policies, and adoption of pragmatic interventions. It advocates introducing capital punishment for severe crimes and the integration of rights education into the national curriculum for awareness and cultural change.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many so-called developing countries are not developing, as some of them seem to be mainly stagnant. A lot more others could even be deteriorating, especially in the African continent. The policies and practices they follow, cannot lead to development. Some of their investments are self-destructive. As we think of correctional services in South Africa, which is perceptibly doing more harm than good, South Africa's classification as developing can be equated to 'milking a bull expecting to get milk'. To develop, good policies should lead to effective practices and to result in outcomes for development. Many developing nations lack these aspects. Moreover, education regarding 'rights' is inadequate (Yeshanew, 2004). Several activists (Dubow, 2012; Kurpershoek et al., 2021; Pelizzon, 2025) complain that murderers are proudly assured the 'right to life' in South Africa's correctional services facilities while destroying the lives of others who should have the right to live. A mature democracy would usually protect innocent lives by enforcing this 'right to live' (Seemi, 2023). One could lose the right to life (e.g. capital punishment) when engaging in killing others, especially when doing it on purpose. In South Africa, recently, the globe witnessed even at the presidential levels, people claiming rights when they offend the entire country, such as mass corruption and mass violence (Bezuidenhout & Kempen, 2022). The fundamental social ill is the concept of entitlement. When some people ascend positions, they define certain entitlements that contradict their oath of office (Ingram & Gamsu, 2022). The claims of rights show to lack emphasis or sentiment of responsibilities. The educational levels of such high-profile people were also known to be very questionable, suspected to be close to illiteracy. A partial solution may be a criterion for leadership roles to require advanced literacy (Jimoh et al., 2025).

According to Holman and Švejdarová (2023), education is innately valuable as the most effective tool for personal empowerment. Even Nelson Mandela, the first South African president in the democratic era famously said, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" (Bergen et al., 2024). Education as a human right is vital for, and enriches human self-respect with knowledge, wisdom and understanding. It is multifaceted as a social, economic and cultural human right. As a social right, education promotes human personality development. As an economic right, it enables economic self-sufficiency through self-adequacy. As a cultural right, the international community has directed education towards building a universal culture of human rights. Hence, education is the requirement for individuals to be productive. In fact, the quotation by the late Mr Mandela was emphasizing the importance of education in stimulating positive change in the world. Mr Mandela argued and understood that education could help people develop the skills and knowledge that they needed to improve their lives and the lives of others. According to him, education is a means to promote equality, justice, and reconciliation.

Mindsets play a great role in modelling society. In African history, before the days of writing, transferring knowledge was by word of mouth, community learning, and learning by observation, and so on (Mawere, 2024). Nachum et al. (2023) enlighten that role modelling is also one mode that Africans used to transfer knowledge from one generation to the next. When critiques condemn corruption, for example, defensive arguments label them with derogatory names. Corruption matches apartheid in destroying development (Dorasamy & Kikasu, 2023). However, apartheid agents may be viewed as better than the corrupt people as they never promised 'better life for all'. They deliberately, openly, proudly, defiantly, arrogantly and aggressively defended apartheid and killed to ensure its survival. Corrupt rulers of democratic governments today promised better life for all (not only themselves or families), and that is the reason they were voted into power (Samson, 2023). They promised law and security for citizens! However, women are still discriminated against, and children are not protected. Young girls are raped, women are violated, and many wives are killed by husbands/partners (though some men fall victim to their women). Good men of the land are not protected. Child-trafficking still holds, and the law does not seem to be as aggressive to the offenders in the way offenders are aggressive to society (Sanchez & Genelza, 2025). What the many ordinary innocent South African citizen witness, according to several researchers (Donato-Sandoval, 2023) is that offenders who are their tormentors get released on parole or placed in correctional

systems to benefit from taxpayers' levies who remain vulnerable due to the same prisoners they support and sponsor. Then, in a vicious circle, the same bailed-out suspect returns to finish what they started, which could even be 'permanently removing the evidence' by killing some of the witnesses.

Many past generations, including those known as uncivilized, had zero-tolerance on law breaking (Burke, 2018). However, in the 'civilized' world, suspects and criminals receive bail and temper with witnesses because even with hard evidence, they are "innocent until proven guilty." But who should prove them guilty? Sometimes, the mastermind! (Mégret & Marquis Bissonnette, 2024; Munyai & Ashukem, 2023). Moreover, generally, witnesses are not protected and are neither safe nor free under our rotten systems. Even the whistleblowers have died trying to support the government-created system, which the state is not honouring (Reed, 2024). This applies where capital punishment (CP) is part of the law, which works well in some countries (Luong, 2024). A thief's hand would for example, be cut to guarantee no further stealing as the hand that steals is 'no more'. A killer loses the right to life as the punishment or sentence for killing is death. A rapist, on the other hand, is emasculated at the relevant body part (Doyle, 2024; Stearns, 2023).

1.1. Background

The case of 'civilized' countries like South Africa is to cling to the rights even where they are detrimental to the rights of others (Phiri, 2021). For example, a serial killer in South Africa is sure to never going to face CP. A rapist, even the rapist of young children and babies, can only face jail – a luxury at taxpayer's 'budget'. Thieves, and corrupt government officials, so far, have never been held to account. There were global outcries when in year 2014, 'advocates of democracy and human rights' condemned the killing of a rapist in India and yet, no one offered alternative solutions to dealing with these 'capital' crimes (Reka, 2019). While the outcries condemned the CP, no one offered solutions to protect the vulnerable women and children in the face of such (gang) rapists and killers, or the innocent male citizens suffering the criminal wrath. CP is warranted in many instances, killing with no provocation should be a CP case. A serial rapist and/or killer who also kidnap even children, should be CP-ed! A nyaope trader, and other traders of other deadly drugs, is also a nation destroyer deserving no welfare. Eliminating such kinds is saving the nation. These are many examples who cannot be rehabilitated. With CP, money will be saved, and criminals will not be recycled from jails to commit these atrocities again.

South Africa is currently over 30 years into democracy (from 1994 to 2025), among the youngest democracies in the continent, and is regarded as a leader in human rights (Cilliers, 2020). Thirty years should already have shown the trend of development, such as whether the country's economy is growing or declining. A record low 21.50% unemployment, a peak of 35.30% in 2021, and 32.6% unemployment rate in 2023, for example, demonstrate that South Africa's economy is not growing. In this paper, South Africa is presented as an immature (or deficient!) democracy despite these many democracy years and is a case example of focus. On the Gupta era of stagnancy in South Africa, and reversal of progress during 2009 to 2018, some leading 'advocates' still defend corruption (Jahn, 2022; Scott, 2002). This indicates that South Africa is an immature democracy. Expenses incurred on the events for the rights are not known due to the lack of openness and dishonesties of public funds expenders, as was revealed by the Zondo Commission (2021). Such funds are stated to be titanic.

1.2. Problem Statement

Social problems affecting the economy and society have not been dealt with effectively in the country, and the little that government does is 'overpriced'. The measures used to gauge political initiatives are overvalued, their negative results and outcomes concealed, and the events used for them praised at political level without honesty. Events like renaming of streets and buildings for example, take place at huge expenses. These go for funerals of politicians, commemoration events, and so on, where 'officers' pocket money meant for events.

1.3. Purpose of Paper and Research Question

The paper focuses on showing the excessive gap existing in South Africa's social settings in the efforts and initiatives being placed to fight the social ills within the settings of human rights. Human rights are guidelines covering everyone. When rights are documented, there seems to be no gap in the intent. However, the gap is in the lack of enforcement, and failure to protect those whose rights are violated by others. The aim is to make a call to save South Africa by radical review and refinement of the laws and practices that have shown gradually to be grossly ineffective and wasteful. The question of the study is, "How can the current ineffective South African laws and policies be refined to yield social stability and economic growth in the midst of the existing human rights?"

1.4. Method

When modelling and measuring, monitoring and controlling are possible, and therefore management is enabled. This study exposes the extent of gaps, and attempts to curb several ills regarding human rights. It provides estimates of the efforts taken to address the rights using a system to quantify deficiency levels in the endeavours for addressing the ills of society that are perpetrated by humans as they violate the rights of others. The context of the annual calendar events is criticized. The paper applies mathematical abstractions and their realistic mixing with social and political activities taking place regularly in the country. In particular, the Riemann integral is explained in a pragmatic form, showing the filling or bridging of gaps as a way of addressing practical problems, or gaps in society. It is then illustrated in the occurrences of human rights towards a proposal to change the current rot in the social and political system of South Africa. The Riemann line of attack in this paper commences with the explanation of the Riemann sum. It then justifies the use of the Riemann sum, after which it explains continuous functions which the Riemann sum depends on, and illustrated how the concept of continuity is used to close gaps in the real-life situations.

Riemann Sum: A Riemann sum is a type of approximation of an integral by a finite sum (Dray & Manogue, 2023). A typical application is to approximate the area of mathematical functions or lines on a graph. The sum is calculated by partitioning the region into shapes that together form a region similar to the region being measured, then calculating the area for each of these shapes, and adding all the small areas together. This approach is used to find a numerical approximation for a definite integral even when a straightforward solution does not exist.

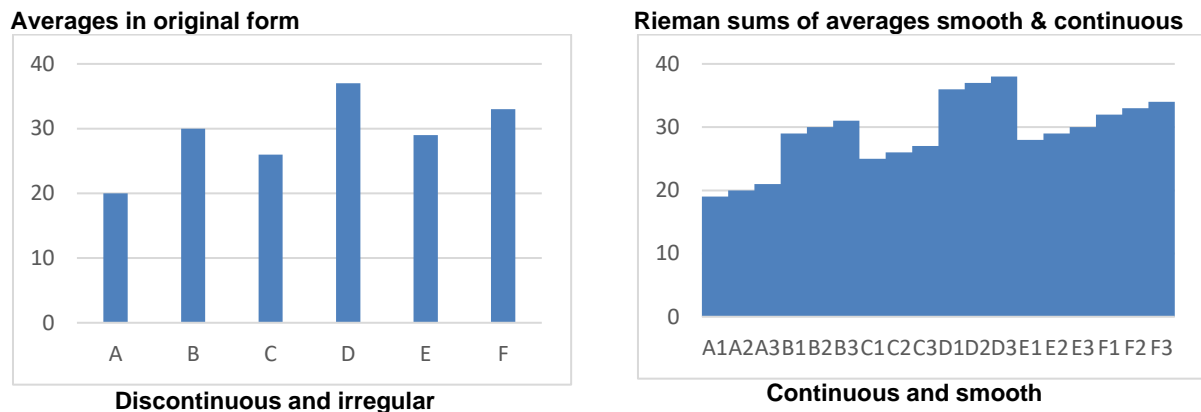


Figure 1: Riemann sums exhibition.

Use of the Riemann sum (RS) is relevant because the RS is continuous, and leaves no gaps in between its different parts. That is, the RS bridges the gaps, or closes the cracks and this is the reason that the RS application can close loopholes. Moreover, the RS is measurable, which is the convenience of the entire operation of smoothening it. Lastly, RS is manageable, which is its ultimate advantage. The issue of human right has never been easy to manage. This paper then offers some approaches to address the gaps. Integrals are also related to continuous functions. The Riemann approach is therefore a modelling approach to approximate some rough and uncoordinated problem areas that become smooth and solvable.

The mathematical notion of a continuous function is a function (curve or equation) that does not have any abrupt changes (or discontinuities) in value (Harper, 2016). More precisely, a function is continuous if arbitrarily small changes in its output can be assured by restricting to sufficiently small changes in its input. On the other hand, if a function is not continuous, it is then *discontinuous* (see spaces between bars in left block of Figure 1 above), and thus leaving loopholes in the system. The importance of continuity in activities is that there is consistency, and that finishing the entire work is possible or enhanced. Holistic solutions are accomplished usually by continuous or tireless efforts. Breaks, or discontinuities, on the other hand, indicate gaps and disrupt consistencies.

Human Rights: One of the great achievements of the United Nations (UN) was to craft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), a collective standard of success for people of all nations that sets out basic human rights to be extensively promoted, and be protected (Wilson, 2022). The UDHR was unveiled by the UN General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 and so far, it has been translated into over 500 languages. The UDHR is an innovative document on human rights that was prepared by world experts of diverse legal and cultural backgrounds. It has 30 articles (rights), but none of which has the provision to enforce these rights. It also has no provision for accounting in the case of violation of the articles. For example, CP is considered cruel (Article 3), even for a serial killer who violates multiples of the right to life. The killer is protected by Article 8: "Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law." In South Africa, this article works effectively, because correctional services work wonders to protect killers in jail, supporting them with taxpayer funds, and bring them back as former convicts to society and only for some of them to continue their terror (Maphosa et al., 2022). Some articles do not seem enforceable, such as Article 23: "1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. 4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests." There is confirmation that unemployment is not guaranteed globally, discrimination occurs everywhere, many employees earn inequitably, and in many parts of the world, trade union members are victimised (Kuhn, 2020; Thoresson, 2024). Moreover, in 1979, a major UDHR initiative, through the UN General Assembly, approved the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) for legal implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Lauren, 2015). Despite all these initiatives, the UN dedicate only one day 10th December, as the Human Rights Day (Plesch, 2010). South Africa celebrates its Human Rights on 21st March each year (Baughan, 2014). Since South Africa does not refrain from the global one, the country has 2 days each year (2/365), or 0.55% of the time to observe the human rights days. Generally, human rights embraces all other rights. Specific rights for the various natures appear below.

Children Rights: A child is someone younger than 18 years. Section 28 of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, entitled "Children", says that every child has the right to: name, nationality, parental/family care, nutrition, shelter, protection, welfare, and so on. On the UN Children's Day, 20th November of each year (United Nations, 2020a), the rights of children are celebrated and emphasised. The Philippines celebrate a month each year, for the Children Rights (DSWD, 2020). The South African Government (2021) uses the first day of November as the Children Rights day.

People with Disabilities Rights: The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 'protects' the rights of everyone in South Africa (South Africa, 1996). Section 9 of the Constitution provides that everyone is equal before the law, has equal protection and benefit of the law, no party may unfairly discriminate against any person on grounds such as . . . disability. The Equality Report of the Human Rights Commission gives guidelines on the rights of persons with disabilities (Tesemma & Coetzee, 2023) and specifically indicates that these persons also have rights and the rights to be assisted with devises and tools to bring them on par with people without disabilities. The 3rd of December is the International Day of Disabled Persons (Grandjean, 2020). In year 2020, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) marked the International Day of Persons with Disabilities with a 10-day programme from the 25th of November to the 3rd of December 2020 under the theme: "Building back better: towards an inclusive, accessible and sustainable post COVID-19 world by, for and with persons with disabilities". UNESCO focused on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people living with disabilities (United Nations, 2020b). During the same 2020 year, South Africa started commemorating the National Disability Rights Awareness Month as an annual event from the 3rd of November to the 3rd of December (South African Government, 2020). The month-long campaign carried weekly sub-themes that were reflected in the government's Medium Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024). The sub-themes were aimed at focusing dialogues on priority areas identified by the disability sector, which also connect to the priorities of government. Though this is a milestone, a month

leaves 11 months unattended each year.

Women Rights: The calls to free women from general bondage, and to repositioning culture for development of women have expanded beyond national boundaries, as Chigbu (2015) advocates for the Nigerian setting. Selected days are used to promote this call. The International Women's Day, the 8th of March, is a global day to celebrate the social, economic, cultural and political triumphs of women, and calling to action for accelerating women's equality (Amente, 2019). South Africa's Women's Day, the 9th of August, coincides with the 1956 women march on this date to the Union Buildings in protesting against the Pass Laws (Clark & Worger, 2016). However, South Africa has the entire August as the Women month. According to Pomeroy (2002), women's rights are for world's girls and women. In some countries, these rights are institutionalized and supported by law, local custom, and behaviour, whereas in others, they are ignored and suppressed. They vary with larger notions of human rights viewed from historical and traditional biases as favouring boys and men (Maghbouleh & Omar, 2025).

16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence: Nations have been observing the 16 days to campaign against gender-based violence (GBV) since year 1991 (Mwale Kalaya, 2022) and reinforced in 2003 from the 25th of November to the 10th of December under different themes to campaign against women abuse. The focus is to encourage men who are involved in the violent acts against women and girls to stop raping and killing them, or any form of abuse.

Men's rights: The UN and national governments do not seem to formally address men's rights. The global men's rights movement (MRM) consisting of diverse groups and individuals, however, focus on general social issues and specific government services that unpleasantly structurally discriminate against boys and men (Ruzankina, 2010). Common topics within the MRM include the alleged favour given to women in family law, such as in matters of child custody, alimony/support, and marital property distribution. MRM also focuses on circumcision, conscription, domestic violence against men, education, health nets & policies, parenting, reproduction, and suicides, among others. While not condemning the MRM, the feminism in the women's rights does not attack men's rights (Spar, 2020). Rather, it combats patriarchy, which is a power structure responsible for placing toxic expectations on people.

National Youth Day: June 16 represents the tribute of heroic Soweto youth as the National Youth Day (NYD) in South Africa (Gibson, 2020). South Africa reflects on the carnage of Soweto learners during the riots in the fight against the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools. The massacre day is the 16th June 1976. For those who witnessed the events of this day, emotions erupt, and pains re-surface. This day is celebrated only once a year.

Other events: There are other many events organized to celebrate exquisiteness in the country or condemn mischiefs. The paper at this stage points at the 'Take a Girl Child to Work' day, a corporate social investment event held annually in South Africa since 2003 (Bangani, 2024). Involved companies organise for girl learners, usually from disadvantaged backgrounds, to spend the day at their place of work on the last Thursday of May. The initiative is organised by the cellular service provider, Cell C, and the South African Department of Education approved it.

Then the Valentine's Day (VD), which takes place on the 14th of February annually. The VD takes place usually between couples to celebrate their intimacy, in which usually, the man spoils the woman with gifts (Goldsteyn & Mintz, 2015). This day is important. As a result, it would be better if all the days were dedicated to honour and respect the affection of partners, without any gender being expected to benefit or to spend alone. This has potential to develop a culture of equal responsibility as, when a man has no financial muscle, it can lead to adverse results in the case of a woman in competition for 'man spoil' with other women.

Resultant Lack of Emphasis and Continuity: As indications of Riemann gaps, tasting is not eating, and one cannot be full from mere tasting. Focusing on girls exclude boys, and women events do not cater for men. While this is not to advocate for a men's rights movement, it should also not be implied that men are unimportant. Any emphasis of women rights should be qualified with an indication that men too, should be safeguarded through some equivalent rights. In particular, boys should not be left behind when girls are lifted. Every little space should be filled to go a long way to address bigger social problems (Lindström et al., 2016). An omission is the short duration on which events to campaign for the rights of individual constituencies take place, and the apparent lack of continuity in the actions and voices advocating the objectives of these days and events.

Little Done to Curb Corruption: One of major global destroyers of many economies is corruption, which is a dishonesty and criminal offense carried out by those entrusted with positions of authority, to acquire illicit benefit or abuse power for their private gain, according to Nadakavukaren Schefer (2021). South Africa has so far instituted numerous commissions to investigate corruption, and most of them could not find evidence of clear corruption (Levy et al., 2021; Phahlane, 2021). When corrupt officials do not get punished, it always has wide-ranging toxic impacts on society. There is stimulated succession to continue with it, and it gradually becomes a systemic culture. Some greedy people turn politicians in order to benefit from corruption, such as government tenders (Radebe, 2023; Thusi & Mashamaite, 2023). Others, especially those related or connected to politicians, turn to business to receive benefits unethically through tenders from corrupt officials (Obicci, 2025; Prenzler, 2021). To this day, South Africa has so far not seen any democratic (or post-apartheid) president dealing effectively with corruption. A public protector who revealed and proved corruption and culprits was met with resentment by many who should have hailed her successes, including the state president at the time (Okonjo-lweala, 2018). She has so far not been consulted by the subsequent president to assist in fighting corruption, or even by her successor.

The Right to Life: This right is in the constitution (South Africa, 1996), so it should be enforced, and with remedies when it is violated. However, to give this right to a murderer is practically removing the right to life for others. A serial killer and a serial rapist of babies and children, are clear opponents against the right to life, and are examples who should not have the right to life (Pisarcik, 2016). Moreover, as they invite it, they should lose the right to life.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1. Human Rights

Numerous incidents of human rights abuse occur all over, so it is necessary to discuss rights. In the case of South Africa, tangible action is urgently necessary to address these issues expansively, thoroughly, continuously and practically. At the global level, the UN has only one day annually for human rights (1 of 365, or 0.27%), with no provision for enforcing the rights or for reinforcing in order for people to understand. Since foreigners are human, it is stated in passing that there is no official day dedicated to fighting xenophobia.

2.2. Children

Children's rights in Philippines were stated as being celebrated for one month of each year, which is 1/12 or only about 8.3% annually. Countries like South Africa has only one day per year, which is the first day of each November. This constitutes 1/365 days per year, or 0.27% annually. As children are youth, and 16 June is another day for them, then the youth are catered for another 0.27%, which makes children official focus to be 0.54% annually. Hence, this is 99.46% annual disregard for the youth.

The 'Take a Girl Child to Work Day' is an activity of girl youths that excludes boys. As a measure, it excludes 50% of youth. But taking girls as young women, the event caters for only 25% of the entire society, as boys, men and adult women are excluded. Moreover, the event takes place only once in 365 days. This occurrence takes place 1/365, or only 0.27% annually. Thus, it is 99.73% disregard for girls, and no regard (100% disregard!) for boys. Also, only those girls whose parents have 'good' jobs and willing employers can participate in this option, but majority in South Africa lack these attributes. On the other hand, there are no 'boys rights', like men having no rights.

2.3. People with Disabilities Rights

Regarding people with disabilities, the latest focus has 10 days for international observation, which is 10/365 likelihood, or 2.7% of the time each year. The South African version is for the whole month, which is 1/12 likelihood, or 8.3% annually, which is about 91.7% neglect. Since during the 8.3% regard for people living with disabilities, neglect is completely enacted by lack of effective activities that promote people with disabilities during the period or regard for them.

2.4. Women Rights

World women have one day for the whole year, which is the International Women's Day (8th March), making 1/365, or 0.27% annually. South African Women's Day is 9th August, but South Africa dedicates the entire August month to the women, which is 1/12 of the entire time, or 8.33% of each year.

2.5. GBV

The 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence is 16 days in November of each year. The other 11 months have zero dedication to the prevention of GBV, and then only 16/365, or for 4.4% of the time South Africa attends to GBV. This is 95.6% neglect for women of South Africa.

2.6. NYD

The NYD also has one day a year dedicated to it for all the countries. In the South African case, this is despite this day being considered as a summary of all the events of the 16th of June 1976 as well as the subsequent youth struggles that stretched all over the country in the years after 1976. NYD attention is therefore measured at 1/365 in each year, or 0.27% of the time.

Table 1: Measures of inadequate attention to social ills.

Ill/item	Categories	Measure of neglect	HR	CR	P dis	Int	WR	GBV	MR	NYD	Right	Xeno
Human rights	-	99.45	99.45	0.55								
Children rights	Girl (99.46) Boy (100)	99.87	99.87	0.13								
People with disabilities	-	91.67	91.67	8.33								
Intimacy	-	99.73	99.73	0.27								
Women rights	Girl (99.73) Women (91.67)	95.7	95.7	4.3								
GBV	-	95.6	95.6	4.4								
Men rights	Boy (100) Men (100)	100	100	0								
NYD	-	99.73%	99.73	0.27								
Right to life	-	100	100	0								
enforcement	-	100	100	0								
Xenophobia	-	100	100	0								

These hot issues seem to have neither received adequate attention, nor been offered continuous devotion. A Riemann approach in which relevant tasks are decomposed into smaller chunks and then smoothened to make the tasks to be continuous could enable improvements in enforcing the rights and the tasks. The above table presents levels of neglect in addressing the declared social ills in South Africa, and all of them show high levels of neglect.

3. CONCLUSION

Existing South Africa's efforts to curb the country's social ills are costly and ineffective, are not measured to expose gaps, and lack of enforcement and reinforcement. No education efforts backs them, with no continuity. Policy review is necessary.

Measures of effort is almost trivial to address the social ills in South Africa. These social ills keep prisoners jailed with taxpayer footing the bill for their upkeep, after experiencing their terror. This paper discussed murder and rape of women and small children. Why can't legislators see triggers of CP? Cases of (so-called) xenophobia! In some cases, locals restricted from walking on home soil! Has anyone noticed? Good research and investigation are called for. Also, the lack of continuity in addressing social ills does not help. Education is vital and needs to be reinforced.

In closing, the laws should protect innocent South Africans. The rights should be reserved for law abiding citizens, as not doing

so could lead to innocent citizens breaking the law by taking the law into their hands if the suitable people to enforce the law do not do so. The paper supports the protection of foreigners, but not when they break the law. Also, foreigners should not be illegal. Anyone not abiding by the law should lose some rights. Hitmen and serial killers should lose the right to life. There should be honest and brutal zero tolerance for breaking the law. Moreover, capital punishment should be legislated.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Corruption should carry maximum penalty of life sentence while rape of children and planned killing should take CP. The paper therefore recommends revisiting CP for these unchangeable offenders. It also recommends inclusion condemnation of social ills in the school curriculum, not for examination purposes, reinforcement with the appropriate legislation, and replacement of expensive government events with school extra-mural learning. Such content should include rights, xenophobia and togetherness. It should start early, be continuous, comprehensive and be reinforced with events of fun such as plays and drama.

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