

**An Analysis of the Socio-Economic
Impact of Pilanesberg National Park: The
case of Bakgatla Community**

by

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Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree
Master of Business Administration (MBA General Management) in the
Graduate School of Business and Government Leadership North West
University, Mafikeng Campus

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October 2007

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Dedication

This work is first dedicated to God who made it possible for me to complete this study. He provided me with all that was required for me to go through this degree.

To my wonderful mother Mrs. Maria Kgobatang Monama and also to my late father Mr. David Monama. My mother, who never gave up but continued to encourage and support me financially, to pursue academic excellence, even when it was tough.

It is further dedicated to my husband Leratang Mack Victor Magodiello for his love, support, encouragement and undying patience. Most of all for his belief in me and for further persuading me to do this study and many other pursuits. I had to work hard and prove to be what he says I am. He has been the source of my inspiration throughout my academic life.

A special appreciation to my lovely kids, (Otsile Phenyo, Boitumelo Tumelo, Lerato Khumo Phitlhelelo, Lebogang Thato, Evelyn, Botshelo and Memory) who tolerated me and my busy schedule that kept on interfering with what was supposed to have been their time with their mom.

M.M. Magodiello

October 2007

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank all the individuals who assisted me in conducting this research.

Supervisor

I am particularly indebted to my supervisor Professor P.J. Du Plessis for his persistent guidance throughout the research process. Without his support, encouragement and constructive reprimands this work would have never been possible.

Graduate School Staff (North West University Mafikeng Campus)

Special thanks to the Graduate School staff members: In particular Prof. D. M. Akinnusi (a research coordinator in the graduate school, North West University Mafikeng Campus) and David Sebolai (Research assistant in the Graduate school, North West University Mafikeng Campus) for their support and encouragement throughout my research studies.

Statistician

Special thanks to Mr. N.N Maruma (Faculty of Commerce and Administration, North West University Mafikeng Campus) for his statistical input and professional guidance.

Language editors

My sincere gratitude's goes to my language editors Mrs. Mpho Nage and Mr Joel Moletsane (North West University Mafikeng Campus English Department) for panel beating, polishing and fine tuning my language to ensure adherence to professional probity in presentation of this report.

Friends

A special gratitude also goes to my friends Mrs. Ramokone Gopane and Ms. Neo Tshetlo for their constant constructive engagement in my study. I appreciate the professional and academic help they offered which contributed in enabling me to complete this study.

Bakgatla ba Kgafela land claim committee leaders

Mr. M. B. Sojane (Spokesperson), T. H. Malau (co-ordinator), Mr. M.T.Moloto (chairperson), Mr. M. A. Sojana, G. A. Matsielwa, Sisy Malau, Sannyboy Malau who are members of the land claim committee. I appreciate the contribution made by the committee members who were available during the interview in particular the spokesperson Mr. M B. Sojana. The verbal and documented information that gave meaning and also remain a corner stone upon which this work is anchored.

Conclusion

Once more I would like to acknowledge my God who made it possible for me to live until this day, and instilled in me the desire to work hard and endure what came to be a long and often tiresome journey. This journey needed only God's intervention and sustenance to stay on course towards greater heights of academic excellence.

DECLARATION

I declare that this report is my own, unaided work. It is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Masters in Business Administration. In the Business School, North West University, Mafikeng Campus. It has not been submitted before for any degree or examination in any other University.

Magodiello Mittah Malebo

October 2007

ABSTRACT

When the parks are created mention is made on wildlife conservation which includes the fauna and the flora. It is also important to note that where the national parks are established is a habitat for both human beings and animals. What becomes a challenge is the issue of addressing the livelihood of humankind within these areas when they are turned into protected areas.

The purpose of this study is to determine the socio-economic impact of Pilanesberg National Park to the Bakgatla community with specific reference to the Bakgatla who were relocated from the area where the Park is established. The study is exploratory, and descriptive in nature.

Prior to the research there has been some exploratory research of the community at large. The conclusion was that there is a small population of the Bakgatla Bakgafela that resided in the park before the establishment of the Park.

In preparation for the formal research and data collection, a questionnaire and interview questions for the focus group were developed for the purpose of collecting data. Only the Bakgatla community members who were relocated from the area where the Park is established were part of the research. Among them there were community leaders, tribal authority leaders and some senior citizen who were interviewed as part of the focus group.

Documented data sources were also used for the purpose of gathering information. The result of this study indicates that the Bakgatla community members who were relocated including their children were and are not employed in the Park. It further shows that the socio-economic impact of the Park to the surrounding community is negative because the Park did not add value to the livelihood of the Bakgatla community. The people in the surrounding areas of the Park still live in poverty

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CHAPTER1

1.1 OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

This study seeks to explore the socio-economic impact of the Park on the local economy of the communities, which were residing in the area where the park has been established. The focus was on job creation, personal income and value that Pilanesberg National Park has added to the members of these communities.

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The Pilanesberg National Park is a tourism attraction establishment, situated in Mogwase near Sun City in the North West Province. This establishment is the fourth largest in South Africa. It is situated high in the Pilanesberg range and goes down to the floor of an ancient and now extinct volcano (Hendrickse, Maoka and Thomas, 1998:2).

It is situated approximately 45 kilometers from Rustenburg on the Rustenburg Sun City road via Phokeng. It is just over 8 kilometers from the main Sun City entrance. The establishment is also within 30 kilometers of the Moruleng Heritage Museum. The area is within the catchment area of the N4 Bakwena Highway as well as the Pilanesberg Sun City nodal area (Hendrickse, Maoka and Thomas, 1998:2).

Most of the inhabitants and communities in the periphery of the Park live in poverty, because of the high rate of unemployment. Some of the inhabitants that live in poverty were forcefully removed from the area where the Park is established. For whose benefit was the community removed from their habitat in order for the Park to be established? This is still a question to be answered.

The statement above points at what seems to be a problem regarding the establishment of the Pilanesberg National Park. What the statement is highlighting is the fact that people were removed from the area, for the Park to be established and they were given promises. The establishment of the Park therofe created a serious problem for the Bakgatla community.

The origin of the problem is unemployment of most of the Bakgatla Bakgafela, especially those who were originally from the Pilanesberg National Park area. It is also because the promises that were made to the Chief of the Bakgatla and his people the by government, never materialised.

The Bakgatla Bakgafela tribe was given some promises when they were removed from the area where Pilanesberg is established. They did not want to leave the area because it was well suited for crop and cattle farming. The area had fertile soil and good grazing land for all their animals and they were able to survive together with wild animals in that area. When they were removed from the area, they explained all their survival strategy to the government, which promised to compensate them.

The Government also promised them jobs within the Park as one of the ways that will make them continue to survive even better. When they were relocated out of the area, they did not have any option, because the government had already concluded that a National Park has to be established in that area. They moved out and waited for the promises from the former government and they never materialised. The new government came into power and the situation still remains the same. That raised a serious concern to the authorities and it became a concern of every person who happens to be having interest about the Park and the well-being of people in the periphery. In order for the problem to be addressed properly it shall be divided into sub-components.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Most of the Bakgatla Bakgafela who were the inhabitants of the area where Pilanesberg National Park has been established live in poverty, because of unemployment. They were self employed in the park, surviving on their own businesses because they were involved in subsistence farming, pottery, hunting and also using wild fruits as part of daily food and. They were resettled in a dry unfertile land, which does not have any source of water for drinking and irrigation.

In light of the issues raised above, this study raises the following questions:

- What benefits do/did the Bakgatla receive out of the Park?
- Who is the beneficiary?

Some of the sub problems are:

- Most of the inhabitants of communities in the periphery of the Park live in poverty. The people are poor because most of them live in houses that are made out of corrugated zinc, some in mud houses and others are big families but have built very small houses. This is as a result of lack of resources and unemployment,
- Most of the people in the periphery of the Park are poor because of high the rate of unemployment. Some of them could not find employment within the Park because they lack necessary skills.
- Some of the inhabitants that live in poverty were forcefully removed from the area where the Park has been established. The Bakgatla community who were residing in the area where the park is established were threatened to leave by the then Bophuthatswana government, and some decided to leave before they could be relocated. They ended living in villages very far from the Park where they are now struggling with the transport to travel to towns to look for jobs.

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives in undertaking this study are:

- To determine the employment opportunities created by the Park.
- To explore the socio-economic impact of the Park on the surrounding communities
- To determine the value that the Park has added to the surrounding communities.

The secondary objectives are:

- To whom do these benefits accrue?
- What is the estimated value of these benefits in relation to cost?

- Do these shares of benefits accrue to the community that resided in the area where the Park has been established?

The following are the rationale for the objectives:

- There are many employment opportunities that the Park has created. It is also true that some of the people who were removed from the area are employed within the Park.
- Once more it should be noted that there are negative and positive socio-economic impacts of the Park to the surrounding communities.
- It is upon the management of the Park to increase positive impact in order to eliminate the negative impact.
- The Park is an establishment that brought in civilization as well as new developments within the Bakgatla Bakgafela and the area itself. It has also added value to the communities and to the area.
- All the neighbouring communities around the periphery of the Park are supposed to receive the benefits from the Park. The people to whom benefits are accrued to are those who were removed from the area of establishment.
- There should be a clear line of demarcation between the social and economic benefits. The communities should understand those that are their social benefits and also economic benefits.
- There should be transparency in such a way that if there are monetary involvements, people should have a clear understanding of how it is distributed.
- If the people who were removed from the Park have shares of benefit, it should also be communicated to them and it should be upon management of the Park to ensure that they receive their share.
- In an event where there are possible economic benefits must also be addressed and communicated to the communities around the Park and in particular those that have been removed from the area, the benefit to reach them.

1.5 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The importance of the research is to determine the relationship that exists between the Park and the communities that have been removed from the area, in terms of job opportunities, personal income and the value that the park has added the community members.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A structured questionnaire will be used to survey 70 randomly selected respondents of the members of the communities which were removed from the area where the Park is established. A focus group was conducted where a minimum group of five members were interviewed.

1.6.1 METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING CONSEQUENCES

As this survey unfolds there are two main sets of social impact, which the survey is concerned with. First, there are the consequences of displacement from the protected area and subsequent exclusion from the area, which is likely to have diverse negative impact on Bakgatla. Secondly, there are a series of the potential local advantages, which the establishment of the protected area may bring (Schamidt-Soltau and Brockington, 2004: 4)

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study entails the geographical area of the Park and its surroundings. This means the area where the Bakgatla were residing at and all other areas in the neighbourhood of Pilanesberg national Park (see figure 1). Economic impact will be restricted to the previous inhabitants of the areas and will focused on:

- Job creation
- Personal income
- Business opportunities
- Value added by the Park



Fig 1: Pilanesberg map (Hendricks, et al. 1998: 4)

1.8 STRUCTURE OF THE DISSERTATION

The study consists of seven chapters. Chapter one is the introduction to the study, and focused on a brief review of what will be captured in detail in the study. Chapter two looked at the theoretical foundation of the study, which will give an outline of the theoretical foundation while chapter three will specifically deal with the literature review on the socio– economic impact of Pilanesberg National Park on the Bakgatla Community. Chapter four discusses the method of research used for data collection and analysis. Chapter five is the discussion of research results and the last chapter consists of conclusions and recommendations.

1.9 CONCLUSION

This chapter provided the background to the study, the problem statement as well as the objectives.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will look at the theoretical foundation of the study, which will highlight the reasons behind the tourism attractions establishment, and the game park's establishment. The focus was on the socio-economic impact principles in general. Literature on different variables that relate to Tourism Management formed part of this chapter. The business strategies that are employed at different tourism establishments will be briefly interrogated. The general environmental, economic, technological, political and social structure of the different tourists' establishment in relation to the peripheral communities will also form part of this chapter.

2.2 DEFINITION OF TOURISM

The term tourism is not easy to define because it is a broad concept and the tourism industry comprises of a multitude of diverse, yet interrelated industry sectors. The study of tourism impinges on such disciplines as geography, psychology, sociology, economics, anthropology, planning, business studies, politics and economics, to name but a few. It is therefore easy to understand the difficulty in agreeing on a workable definition (Youell, 1998: 9).

On industry side, sectors as diverse as hotels, resorts, parks, leisure centres, museums, transport providers and entertainment complexes are included in the definition of tourism. Attempts have been made in trying define tourism. The United Nation Statistical Commission has accepted the following definition of tourism on the recommendation of the World Tourism Organisation (WTO). It states that tourism comprises:

‘...the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes’ (World Tourism Organisation, 1993: 9).

‘Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work, and activities during their stay at these destinations; it includes movement for all purposes, as well as day visit or excursions’ (Tourism Society, 1982: 9).

2.3 PATTERNS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

When focusing on the past, present and recent history of tourism, it is apparent that there are a number of significant patterns that have emerged, such as:

- **The effect of social mobility.** Small, privileged and wealthy sectors of society have been the first to experience tourism activities and discover new destinations. Once such area has been discovered by the masses of the lower and the working classes, members of this tourism ‘elite’ have been able to move on to more exclusive surroundings, often further afield. This trend still exists today, with exclusive resorts in such places as the Caribbean being the preserved for the nobility and wealthy personalities.
- **Increasing pace of development.** As one of the aspects of recent history in western society, the growth of tourism has accelerated dramatically in the latter half of the twentieth century, with resulting positive and negative effects on economies, environments and cultures (Youell, 1998: 8).

2.4 THE POLITICS OF TOURISM

There are many reasons for tourism development in different countries and many examples exist internationally and nationally why governments of certain countries encouraged tourism development at certain places. In the Philipines, President Marcos actively exploited tourism to meet the political needs of his ‘New Society’. Other nations, particularly Far Eastern countries such as Korea and Taiwan, are also finding that the political benefits of international tourism may be as rewarding as its much-vaunted economic advantages (Youell, 1998: 8).

As is the case in Philipines, South Africa tourism was exploited more by the white Africans. From the new perspective, environmental protection can no longer be

viewed as a moral issue, divorced from political reality. Game reserves and national parks form an integral part of state strategies of resources management. In South Africa, pressures such as white self-interest, Afrikaner nationalism, ineffectual legislation, elitism, capitalism and the exploitation of Africans have moulded these strategies. The 'Afrikanerization' of national parks generally went unchallenged by other white South Africans. The major reason was the intense overtones of moral goodness, which was associated with nature conservation (Carruthers, 1995: 80).

Other examples outside the above are overtly political exploitation of tourism development. There are many other 'polite' political reasons for countries, regions and even local areas to become involved in tourism. The development of tourism can for example help to:

- **Change the image or perception of an area:** tourism is regarded as a clean economic activity that can present a favourable image to the outside world.
- **Create a national identity:** the promotion of tourism in overseas markets and with domestic tourists can cement a nation's identity.
- **Promote regional prosperity:** tourism can be used as a springboard for further economic and social development in urban and rural regions.
- **Improve quality of lives:** a well planned tourism development can bring a host of benefits to nations and regions, thereby contributing to an enhanced quality of life for their residents.
- **Promote culture:** countries and regions with particular cultural and linguistic traditions can use tourism to further their political aims.
- **Promote peace and human understanding:** the social benefits of tourism, such as meeting people from different cultures, religions and races, can contribute to a greater understanding on a global scale and to the promotion of world peace (Youell, 1998: 8).

2.5 NATIONAL PARKS AND GAME RESERVES

In the North West Province as a typical example, there are several tourism developments that have been established within the province. The Parks and Tourism Board manage these tourism establishments and there are different reasons for the

establishment of each tourist attraction area. National Parks fulfil an important cultural function in that they are the tangible embodiment of those elements of the natural environment citizens consider worthy of state protection. They evoke a love of the country for its intrinsic, rather than for its political, worth. Thus a national Park is not merely a physical entity, a geographical area, or a suite of ecosystems and species, but a mirror of society and a vigorous symbol (Carruthers, 1995:1).

Tourism establishments also link the remote communities with the outside world and also deals with the limitations of the community-based programmes (because of a lack of awareness of tourism in the community, as well as the need for external investment in infrastructure, marketing and training). There are also challenges of achieving commercial viability that the community may not be aware of which can be best addressed by the tourism establishments (Caroline and Dilys, 2001:6).

It also involves local communities in the business and stimulates economies and motivates a country to protect its environment and its wildlife. When the rural villagers are brought directly into the tourism mainstream through the partnership models, the benefits include, cash, jobs, training and community upliftments, and create the necessary incentives to ensure that communities protect their wildlife and neighbouring reserves (The Wilderness Safaris, 2003:66).

In the lives of impoverished Africans, however, what the Kruger National Park has to offer by way of aesthetic beauty has little relevance. Many people, particularly those in areas adjoining the Park, who live in extreme poverty, who have in the past been deliberately excluded from enjoying or sharing in any of the recreational and educational benefits of the Kruger National Park, hold quite a different view (Carruthers, 1995:1).

These people view the Park's name and ethos as a symbol to strengthen web of racial discrimination and white political and economic domination. That is the reason why from time to time these people cry out for the abolition of the Kruger Park, and call for its partition among neighbouring communities sorely in need of agricultural land (Carruthers, 1995:1).

When one listens to the cry of the communities surrounding Kruger National Park, it is clear that its socio-economic impact on the neighbouring communities is negative. The social well being and the economy of the neighbouring communities were not considered when the park was established.

2.5.1 PILANESBERG NATIONAL PARK

The Park covers approximately 55 000 ha of Kgosi Pilane's mountains. This Park has rapidly become one of Southern Africa's premier tourist attractions. The management of the Park had an ambitious game stocking programme code named "Operation Genesis" in the late 1970s and involved the translocation of 7 000 animals. They have reintroduced a wide range of game species to the former haunts. They included elephant, black and white rhino, buffalo, Burchel zebra, hippo, giraffe, kudu, eland, red hartebeest, sables, waterbuck, Cheetah, Leopard, Brown hyena, tsessebe and impala (Thomson & Associates, 1998:19).

The introduction of the mentioned animals resulted in a complex animal diversity and as a result broadens the management scope. The animals and vegetation i.e. the fauna and the flora is what made this Park to become one of the Southern Africa's premier tourist attractions (Thomson & Associates, 1998:19).

There are several other resources that are of economic importance within the Park. One such important resource is the Golden Leopard Resort. This resort operates several self catering camps within the reserve, through a management contract on behalf of the North West Parks and Tourism Board. The other one is Stocks Hotels and Resorts, which operate the only luxury game lodge within the park, namely Tsukudu Lodge, which accommodate a maximum of 16 guests (Thomson & Associates, 1998:20).

When Pilanesberg was established as a Game Reserve in 1979, the fundamental philosophy of its planners, and the then management was that it should not be just an area "sealed off for the conservation of a unique ecosystem", but above all that it should be positively integrated into the surrounding region and utilised as far as possible for the benefit of the surrounding population (Keenan, 1984:7).

2.5.2 MADIKWE NATIONAL PARK

Madikwe Game Reserve is 75 000 ha and it is also one of the premier game reserves in Southern Africa. It has in excess of 10 000 animals, and 27 species were reintroduced into Madikwe over a 5 year period. This Game Reserve was established in 1991, and is also managed by the North West Parks and Tourism Board, successor to the widely acclaimed Bop Parks, which was also responsible for the establishment of the renowned Pilanesberg National Park in the late 1970s (Thomson & Associates, 1998:20).

Madikwe Game Reserve was established as part of an economic development plan for a remote rural area of the North West Province. The establishment of this game reserve was based on the findings of a land-use study undertaken by the government. It was discovered that conservation-based tourism would provide, by far, the most benefits to the people of the area in terms of employment, skills development, and exposure to business opportunities (Madikwe Game Reserve, 2003:56).

The local economy of Madikwe was then dependent on cattle ranching, and wildlife tourism was perceived as an opportunity for diversity. The game reserve was therefore planned as an integral component of the local economy and a catalyst for economic development in contrast to the traditional focus of game reserves, which was primarily based on conservation of bio-diversity. It was introduced to the public in August 1991. Its primary objective was to stimulate sustainable economic activity based on wildlife through joint venture operations involving the State, private sector, and local people for the benefit of the people of the region (Madikwe Game Reserve, 2003:56).

The Parks Board is the pioneer in people-based conservation in South Africa, and it represents an extension of this philosophy. Therefore Madikwe is operated as a joint venture between the state, the private sector and the local communities. The Parks Board has been successful in this approach and that has made Madikwe the role model for similar ventures being started up elsewhere in South Africa (Thomson & Associates, 1998:20).

2. 6. A REVIEW OF OTHER PARKS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE

There are other Game Reserves and National Parks within the Province that are also managed by the Parks and Tourism Board such as Botsalano Game Reserve, Borakalalo National Park, Rustenburg Nature Reserve to mention but a few. These entire tourism establishments have neighbouring communities surrounding them, and they all have socio-economic impact on these communities.

It is unrealistic to say that the Africa's wild resources should not be tampered with, because it is where most of the rural poor live. Many people in Africa depend on wild resources, and to them wild resources is not simply something to be looked at and admired, but it is something that must contribute, along with other land use, to human livelihoods (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1993:11).

This makes the management of protected areas in South Africa a complex task, because South Africa covers 1,221,000 km² in extent, and has a population of 45 million people of which the majority are blacks. The rural areas consist of 50% of the countries' population which are black people. As a result of the racial laws and the country's race dominated past there has been an acute land ownership imbalance that may remain unresolved for some decades (Magome, 2003:8).

The realisation that protected areas alone can no longer ensure the survival of many wild species has forced Africa's wild life managers to search for new answers. There are no simple solutions and therefore Africa wildlife conservation must face increasingly complex social and economic issues that require innovation and diverse management strategies (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1993:19).

The protected areas only cover 5, 5% of the country's land surface, and this is less than the 10% recommended by the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). South Africa has given a commitment to increase land under protection to 8% by 2010. When that is done the country's protected areas will face major challenges of reconciling two conflicting objectives. The first challenge is that of

increasing the extent of the current network of the protected areas in order to conserve a representative example of the country's biological diversity and to meet international obligations. The second challenge is to avail portions of existing protected areas that are reclaimed by local people under the land restitution programme in order to redress the country's land ownership imbalances created by racial laws (Magome, 2003:8).

Conservation must be understood as continuum of different, but complementary strategies. This can range from strict protection, such as national parks, to sustainable utilization, such as revenue generated through trophy hunting. Zimbabwe is a good example of that. Wildlife is a priceless resource, but it can no longer survive by being a valueless resource (Ledger, 2003:6).

Africa's wildlife management authorities have responded to the inevitable limits of conventional protected area strategies as biodiversity safeguards. These ranges from resource sharing with local communities within national parks, through buffer zones and community wildlife management to commercial game ranching. What has been common to all of these has been the introduction of an economic dimension to create incentives for conservation (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1993:19).

The following highlights some of the strategies:

2.6.1 Ownership

Conservation strategies must rely upon a range of actors and investors. These can be divided into three broad categories based on "ownership status"

- public ownership (e.g. national parks and reserves);
- communal ownership (e.g. rural communities without individual land titles);
- private ownership (e.g. private farms, game ranches).

2.6.2 Sharing the costs with society

It is very expensive to pay staff, and maintain infrastructure, ecological management and the provision of services to visitors in protected areas. The parks were treated as the untouchable sanctuaries for many years. It is now clear that there exist numerous opportunities for people to use products from within protected areas, as well as management authorities to generate financial revenues. Pilanesburg National Park is one of the few national parks in Africa, which is, self-supporting. This area was mainly used for grazing of livestock and the cultivation of crops on suitable soil, before it was transformed into a park in 1979 (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1993:19).

2.6.3 Sharing the benefits - the buffer zone concept

Parks can proactively interact with their neighbours to develop joint projects and undertakings that recognise that parks are a source of consumable animals that can be sustainably harvested in utilising zones outside the core protected areas. The success of co-management areas will depend on the goodwill and enthusiasm of the partners, capacity building and technical support, a clear appreciation of real and perceived costs and benefits, the equitable sharing of resources and the willingness of the conservation authority to genuinely devolve and share power (Ledger, 2003:6).

The buffer zone concept seeks to enlist local communities as co-managers and beneficiaries of resources on the edge of parks. This is because the local people commonly see protected areas as being the exclusive recreation areas of the privileged few. Therefore, this changing view is a driving force behind the concept of buffer zones. While certain zones of a Park may be foreclosed to human use, there are other zones which may be used on a selective basis to provide access to renewable resources. In addition, governments may use park revenues to invest in the development of the economic and social infrastructure of neighbouring areas. For example, constructions of schools and clinics or paying out a share of the revenue generated by the park to local residents (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1993:23).

Local communities should be involved as co-managers, beneficiaries of resources and resource users. They are also encouraged to become actively involved in creating the management policies of buffer zones to enable them to develop a sense of ownership. As stakeholders, they are encouraged to meet, communicate and develop plans together. In many cases protected areas are isolated 'islands' that are too small to support a naturally balanced ecosystem. A cautious utilisation of resources in the peripheries may be better for the maintenance of ecosystems than total protection. In this instance, a neighbouring human population can legally benefit from the area. This may in turn activate interest in maintenance of the resources (International Institute for Environmental and Development, 1994:41).

Government, which is represented by management in the protected areas, should enhance the feasibility of community involvement in the management of protected areas. Management should determine the following: the financial viability of any tourism lodge, the feasibility of revenue sharing from a private lodge, the feasibility of establishing joint ventures between communities and entrepreneurs, and the feasibility of community enterprises (Elliffe, 2000: 38).

The people who reside in the vicinity of protected areas such as game reserves and parks are the most important beneficiaries and stakeholders of such protected areas. When management in all the protected areas develop a vision and mission, they should consider such people. There should be realistic time frames allocated to meet their needs. The most urgent need is the socio-economic need. There should be projects with a stronger conservation and/or outdoor recreational bias that are readily available with satisfying socio-economic needs (Collinson, 2004: 8).

The progressive economic policies prioritise the needs of the people above all else. The real issues of the economy are not those related to financial markets, but those related to the achievement of full employment and higher levels of productivity and incomes for all black people by increasing access to skills, capital and economic opportunities on a large scale (Gqubule, 2006:64).

The essence of buffer zone management lies in its ability to generate local interest and support for protected areas through the provision of economic and development

benefits. Therefore, conservation can be changed from something negative to the local community, into a force for local development (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1993:23).

South Africa's game reserves and national parks can have a very negative impact on the neighbouring communities. These establishments are associated with forced removals of black people from the areas, forced labour and poll taxes. All these are the features of South Africa's conquests at the hands of whites settlers. A typical example is the western border of the country, where indigenous San people were removed to make way for the Kalahari Gemsbok Park in the 1930s, to the eastern shores of South Africa, forced removals were part and parcel of wildlife protection programmes (Ghimire et al., 1997:217).

The expansion and establishment of the protected areas had a critical impact on the food security and livelihood system of the local people (IIED, 1994: 13). There has been an increase in control over natural resources externally such that people living in and around the parks have become marginalised. This approach has overlooked the traditional role of wildlife in African culture, which was oriented towards survival and was tied up with totems, taboos and customs. The African culture initiatives have sometimes reflected a genuine concern for the protection of wildlife; less altruistic motives have also been evicted.

Economically, eviction caused crops and livestock to suffer depredations by wild animals, which local people have little power to control for fear of anti-poaching squads. The demands of tourists for certain goods increased prices such that the locals could not afford or had depleted traditional resources such as firewood. On socio-cultural matters, the traditional ways of life and relationships with the land, for example ancestral burial grounds, were lost. An example is the Ojibwe tribe (Canada) where it was displaced from their lands and cut off from their sustained yield economy based on renewable natural resources. They were left dependent on welfare and modern housing that did not fit their cultural patterns. Ecologically people have been moved to the environment to which they are poorly adapted (West and Brechin, 1991:14).

Conflicts between parks and people, between game reserves and their neighbours, between animals and communities are common themes in most parts of the world where national parks, wildlife reserves and other types of protected areas are at the forefront of effort to protect biodiversity. It has now become fashionable for the conservation movements to claim that they are implementing community-based programmes to solve this problem. The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has begun to show concern about the clash of interests between game reserves and local people from the early 1980s (Ghimire et al., 1997:221).

2.6.4 Southern Africa: The CAMPFIRE Initiative

In Southern Africa, Zimbabwe pioneered the Communal Area Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE). These programmes purport to have three main benefits: they improve the livelihoods of rural people, they impart the sense of self-management and self-reliance and they provide an incentive for rural communities to protect wildlife (Ghimire, et al., 1997:222).

This CAMPFIRE programme in Zimbabwe has regrettably been overtaken by the political turmoil, land seizures and a breakdown of law and order (Ledger, 2003:6).

The essence of CAMPFIRE is an attempt to harness the economic value of wildlife, which is derived primarily from recreation and tourism, for the benefit of rural people. An attempt has been made through these programmes to show people that the conservation of wild animals and their management in ecotourism programmes can be more beneficial than cattle farming (Ghimire et al., 1997:222).

There is a need to make people aware (especially rural people) of the economic value of wildlife. People who are residing in the vicinity of the protected areas should be made part of collection, and use of the wildlife biomaterials for effective conservation. The BioBank SA partners, in consultation with other stakeholders groups, are addressing the issue surrounding ownership and benefit sharing of biomaterials. The agreement is that wildlife biomaterials remain the property of the owner or custodian of the animals from which they were collected, unless contractually altered by all parties (Bartels, 2003:18).

2.6.5 Community-based projects

a. Ukwakhisana initiative

This is one of the community-based projects that the management of Kruger National Park has initiated in order to lock the communities into the fortunes of the Kruger National Park (KNP) and the tourist industry as a whole. In this project, KNP management aligned scarce resources with the real needs of rural communities. It was a need-based-development plans that resulted in the establishment of small factories, vegetable farms, dams, crèches, community water and sanitation programmes, tourism developments, schools, clinics, centres for physically and mentally challenged people, AIDS orphanages, communications networks and electricity supplies. This initiative has created a mutual relationship between the park and the people (Bruyn, 2003:24).

b. Mthethomusha: the new way of doing things

Mthethomusha is another initiative by the KaNgwane Parks Cooperation management. It is a small 'tribally owned' park located on the southern border of the Kruger Park, in the former KaNgwane homeland. It became the best-known CAMPFIRE in South Africa. In 1984 there was resistance when the KaNgwane Parks Cooperation raised the idea of starting a tribal resource area on land owned by the isiSwati-speaking Mphakeni people. This was because the local chief and his councillors initially feared that the community would lose their grazing land. The KaNgwane Parks Cooperation (KPC) won over to the alternative idea of ecotourism/conservation when they pointed out that the area was mountainous and without enough water for all-year grazing. The promise of new jobs in the project also helped convince the tribal leaders and they gave their consent, naming the new project Mthethomusha ('the new law' or 'the new way of doing things') (Ghimire et al., 1997:224).

2.6.6 From Casinos to CDOs

Pilanesberg National Park is an attempt to initiate a CAMPFIRE scheme in South Africa. Pilanesberg is about 700 km to the west of KaNgwane. A study conducted in 1984 found that the creation of the Pilanesberg reserve caused serious problems for the original inhabitants and people living in the settlements surrounding the park. According to the study, the reserve's original inhabitants lost access to grazing land for cattle. Researchers uncovered allegations of corruption in the tribal authority and tardiness in providing compensation for the loss of the land (Ghimire et al., 1997:225).

The people's experience of parks during the colonial and apartheid periods was one of exclusion or confrontation, which resulted in the widespread alienation, with few exceptions. Many big parks in Africa were proclaimed for reasons other than biodiversity conservation, and none were gazetted because they contained a diversity of plants (Ledger, 2003: 7)

The people perceived the establishment of the park as something the tribal authority used as a means of extending its domination and exploitation of villagers. The perception of the villagers that the Bophuthatswana government condoned this matter was reinforced by a number of issues that arose in relation to the presence of Sun City hotel complex on the border of the park. These related to the random entering of cattle in the Sun City property, unfair remuneration of Sun City employees and the Bophuthatswana government's action during a labour dispute at Sun City. All these issues were perceived to be linked within the context of the wider political economy resulting in a negative perception of the park (Ghimire et al., 1997:225).

2.6.7 Contracts Parks

There is a recent initiative in South Africa of the 'contract park', which is found in the remote Richtersveld region of the north-western Cape. There was also a struggle between the indigenous inhabitants of the area and the South African National Park Board (Ghimire et al., 1997: 226).

In recognition of the ecological importance of the of the area, the National Parks Board (NPB), precursor of SANP, commenced negotiations with the government-backed Northern Richtersveld Management Board to establish a national park. Just before the contract was signed in 1989, an interdict came from the local community represented by a community committee established in direct opposition to the Management Board. It did not oppose the national park, but felt that its needs were misrepresented by the Management Board and wanted to be included in the planning of what it saw as another form of a land loss in a long history of dispossession from the Afrikaner farmers, mines, and racially discriminatory land policies (Boonzaier, 1991:383).

Backed by human rights groups in Cape Town as well as a number of sympathetic academics, the local communities refused to move and began to formulate an alternative plan that involved popular involvement in the running of the proposed park (Ghimire et al., 1997: 226).

The final agreement was allowed for continued use of the park for grazing by 6,600 domestic livestock (Archer et al., 1996: 383), and the NPB agreed to pay 50 cents/ha/year to the Richtersveld Trust. Identity and culture-related benefits have proved important. For example, traditional communal landownership and grazing continues, and the park has contributed to a rediscovery of Nama identity through its support of cultural projects. SANP manages the park and covers the cost of this. Decisions about park management are made by the management Plan Committee which consists of four community representatives, one from each of the surrounding park communities, one nomadic shepherd representative and four SANP representative (Reid, 2000:83).

They negotiated the rights to remain in the area, to continue grazing their stock, and to receive royalties and jobs from the park. They persuaded the National Parks Board to give them a say in the management of the park as well as the right to review the agreement in its entirety after a period of 30 years (Ghimire et al., 1997: 226).

2.6.8 Rhetoric and reality in Maputaland

The conservation authorities in KwaZulu-Natal who are responsible for administering a number of reserves in the Maputaland region of KwaZulu-Natal province claim to have a community friendly approach to conservation. The Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said his old homeland 'has clearly understood that people must be the corner-stone of any conservation effort and unless conservation is made relevant to ordinary people, it has no hope of gaining their support' (Ghimire et al., 1997: 226).

Namibia is a well-known community-based approach to conservation and has reaped some tangible benefits for both wildlife and people. Less tangible but not less important are the social and more qualitative benefits. However, the greatest opportunity and benefit of the community-based natural resource management is just starting to emerge. This is its potential to facilitate eco-region or landscape-scale planning and implementation (Jacobson, 2003:12).

According to (Magome, 2003:8) there are few people in the conservation world who see a dichotomy between protected area conservation and community-based conservation. Most people accept that the two approaches are complimentary routes towards the same goal and, in fact, each can add real value to the other. It is also becoming widely accepted that successful Conservation-based communities (CBC) require devolution of real rights to local users, as well as tools and skills to exercise those rights. This almost always requires the development/evolution of appropriate, democratic, representative, and transparent local social institution (Jacobson & Owen-Smith, 2002:13).

It is these local institutions that offer a real opportunity, not only for large –scale eco-region planning, but also for their actual implementation. In Africa's case, the colonial history has disrupted or even destroyed local social structures, including those involved in resource-use management (Murombedzi, 2003: 14).

KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation (KDNC), followed the dictate of the policy and it allowed the people into the reserves to collect reeds for use in building

houses, and fish are harvested in the Kosi Bay estuary by a small group of fishermen. The department's policy gives the local tribal authority 25 percent of all revenue derived from gate takings so that these can be used for social upliftment' projects. Its official newsletter claims: 'All conservation efforts are doomed to fail if there are no tangible benefits for the people involved (Ghimire et al., 1997: 226).

2.6.9 Pulling down some fences

In an effort of showing involvement and concern of the local community, management of the Kruger National Park has recently embarked on an effort to improve the image of the reserve in surrounding communities. During droughts, the management provided water to the villages in part of the former KaNgwane homeland. It also encourages black artisans from neighbouring villages to manufacture and sell crafts and curios to Kruger visitors. Tourist shops inside the park are encouraged to stock their shelves with local products (Ghimire et al., 1997:228).

In Venetia mine region, De Beers has provided employment to approximately 1 000 people as a show of a significant participation in the local community (De Beers, 2003: 53). Social investment programmes at uplifting the broader society include:

- an extensive AIDS awareness campaign.
- financial support to 30 schools, crèches and pre-schools.
- numerous community development projects.

The relationship with employees, customers, and the community at large and with public authorities is transparent and is directed at building a better society in which the company can conduct its business (Madikwe Game Reserve, 2003: 53).

According to De Beers (2003:50), the region's cultural and environmental assets transcend national boundaries. The subsequent development of a Trans frontier conservation area (TFCA), in addition to promoting the conservation and management of shared wildlife resources between the sovereign nations of Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa. It also provided opportunities to: protect bio-diversity and sites of archaeological importance; promote regional co-operation, heading to greater possibilities for free movement of people, goods, services and money;

stimulate regional economies through, for example, investment and a growth in tourism; promote community-based natural resource management; enrich cultural ties previously served by international boundaries, empower communities and increase social stability.

Popular forums have been created in each of the areas surrounding Kruger. These involve an effort to promote participation by tribal authorities, political organizations and civic organisations in negotiations about issues that range from land claims to investment of park revenue in development projects (Ghimire et al., 1997:228).

In KwaZulu Natal, a financial institution, KwaZulu Natal Wildlife and the local community owns the Lodge Owning Company. The Mtathenjwa tribal authority formed a trust to represent the community's interests and to hold the community's shares in the Lodge Owning and Lodge Operating Companies. Profits accrued are distributed by its trustees (Grossman and Holden, 2003: 33).

2.6.10 Land reform

The government of national unity has begun a complex process of land reform, and as part of this programme, people who were forcibly removed from their land during the colonial or apartheid period are able to lodge claims for the restoration of their title to a special land court that has been established. Rural groups including the tribal chief whose people were removed from Kruger National Park, have lodged such claims. This is also expected in similar cases in other parts of the country where the creation of wild life estates involved racial removals (Ghimire, et al 1997: 229).

The land reform programme does not stipulate that people who regain title will automatically reoccupy land that has been alienated from them - thus allowing for creative arrangements in which conservation areas can be maintained and managed by existing authorities while being used for tourism-based development schemes that benefit the original owners (Ghimire et al., 1997: 229).

To speed up land redistribution, the government must show commitment to the land reform process by resolving land claims against its own land. Most of its land is under

housing and industrial development, and in these cases, claimants often receive monetary compensation. To ensure that land reform is implemented, state-owned protected areas covering 67 000km² are targeted by the state for restitution. The dilemma here is that protected areas only cover 5.5% of the country's land surface, and this is less than the 0% recommended by the IUCN (The World Conservation Union). If this can be realised, this means acquiring an additional 12,000 km² of land (Magome, 2003:8).

2.6.11 Community involvement in ecotourism

There are a number of reasons why communities should be involved in ecotourism and they include the following (Elliffe, 2000:14):

- **Local communities:** The ecotourism development of underdeveloped land (dormant assets) is the potential form of real economic activity for the people living there. This offers the promise of employment, skills and secondary business (SMME) development, an increase in the equitable flow of benefits from parks and reserves and the opportunity to improve the potential to sustain the resource base.
- **Rural development:** The clear potential impact from a rural development perspective is that the local economy can grow and diversify.
- **Environmental management and conservation:** The community that experience the flow of tangible benefits will definitely be supportive and best serve the environmental imperatives and in return support the tourism and environmental initiatives.
- **Financiers:** Funders are attracted and interested in seeing optimal community involvement as part of the broader transformation process and sustainable development objectives.
- **Private sectors:** Private sector recognises that for tourism to succeed on the long term it needs to be environmentally and socially sustainable. The definition of ecotourism also implies that the local people play an integral part in culture and natural heritage (Elliffe, 2000:14).

The involvement of local communities is an essential and necessary component of sustainable development, more especially for eco-tourism. However, the flow of

benefits from tourism to local communities is often overstated. It is also indicated in national experience that very little tourism revenue generated within protected areas accrues to local people. The impact is that there may be little incentive for these communities to support the conservation process. In general there are two core opportunities that exists for the benefits to flow to local communities. These are:

- The linkages between eco-tourism initiatives within natural areas and surrounding communities in the form of employment, business development or equity sharing in the developments themselves and
- The Community-based tourism initiatives on land owned by the community outside or adjacent to natural areas/game reserves/protected areas (Elliffe, 2000:14).

There are two key opportunities available to local people for effective participation in the benefits associated with the country's protected areas. The first is equity based, and is mostly relevant to claimants of restored land rights in protected areas. The real opportunity here is for claimants to maximize returns on their equity by assessing the economic potential of the land against time and investment required to realise significant benefits. If the returns are marginal relative to the amount of time and effort required to keep the land under conservation, the claimants should consider selling the land back to the state and investing the money elsewhere (Magome, 2003:9).

In a South African context, a third opportunity is possible where a community has won a land claim in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Acts 22 of 1994. In such cases the community could regain title to the land within a protected area/national park such as the case with the Makuleke people and the Kruger National Park (Elliffe, 2000:14).

2.6.12 Economic empowerment of local communities

Some of the main positive economic impacts of tourism are the generation of employment and business. For example, the hotel accommodation sector alone provided around 11,3 million jobs worldwide in 1995. Tourism can generate jobs

directly through hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, taxis, and souvenirs sales and indirectly through the supply of goods and services needed by tourism-related businesses. The rapid expansion of international tourism has led to significant employment creation (UNEP, 2002:5).

The local communities are empowered as a result of many activities taking place within the community. Tourism can induce local government to provide infrastructure improvements such as better water and sewage systems, roads, electricity, telephone and public transport networks. There are other local revenues that are not easily quantified, as not all tourist expenditures are formally registered in the macro-economic statistics. Money is earned from tourism through informal employment such as street vendors, informal guides, and rickshaw drivers, among others. The positive side of informal or unreported employment is that the money is returned to the local economy, and has a great multiplier effect as it is spent over and over again (UNEP, 2002:5).

The empowerment of local communities is a core goal to bring about the transformation of the tourism industry particularly in the area of ecotourism. This requires transferring the ownership base assets to better serve the interests and needs of historically disadvantaged communities. This implies the empowerment of communities through:

- Involvement and responsibility in the planning and decision making processes related to tourism development;
- Involvement in the management of tourism and tourism related;
- Control over the use of their land and assets;
- Access to SMME opportunities and support in relation to tourism development; and
- Capacity building at local level and as part of the tourism development process (Elliffe, 2000:16).

2.7. SOME REASONS FOR THE CREATION OF THE PARKS

The creation of national parks - anywhere in the world – can only be understood in the context of the time and place in which this occurred. Therefore in brief, what was

accomplished with the Kruger National Park was not so much the acceptance that the principle of a national park was morally correct, as the acceptance by white South Africans of the philosophy that the viewing and studying of wildlife constituted a legitimate, and economically viable, form of land use and that state land and finance should be allocated for this purpose (Carruthers, 1995:47).

Costa Rica national parks stand as a model for the preservation of biodiversity in the tropics, with 622,000 ha or 12, 2% of the country set aside in preserves. In 1970, efforts to establish the parks were met with indifference, but a practical strategy for native conservation and favourable opportunities led to success, including the establishment of Poas Volcanoes, Cabuita, Santa Rosa, and Tortuguero National Parks in 1970 – 1971. Since the establishments of these parks, the concentration was on four main activities: (1) procuring funds and personnel; (2) obtaining national and international support; (3) developing conservation education programmes; and (4) getting environmental legislation passed (Boza, 1992: 239).

Most of the time when parks were created, mention was made on wildlife conservation. In trying to support the adoption of the name Kruger national Park, Preller describes in some detail many of Kruger's hunting adventures, but makes no mention at all of any contribution by Kruger to nature conservation. Therefore the identification of the personality of Paul Kruger with nature conservation is a myth but, like all myths, it was designed to serve a specific purpose, which is the establishment and the naming of the park (Carruthers, 1995: 81).

When parks are created and mention is made on wildlife conservation there are disagreements in Africa on how best to conserve habitat and species. There are some components of conservation and others of preservation, but there are few who would deny that success depends on providing benefits to the people that go beyond the purely aesthetic value (IUCN, 1993:4).

According to (Passmore, 1974:5), both conservation and preservation means the saving of natural resources for later consumption. Conservation is a positive concept embracing preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment.

2.8. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE OF THE PARKS

Most of the people who are found living around the fence of the parks are blacks. Some of them were removed from the area in order for the park to be established. These are blacks that emerged as a substantial African middle class, which might have had the money and leisure to join whites in the enjoying the park. They were blocked by repressive social and economic legislation. Blacks were forced to live in overcrowded, degraded and unattractive rural and urban environments. In general, any appreciation of the aesthetic elements of the landscape has consequently been sacrificed to land-hunger and poverty. Kruger National Park for a large proportion of Africans, is far from being a national pride, it is perceived as part of a governmental structure from which they have been systematically excluded (Carruthers, 1995:89).

Many people are often relocated to areas in entirely different socio-economic and climatic zones. They are denied the right to continue cultivating their customary fields and are refused access to the resources necessary for subsistence survival (Moorehead and Diakite 1991:14).

National parks have been manifestations of 'apartheid repression' and 'game wardens were/are part of Pretoria's security forces'. There has been a call for the abolition of the Kruger National Park because it did not have relevance for the impoverished Africans who are/were in dire needs of farmland. It should also be noted that some communities were forcibly evicted from the Kruger National Park and that impinges on issues of redistributing land from South African national parks to those groups which originally occupied it and may threaten some nature conservation endeavours (Carruthers, 1995: 90).

2.9. LABOUR IN THE PARKS

Blacks who were found within the fence of a park were labourers. When some reserves were extended, for example the Pongola Game Reserve, more people were incorporated. They did not have to vacate their homes because they were found useful

by the colonial authorities to the conservation effort by providing labour which bore fruits of bringing money in the park. Consequently the policy of removing blacks from the parks was reversed (Carruthers, 1995:92).

This exercise did not help the black communities because they continued to live in poverty, especially those who were outside the fence. This hunger and drought conditions invited poaching. By 1913 desiccation of the land was so severe that many game reserve residents were dying of starvation, but they were not, by law, permitted to hunt wildlife in order to survive. Even though people were dying of hunger; management did not realise the desperation in the rescue of the situation. The question that remains is that, before the establishment of the parks, did such a situation exist where people died of starvation? Those who are in power and possession of food are the only ones to answer the question (Carruthers, 1995:93).

2.10. CONCLUSION

The theoretical foundation of the study has been the discussion in this chapter, where the focus was on the socio-economic impact principle in general. General principles that relate to the study were highlighted. The business strategies that are employed at different tourism establishments were briefly interrogated. The general environmental, economic, technological, political and social structures of the different tourist establishments in relation to the peripheral communities were scrutinised. The next chapter will deal with the literature review where a focus will be on the tourism industry in more detail and the specifics that the study focuses on.

CHAPTER 3

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter addresses the specific problems in relation to the socio-economic impact on the community. The tourism industry will be discussed in more detail and reference will be made in relation to decisions on the establishment of the Pilanesberg National Park. The focus will also be on the role of the communities, which were removed from the establishment, as an environmental variable in the decision-making process of the establishment. The discussion will also look at the communities who were affected, the promise made to them, and the present status quo.

3.2 RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS COMMUNITIES

Until land rights are released to local communities, they have little real power to negotiate development projects with developers. As such they also have limited opportunities to negotiate a share of the benefits from tourist ventures commensurate with the level of resources and opportunities alienated from local communities by tourism ventures. Land rights, including the right to negotiate resource use agreements with private sectors, need to be invested in communities (Elliffe, 2000:35).

Rural households depend mostly on natural resources which provide both subsistence and market oriented livelihood strategies. A practical example is that of South-eastern Zimbabwe, where the average in-kind subsistence value of own collected woodland goods (that is fuel wood, construction material, wild foods, and leaf litter) was nearly equal to 30% of average gross cash income per households per year (Campbell et al., 2002:4).

The cash income that rural people are able to generate from the collection and exchange or sale of wild products is of great value to them. It may represent a large proportion of total household income, especially where farming is only marginal. Most wild foods can be sold or bartered, allowing rural people to obtain cash for other goods. Rural people may not sell wild products directly but their consumption saves

the family money by reducing the necessity of buying food, building materials or medicine (IUCN, 1993:16).

It is therefore important to ascertain the identity of the landowner as well as any other parties who may have rights to that land. Although the state has the formal legal power to dispose of rights in the land, the underlying rights of the local people may in certain circumstances fetter this power. The notion of requital share for communities is dependent on the land rights either as a result of the direct transfer of ownership to communities or by transfer of the commercial development rights (Elliffe, 2000:35).

3.3 TOURISM ATTRACTION ESTABLISHMENTS

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Annual Review, 2001-2002:16) state that, tourism is one of the fastest growing economic sectors in South Africa and the world, with the potential to generate a huge number of jobs. South Africans have all the right materials in place, scenic beauty, fascinating cultures, and hospitality skills, which are being honed all the time. The Tourism Branch is looking at ways of spreading its benefits. For almost all countries in the world, tourism represents an important part of the economy. Combined tourism establishments constitute the world's largest industry. It is the number one generator of jobs, one of the world's biggest exports, and a major stimulus for investment and growth (WTO, 2001: 17).

Huli (Cultural Tourism in South Africa, 1997: 23) states that international evidence suggests that while some economic benefits, notably employment, resources and investment may occur for indigenous communities, these are sporadic. What is needed is a comprehensive strategy to appropriately and slowly develop sustainable and viable economic industries, with the prospect of offering communities a new focus for energies and revitalized community activities. Peace, security and stability are basic requirements for sustainable development (Johannesburg World Summit, 2002: 39).

It is important to assess the merits and demerits of tourism in any given area. An important component in assessing the merits of tourism on the ecosystem is

determining its economic impact in the designated area. Some of the economic activities are counter to the ecosystem and yet generate only a small economic impact (Wagner, 1997: 1).

As a variable impact argued that tourism does offer an important alternative form of economic activity. It must be seen as only one component of a largest series of development initiatives within any economic system (WTO Tourism Education and Training Series, 1999: 211).

The impact of tourism on employment shows that the importance of the tourism industry both as an income generator and employer is often overlooked by those unfamiliar with tourism and its work force. Yet, human resources are likely to be one of the most important issues facing the tourism industry in the near future (WTO Tourism Education and Training Series, 1999: 213).

One of the fundamental concerns of the SA economy is that black people remain excluded from financial and economic resources. The industrial strategy highlights three factors in this regard. Such factors are:

- The exclusion of black people has deep historical and structural roots. One of the key features of apartheid was the systematic exclusion of black persons from wealth creation.
- South Africa has the third most unequal distribution of incomes in the world. This aspect, combined with low rates of economic growth has resulted in development backlogs and rising levels of unemployment and poverty.
- The processes of globalisation favour those who already possess capital or skills (Economic Development and Industrialisation plan for the North West Province Progress Report Phase 2: Current reality Analysis, 2001: 20).

It is stated that high levels of unemployment impact negatively on social and political structures. They are seen as undermining the ability to compete and attract investment (Economic Development and Industrialisation plan for the North West Province Progress Report Phase 2: Current reality Analysis, 2001: 21).

Hanekom (1997: 11) also acknowledges the fact that tourism is the largest industry in the world. It offers enormous opportunities for the creation of growth, development and wealth.

According to the Tourism Consumer Survey Report For The North West Province (February 2002: 1), the need to grow the Provincial Tourism Economy remains the primary priority of the North West Parks and Tourism Board (NWP & TB) and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in the Province (NWP & Tourism Report, 2001: 1). There is a growing recognition that innovative approaches must be adopted in order to maintain the economic health of a number of countries, communities and regions (WTO Tourism Education and Training Series, 1999: 211).

Tourism can contribute to community conflict indirectly through the creation of new job and economic opportunities. Although residents give new economic and employment options as a major positive impact from tourism, such opportunities are not evenly spread across communities (WTO Tourism Education and Training Series, 1999: 236).

Tourism has distinct poverty alleviation potential for even the tiniest villages. This is one of the major goals of NEPAD (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2001-2002:8). An effective strategy for addressing the problems of poverty, development and environment simultaneously, should focus on resources, production and people. The integral part of such action is the promotion of sustainable economic growth aimed at eradicating poverty by strengthening employment and income generating programmes.

As a variable impact it can be argued that tourism does offer an important alternative form of economic activity. It must be seen as only one component of a larger series of development initiatives within any economic system (WTO Tourism Education and Training Series 1999: 211).

The WTO Tourism Education and Training Series (1999: 213) highlighted the impact of tourism on employment and shows that the importance of the tourism industry both as an income generator and employer, is often overlooked by those unfamiliar with

tourism and its work force. Yet, human resources are likely to be one of the most important issues facing the tourism industry in the near future.

3.4 THE HISTORY OF PILANESBERG NATIONAL PARK

The Park is one of the few internationally recognised tourism destinations within South Africa. A number of new initiatives introduced offered a lease of life for the neighbouring areas mainly The North West, South Africa's Platinum Province.

The people and animals lived side by side in the Pilanesberg for millions of years. At first the humans were hunted by predators, and later they invented tools and weapons and became hunters. Over time the humans learned to grow crops and keep domestic animals. In 1979 the removal of all evidence of occupation which include mechanised farming and mining, houses, fences, windmills, pumps and mining equipment were dismantled and trucked away. Massives of alien vegetation were removed and indigenous vegetation was seeded in its place. There was a battle to reclaim the eroded land, and eventually the area was fenced and operation Genesis began (Hendrickse et al., 1998:42).

Pilanesberg National Park is a unique geological and ecological area, to the extent that it is likely that it would have been set aside for some type of 'National Park' no matter what country it was located in. However, when it was established as a Game Reserve in 1979, the fundamental philosophy of its planners and managers, was that it should not be just an area "sealed off for the conservation of a unique ecosystem", but above all that it should be positively integrated into the surrounding region and be utilised as far as possible for the benefit of the surrounding population (Keenar, 1984:7).

It became evident that most of the species occupying the area were wild life fauna and flora. Human beings had to be removed and moved to a nearby area, which was far from this habitat as it was evident that most species were animals. The aim was to protect and to conserve natural species of that environment. The Park conserves all the major mammal species including lion, leopard, elephant, rhino and buffalo. Most of these species were dangerous to human beings, and therefore it was deemed necessary to move human beings from those dangerous species. The Park was

established in 1979 by the then Bophuthatswana government. (Hendrickse et al., 1998:42).

The Bakgatla people established themselves near present-day Saulspoort (at the northern tip of the Park). They settled in this area between the years 1700 and 1750. They belonged to the Tswana linguistic group, under the leadership of Chief Mmaselane. Chief Pilane took over in 1825 to 1850. Pilanesberg is named after the Bakgatla chief, Pilane (Hendrickse et al., 1998:40).

The Park was first conceived in 1969. It took ten years of research and legislation before it finally opened on 8 December 1979 by the then Bophuthatswana Government. The 55 000 hectare area had to be prepared before it could be stocked with additional game (Hendrickse et al., 1998:42).

3.4.1 LAND CLAIMS

The name of the area was Welgeval 171 JP (formerly 749 JP) (See **Annexure 1**) and the extent of the property is 1926 ha. On the evidence that is available, it was found that there are two competing claimants over this property (Interview and the documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

Mogorosi John Moloto, on behalf of the Welgeval Community, made the first claim. This claim was lodged on 6 May 1996 and is contained in file number R0133. The second claim was made on 8 December 1998 by Chief NJM Pilane, on behalf of the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela Community. This second claim is contained in File Reference Number R0215. The Title Deed Number is 5102/1933 (See **Annexure 2**), and it is not held in the name of the claimants but in the name of the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela. This area lies entirely within the Pilanesberg Game Park and is an undivided whole (Interview and documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

3.4.2 THE ORIGINAL OWNERS

This area was bought as a farm and the Deed of Grant Number is not known. This farm was first registered in the name of D. Putter by Government transfer on 8 May 1861 (as per attached Title Deed, see **Annexure 2**). In June 1864, the Rev. Henri Gonin and his wife bought the property from Putter for £150. The property was

transferred into the name of Henri Gonin on 10 October 1864 as the copy of the Title Deed shows (See **Annexure 2**). In 1912 a group of nine individuals, most of whom have been living on this farm (Welgeval 749 JP) for more than thirty five years, bought the farm for £2408 from Henri, the son of the late missionary Henri Gonin (Interview and documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

The nine people who bought the farm were the following: (See **Annexure 3**)

1. Chief Ramono K. Pilane (in his individual Private Capacity)
2. August Motaung
3. Cornelius Sefara
4. Cornelius Moloto
5. Stefanus Moloto
6. Augustine Moloto
7. David Moloto
8. Daniel Malau
9. Jan Malau (Interview and documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

Unfortunately four of these nine people died by the 13th May 1929. Those who remained were Augustine Moloto, Stefanus Moloto, Daniel Malau. At that time the purchasers had begun to default in their periodical payments for the property. The Assistant Native Commissioner reported the three of the original purchasers together with the heirs of the four deceased which were unable to meet their liabilities under the Deed of Sale (Assistant Native Commissioner (AssNC) Pilanesberg, to Additional Native Commissioner (AddNC), Rustenburg, on 13th May 1929. (Interview and documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

The surviving original purchasers and the descendants of the dead ones agreed that they should call in the assistance of the Bakgatla Tribe. The Bakgatla Tribe agreed to take over and pay off the remaining debt of £700 on the property. This was done on condition that the purchased farm was altered into a tribal one (see Annexure 2). (Interview and documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

However, two of the original purchasers who are **Cornelius Sefare** and Cornelius Moloto, rejected the above agreement. This was as a result of the report made by the

Assistant Native Commissioner for Pilanesberg that these two had fully paid for their portions of the farm. The amount they had paid was £363 and £174 respectively. The total paid was for 538 morgen. The Additional Native for Rustenburg formerly proposed to the Secretary for Native Affairs, Pretoria, that the 538-morgen portion, which these two purchasers had already paid for, be “surveyed and excluded from the transfer of the remaining portion to the Bakgatla tribe” (AddNC, Rustenburg, to Secretary for Native Affairs, Pretoria, 20 May 1929) (Interview and documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

A formal written document was consequently signed on 20 May 1929. This document had in it the “original purchasers and heirs of the deceased purchasers of the farm Welgeval 749”, except **Cornelius Sefara**, Cornelius Moloto, and their descendants. They agreed to “cede” their ‘interest and rights in and over the said farm Welgeval 749 in terms of Deed of Sale entered into” on 27 June 1912 between themselves and Henri Gonin, to the Bakgatlea Tribe of Natives under Chief O. Pilane” (Interview and documented information from Mr. Sojane, April 2006).

They further agreed that the said tribe take over full responsibility for the payment of the outstanding balance of the purchase price of the aforementioned farm. The balance was approximately £700 plus interest.” AddNC, Rustenburg, to Secretary for Native Affairs, 20 May 1929 (Interview and the documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

The people who signed the documents in agreement were the following; Chief Isang Pilane (on behalf of the heirs of the deceased original co-purchasers, Chief Ramono Pilane, Stephanus Moloto, Augustus Moloto, (original purchasers), August Motaung, C. Mtaung (descendants of August Motaung), C.D. Moloto (descendant of David Moloto), Daniel Mokuena, Daniel Malau and Jan Malau (original purchasers), Susana Mokuena (wife of Daniel Mokuena), Johannes Mokuena, Maria Mokuena and Naome Mokuena (minors who made their marks on the document) (Interview and the documented information from Sojane April 2006).

On the 24th March 1933, as stated in the Title Deed, an Executor (Willem A.J. van Velden) sold the property to the Bakgatla under the then Chief Ofentse Pilane, but held in the name of the Minister of Native Affairs in trust for the Bakgatla. The

Bakgatla bought the farm for £ 1000 the Deed of transfer Number is 5102/1933 dated 27 April 1933. In mid 1980, the farm became part of the Pilanesberg Game Park. The legislation used by the Bophuthatswana Government to do this was the National Park Act of 1987, retroactive to 1980 (see Annexure A). (Interview and the documented information from Sojane, April 2006).

3.4.3 RELOCATION

When the Bophuthatswana government came into power they forcefully removed the Bakgatla out of the area and relocated them to places such as Sundfontein, Welgeval, and most of the people were intimidated and moved to different vilages around Moruleng before they could be relocated (Interview with one of Bakgatla tribal authority Mrs. Masuku: 2005).

Finally the agreement was reached between chief Pilane of the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela and his people, they were promised benefits from the establishment, employment was one of the promises made (Interview with one of the Bakgatla tribal authority, Masuku: 2005).

Most of the South African government did not acknowledge or accept the existence and the identity of indigenous people. The human rights of the indigenous people were violated such that they were forces off their lands with no compensation or rights of ownership. Their ancestral territories were taken over by Parks, protected areas and private ownership denying indigenous people access to their lands. The indigenous territories and resources were being degraded or destroyed by activities such as agriculture, mining, tree plantations, logging and infrastructure projects. They were being displaced from their lands, which destroyed their livelihoods, access to traditional food and medicine resulting in loss of cultural and indigenous knowledge that contributes biotechnology and understanding of systems (Dutton et al., 2003:3).

3.4.4 THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITIES AND THE GOVERMENT

The communities who were removed from the area of establishment were supposed to get benefits from every activity that takes place within the establishment. That could only be possible if they were recognised as part of the key stakeholders. The

communities were to work together with the government, and in every committee established, there should be a few members of the communities as representatives of the communities.

The communities also must be prepared to invest a high level of their own resources in the establishment. Government should understand the needs of the community and plan a strategy on how to meet those needs. It is the responsibility of government to develop a socio-economic development programme to determine the needs of the communities. The communities should be given an opportunity to debate and develop an integrated (prioritised) socio-economic development programme. It is the communities themselves who can identify their own needs. Government has to have contract with the community to implement the socio-economic programme.

There should be agreement between the communities and the government on the implementation and management of the programme. Both the communities and government will benefit from the establishment if the communities cannot be compromised in the process. Government should take the matter upon itself so that, poverty would be effectively addressed around the Park, especially the people who were removed from the area. The socio economic background of the peripheral communities should improve as a result of the establishment and the community should benefit from the activities that are taking place within the Park. The government together with members of the community should work together to bring about mutual relationship between the park and the community. The impact of the Park to the neighbouring communities should be more positive than negative.

The peripheral villages should be part of tourism attraction in order to make the impact positive and the people to feel part of the activities within and around the park.

3.5 IMPACT OF TOURISM

The decision by any government to pursue a strategy of developing its tourism potential is invariably based on the industry's positive economic impacts. The same motivations for tourism development are shown by public agencies at regional and local levels, while commercial operators in the tourism industry also seek to maximise

their economic returns. Tourism's economic impacts fall into two broad categories, namely:

- Wealth generation and
- Employment creation (Youell, 1998:139)

Tourism generates wealth because the money spent by tourists in a destination area has both direct and indirect economic benefits. Usually every area has enterprises offering facilities for tourists, such as hotels, attractions and transport operators, which benefit directly from tourists spending. There are also many indirect beneficiaries, such as shops, petrol stations, banks and a variety of other businesses that provide goods and services for tourists. This is how wealth is generated in an area because some of the money spent by tourists in the area is recirculated and re-spent in the local economy, thereby generating extra income and the actual economic benefit to the area can be greater than the original amount spent by the tourists (Youell, 1998: 142).

There is not much that is known about the impact of tourist expenditures on the creation of employment opportunities. However, there is a general notion that tourism creates employment as a beneficial effect. There are employment opportunities in hotels, and tourists spending their money outside of their hotels create additional income earning opportunities for taxi drivers, curio shops, restaurants, travel agencies and entertainment facilities. The building of hotels and the upgrading of transportation, sanitation and water supply facilities provides employment in construction. Increased demands for food could also increase the number of jobs in agriculture (Mathieson and Wall, 1982: 77).

The positive economic impact is that tourism has contributed to the income and standards of living which improves the local economy. The growth of tourism industry is stimulated and encouraged by government because tourism has the ability to create jobs. When creating employment in the manufacturing sector is compared with service sector jobs in tourism, the latter is seen as a relatively inexpensive and easy way of making employment opportunities available, since the associated capital start-up costs are considered lower. There is much diversity in the tourism industry,

and many tourism businesses are run by the self employed people and may not appear in readily available employment statistics (Kreag, 2001: 6).

Tourism researchers, academics and other commentators today are in debates about the impact that tourism has on the social and cultural lives of communities. There is a general concern that even though the tourism's well-documented negative environmental impact can be significantly reduced with appropriate planning and management, the socio-cultural impact of tourists activities have the potential to be far more damaging in the long term, which will take generations to eradicate. The tourist industry operators seldom voice this serious concern in a concrete fashion, although many do now include tourism's negative social and cultural effects in their policies and mission statements. Like all economic sectors, the growth of tourism will have both positive and negative socio-cultural impacts (Youell, 1998: 149).

There are various benefits that have been highlighted that tourism can bring to the economies of countries, regions, and local areas. The industry has also its negative economic impacts, such as the loss of labour from traditional, and primary industries to the seemingly more glamorous jobs in tourism. During the early development of tourism in many areas, most workers quit their jobs in agriculture and fishing to work in hotels and restaurants. This causes labour supply problems in the primary industries. This is still to be found today in many of the world's developing nations (Youell, 1998: 146).

Tourism can induce economic benefits for destination areas. The changes in the patterns of agricultural production in many rural economies are not endemic to tourism. Many of the changes are the result of demographic pressure, technological progress, employment opportunities outside of the rural economy and modifications in patterns of land ownership. Tourism even though is not a major cause, has often contributed to the acceleration of such changes. There is a principal change which has occurred in rural economies, which is the occupational shifts of rural inhabitants (Mathieson and Wall, 1982: 85)

Negative economic impact associated with tourism revolves around the price rises in destination areas. The increase price of goods and services, land and housing

increases the cost of living and the potential for imported labour. There is an increase in road maintenance and transportation systems costs. There is also an increase in the cost for additional infrastructure (water, sewer, power, fuel, medical and many others). Seasonal tourism creates high-risk, under-or unemployment issues. There is also competition of land with other (higher value) economic uses. The profit may be exported by non-local owners and jobs may pay low wages (Kreag, 2001: 6).

Another negative economic impact associated with tourism revolves around the price rises in destination areas. This problem affects local residents who are penalised by having to pay higher prices for goods and services at peak periods of tourism demand. The land prices in such areas are high and that can also make it difficult for local people, particularly couples, to afford to buy property in such areas. Rural areas, in particular encounter problems such as the high proportion of second homes, which tend to inflate local house prices. It can also be disadvantageous to the host communities because local shops and service providers are lost in favour of retail outlets, which are geared specifically to the needs of tourists, such as gifts shops and cafés. This loss of local facilities can often mean that community members must make long journeys to reach the nearest alternative suppliers (Youell, 1998: 146).

3.6 TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

National, regional and local levels have increased interest in the role that tourism can play in economic development. The evidence is seen in both the urban and rural areas of both developed and developing nations. Tourism is sometimes used as a vehicle to present a favourable image of an area that is undergoing structural economic change. Tourism development gives rise to a wide variety of economic benefits and costs, many of which are attributable to variations in the economic structures of destination areas and their geographical locations. The most obvious distinction is that between developed and developing countries. Developing countries usually have low levels of income, uneven wealth distribution, high level of unemployment and underemployment, low level of industrial development, a heavy dependence on primary industries and high levels of foreign ownership of manufacturing and service industries (Youell, 1998: 143).

The financial viability of any tourism lodge in communal areas (with or without revenue sharing or joint venture) depends on the tourism product, price, occupancy rates, and the balance between government taxes and the provision of government services/infrastructure. The scale of communities' benefits and cost from a private lodge depends primarily on the number of jobs created and the concomitant wage level. It also depends on the resource used by the lodge and the extent of conflict with community interests (Elliffe, 2000:38).

3.7 CONCLUSION

The specific problems in relation to the socio-economic impact on the community were addressed. The tourism industry was discussed in more detail and reference was made in relation to decisions on the establishment of the Pilanesberg National Park. The focus was on the role of the neighbouring communities as an environmental variable in the decision-making process of the establishment. More emphasis was on the communities who were affected and also on the promise, which was made to them as opposed to the current situation.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines and presents an overview of the research procedure and the relevant statistical methods used in the study. There are two groups into which these methods are classified namely, descriptive and inferential. Descriptive data analysis focus on data analysis and summarising data in order to produce an accurate description of the attributes or variables of interest in a particular study (Springthall, 1990:9). Basically the application of descriptive data analysis is to learn about the past.

On the other hand, inferential data analysis basically is an attempt to learn about the future (Springthall, 1990:10). The inferential data analysis does this by making a prediction of unknown values, and by also selecting a representative sample of the whole out of which an inference can be made. This method helps an analyst to learn more about future outcomes (Springthall, 1990:10). The two types of data analysis methods were used in the execution of the plan of this study.

4.2 OBJECTIVES

Primary objectives are:

- To determine the employment opportunities created by the Park.
- To analyse the socio-economic impact of the Park to the surrounding communities.
- To establish the value which the Park has added to the surrounding communities.

Secondary objectives are:

- To determine the social and economic benefit for the surrounding communities.

- To determine to whom do these benefits accrue;
- To determine the estimated value of these benefits in relation to cost;
- To determine whether there are shares of benefits that accrue to people who were removed from the area of establishment.

4.3 TARGET POPULATION SAMPLING

A sample is part of a target population under a given study, carefully selected to represent such a population, which is less than the sum of the total of the targeted population (Springthall, 1990: 462). On the other hand sampling constitutes a process of choosing the units of a targeted population to be included in a given study (Sarantakos, 1998: 139). Sampling defines a process of selecting a small, but representative subset of the whole population (Floyd, et al: 2002: 5), because in a survey like this one, it is not possible to cover the entire population. The most important principle during the process of sampling in a survey is to ensure that the sample units are systematically and objectively chosen. A sampling plan also calls for three decisions to be made which are: sampling unit, sample size, and sample procedure (Kotler, 1997: 122). The proper sampling tends to enhance the validity and reliability of the study (Sarantakos, 1998: 139).

4.3.1 SAMPLING UNIT

A sampling unit defines who is supposed to be surveyed in a given study (Kotler & Armstrong, 1999: 116). Furthermore it refers to the targeted population to be sampled for a particular study. After the determination of a sampling unit, a sample frame has to be developed to ensure that all representatives in the target population have an equal chance of being sampled (Kotler, 1997: 122). A set of all cases from which the sample is selected is called the sample frame. That is not the sample in itself, but it is an operational definition of the population that provides the bases for sampling (Mouton, 1996: 135).

In this study the sampling unit of a population consists of the key and ordinary stakeholders in the tribe. Some of these stakeholders were removed from the area where the National Park is currently situated and others are members of the local

community who by virtue of relocating other members of the community were technically being denied their intergeneration equity right to the land of their fore fathers. The views and perceptions of these key stakeholders will be crucial to understanding the impact of conservation as an alternative land use option to rural settlement and farming. The object of this study will focus on the following key stakeholders:

- Kings-men (Dikgosana) (7 people);
- Community members removed from the land (60 people);
- Community leaders (5 people).

Bakgatla Bakgafela in the periphery of the Park is the target population and sample units are randomly taken to cover all stakeholders mentioned. The snow sampling technique is recommended for the collection of data for this study. According to Babbie (1992: 309), the snowball sampling technique is a method through which one develops an ever-increasing set of sample observations. He further asserts that “you ask one participant in the event under study to recommend others for interviewing, and each of the subsequently interviewed participants is asked for further recommendations”.

The snowball sampling technique is deemed most applicable to this study because members of the community serve as the ‘key informants’ and know each other better and have relevant information about certain issues of the Bakgatla tribe. Groenewald (1989:19) noted: “Strategic informants and expert-samples are used where information is not proportionally distributed in a population”. He further stated that, when circumstances are such that it is impossible to draw a complete sampling frame, or in an event that the technique of area selection cannot be used, the researcher may utilise purposive selection.

4.3.2 VALIDITY

Hammesley (in Nlapo, 2001: 51) as quoted by Silverman (1994) interpret validity as the “extent to which an account accurately represents the social phenomena to which it refers”. Baker (in Nhlapo 2001:51), points out that validity addresses the question

“Am I measuring what I think I am measuring”? Yin (in Nhlapo, 2001: 51) summarises the different types of validity as internal and external validity.

Internal validity in this study was gained by using the following strategies:

- Firstly, validity was gained by ensuring the anonymity of participants. Therefore participants were not reluctant to provide valid information in fear of victimization
- Secondly, validity was influenced by the participants’ verbal responses. This was done because this study is designed in order that the attitudes and opinions of people about the establishments of Pilanesberg National Park could be measured.

External validity on the other hand is defined as the “extent to which researchers can realise their findings” (Yin in Nhlapo, 2001: 51). The units of analysis, population characteristic and settings were sufficiently described and defined. This study was done according to Le Compte and Preissle (in Nhlapo, 2001:51), which states that, “to ensure that other researchers can be able to compare the results of this study with the results of their studies especially if they are related. This was also done to give other researchers the opportunity to have a framework for comparison and also as an allowance for transferability.

4.4 MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

5.4.1 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

The data collection methods that were used for this study was self administered questionnaires, interviews and focus groups. The interviews and focus group techniques were used because in the process of administering questionnaires it became evident that there were some important information, which could only be captured properly through an interview or focus group.

Interviews and focus group schedules were sought with different community leaders in different villages where the Bakgatla community relocated to. Structured questionnaires, interview questions for both focus groups and interviewee were used

to gather data from respondents who were relocated from the area where the Park is established.

Questions in the questionnaire were divided into three sections. The first section focused on the demographic and other characteristics of the communities. The second section focused on the development and the relocation of the local residents, and the third section focused on the social and economic importance of the Pilanesberg National Park to the Bakgatla Community and their expectations (see **Appendix 4**).

In the focus group there were three questions, which were asked, and the deliberations and discussions were based on these questions (see **Appendix 5**).

4.4.2. INTERVIEW AND QUESTIONNAIRES

There are many possible ways of gathering information directly from participants if such information cannot be obtained from observation. These methods also have advantages and disadvantages (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:104).

a. Interview

An interview involves direct personal contact with the participant who is asked to answer questions relating to the research problem (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:104). The interview can be done both telephonically and face to face, and interviewers have a great deal of potential for influencing the quality of the data they collect because of the central role they play during the collection of survey data. The interviewers have three primary roles to play:

- To locate and enlist the cooperation of selected respondents.
- To train and motivate respondents to do a good job of being a respondent.
- To ask questions, record answers, and probe incomplete answers to ensure that answers meet the question objectives (Floyd and Fowler, 2002: 117).

b. The non-scheduled structured interview

One method of getting people to express their views is in a through a non-schedule interview, which consists of asking respondents to comment on broadly defined

issues. The interviewees are free to expand on the topic as they see fit, and to focus on particular aspects, and to relate their own experiences. The interviewer will intervene to ask for clarification or further explanation, but will not give directives or confront the interviewee with probing questions. Usually no time limit is fixed for completing an interview of this kind. The non-scheduled interview is very useful in exploratory research where the research question cannot be narrowly defined. This type of interview is structured in a way where a list of issues for investigation is drawn up prior to the interview. The interviews contain some precise questions and their alternatives or sub questions, depending on the answer to the main questions. The interviewer is free to formulate other questions as judged appropriate for a given situation. Respondents are not confronted with already stated definitions or possible answers, but are free to give their own definitions, to describe situations or to express their particular views and answers to problems (Floyd and Fowler, 2002: 119).

c. The scheduled structured interview

This method is based on an established set of questions with fixed wording and sequence of presentation, as well as indications of how to approach each question. This questionnaire must be presented to each respondent in exactly the same way to minimise the role and influence of the interviewer and to enable a more objective comparison of the results. Lastly a questionnaire can be used without direct personal contact with respondents (Floyd and Fowler, 2002: 117)..

d. Self-administered questionnaires

The self-administered questionnaires are completed by respondents without the assistance of an interviewer. This can be done either by distributing the questionnaire and collecting it once it has been filled out, or by mailing it and asking respondents to return it. When it is done in this way it is then called mail questionnaire, which is a non-personal method of gathering data (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:104).

4.4.2.1 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

a. Unstructured or semi-structured interviews

As pointed out earlier, unstructured and semi-structured interviews are very helpful in exploratory research, as well as when considering a pilot survey before the formulation of a final questionnaire. These methods help to clarify concepts and problems and as they allow for the establishment of a list of possible answers or solutions which, in turn, facilitate the construction of a more highly structured interview. In particular, they facilitate the elimination of superfluous questions and the reformulation of ambiguous ones. They allow for the discovery of new aspects of the problem by exploring in details the explanations supplied by respondents. The wealth and the quality of the data gathered are strongly dependent on the skill of the interviewer and the confidence inspired in respondents. The type of questions asked and the encouraging comments made at the correct moment are also very important (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:107).

The disadvantage of unstructured interviews lies partly in the fact that if the interviewers are not competent they may introduce biases. In particular, recording the comments of participants is a delicate matter because of the great variety of answers and their complexity. Moreover, interviews are time-consuming and thus expensive. One way of reducing the costs associated with this technique is to conduct interviews over the telephone. However, such an approach excludes a considerable part of the general population (Floyd and Fowler, 2002: 124).

During the collection of data for the study, unstructured interviews were conducted and questions were asked to any member of the Bakgatla community. The result was that most of the people did not know much about what happened to the Bakgatla community members who residing in the area where the park is established, therefore could not answer certain questions which were very important for the study.

It was very clear from this unstructured interview that not everyone interviewed could give answers to the questions asked. Therefore there was a need that relevant people should be identified. It was an advantage because one was able to know exactly those people within the community who were supposed to receive the questionnaire. The

members of the community who were supposed to receive questionnaires were only those who or who's parents resided in the area where the park is established. The disadvantage for this method is that, it was time consuming and expensive to draw up unstructured questions and distribute them to many people at different areas that are distant apart.

b. Structured interviews

Structured interviews have a different aim from the unstructured ones and their aim is mainly to determine the frequency of various answers and to find the relationship between answers to questions. This can be achieved by a comparison between the responses of large numbers of participants. The competence and the influence of the interviewer are less important and the recording of answers is usually straight forward. When compared to self-administered questionnaires, these questionnaires are filled out by an interviewer and have definite advantages (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:108).

First, they can be administered to respondents who cannot read or write. This is particularly not applicable to a large section of the population in less industrialised countries, to poor sectors of the population and to young children. Second, they help overcome misunderstandings and misinterpretations of words or questions. As a result the answers given are clearer because in case of doubt the interviewer can ensure that respondents correctly understand the questions. There is also an opportunity for the respondents to get clarity on some of the answers. Third, the interviewers are able to ensure that all items on the questionnaire have been considered and that respondents did not omit difficult questions. The interviewer can reassure the respondents and encourage them to persevere (Floyd and Fowler, 2002: 116).

However, there are also disadvantages of structured interviews which are very important to note. The first is that personal interviews are costly in time and money. An interviewer has to spend a certain number of hours interviewing each participant separately and may also have to travel extensively to reach respondents. These constraints normally result in a small sample study. Many interviewers may be employed in the collection of data which will enable the researcher to handle a large sample. In this case the interviewers must be well trained, and if not, there is a danger

that they will subtly affect respondents' answers. This will lead to serious disparities in the results and reduce their comparability. Lastly, the presence of an interviewer can be seen as a handicap as far as anonymity and respect for the private life of the interviewee are concerned. It may embarrass the respondents to respond to private and confidential issues in front of the interviewer, rather than being left alone to give answers (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:104).

The structured interview was advantageous for the study because questions that were asked were relevant to the people who received them. Those who could not read and write were helped. People were free to give answers because they were not intimidated by the presence of anyone except the interviewer. As a result the answers that were given were clear. It was easy to ensure that all items on the questionnaire have been considered and that respondents did not omit difficult questions. The interviewees had questions regarding the purpose of the study because they raised concerns about the state of their situation, therefore the interviewer had to reassure and encourage them to persevere and hope that this study will also contribute towards their efforts to a better life.

However, there were also disadvantages of structured interviews for the study which are very important to note. The personal interviews are very costly in time and money. A lot of time was spent in travelling distances from one village to the next in search for the Bakgatla community who resided in the area where the park is established. Then on arrival to the destinations more time were spent with each participant separately. Another disadvantage is that many interviewers could not be employed in the collection of data for a small sample study because they will require training which is also expensive. Lastly, some members of the community were intimidated by the presence of the interviewer and could not respond to what they consider private and confidential issues of the tribe and the chief in front of the interviewer. They wanted to be left alone so that they could answer questions freely and the interviewer could come the next day to collect the questionnaire form. This was also disadvantageous because it was expensive in terms of time and money.

c. Mailed questionnaires

The most important advantage of using mailed questionnaires is that a large number of the population can be realised with little time or cost. It is easy to select a large number of people in different areas of a country and send them questionnaires by mail. Respondents are asked to mail back the filled-out questionnaires. They are free to fill in the questionnaires without indicating their names and that induces honesty in their answers. At the same time, bias due to personal characteristics of interviewers is avoided as no interviewers are used. There is plenty of time and space for the respondents to reflect on the questions before giving the answer without the waiting interviewer cause a hasty response (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:109).

Although these advantages seem to be considerable, self-administered questionnaires in general, and mail questionnaires in particular, have many disadvantages, especially when used in developing countries. The main prerequisite for the use of mail questionnaires is a sufficient level of literacy and familiarity with the language used. In multiracial countries people may opt to use the language which is different from their own. Another related issue is that when sending out questionnaires one cannot determine the level of literacy of the respondents. Therefore, for this reason and other social and cultural issues one may not assess if the questionnaires will be completed by relevant people. The response rate for mailed questionnaires tends to be very low, which has important negative consequences for the quality of the research (Floyd and Fowler, 2002: 126)..

d. Focus groups

A focus group consists of between four to eight respondents who are interviewed together. The focus group participants should be carefully selected according to explicitly stated criteria. Before writing a draft of a structured set of questions, it is always valuable to conduct focused discussions with the people who are in the study population about the issues to be studied. The primary purpose of these discussions is to compare the reality about which respondents will be answering questions with the abstract concepts embedded in the study objectives (Floyd and Fowler, 2002:106).

The focus group is conducted in an unstructured or semi-structured way. The researcher or facilitator of a focus group draws up a list of broad questions, topics, or themes. These are used to develop a discussion among the focus group participants. It is important that the researcher has a good understanding of the topic before drawing up the list of questions or themes. Depending on the nature of the research question and also on the participants, it may be necessary for the facilitator to work in a more or less structured manner (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:110).

The advantages of using focus groups are that participants are able to discuss the issue in question with each other. One person's ideas may set off a whole string of related thoughts and ideas in another person. Careful record of the debate between participants can give the researcher much deeper insight into a topic than would have been gained from interviewing the participants individually. Another important advantage of this technique is that it provides an opportunity for participants to learn from each other, and perhaps to resolve important dilemmas with which they are confronted. This is very useful in action-research where part of the researcher's goal is to help address a particular problem facing a particular group of people (Bassy, 1995: 47).

Also many African cultures make constant use of small groups to address concerns within the community. For this reason, the focus group method of data collection might turn out to be extremely comfortable for many people and may for this reason be the method of choice (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:104).

The focus group interview was the most advantageous method because during the collection of data for study more information was gathered through this method. The interviewees were able to elaborate further on the question and that brought out more details and facts that were important and helpful for the study. It was easy to get the general feeling of the community members out of the expression of the focus group, as a result it became easy to formulate a problem statement.

There are however, potential disadvantages in using focus groups as the success of this approach depends in large part upon the skill of the group facilitator. The group facilitators must ensure that there is safe environment for uncensored communication.

He or she must ensure that everyone in the group has an opportunity to contribute. Another danger relates to the composition of the group. Biases due to social desirability are extremely important in focus group. It is difficult for people to speak open about and honestly about other issues to a single interviewer, and also it may be difficult to speak about those issues to a group of peers, especial when they know each other (Bassy, 1995: 47).

Even though there are many important advantages of using focus groups there are also potential pitfalls. The researcher must consider carefully the reasons for using the focus group technique and pay strict attention to the composition and facilitation of groups (Bless and Higson-Smith, 2000:111).

There was a challenge in organising a focus group for the study because people were afraid of victimization. However, the focus group that was used for the study consisted of most people who are elected as representatives of the members of the community in matters relating to the study topic. The disadvantage is that mostly the people who gave the information freely were the leaders. Other members did not want to give any information or express any negative feeling towards the tribal authority. As a result, there were few people in the focus group who participated freely and openly whilst other gave simple short answers.

It could not be a one day meeting because one has to win the trust of the community members before they could be open to give information. It was also a challenge to find a conducive environment to conduct a focus group. It was also disadvantageous because to make arrangement to the success of the meeting is financially expensive and time consuming.

4.5 DATA ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistics was mainly used and data was presented in graphs and tables. There are two groups into which data are classified, namely descriptive and inferential. Descriptive data analysis focuses on the data analysis and summarising data in order to produce an accurate description of the attributes or variables of interest in a particular study (Springthall, 1990:9).

4.6 SAMPLE SIZE

The sample was selected randomly from the Bakgatla Bakgafela who were relocated to different villages. A sample size of 71 people out of the population group of approximately 400 people. Among this sample a focus group of ten people will be conducted. All the seventy-one people were given questionnaires to answer and later ten people were selected to form a focus group. The focus group responded to three questions and each person was given a maximum of five minutes to respond to the each question. A video was used to capture the focus group which was used later to write the results.

4.7. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire consists of three sections which are follows: Section A: Demographics and other characteristics, Section B: Pilanesberg National Park and relocation of local residents, Section C: Socio-economic importance of the Pilanesberg National Park to the Bakgatla community and also their expectations respectively (see annexure 4).

The types of questions used in the questionnaire are mostly closed ended questions. Close ended questions are the type of questions that are answered by either yes or no, or there may be options given to choose from in every question. The respondents are supposed to choose answers from these options. It is easy to collect data and to analyse it using the closed ended questions.

Open ended questions are questions that require the opinion of the respondents. There are different opinions that can be given towards the same questions. In this study most of the questions used are closed ended (see Annexure 4 section A question A1 – A6). The respondents had to tick the appropriate answer without elaboration. In Section B, is a similar situation except in questions B1, B5 and B6 (see Annexure 4) where the respondents had to choose the appropriate answer from those given and also give a brief explanation of their choice. These types of questions are a combination of open ended and closed ended.

In Section C question C1 – C3 are close ended questions, and C4 is an open ended question (see Annexure 4). There are different opinions given for questions C4. and all are important and are supposed to be considered for the success of the study.

4.8 CONCLUSION

A full exposition of the investigation has been given. A clear indication of how the sample was drawn from the communities was given. A discussion on the types of questions to be used during data collection was given, with the indication of the characteristics of every section of the questions. Measuring instruments to be used for the collection of data were mentioned. The account why such a particular measuring instruments were used were clearly given. A full account of data analysis was done. The types of techniques to be used for the collection of data were clearly outlined. Justification in the use of each technique was done and a brief procedure on how to arrive at certain answers was given. The results of the data collected and analyses will be dealt with in chapter 6.

CHAPTER 5

RESEARCH RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the result of the study. There is a brief discussion of tables and graphs in the body of the chapter. There is also a brief discussion or explanation and interpretation of the results.

There are three sections that the research results are based on. The first section deals with demographical data that consists of different characteristics of the respondents. The second section deals with development and the relocation of the local residents. The third section concerns the socio-economic importance of the Pilanesberg National Park to the Bakgatla community and their expectations.

5.2 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

5.2.1 Demographic data

The respondents profile is shown in table 5.1

TABLE 5.1: CHARACTERISTICS PROFILE

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
Male	30	42%
Female	42	58%
TOTAL	72	100%
AGE GROUPING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
21 – 30	3	4%
31 – 40	5	7%
45 – 50	13	18%
51 – 60	14	21%
Over 60	36	50%
TOTAL	71	100%
RESIDENCE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
Moruleng	4	6%
Welgevaal	40	58%
Lerome	1	1%
Ledig	1	1%
Tlhaganyane	1	1%
Ligkraal	1	1%
Ngwedding	20	29
Other	1	1%

TOTAL	69 *	100%
<i>* Missing values</i>		
YEARS OF RESIDENCE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
5-10	2	3%
11-14	2	3%
15-19	3	4%
20 and over	63	90%
TOTAL	70 *	100%
<i>* Missing values</i>		
LEVEL OF DEPENDENCE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
No dependence	63	90%
Part dependence	4	6%
Full dependence	3	4%
TOTAL	70 *	100%
<i>* Missing values</i>		
MONTHLY INCOME	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
Below 2000	60	85%
2000 – 3999	9	13%
4000 – 5999	1	1%
6000 – 9999	1	1%
10 000 and above	0	0%
TOTAL	71	100%

** Missing values*

The results in Table 5.1 indicate the following: The age distribution of respondents is forty two percent males and 58% females and 50% were over 60 years of age, 4% were between ages 21 and 30 and 21% were between the ages 51 to 60. 13% are between 45 and 50 years and 3% are between 31 and 40 years

Furthermore, it shows the location or where the respondents reside and the results are as follows: Fifty eight percent of the community members are in Welgeval, and 7% in all other areas where the Bakgatla relocated to and 29% of the community moved to Ngwedding.

It further reveals the years of residence the respondents have spent in these areas, and ninety percent of the community members have been staying in those areas for more than 20 years.

Furthermore, the table shows the level of dependence of the residents on the existence of the Park, which shows that 90% of the community member's household incomes do not depend on the existence of the Park

Results indicated that about 85% of this community member's household income is below R2000 per month.

5.2.2 Development and relocation of the local residents

TABLE 5. 2: FORMER RESIDENCE

	F	%
Yes	71	100%
No	0	0%
TOTAL		100%

The results in Table 5.2 indicate that 100% of the community residents who were interviewed were former residents of where the Park is currently situated.

If relocated by the government, indicate your level of satisfaction with the consultations made with the community before you were relocated? The result are shown in table 5.3

TABLE 5.3: LEVEL OF SATSFACTION WITH RELOCATION

	F	%
Not at all satisfied	64	90%
Somewhat satisfied	7	10%
Satisfied	0	0%
Very satisfied	0	0%
TOTAL	71	100

The results in table 5.3 indicate that 90 % of the residents were not at all satisfied when they were relocated.

TABLE 5.4: TYPE OF RELOCATION

	F	%
Never been relocated	0	0%
Forced	69	97%
Voluntary	2	3%
TOTAL	71	100%

The results in table 5.4 indicate that 97% of the community residents perceived the type of their relocation as forced. The majority of the people show that even those who moved voluntarily (3%) may have done it because they did not have a choice in the removal.

TABLE 5.5: THE EFFECT OF RELOCATION

	Positively		Has not affect me in any way		Negatively		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Live stock	8	12%	8	12%	51	76%	67 *	100%
Living standards	1	1%	4	6%	63	93%	68 *	100%
Employment	4	6%	9	13%	55	81%	68 *	100%
TOTAL	13	100%	21	100%	169	100%	203	

* Missing values

The results in table 5.5 indicate that in terms of live stock, 76% had a negative effect and 12% had a positive effect. In terms of living standards, 93% of the community members were negatively affected and in terms of employment 81% of the community members were negatively affected.

TABLE 5.6: CONCERNS RAISED

	F	%
Yes	62	89%
No	8	11%
TOTAL	70 *	100%

*Missing values (1)

The results in table 5.6 indicate that 89% of the community's residents raised the concerns with the chief and 11% did not.

TABLE 5.7: COMPENSATION RECEIVED

	F	%
Yes	62	87%
No	9	13
TOTAL	71	100%

The results in table 5.7 indicate that 87% of the community members received compensation and 13% did not receive any compensation.

TABLE 5.8: CASH RECEIVED

CASH AMOUNT	F	%
Less than R100	17	30%
100-199	16	29%
200-299	8	14%
300-399	2	4%
400-499	2	4%
At least 500	11	20%
TOTAL	56*	100%

***Missing values (15)**

The result of table 5.8 indicate that 30% of the community members received a once off cash amount of less than R100 as compensation, and 29% community members received between R 100 – R 199, 14% community members received between R200-R299, 4% community members received between R400-R499 and 20% community members received at least R500.

TABLE 5.9: LOSS INCURRED BY THE COMMUNITY

	F	%
Yes	57	98%
No	1	2%
TOTAL	58 *	100%

*** Missing values (13)**

The result in table 5.9 show that 98% of the community members have incurred a loss (including loss of property) and only 2% did not incur any loss during relocation.

TABLE 5.10: BENEFITS FROM THE PARK

	None	Very little	Moderate	Very much	Not sure	TOTAL
The Community	57(83%)	6(9%)	0(0%)	3(4%)	3(4%)	69(100%)*
The Chief	4(6%)	1(1%)	2(3%)	35(51%)	27(39%)	69(100%)*
Individuals who resided in the area	30(44%)	6(9%)	0(0%)	6(9%)	26(38%)	68(100%)*
Conservation authorities	3(5%)	4(6%)	2(3%)	33(51%)	23(35%)	65(100%)*

*** Missing values (2)**

Results in table 5.10 indicate that 83% of the community members say that the community has benefited nothing from the Park, whereas 4% of the community

members are not sure of the issue of benefits, 9% say the community benefited very little and 4% say they have benefited very much.

On the same issue 51% of the community members say the chief benefited very much from the Park, 6% of the community members say the chief benefited nothing, whereas 39% of the community members say they are not sure, 1% say the chief benefited very little and 3% say he benefited moderately and 1% say the chief benefited very little.

Thirty eight percent of the community members say that they are not sure about the individuals who resided in the area, whereas 44% of the community members say that none of the individual who resided in the area benefited, 9% says individuals who resided in the area benefited much, whereas 9% of the community say individuals who resided in the area benefited very little.

Fifty one percent of the community members say that conservation authorities benefited very much and 35% say they are not sure if the conservation authorities benefited whereas 6% of the community say the conservation authorities benefited very little and 3% of the community say conversation authorities benefited moderately 5% of the community members say that none of conservation authorities benefited.

5.2.3 Social and Economic Importance of the Pilanesberg National Park to the Bakgatla Community and Expectations

TABLE 5.11: VALUE ADDED

	F	%
Yes	8	11%
No	63	89%
TOTAL	71	100%

The results in table 5.11 reveal that 89% of the community members do not see the Park having added any value to the livelihood of the Bakgatla whereas 11% see the Park adding value to the livelihood of the Bakgatla.

TABLE 5.12: EMPLOYMENT CREATED

	F	%
Yes	12	17%
No	59	83%
TOTAL	71	100%

The results in table 5.12 show that 83% of the community members do not see the Park having created any employment opportunities for the Bakgatla Community whereas 17% says the Park has created employment opportunities for the Bakgatla Community.

TABLE 5.13: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENTS

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Not sure	TOTAL
The establishment of the Park is good for the local economy	38 (54%)	20(28%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	7(10%)	71 (100%)
The existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla Community	40 (56%)	71(100%)	3 (4%)	7(10%)	4 (6%)	71 (100%)
The establishment of the Park is harming the natural environment of the Bakgatla Community	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	28(40%)	24(34%)	12(17%)	70 (100%) *
My daily activities has been made difficult due to the establishment of the Park	6 (9%)	5 (7%)	23 (34%)	32 (48%)	1 (1%)	67 * (100%)
The Bakgatla Community is better maintained because of the existence of the Park	42 (62%)	19 (28%)	5 (7%)	2 (3%)	0(0%)	68 * (100%)
The establishment of the Park has significantly improved the living standard of the Bakgatla Community	42 (61%)	18 (26%)	4 (6%)	5 (7%)	0(0%)	69 * (100%)
The creation of the Park has generated local resentment because of the inflated prices of goods and services.	9 (13%)	5 (7%)	33 (49%)	21 (31%)	0(0%)	68 * (100%)
The Bakgatla Community depends heavily on the existence of the Park.	38 (55%)	21 (30%)	3 (4%)	5 (7%)	2 (3%)	69 * (100%)
The existence of the Park has increased the rate of crime in the Bakgatla Community	9 (13%)	9 (13%)	1 (1%)	12 (18%)	36(54%)	67 * (100%)
The establishment of the Park has a positive impact on the Bakgatla Community	39 (57%)	21 (30%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	3 (4%)	69 * (100%)
Only a small minority of the Bakgatla residents benefit economically from the existence of the Park	23 (34%)	4 (6%)	12 (18%)	5 (7%)	24 (35%)	68 * (100%)

***Missing values**

The results contained in Table 5.13 indicate the following:

- 82% of the community members do not see the establishment of Park as good for the local economy and only 9% sees it as good for the local economy.
- 56% of the community members strongly disagree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla Community.
- 74% of the community members strongly agree/agree that the establishment of the Park is harming the natural environment of the Bakgatla Community.
- 82% of the community members strongly agree/agree that their daily activities had been made difficult due to the establishment of the Park.

- 90% of the community members strongly disagree/disagree that the Bakgatla Community is better maintained because of the existence of the Park.
- 87% of the community members strongly disagree/disagree that the establishment of the Park has significantly improved the living standard of the Bakgatla Community.
- 80% of the community members agree that the creation of the Park has generated local resentment because of the inflated prices of goods and services.
- 85% of the community members strongly disagree/disagree that the Bakgatla Community depends heavily on the existence of the Park.
- 54% of the community members are not sure if the existence of the Park has increased the rate of crime in the Bakgatla Community.
- 87% of the community members strongly disagree/disagree that the establishment of the Park has a positive impact on the Bakgatla Community.
- 35% of the community members are not sure and 40% of the community members strongly disagree/diasgree that only a small minority of the Bakgatla residents benefit economically from the existence of the Park

C4. What would you expect to see happen about Pilanesberg in order for you to be satisfied with the relocation?

The above question had many responses that are similar though phrased differently and the responses are as follows:

- Money, roads in the villages, clean water, employment for our children;
- Cattle and crop farming area;
- To be paid all our expenses of our lost properties;
- Agricultural activities;
- Compensation in cash;
- Reimbursement of all the property during relocation;
- Restoration of land and the farm;
- Control of the land to be in the hands of the Bakgatla Community;
- Activities that cater for the livelihood of the people such as taking care of water shortage, employment and food;
- To be given cash every month from profit made in the park;
- Joint management of the Park for the skills to be transferred to the Bakgatla;

- Past compensation in cash;
- Agreements and share of benefits especially in cash;
- Memorabilia to be established for example, who are the owner of the land?
- Pilanesberg National Park should have activities that are relevant to the lives of the people especially the Bakgatla community;
- If the Chief can talk to the government to reimburse the Bakgatla's expenses to build houses in their present location;
- If title deeds can be given to the rightful owners;
- To be given the opportunity to collect clay and wild fruits for business purposes;
- Management of the Park should take care of the Bakgatla community;
- Co-ownership of the Park by the Bakgatla and government;
- Recreational centre in the Park for the Bakgatla community;
- Management of the Park by the Bakgatla community;
- Total take over by the rightful owners;
- Access to the graves;
- Have good grazing land;
- Education, health care;
- Employment of the Bakgatla not outsiders;
- Involvement of the Park in the education of the Bakgatla community (building and renovating schools);
- Establishments of health facilities;
- Poultry farming;
- Opportunity to collect fire wood;
- Development of the villages of the Bakgatla.

To summarise these responses, one may conclude that members of the community were strongly dissatisfied about the relocation and therefore they can only be satisfied if justice can prevail. The only time they could say justice is prevailing is when they benefit directly as individuals and as members of the community from the Park what is due to them.

They also believe that they can benefit directly if there could be a joint management of the Park and the community. This means that there should be some members of the community who become part of the management of the Park. They also have

suggested a time frame of five year, for the process of skills transfer between both management and other labourers in order that the Bakgatla Community could later take complete management of the Park.

The majority of the Bakgatla Community desire the type of life that they had while they were still in the old area where the Park is established. Therefore, they will be satisfied if they can have access to all the previous resources they had. If management of the Park can make sure that the Bakgatla community have access to all the resources they have mentioned above and also, be compensated for their houses, they will be satisfied with the current situation.

5.3 STATISTICAL INFERENCE

5.3.1 Analysis of variance and regression analysis

Excel package was used to carry out calculations for regression analysis for tables 5.14 – 5.16. (See annexure 6 for the regression formulas that were used)

TABLE 5.14: REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE CATEGORY OF RESIDENTS AND THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT THE IMPACT OF RELOCATION IN TERMS OF LIFE STOCK

<i>Regression Statistics</i>					
Multiple R	0.224				
R Square	0.050				
Adjusted R Square	0.036				
Standard Error	0.663				
Observations	71				
ANOVA					
	<i>Df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	1.593	1.593	3.628	0.061
Residual	69	30.294	0.439		
Total	70	31.887			
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	
Intercept	2.010	0.351	5.722	0.000	
Age group	0.129	0.068	1.905	0.061	

The above table shows that the sample correlation coefficient (r) and the p-value (i.e., the probability value) are 0.224 and 0,061 , respectively. Since the p-value is less than, 010, it means that the opinion about the relocation is significantly related to the age group of the residents of the Bakgatla community. The positive correlation in Table 6.14 (i.e., $r = 0,224 > 0$) suggests that old residents of this community believe that relocation affected them negatively in terms of life stock (see Figure 6.1 below).

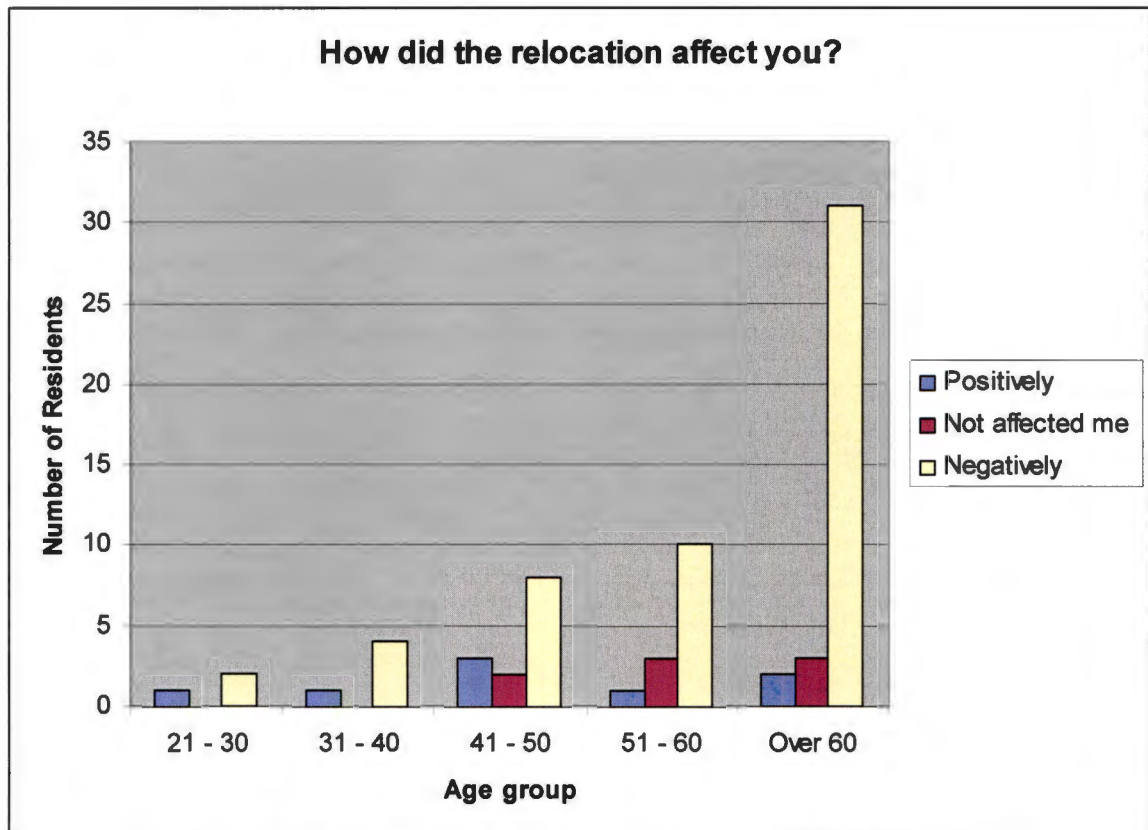


FIGURE 5.1: OPINION REGARDING RELOCATION PER AGE GROUP

Figure 5.1 above shows that 32% of the residents who are over 60 years have been negatively affected by the relocation. These are the people who were relocated with their parents about 25 years ago. All the community members who were negatively affected by the relocation are older. About 10% are between 51 – 60 years. 8% are between 41 – 50 years. 4% are between 31 – 40 years and 3% are between 21- 30 years.

Younger community members were positively affected by the relocation because most of them did not form part of the relocation. They were born after the relocation, and they are between 21-30 years, which is only (2%). The other 2% are those who

are between 31 – 40 years. The other positively affected community are about 3.5%, which are between 41 – 50 years. For the elderly community those who are positively affected are between 51 – 60 years (2%) and 3% of those who are over 60 years.

Those who were not affected at all are between 41 – 50 which is only (3%), 51 – 50 (3.5%) and over 60 which is also 3, 5%)

In table 5.15 a regression analysis and Anova are presented.

TABLE 5.15: REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE CATEGORY OF RESIDENTS AND THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF PILANESBERG NATIONAL PARK

<i>Regression Statistics</i>					
Multiple R	-0.332				
R Square	0.110				
Adjusted R Square	0.098				
Standard Error	1.165				
Observations	71				
ANOVA					
	<i>Df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	11.634	11.634	8.571	0.005
Residual	69	93.662	1.357		
Total	70	105.296			
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>T Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	
Intercept	3.607	0.618	5.841	0.000	
Age category	-0.349	0.119	-2.928	0.005	

Table 5.15 indicates that the sample correlation coefficient (r) and the p-value (i.e., the probability value) are -0.332 and 0,005, respectively. Since the p-value is less than the 1% level of significance, it means that the opinion about the existence of the Park is significantly related to the age group of the residents of the Bakgatla community. Negative correlation in Table 5.15 (i.e., $r = -0,332 < 0$) suggests that old residents of this community strongly disagree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla community (see Figure 6.2 below).

Four percent of residents who are 41 – 50, 2% of community members who are 51 – 60 years, 3% of community members who are over 60 years of age strongly agree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla community.

In table 5.16 the regression analysis and ANOVA are illustrated to show income and opinion correlation of the existence of the Park

TABLE 5.16: REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MONTHLY INCOMES OF RESIDENTS AND THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF PILANESBERG NATIONAL PARK

<i>Regression Statistics</i>					
Multiple R	0.439				
R Square	0.193				
Adjusted R Square	0.179				
Standard Error	1.033				
Observations	62				
ANOVA					
	<i>Df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	15.288	15.288	14.314	0.0004
Residual	60	64.083	1.068		
Total	61	79.371			
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	
Intercept	1.167	0.204	5.716	0.0000	
Monthly income	0.458	0.121	3.783	0.0004	

Table 5.16 indicates that the sample correlation coefficient (r) and the p-value (i.e., the probability value) are 0,439 and 0, 0004, respectively. Since the p-value is less than 1% level of significance, it means that the opinion about the existence of the Park is significantly related to the monthly income of the residents of the Bakgatla community. The positive correlation in Table 5.16 (i.e., $r = 0,439 > 0$) suggests that residents in lower income group strongly disagree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla community (see Figure 5.3 below).

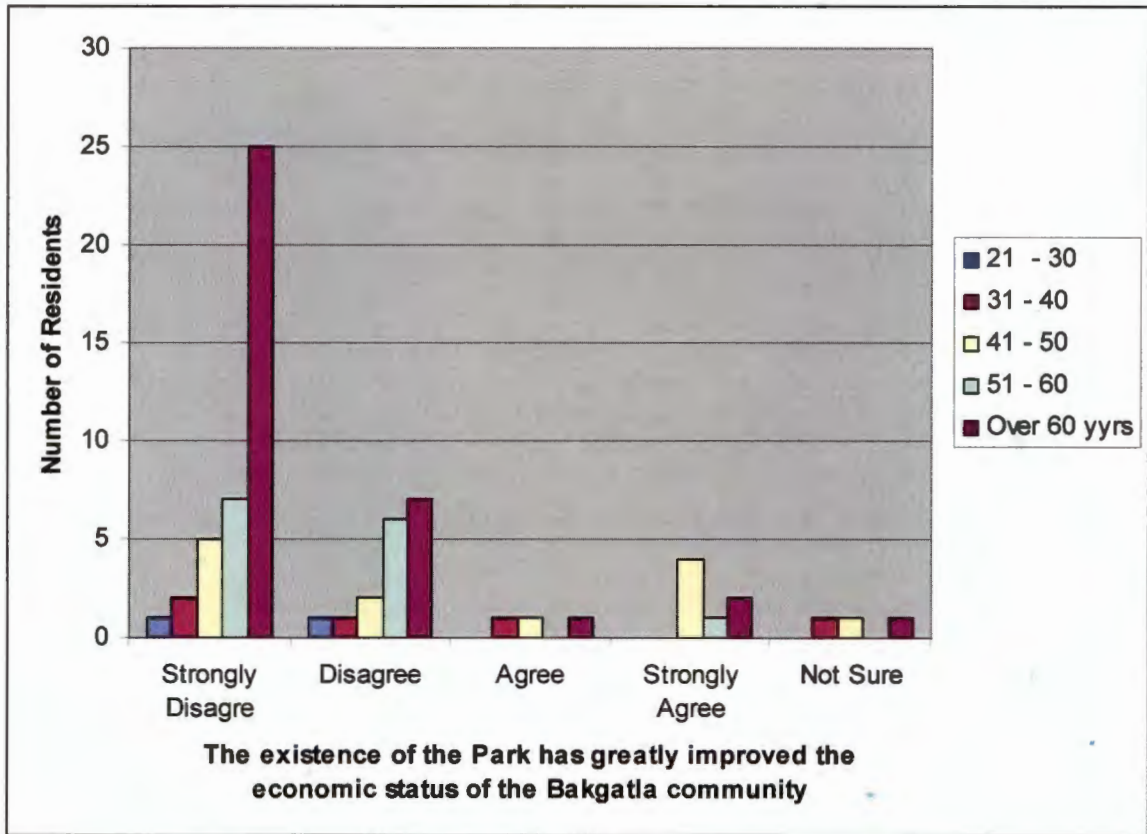


FIGURE 5.2: OPINION ABOUT ECONOMIC STATES OF THE COMMUNITY

Figure 5. 2 above shows that 25% of residents who are over 60 years of age, 7% of residents members who are 51 – 60 years, 5% of residents members who are 41 – 50, Three percent of residents members who are 31 – 40, and 2% of residents members who are 21 – 30 strongly disagree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla community.

It further shows that 7% of members of the community who are over 60 years of age, six percent of residents members who are 51 – 60 years, 3% of residents members who are 41 – 50, 2% of residents members who are 31 – 40, and 2% of residents members who are 21 – 30 disagree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla community.

Two percent of residents who are over 60 years of age, 2% of residents members who are 41 – 50, and 2% of residents members who are 31 – 40 agree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla community.

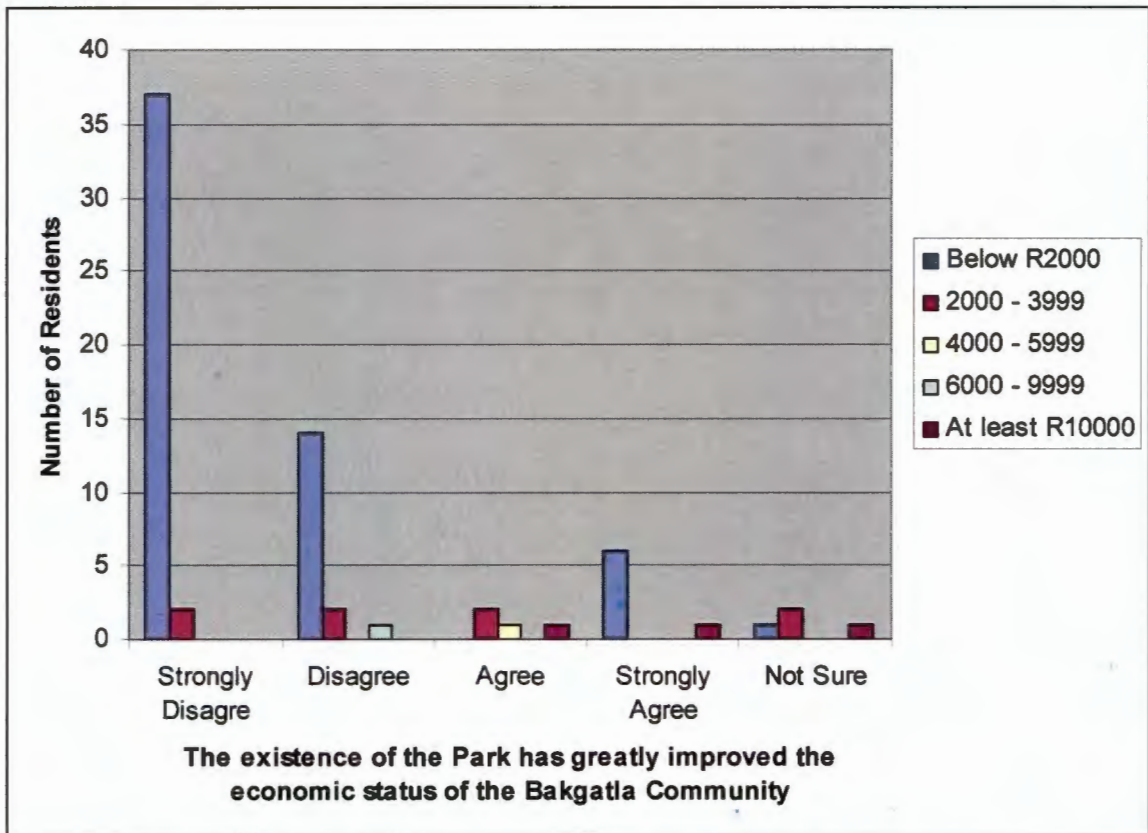


FIGURE 5.3 OPINIONS ABOUT ECONOMIC STATUS OF COMMUNITY (INCOME GROUP)

Figure 5.3 above shows that 51% of residents' monthly income is below R 2000, and three percent of resident's monthly income is 2000 – 3999. They strongly disagree/disagree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla Community.

Three percent of residents' monthly income is R 2000 – R 3999, and 2% of residents monthly income is R 4000 – R 5999, 2% of residents' monthly income is at least R 1000. They agree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla Community.

Six percent of resident's member's monthly income is below R 2000, and 2% of resident's member's monthly income is at least 1000. They also strongly agree that the existence of the Park has greatly improved the economic status of the Bakgatla Community.

5.4 FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

The focus group consisted of nine people who were asked to respond to three questions. Each person was given an opportunity to respond to a question in broad so as to give a detailed account for each question. They had evidence in the form of documents to support their responses. Below are the three questions they responded to.

5.4.1 QUESTION 1

What do you expect to see happening in Pilanesberg National Park in order to be satisfied with the relocation?

(a) RESPONSE 1

As a community we will only be satisfied if we can be paid the money we have spent to build the houses we are staying in and the once we were moved from. If government can prepare better roads and provide us with clean water because where we come from there was plenty of water for us and our live stock and also to water our crops. We were self employed and there was no need to look for jobs, because we were making pottery out of clay that was at our disposal and sold to earn a living, now we cannot have access to that clay. If the government can employ our children in the Park and also allow us to access the clay to continue making pottery we will be satisfied.

(b) RESPONSE 2

We will be satisfied if government can provide us with cattle and crop farming area, reimburse all the property we lost during relocation, and create opportunities where the community can be involved in agricultural activities. These opportunities should cater for the livelihood of the Bakgatla community.

(c) RESPONSE 3

As the Bakgatla community we understand that it is not possible to have our land back, but we will be satisfied if there could be a joint management between Bakgatla and government to create an opportunity for skills transfer. There should also be agreements and sharing of benefits in cash. The community should be compensated in retrogress and it must be in cash.

(d) RESPONSE 4

We will be satisfied if we can be given cash every month out of the profit made in the Park. Bakgatla should also be employed in management position of the Park. The control of the land should be in the hands of the Bakgatla because it will be able to restore and establish all the memorabilia that have been destroyed. Management should consider giving the title deed to the rightful owners of the land.

(e) RESPONSE 5

Bakgatla will be satisfied if there could be a co-ownership of the Park by the Bakgatla community and government. If management of the Park could create facilities like a recreational centre, health centre, educational centre and poultry farming that can be easily accessible and be used by the general community.

5.4.2 QUESTION 2

Emanating from your response, what are the possible challenges and hurdles that may make it difficult for the realisation of your expectations and aspirations?

(a) RESPONSE 1

Fear of victimisation amongst the community members. The community's lack of knowledge and understanding of their rights. There are no proper forums to raise and express views openly by the community.

(b) RESPONSE 2

Rightful and honest people to listen to the community's views and carry them out.

5.4.3 QUESTION 3

Lastly, what strategies can be put in place to deal with such challenges and hurdles?

(a) RESPONSE 1

The community should elect bold people to be their representatives and approach government without failure to raise the community's views. Researchers should also help by not just writing about the Bakgatla and publishing books, but by finding ways and means to resolve their findings. This will be a professional strategy that may interest management of the Park.

(b) RESPONSE 2

There should be continuous confrontations by the representative of the community to government concerning this matter, until something is done about it.

5.4 CONCLUSION

This chapter provided an in-depth analysis of the data, which included graphs and tables. A brief discussion of these tables and graphs was given in the body of the chapter, and also a brief discussion and interpretation of the results.

The two relevant statistical methods used in the study were outlined. Frequency tables and graphs were used as well as statistical inference data analysis. Chapter seven will look at conclusions and the recommendations of the results based on the data in chapter six.

CHAPTER 6

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the outcome of the study is fully discussed. The main objective of this study was to provide a socio economic impact of Pilanesberg National Park to the Bakgatla Community. This was in relation to the Bakgatla community who have been removed from the area where the Park is established. This chapter also discusses the implications and conclusions of some of the results and suggests recommendations to some specific issues raised.

6.2 IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTS

The implications that came as a result of all the findings are presented hereafter in thematic form.

6.2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

This section is indebted into the make-up of the demographics of the respondents included in the study.

(a) Gender

The study in terms of gender classification within the community presented a fair proportion demonstrated in 42% male and 58% female responses. This response rate is a representation of a significant observation in that, the sampling technique used to select a representation sample for study was not based on a judgemental sampling technique but was based on facts. The outcome of the data analysis and the interpretation of output data derived from this study presents an equitable representation of all gender groups in the Bakgatla community. Despite the given proportional representation of gender groups, the challenge that still requires further investigation can be summed up in the following two key questions:

- What proportion of representation of each gender grouping that exists within the community today form part of those who existed during relocation?
- Could it be that, despite such given proportional representation of gender groupings, there might still be a disproportionate representation of gender groupings within the community members?

These questions can be clearly answered by a further enquiry or investigation. The study looked at the population of the Bakgatla community which were relocated. It also gave a clear indication that the population was very small and most of them have passed on. This could be the reason of the proportion as indicated in the gender representation.

(b) Age Classification

An assessment of age as a variable in the study shows that 50% of respondents are 60 years and older. This presents a substantial percentage value with the implication that the key people who were directly affected are made up of relatively elderly people.

(c) Residential Location

The study reveals that among the villages where Bakgatla reside, 58% of the respondents are from Welgeval, and 29% are from Ngweding. This is an indication that most of the Bakgatla community members who were residing in the area where the Park is situated were relocated to Welgeval. It is also evident that there are community members who have relocated on their own after they were told that they will be relocated to Welgeval. The study indicates that only 1% of such people moved to places such as Moruleng, Lerome, Ledig, Tlhatlhaganyane, Ligkraal, and others. The 29% of the Bakgatla community who moved to Ngweding are those who chose this village as opposed to Welgeval during relocation. There is about 63% of respondents that indicated that they have been in these areas for 20 years and longer. The implication is that it is over 20 years since the Bakgatla community from the area where the Park has been established were relocated.

(d) Level of dependency and monthly income per household

The finding revealed that 90% of the respondents do not depend on the existence of the Park. This implies that Bakgatla community were not employed in the Park, that they did not receive any form of support from the Park and that there is no relationship that exists between the Bakgatla community and the Park. The monthly income of different households is also an indication that the Park did not play any role in the employment of the Bakgatla community. There is about 85% of households whose monthly income is below R2000. This implies that some are elderly and pensioners, some unskilled, others illiterate and others disabled.

6. 2.2 DEVELOPMENT AND RELOCATION OF THE LOCAL RESIDENTS**(a) Former Residence**

The study shows that (100%) of the community residents who were interviewed were the former residents of where the Park is currently situated.

(b) Level of satisfaction with the relocation

The results of the study indicate that 90 % of the residents were not at all satisfied when they were relocated. This percentage is an indication that almost all the people were not satisfied but there was nothing they could do. It implies that they allowed the government to relocate them because they did not have a choice even of choosing where to be taken to. The fact that they remained in the area until they were relocated is an indication that they did not want to move from their area on their own.

(c) Type of relocation

The study shows that 97% of the community residents perceived the type of their relocation as forced. The majority of the people showed that even those who moved voluntarily (3%) may have done it because they did not have a choice but to go. This implies that the community was at the mercy of the government, because when they were relocated they did not even prepare for being removed from their property. It implies that there were no negotiations done concerning the types of removals, and it

may also indicate that some of their possessions were left behind. This also confirms that it was a forced relocation because people were not ready to go.

(d) The effect of relocation

The study indicated that in terms of live stock 76% were negatively affected and 12% were positively affected. In terms of living standards 93% of the community members were negatively affected and in terms of employment 81% of the community members were negatively affected. The results clearly indicate that the effect of relocation was negative in all respects. This implies that the Bakgatla people who were relocated were affected to the extent of poverty. One may conclude that the relocation of the Bakgatla community from their indigenous area made them poor.

(e) Concerns rose

The study indicates that 89% of the community residents raised the concerns with the chief and 11% did not. This implies that community members were concerned about the relocation and its implications and they wanted the Chief to listen to their concerns and do something about it. It further indicates that the chief did not do anything to their concerns because his response was that he will look in to the matter. Once more it implies that the community is trying to do something about their situation to the extent of raising their concern with the Chief. It can also be concluded that the chief did not raise the concerns with government or any other stakeholders, because nothing has transpired since.

(f) Compensation received

The study indicates that 87% of the community members received compensation and 13% did not receive any compensation. This was a once-off compensation which was administered without proper procedures. This is the reason why other members did not receive any compensation and are not satisfied because they claim it was too little as compared to the property they had in their indigenous area. This implies that there was no proper management and administration of the compensation.

(g) Cash received

The study indicates that 30% of the community members received a once off cash amount of less than R1000 as a compensation, and 29% community members received between R 100– R 199,

Fourteen percent of the community members received between R200 -R299, 4% community members received between R400 -R499 and 20% community members received at least R500.

This implies that there was money allocated to the community to compensate for their losses and that the community did not know anything about the money and how it was suppose to be distributed. One may conclude that there was improper management of the cash money that was given to the community.

(h) Loss incurred by the community

The study showed that 98% of the community members have incurred a loss (including losses of property) and only 2% did not incur any loss during relocation. This confirms the fact that people were forcefully removed from their area without proper care of their property.

(i) Benefits from the Park

The study indicates that 83% of the community members benefited nothing from the Park. This implies that members of the community were and are not part of the activities that take place within the Park.

On the same issue, 35% of the community members say that the chief benefited very much from the Park. This implies that the community members believe that the chief had knowledge about the benefits that Bakgatla community should receive from the Park. As a chief, the community members assumed that it is his responsibility to make a follow-up about the benefits that the community are entitled to. If he does not

respond it leaves every one with questions and they may attach any answer to these questions.

6.2.3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF PILANESBERG NATIONAL; PARK TO THE BAKGATLA COMMUNITY AND EXPECTATIONS

(a) The value added by the Park

The study indicates that 89% of the community members do not see the Park as having added any value to the livelihood of the Bakgatla. The Bakgatla Community regard themselves as poor. They are yearning for the life they lived while still in their indigenous area, where they earned a living by utilising natural resources. Most of them were regarded as rich when they were still residing in the Park, because they knew how to make profit out of the natural resources in the Park. Their concern is that since they were relocated they became poor, and government and management of the Park did not take care of them. Since the majority of the community that have been relocated are poor, it implies that the Park did not add any value to their livelihood. Therefore, this also implies that if the Park could not add value to the community who were relocated then it cannot add value to the neighbouring Bakgatla community.

(b) Employment created

The study indicates that 83% of the community members do not see the Park as having created any employment opportunities for the Bakgatla as most of the Bakgatla community members are unemployed. This is because they do not have skills and the Park did not create opportunities for skills development. Those who can work as labourers were also not employed. This implies that there is no policy that deals with the preferential employment equity of the Bakgatla community within the Park.

(c) Socio-Economic improvements

There are about 50% to 70% of the community members who do not see any socio-economic improvement of the Bakgatla Community since the establishment of the Park. This implies that when the Park was established, the socio-economic improvement of the Bakgatla community was not part of the agenda. There are no activities within and outside the Park that deal with the socio-economic improvement of the Bakgatla Community.

6.3 OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of this study were:

- To determine the employment opportunities created by the Park.
- To explore the socio-economic impact of the Park to the surrounding communities
- To determine the value that the Park has added to the surrounding communities.

The secondary objectives were:

- To determine to whom these benefits do accrue
- To determine the estimated value of these benefits in relation to cost.
- To determine whether the shares of benefits accrue to the community that resided in the area where the Park has been established.

6.4 FINDINGS/RESULTS

The findings indicated a less than favourable picture of the Bakgatla community's acceptance of the state of employment. The study revealed that the Bakgatla community members who were relocated including their children were and are not employed in the Park. It further shows that the socio-economic impact of the Park to the surrounding community is negative because the Park did not add value to the livelihood of the Bakgatla community. The community in the surrounding areas of the

Park still live in poverty. It can be concluded that the primary objective has been addressed in this study.

The secondary objectives of the study were focusing on the benefits from the Park to the community. The study revealed that the community is not receiving any benefits from the Park. Apparently there are benefits that should accrue to the Bakgatla community and members of the community believe that there are benefits from the Park, which are due to them. They also believe that there are some individuals who may have knowledge about these benefits. The study revealed that some of the members were compensated albeit little as a payment for their houses. Some members believe that the chief is benefiting and has an understanding of the benefits of the Bakgatla community.

6.5 CONCLUSION

It is evident that there is no mutually-beneficial relationship between the Park and the Bakgatla community. If the management of the Park could not address the gap that exists between the Park and the Bakgatla, it will even be more difficult to look at the other communities surrounding the Park. The community and the Park must work together to reach a stage where there could be a good understanding of their relationship. It is not a difficult situation to resolve, it is not the first of its kind, and therefore lessons may be drawn from similar situations and be developed to the benefit of all.

6.6 IMPLICATIONS

Solutions to these problems imply a change which include:

- Adopting a new paradigm of information and communication, which is transparent to enable all community members to have access to all information pertaining to community matters.
- Relaxing and removing ineffective stringent criteria for access to natural resources within the Park.
- Changing the nature and structure of management, by creating opportunities for members of the community to form part of management.

- Developing strategies of monthly compensation to the communities, who were relocated.
- Involvement of all community members in the planning and development of the Park, which will in turn enhance the standard on the communities' livelihood.
- Creating job opportunities for the members of the community.

6.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations that follow may serve as pillars of a super structure, which can house an environment of harmony, to the aspiration and inspiration of Bakgatla Communities' substantial access and meaningful participation in Pilanesberg National Park.

6.7.1 RECOMMENDATION 1

The nature and structure of management of the Park need to be changed. The reasons and the efforts of changing the nature and the structure of management will be to focus at the reduction and the ultimate eradication of the high level of dissatisfaction among the Bakgatla Community. This can be achieved by bringing on board some members of the community to be part of the Park management. Another effort can be through the revitalisation and economic empowerment of the Bakgatla Community. The following need to be done to revitalise and empower the community:

- There is a need for the community to be given more operational capacity by the government in particular the Pilanesberg National Park.
- Adequate dedicated funding should be allocated to the Bakgatla Community to enhance financial resources as reimbursement for relocation.
- The restructuring of management should also serve as a platform for skills transfer and mentoring.
- The method of bringing some members of the community on board should be fair so that it gives every member of the community an opportunity to explore the possibility of becoming part of the Parks Management.

- All processes of changing the nature and structure of management should be legislated and enforced.

The members of the community will gain an ownership spirit which will enhance the success of all the activities within the Park if the recommendations are accepted and implemented.

6.7.2 RECOMMENDATION 2

The values, norms and cultures of the Bakgatla Community should be respected and considered. Efforts geared at redressing the anomalies that occurred during the relocation, which impacted negatively on the way of life of the Bakgatla Community, need to be addressed. Bakgatla Community earned a living by utilising natural resources as it presented itself within the Park. It will be proper if an arrangement could be made for them to access resources such as clay, wild fruits, fire wood and many others. These natural resources could also be utilised to enhance the development of the activities within the Park. Therefore the Park should explore the possibility of opening factories to produce, process and create final products of clay, wild fruits and natural herbs. This will enhance the livelihood of the community members and at the same time advance the Park.

6.7.3 RECOMMENDATION 3

There are other critical issues to note, which are entertained by most of the members of the community, namely those that deal with ownership and total takeover of the Park. To address these issues amicably without causing conflict, management has to compensate all members of the community who were relocated from the area where the Park is established by building proper houses for them in the areas where they are now residing. To add to that, there should be a monthly stipend that is given to these community members from the Park for them to survive on.

6.7.4 RECOMMENDATION 4

There should be jobs created within the Park and the first people to be considered should be the Bakgatla Community. Efforts should be taken to create the opportunities for skills development for all employable community members.

6.8 CONCLUDING REMARKS

This study was aimed to determine the socio economic impact of the Pilanesberg National Park on the Bakgatla Community. The focus was on the Bakgatla community members who were relocated from the area where the Park is situated. Emphasis was on job creation, personal income and the value that Pilanesburg National Park has added to the general members of these communities.

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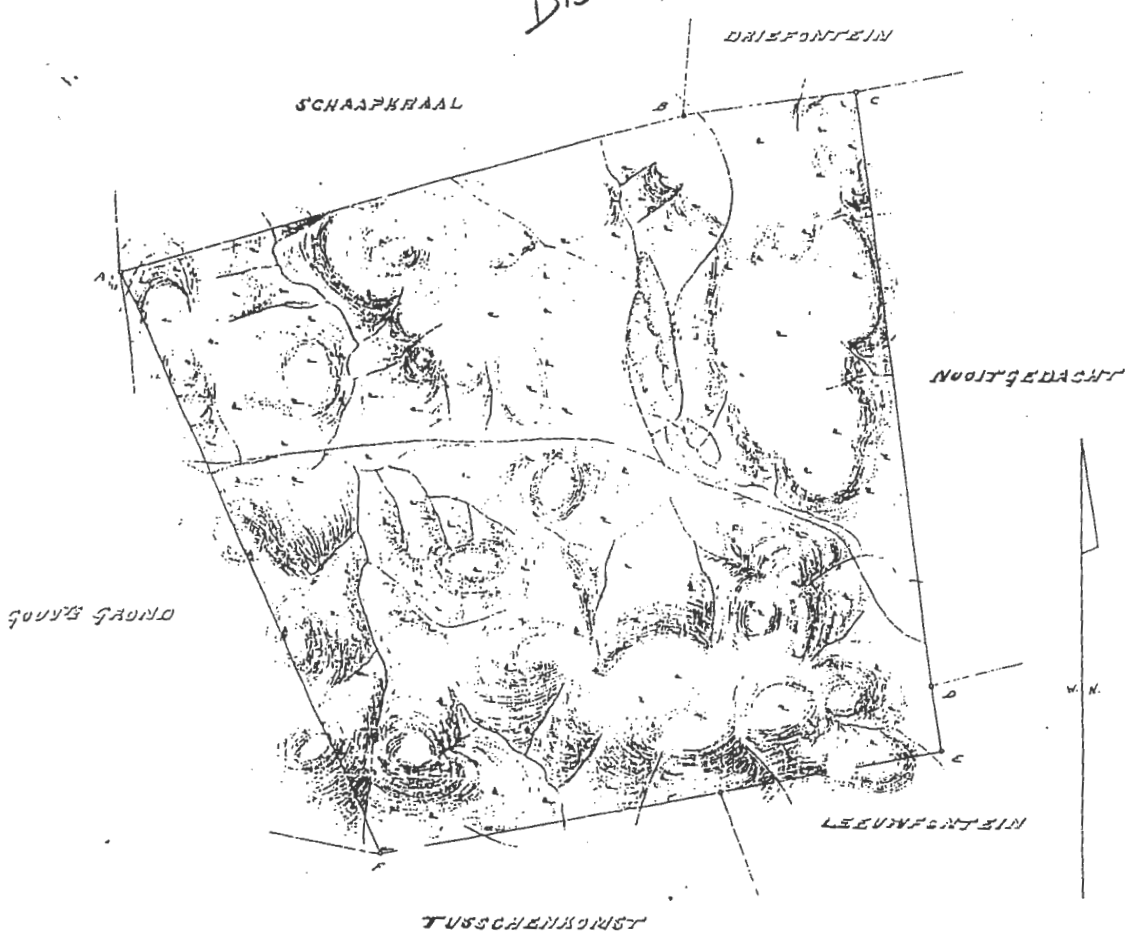
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ANNEXURE 1: THE NAME OF THE AREA (WELGEVAL)

DU

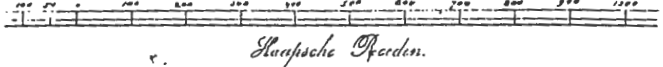


COORDINATEN.

609.98	+	1009.01
884.20	+	277.12
922.15	-	34.01
843.71	-	180.34
726.67	-	127.06
533.17	+	877.99

Tans geregistreer onder :
Now registered under :
No. 171
REGISTRASIE AFDELING
REGISTRATION DIVISION JP

ZIJDEN.	HOEKEN.
AB	1067.71
BC	313.44
CD	1026.75
DE	118.58
EF	1043.15
FA	1175.22
A	87.15.30
B	172.9.20
C	90.8.20
D	182.3.10
E	91.32.30
F	102.56.10



Matr. No. 2062,6690
2740,5035 (10)

De bovenstaande Figuur ABCDEF stelt voor de plaats genaamt

WANKWE **WELGEVAL** No. 749

ende 2400,1633 Morgen 98 Vierkante Spaarden.
Gelegen in het distrikt Rustenburg wijk Etende Rivier
Afrikaanische Republiek, en grenzende als hierboven vermeld.

De bakens zijn aangegeven door H. G. van der Merwe, D. Putter, en J. Steynman en zijn behoorlijk opgericht volgens wet
Van deze meting is volgens wet aan de aangrenzende grondeigenaren kennis gegeven.

Afstand van het Dorp Rustenburg omtrent 37 mijlen.
Gemeten door H. G. van der Merwe in Februari 1896

deel van Geo. A. Mathew. H. Schalk. Landmeter

No. 1711. Goedgekeurd. De zijden hoeken en Gracette van
hant zijn geneezzaam bestaanbaar. *W. van der Merwe*
Landmeter-Generaal. Landmeter-Generaal Spantoor, 30 Aug. 1896
Goedgekeurd, geen protest. *W. van der Merwe*
Landmeter-Generaal. Gepubliceerd in "Staatskroniek" No. 1711

ANNEXURE 2: TITLE DEED NUMBER

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

27 JUL 1933
5 JUL 1933

1-2
①

Wilsly to How Veldin
Joseph Adolm. Eberlein 17/18
from of 11 months
 RM
 6.10.58
Mind - right
 A. BARNARD
 Deeds Office
 Pretoria

RECORDED
 1000-10 JUL 1933
 PRETORIA
 10 JUL 1933
 1000-10 JUL 1933
 PRETORIA

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL
 P. L. Remond 18798
 REGISTRAR GENERAL

Prepared by me

A. Barnard
Conveyancer.

WESSELS,
 FACTORS,
 & CONVEYANCERS,
 Bankers,
 and Seamans,
 PRETORIA.

Deed of Transfer No. 5102
 1933
 RAR/PC By Virtue of a Power of Attorney.

Know all Men whom it may concern:

THAT ALEXANDER CARSON CROSS
 appeared before me, Registrar of Deeds of the Transvaal, he the Appearer, being
 duly authorised thereto by Power of Attorney
 dated the 27th day of April, 1933,
 drawn up at Rustenburg, Transvaal,
 and granted to him by
Willem Adolph Joubert van Velden in his capacity as
 Executor Dative in the Estate of the late
HENRI LOUIS GONIN,
 acting by virtue of Letters of Administration No. 17497
 dated at Pretoria the 24th day of March, 1933,

which/

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

which said Power of Attorney and Letters of Administration have this day been exhibited to me.

AND the said Appearer declared that his Principal in his capacity aforesaid, had with the consent of the Master of the Supreme Court (Transvaal Provincial Division) in terms of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 15/1905 (Transvaal) truly and legally sold; and that

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

he, the said Appearer, in his capacity as Attorney aforesaid, did by these Presents, cede and transfer, in full and free property, to and on behalf of

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL

P. L. ... 18.7.95

REGISTRAR GENERAL

THE MINISTER FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS in the Union of South Africa in trust for the

BAGHATLA TRIBE OF NATIVES under CHIEF OFENTSE PILANE

Their Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns:—

Certain quitrent farm 'WELGEVAL' No. 749 situate in the district of Rustenburg;

Measuring Two thousand Four hundred and Eight (2408) morgen Ninety-Eight (98) square rods;

Extending as Government Transfer with diagram relating thereto made in favour of D. Putter on the 8th day of May, 1861, and one subsequent Deed of Transfer made in favour of the said Henri Louis Gonin on the 10th day of October, 1864, will more fully point out;

and/

Deed of selling and buying made by and between the purchaser Theodore Gonin in his capacity as the executor dative in the property of the late Henri Louis Gonin, hereafter called the purchaser, and Ramono Gamanyane Pilane, August Motaung, Cornelius Safara, Cornelius Moloto, Stefanus Moloto. He the mentioned Stefanus Moloto acts on his own behalf and as proxy of David Moloto and Daniel Mokuena and Daniel Malau. Mentioned Daniel Malau acts in this on his own behalf and as proxy of Jan Malau. All are from Rustenburg, hereafter called the buyers.

The sellers declare herewith as to have sold and the buyers declare herewith as to have taken in buying the farm Welgeval No. 749 situated in the ward Elandsriver district Rustenburg size 2408 morgan 98 square yards and according to the deed of transport dated 10 October 1864 and well under the following terms and conditions:-

1. The purchase price amount to the sum of two thousand four hundred and eight pound (=2408) payable as follow:
 - A. The sum of five hundred forty eight pound (=548) sterling in cash of which amount the purchaser herewith acknowledge receipt.
 - B. The balance of one thousand eight hundred and sixty pound (=1860) sterling in five equal installments of =372 sterling payable each year one installment of =372 sterling and well during the month June en each year the first installment is payable during the month of June 1913 at the office of the H.H. van Noorden en van Veld en in Rustenburg.

There will be no interest payable on the balance of =1860 mentioned above. The buyers can take immediately in possession the mentioned property.

The buyers pay the property tax as from the year 1912 and pay besides all costs of transport deed of sale and purchase and the transfer fees.

The purchaser undertakes the give transport as soon as possible after the payment of the last installment.

Thus done and signed in Rustenburg on the present 27th day.....
(1912)

ANNEXURE 3: THE NAMES OF PEOPLE WHO BOUGHT THE FARM
(PILNESBERG FARM)

Vervolg.

en twaalf. (1912)

w.g. Henri Gonin,

Verkooper.

1 w.g. Ramono K. Pilane

2 "August Motaung.

3 "Cornelius Sefara.

4 "Cornelius Moloto.

5 "Stefanus Moloto.

6 "Stefanus Moloto.q.q.

7 "Stefanus Moloto.q.q. (David)

8 "Daniel Malau.

9 "Daniel Malau.q.q. (Jan

voor mij,

w.g. W.J. van Volden.

Vrederechter.

Annexure 4

SECTION A Demographic and Other Characteristics

Instruction: Please place a tick where appropriate.

A1. Please indicate your gender.

Male	
Female	

A2. Which category best describes your age group?

Under 21 years	
21-30 years	
31-40 years	
41-50 years	
51-60 years	
Over 60 years	

A3. What is your highest educational level?

No schooling	
Primary School	
High School	
Technikon/University	

A4. Please indicate your community of residence and how long you have stayed in this community:

Community of Residence:

Moruleng	
Welgevaal	
Lerome	
Manamakgotheng	
Lesetlheng	
Ledig	
Monono	
Tihatlaganyane	
Malebe	
Legkraal	
Motlhabe	
Marapallo	
Mabodisa	
Phiri-Batlho	
Makresteng	
Other community near Pilanesberg National Park	

Years of residence:

Less than 5 years	
5 – 10 years	
11 – 14 years	
15 – 19 years	
20 years and over	

A5. Please describe the level of dependence of your household income on the existence of Pilanesberg National Park:

No dependence	
Part dependence	
Full dependence	

A6. Please indicate your household's approximate monthly income in South African rand.

Below R 2 000	
R 2 000 – R 3 999	
R 4 000 – R 5 999	
R 6 000 – R 7 999	
R 8 000 – R 9 999	
R10 000 and above	

SECTION B
Pilanesberg National Park Development and Relocation of Local Residents

B1. Are you or parents/relatives former residents of where the Pilanesberg National Park is currently situated?

Yes	
No	

If 'yes', why did you relocate?

.....

.....

.....

.....

B2. Who relocated you or parents/relatives from the previous area of residence?

Never been relocated	
Relocated by the then government	

If relocated by the government, indicate your level of satisfaction with the consultations made with the community before you were relocated?

Not at all satisfied	
Somewhat satisfied	
Satisfied	
Very satisfied	

B3. Was your relocation or parents'/relatives' relocation a forced relocation or voluntary?

Never been relocated	
Forced	
Voluntary	

B4. How did the relocation affect you in terms of the following?

	Positively	Has not affect me in any way	Negatively
Life Stock			
Living standards			
Employment			

B5. Did you or parents/relatives raise any problems with the chief concerning how the relocation affected you?

Yes	
No	

If 'yes', what was the response of the chief?

.....

.....

.....

B6. Did you or your parents/relatives receive any compensation from government as result of the relocation?

Yes	
No	

If 'yes', what type of compensation is it?

Cash	
Kind	

If 'cash', please what was the estimated amount?

.....

B7. Did the communities incur any form of loss including loss of property during the relocation?

Yes	
No	

If 'yes', was the loss linked to

	Yes	No
... home?		
... grazing land?		
... access to firewood?		
... access to herbs?		
... access to thatching grass and building material?		
... access to crop growing area?		
... access to wild fruits?		
... access to sale of pottery/clay?		
... hunting?		
... ancestors' graves?		
... others things of particular interest?		

B8. To what extent has the establishment of the Park benefited each of the following stakeholders?

	None	Very little	Moderate	Very much	Not sure
The Community					
The Chief					
Individuals who resided in the area					
Conservation authorities					

SECTION C

Social and Economic Importance of the Pilanesberg National Park to the Bakgatla Community and Expectations

C1. In your view, has the establishment of the Park added any value to the livelihood of the Bakgatla community?

Yes	
No	

If 'yes', please indicate the extent to which the Park had added value to the Bakgatla Community.

	Low	Moderate	High
Skills development			
Employment opportunities			
Standard of living			
Recreational facilities			
Community development projects			

C2. Are there employment opportunities created for the Bakgatla Community in Pilanesberg National Park?

Yes	
No	

If 'yes', please indicate the relevant occupational category held by members of the Bakgatla community.

Category	Percentage composition of local residents
Senior Managers	
Managers	
Supervisors	
Skilled Workers/Professionals	
Labourers	
Other	
Total	

Annexure 5

AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR DATA COLLECTION (Focus Group)

The purpose of the proposed study is to determine the relationship that exists between the Park and the communities that has been removed from the area where the park has been established. The relationship in terms of job opportunities, personal income and value added for the community members. There is a need to determine who were the people living in the area where the Park is established, how did they move out of the area, what promises were made and to whose benefit were they?

Thank you for responding to the questionnaire, your response is highly treasured and appreciated once more thank you. Beyond the questionnaire there are three questions that you are requested to answer. Your responses will be captured with the video camera.

The first question is basically the questionnaire through differently coined.

QUESTION 1

What do you expect to see happen about Pilanesberg National Park in order to be satisfied with the relocation?

QUESTION 2

Emanating from your response, what are the possible challenges and heddles that may make it difficult for the realisation of your expectation and aspirations?

QUESTION 3

Lastly, what strategies can be put in place to deal with such challenges and heddles?

Annexure 6**SIMPLE REGRESSION FORMULAS**

$$Y = a + bx$$

X = independent variable

Y = dependent variable

$$A = \frac{(\Sigma Y) (\Sigma X^2) - (\Sigma X) (\Sigma XY)}{N \Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}$$

$$B = \frac{N \Sigma XY - (\Sigma X) (\Sigma Y)}{N \Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}$$