

AN INVESTIGATION INTO ALTERNATIVES TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN RURAL
COMMUNITIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MOLELWANE VILLAGE IN MAFIKENG AREA
OF THE NORTH WEST

BY

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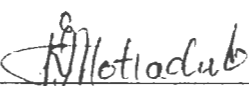
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DECLARATION

I Kgomoiso Ecclesia Motladiile, student number 10312544 declare that the mini dissertation entitled;

AN INVESTIGATION INTO ALTERNATIVES TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO MOLELWANE VILLAGE IN MAFIKENG AREA OF THE NORTH WEST

for the degree of Master of Arts (M.A) in peace studies and international relations at the North West University hereby submitted has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other university, that it is my own work design and execution and that all material contained herein have been duly acknowledged.

By: 

K.E MOTLADIILE

Date: 14 March 2005

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my mother Ms Martha Masternley Motladiile who had been encouraging me throughout all my studies. Right from the first year of this study she had always been asking me “when are you graduating”? Her anxiety made me to try hard so as not to disappoint her.

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ABSTRACT

The major focus of this study was to investigate alternatives to poverty alleviation in rural areas (i.e apart from what the government has offered so far) with special reference to Molelwane village in the North West Province. The cooperation between the community and the authority or stakeholders concerned has also been taken into consideration.

As a result, sixty male and female respondents at Molelwane village were tested in relation to the above mentioned research topic. Some stakeholders were also interviewed in this regard. Using data collected from both questionnaires and interviews the results showed that people of Molelwane were ready for changes which could lead to alleviating poverty in their village.

The result from questionnaires supported the prediction that unemployment is the cause of poverty in Molelwane village i.e 70% of respondents were unemployed. The study also revealed that most of the people of Molelwane i.e 90% of respondents did not finish Grade 12. This is one other factor which is contributing to unemployment of Molelwane people.

Concerning issues of alternatives to alleviation, this study showed by high percentage of 70% and more that the people of Molelwane are for the idea of all items suggested which can contribute to alternatives to poverty alleviation. The only contradiction had been on the use of microloans where stakeholders interviewed agreed that villagers can manage microloans but not in the near future, after some workshops and trainings.

The study also revealed that the people in Molelwane were willing to cooperate with anyone who could bring developments in their community be it the ward councilor, the chief external investors and any other authority from the government.

Conclusion drawn from this study then revealed that there are serious problems related to poverty in Molelwane village. And that most of the people in Molelwane are ready to accept changes brought about by alternatives to poverty alleviation. They are willing to cooperate with all the authorities for the smooth running of developments.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

1. ABET - Adult Based Education and Training
2. ANC - African National Congress
3. BEE - Black Economic Empowerment
4. BEE Com - Black Economic Empowerment Commissions
5. CBO - Community Based Organizations
6. ECA - United Nation Economic Commission for Africa
7. FAO - Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations
8. IDP - Integrated Development Plan
9. IDT - Integrated Development Trust
10. IFAD - International Fund for Agriculture Development
11. ISRDP - Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
12. ISRDS - Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
Plan
13. NGO - Non- Governmental Organizations
14. RDP - Reconstruction and Development Programme
15. RDS - Rural Development Strategy
16. RDF - Rural Development Framework
17. UN - United Nations
18. WHO - World Health Organization

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CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Poverty alleviation is a burning issue for almost every nation. There is hardly an article or a speech by any prominent leader, especially in Africa, nowadays that does not touch on the subject of poverty and the solution to its eradication. Thus, in his inauguration speech of 2004, the president of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, has pointed out that “widespread poverty continues to disfigure the face of our country. It will always be impossible for us to say that we have fully restored the dignity of all our people as long as this situation persists. To this reason the struggle to eradicate poverty has been and will continue to be a central part of the national effort to build the new South Africa (Mbeki, 2004: 4) What the South African government has done so far regarding the issue of poverty alleviation need to be improved in a way that would be effective enough, because poverty and its hardship are still haunting people, especially in rural areas and somehow this affects both the national and the international communities.

According to African National Congress, poverty has been perceived as the single greatest burden of South Africa’s people, and is the direct result of the Apartheid system and the glossy skewed nature of business and industrial development, which accompanied it. Poverty affects millions of

people, the majority of whom live in rural areas and are women. It is estimated that there are at least 17 million people surviving below the minimum living level in South Africa and of these at least 11 million live in rural areas (Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1994).

According to South Africa country report, South Africa is geographically a predominantly rural country and seven out of every 10 children live in poverty. Children in rural areas i.e. seventy percent are more likely to live in poverty than those in urban areas ([http://www.children - strategies.org](http://www.children-strategies.org)).

One of the national consequences of poverty is widely purported to be HIV / AIDS, which in turn gives rise to a generation of orphans who obviously become the burden of the state. There are already one million orphans in South Africa and it is estimated that there will be two million orphans by 2010 ([http://www.children - strategies.org](http://www.children-strategies.org)).

This study focuses on alternatives to poverty alleviation in the rural communities with special reference to Molelwane village in the North West Province

The government of South Africa, through African National Congress, has aimed to attack poverty and deprivation, by for example, setting South Africa firmly on the road to eliminating hunger, providing housing to people, providing access to safe water and sanitary for all, eliminating illiteracy, raising the quality of education and training for children and adults, improving health services and making them accessible to all (Reconstruction and Development Program 1994). Unfortunately, these have not been the case in Molelwane village. Only little has been done there.

There is no single school, no clinic, no public telephone, and many others. A detailed discussion of this case study will be given in chapter three of this study.

According to Mokalobe (2004), the majority of the people of the North West live in rural areas. He continues to state that, it is in the rural areas where underdevelopment rooted in the past, still present a major challenge not only in the province, but also throughout many parts of the country. Most of the communities in rural areas are at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder. However, the living conditions in some rural communities have been improved, but still a lot needs to be done on villages like the one in this study, i.e. Molelwane village in Mafikeng.

The South African statistician – General, Lehohla, (2003) states that North West Province has high non-urban population. The population of rural people in the North West in 2001 was 2,135 605 while that of urban people was 1,535, 744 i.e. by percentage, 65% of the population of the North West is living in non-urban areas (Statistics South Africa 2001)

(Umsebenzi, Vol.7 Number 1 Jan 2004: 20), states that the South African government's plan of action in dealing with poverty is issuing social grants to the aged, physically challenged, those infected with HIV/AIDS as well as children up to (recently) the age of 14. The implementation of the new policy of child support grant up to age 14 started in April 2003 and will be phased in over a period of three years (Umsebenzi, Vol.7 Number 1 Jan 2004: 20).

Since not all poor people are eligible for grants, there is a need for additional poverty alleviation strategies by the South African government and other stakeholders in Molelwane village in order to deal with the effects of poverty on the people there and the related burdens on the state.

One simple result of poverty would be the immigration of affected people to urban cities, seeking better living conditions. Thus, Feuerstein, (1997:31) states that individuals and groups have migrated in search of a new place to live, hunt and have more sustainable livelihood. He goes on to mention that, more recently, vast numbers have migrated in search of employment. Often, one person who is poor migrates to a city in search of betterment. He or she succeeds and rural relatives later join him or her in the city, Migrant networks grow in that way. Feuerstein, (1997) goes on to suggest that the shantytowns of the developing world contain the overflow of rural hopes and rural desparation.

This research suggests that there is the need to formulate new strategies and plans for poverty alleviation, especially in the rural areas of South Africa and thereby seeks to investigate the real causes of poverty, the possible solutions and efficacy of the prescription in the Molelwane village in the Mafikeng area of the North West Province as a case study. This village is situated in one of the poorest provinces in South Africa, and has seemingly been unchanged by the promulgation of the new legislation and development programmes that form part of the provincial governments' service delivery here.

Poverty, as pointed out previously, is a global phenomenon, which has affected every nation. However, according to NEPAD (2003) even though many African countries have over the last 30 to 40 years experienced socio-economic gains, hunger still remains a major threat to many people, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

According to the United Nations (2002), poverty eradication has been perceived as the greatest global challenge facing the world today, hence the spate of national and international conferences,

workshops, seminars and meetings as well as agreements by governments in an attempt to search for comprehensive solutions to poverty, its real causes and ultimate elimination. Every nation therefore is working towards the improvement of its people's living conditions.

Also, this study suggests that countries cannot deal with the issue of poverty in isolation. There is a great need for international, intersectoral and intergovernmental collaboration to develop and implement policies that will deal with the problem successfully, at both a national and local level. As poverty alleviation is a global challenge, this research will also investigate whether it needs a global solution which can be achieved through economic globalization, and how such an alteration may successfully translate into real change for local communities, such as the one used in this case study i.e. Molelwane Community.

UN report on human rights, poverty reduction and sustainable development (UN) 2002, has pointed out that poverty should not be seen as a lack of income, but also as deprivation of human rights. Diseases such as HIV/AIDS and TB are more likely to affect people living in poverty. According to Lehohla (1999) North West Province, which is predominantly rural, had the fifth highest prevalence i.e. 22.9% of HIV positive population in 2000. However, he has also pointed out that this data is not accurate as it was taken only from women who have attended antenatal clinics, and other women and all men of all ages were not screened. Poverty alleviation in rural areas and specifically the village under scrutiny in this study would therefore translate into social transformation in these communities as well, and an entrenchment of the principle of democracy upon which the success of the nation is built.

1.2 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

This study is important in the sense that it investigates other alternatives to poverty alleviation in rural communities where the government of South Africa has not been able to reach its goals concerning policies aimed at poverty alleviation particularly in the village of Molelwane in the North West province.

The study also gives one an understanding about other people who have not yet been reached by the benefits of democratic South Africa.

As already mentioned in the introduction, the government of South Africa's aim is to fully restore the dignity of all South Africans and this can be achieved by amongst others alleviating poverty especially in rural communities. This study thus serve as an eye opener to prove that other rural communities seem to be forgotten when it comes to issues of human right such as poverty alleviation.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the possible causes of poverty in Molelwane?
- What has been done already by the government to try to alleviate poverty in Molelwane?
- What are the South African Policies regarding poverty and its alleviation?
- What are the gaps in South African Policies regarding poverty alleviation?
- What could be the possible alternatives to poverty alleviation in Molelwane village?
- Is there any possibility for international help to alleviate poverty in rural communities of South Africa?

1.4 AIM OF THE STUDY

The main aim of this study was to investigate the alternatives to poverty alleviation in rural communities with special reference to Molelwane village in Mafikeng in the North West Province.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study examined the following aspects:

- The possible causes of poverty in Molelwane.
- What has been done already by the government of South Africa to try to alleviate poverty in Molelwane village.
- South African policies regarding poverty alleviation in rural communities.
- Gaps in South African Policies regarding poverty alleviation.
- The possible alternatives to poverty in Molelwane village
- Possibility for international help to alleviate poverty in Molelwane village.

1.6 HYPOTHESIS

- Unemployment is more likely to be the cause of poverty in Molelwane.
- Despite efforts by the South African government to alleviate poverty in rural areas poverty still persists in some rural communities in South Africa. Probably other alternatives apart from what the government has already offered, can alleviate poverty in rural communities, particularly in the village under study in this research i.e. Molelwane village in the North West Province.
- Participation of all members of the community can lead to economic development thus alleviating poverty

- International help through the national government is more likely to help in rural communities like Molelwane village.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study was significant in the sense that it investigated other alternatives apart from what the government has offered, to alleviate poverty in rural communities or in particular in the rural community of Molelwane village near Mafikeng in the North West Province.

1.8 THEORITICAL FRAME WORK

The issue of poverty has been perceived differently by different theorists. As a result, the researcher in this section has discussed poverty in various theoretical perspectives explaining poverty.

Firstly, the researcher in this study has used the individualistic perspective which stresses that causes of poverty and even inequality are rooted in individual failings of some sort or another, meaning that an individual is poor because her or she deserves to be poor. It is the morality of the individuals that is causing their poverty e.g. their laziness. In this particular study this theory seem to be failing because we cannot blame the people of Molelwane for being poor. We cannot really say they are lazy. The fact is they happen not to have any money to save at the bank probably because of unemployment. (<http://www.maxismmadesimple.esmartwed.com/poverty.htm>).
madesimple.esmartweb.com/poverty.htm).

There was a time when poverty was regarded as a judgement against the sin of indolence, therefore the poor were not to be relieved by charity but forced to reform by imprisonment and work programs. (<http://theologytoday.ptsem.edu/oct 1964/021-3.edutorial3.htm>).

The second perspective that the researcher has used is that of cultural theory which argues that it is not the individual that is to blame but the individual's culture. The individual's culture (their beliefs, values, attitudes and general patterns of behaviour and language), are what causes their poverty or at least what helps to keep them in their poverty. Still, the argument is what about other communities which share the same culture as people in Molelwane who are not as bad as the Molelwane Community? Therefore their culture has nothing to do with their poverty. (<http://www.maxismmadesimple.esmartwed.com/poverty.htm>).

Thirdly, the dependency theory explains poverty differently. Marxists look for explanations in the structure of the society in question, in the economic arrangement present and in the function that poverty performs for capitalism and capitalist class. In particular Marxists theorists view the persistent poverty as a consequence of capitalist exploitation.

Ferraro (1996), states that dependency is a historical conditions which shapes a certain structure of the world economy such that it favour some countries to the detriment of others and limits the development possibilities of the subordinate economies, a situation in which the economy of certain group of countries is conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy to which their own is subjected. Thus the dependency theory attempts to explain the present underdevelopment states of many nations in the world by examining the patterns of

interactions among nations and by arguing that inequality among nations is an intrinsic part of those interactions. (www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/depend.htm) +

A Dos Santos (1971), one of the dependency theorists in Ferraro (1996), continues to argue that historical research demonstrates that contemporary underdevelopment is in large part the historical product of the past and continuing economic and other relations between satellite underdevelopment and the now developed metropolitan countries. Furthermore, these relations are an essential part of the capitalist system on a world scale as a whole.

Mason (1997), states that developing nations and its approaches to relieve poverty in underdeveloped nations will further worsen their economic, political and social structures.

According to Ferrano (1996), the capitalist system has enforced a rigid international division of labour which is responsible for the underdevelopment of many areas of the world. The dependent state supply cheap minerals, cheap labour, agricultural commodities and also serves as a repositories of surplus capital obsolescent technologies, and manufactured goods. These functions orient the economies of the dependent states toward the outside money, goods, and services do flow into dependent states but the allocation of these resources are determined by the economic interest of the dominant state and not by the economic interest of the dependent state. This division of labour is ultimately the explanation for poverty and there is little question but that capitalism regard the division of labour as a necessary condition for the efficient allocation of resources.

Like all the other African countries, South Africa, which is mostly dominated by rural communities such as Molelwane community, has also suffered dependency under its colonial power, Britain. South Africa's economic development, can never be compared to that of Britain which used to be its colonial master. According to dependency perspective then South Africa now, is the historical product of the past.

The dependency theorists also blame globalization for poverty in underdeveloped countries. They argue that globalization will result in poverty and increased inequality for workers of many countries. This is because multinational corporations have grown in size and number carving world markets between them, and locating capital in different countries. The result of this globalization is that whole nations are being impoverished, their development stunted. The bargaining position of all countries is being eroded. The power of business vis-à-vis government is also increased by this process of globalisation. These huge multinationals are able to play government against government in order to get the most attractive deals. The powers these multinationals have means that they can dictate terms with Trade Unions and also with governments. The result may be in certain countries there is increasing inequality and erosion of worker's rights in order to attract foreign capital. (<http://www.maxismmadesimple.esmartwed.com/poverty.htm>). [madesimple.esmartweb.com/poverty.htm](http://www.madesimple.esmartweb.com/poverty.htm))

The establishment of Bantustans is the cause of poverty in South Africa. The Bantustans or homelands were based on apartheid supposition that certain areas of the country belonged to the whites, and other areas, generally known as the reserves belonged to the blacks, with neither people able to enjoy rights in the area belonging to the other. The white areas contained all the natural resources and advanced development secured by the labour and skill of all South Africans,

the majority of whom are, of course Africans. These areas included all large cities, the seaports, the harbours, railways and so on. They also contained enormously rich gold mines, diamond mines and coal mines. They also included all main industries, maintained largely by African labour. These areas also included the best and most fertile farmlands. On the other hand, the Bantustans consisted of small and separate areas scattered throughout the country. They were South Africa's backwaters, primitive rural slums, soil-eroded and underdeveloped, lacking power resources and without developed communication systems. They had no cities, industries and had few sources of employment. They were the congested and permanently distressed areas where the inhabitants lived on a narrow ledge of starvation. Molelwane village happened to be one of those areas under the then Bophuthatswana homeland. Unfortunately even in the new South Africa, their situation of poverty still persists (www.anc.org.za/books/peasant.html).

Though the white people drew the boundaries of the reserves, enacted the land laws and Group Area's Act, enclosed black and brown communities in segregated ghettos, they were dependent of African people's labour e.g. The gold mines of Witwatersrand has been and still area entirely dependent upon the adequacy of the supplies of native labour. All the farms employed native or coloured and were indeed almost entirely dependent upon it for all general labouring work in agricultural and pastoral operations. The great majority of African population lived and worked either in the cities or on farms of white South Africa, having left their dry areas in the homelands. The situation still persists in most of these areas e.g. Molelwane village

1.9. LITERATURE REVIEW

Speaking on behalf of SADC in the Truth and Reconciliation speech, President Thabo Mbeki, 2003 has said “ we shall continue to work in partnership with countries of subcontinent, jointly to take part in the massive reconstruction and development afford that SADC has identified as critical to building a better life for all. The people of Southern Africa, including the majority in South Africa, endured untold privation and were subject to destabilization and destruction of property and infrastructure. They all deserve the speeding up of programmes of integration, reconstruction and development that governments of the region have agreed upon (President Thabo Mbeki 15 April 2003). Unfortunately some communities, especially the rural communities like the one in this study, has not experienced any speeding up of programmes of development and poverty is what people experience every day.

According to Fair (1992), the rural areas are home to about 75 percent of the population of sub-Saharan Africa, which now numbers 470 million, which is a doubling since the early 1960s when most of the region’s countries obtained their independence.

Even though poverty is still the main problem worldwide, the idea of poverty eradication has long been preached by the main protagonists such as, the world bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the then Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). These groups accepted that the strategy to eradicate poverty in rural communities should be human – centered. The major objectives according to these groups is that poverty must be alleviated and the welfare of the people must be improved. Priority then, according to these groups, must therefore be given to amongst others, developing human resources, nurturing grass roots activities and organizations, and promoting the role of women in development. Demographic

realities demanded that the strategy would be directed predominantly towards the rural areas. Implementation strategy requires that an enabling environment be created within which development can prosper and a capacity built that would give people the ability to engineer that development (ECA 1989:10, World Bank 1989:15).

Poverty according to Feuerstein, (1997), means being in want of the essential elements to sustain human life and human health. It means experiencing scarcities and deficiencies. However, Feuersteins (1997) also identifies different types of poverty which, quoting but a few are: inherited poverty which is passed on by poor parents to their children, absolute poverty, which is deprivation of elements necessary to sustain life and health, such as adequate food, safe drinking water, shelter, land, employment and personal security. The absolute poor are more likely to keep returning to a state of poverty despite improvements in society, such as better marketing conditions. The endemic poverty is the one caused by low productivity and poor resource base, reflected by low income, poor nutrition and health. The terminal poverty is the one in which people are poor at the beginning and the end of their lives.

The World Bank explains poverty as hunger, lack of shelter, being sick and not being able to see a doctor, not being able to go to school and not having a job, a fear for the future and living one day at a time, powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom. The World Bank also sees poverty as having many faces, which can change from place to place, and across time. It is a situation people want to escape. As a results, poverty is a call to action for both the poor and the wealthy alike. It is a call to change the world so that many more may have enough to eat, adequate shelter, access to education and health, protection from violence and a voice in what happens in their communities (www.worldbank.org/poverty/mission).

Pyatt, (2003) states that the fact that there is an extensive and often challenging literature, which seeks to define poverty, is ample testimony to the difficulty of doing so and may even be a warning that one should attempt to be too precise about the matter. According to his general observation, there are two initial points of which the first to mention is that being poor is essentially a personal matter, as are its manifestations such as malnutrition, ignorance and mobility. He goes on to argue that whole families can be impoverished and extreme variations within a household are unusual. Some intra-household variation is apparently commonplace in many cultures, often along gender lines. If we are to avoid glossing over these differences then our starting point must be with the individual, not the household.

The second point to be mentioned according to Pyatt (2003) is that most languages recognize a distinction between poverty and destitution. Both are of concern and so is the distinction, which seem to turn on whether an individual has the capacity and sufficient resources to function in a sustainable way, albeit at a low level. Those who depend on others within the family, the community or the state in order to remain viable are at risk depending on the reliability of their support system. He continues to argue that there can be many levels of poverty or relative deprivation within this range and that it is perfectly possible for the whole society to be poor relative to the standards of others. Thus, in this sense, all development is about the eradication of poverty and there is no need to talk separately about poverty as such within the context of development policy.

According to Cox and Healy (2003), the conceptual framework of poverty involves defining the nature of poverty, its causes and how the poor can best be identified and targeted for assistance. All agencies now embrace a multi-dimensional definition of poverty, though the weight they attach

to different dimensions varies across agencies. In contrast to the early 1990s, the majority of donors consider the right to individual dignity, autonomy and social inclusion to be important dimensions of poverty. Far more agencies than in the past demonstrate an awareness of the dynamics of poverty, that poverty is often not a permanent state and that people move in and out of poverty, often as a result of seasonal or random shocks.

Van Niekerk, Van der Waldt and Jonker (2001), states that tremendous amount of work and money has been spent on theorizing on how to involve communities in decision making relating to the manner in which their best interest are served. There is a need therefore, to start concentrating on practical implementation to ensure that communities become involved in matters that affect their daily lives. Politicians and executive office –bearers have far too long presumed to know what is in the best interest of communities, without necessary considering empowering people to take responsibility for the manner in which their quality of life is promoted.

Community empowerment had given positive results in countries like Brazil. By empowering the poor and enabling local involvement in decision making, community based projects have had resounding successes at reducing unemployment, improving quality of life standards, and building a sense of ownership at every level (www.msn.com).

Feuerstein (1997) describes the poor and vulnerable people as those who are most likely to be the landless or small landowners, small scale artisans and traders, female – headed households, low – wage workers, the unemployed, marginalized indigenous populations, nomadic herdsmen, pastoralists, small-scale fishermen, refugees and displaced people. She goes on to say that, even

amongst the poor there are the poorest of the poor, who are most vulnerable to the ravages of ill health, such as landless female – headed households that are without any cropland.

The World Bank group's way of measuring poverty is based on incomes or consumption levels. A person is considered poor if his or her consumption or income level falls below poverty line. Poverty line varies in time and place, and each country uses lines, which are appropriate to its level of development, societal norms and values. At global level, the same reference poverty line has to be used and expressed in a common unit across countries. Therefore, for the purpose of global aggregation and comparison, the World Bank used reference lines set at \$2 per day in 1993. Purchasing power parity terms. It has been estimated that in 1999 1.2 billion people world-wide had consumption levels below \$1 a day – 23 percent of the population of the developing world and 2.8 billion lived on less than \$2 a day. (<http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/mission/up2.htm>)

However ,the World Bank is now using new directions in poverty measurement. e.g by assembling comparable and high quality social indicators for education, health access to services and infrastructure. It also includes developing new indicators to track other dimensions, for example risk, vulnerability social exclusion access to social capital, as well as ways to compare a multidimensional I conception of poverty, when it may not make sense to aggregate to expending the range of indicators of poverty work is needed to integrate data coming from sample surveys with information obtained through more partipatory techniques, which usually offer rich insight into why programs work or do not. participatory approaches illustrate the nature of risk and vulnerability, how cultural factors and ethnicity interact and affect poverty, how social exclusion

sets limits to people's participation in development and how barriers to such participation can be removed (www.worldbank.org/poverty/mission/upl.htm).

Mosley and Booth (2003) has stated that the government and NGS's should reduce inequality to fight poverty this has been supported by Mosely and Kalyuzhnova (2000) who argued that one of the underlying factors behind the huge deterioration in poverty in the former Soviet Union (FSU) is that Russia went in the 1990s from having one of the most equal distributors of income in the world to a level of inequality greater than that of the united states. The 2000/01 World Development Report worked with concepts of poverty which went beyond deficienced of current income to embrace households, vulnerability social deprivation and exposure to risk and the adaptations for the design of social safety nets and protection arrangements. Mosely and Booth (2003) has stated also, the ever-increasing emphasis on gender and on broader dimensions of intra-household relations underlying the welfare of children the old and inter generations contracts and relationships.

Mosley and Booth (2003) had stated the positive results of the new poverty strategies as follows: global poverty did fall quite sharply between 1996 and 1998, in spite of an economic crisis affecting mush of Asia and some other countries. The range of counties in which poverty is falling has spread from East and South Asia and Chile to include also some African countries, notably Ethiopia, probably Ghana and Mozambique and most dramatically of all Uganda, where head-count poverty fell from 56 % to 31% between 1992 and 2000, faster rate of decline even than that achieved in China and India.

Also according to Mosley and Hudson (1997) aid effectiveness has increased quite sharply, apparently due in part to shifts in the composition of aid away from physical capital and towards human and social capital of which the shift towards poverty –focused aid is part.

Hormrighausen (on line) states that there are many who cannot work and perhaps will never be able to find a job. There are therefore ghettos of poverty that imprison people, especially children and youth, in conditions that dehumanize life and indolent, poverty is not virtue, poverty is not inevitable in our affluent society, the poor who cannot work should not be deprived of a share in the national economy of abundance, the poor should not be helped only if they deserve it, private charity and public welfare are not the means to engender self-reliance self-support and self respect in the poor. Careful observers affirm that the nation is committing economic and moral suicide by containing a public policy which makes the indigent happy at the expense of the industries thus encouraging sloth, immorality and irresponsibility and discouraging initiative thought diligence and foresight" (<http://theologylodgy.ptsem.edu/oct1964/v21-3.editorial3>).

Horighausen (on line) continues to argue that the "invisible" poor are hidden for the most part in ghettos or pockets where living conditions are creating a care of explosive discontent. They constitute a sub-culture of misery. They feel that there is little chance of ever being needed by society. Social alienation, racial dependency crowded housing conditions racial discrimination and many other conditions have bred frustration hostility, delinquency by the growing wealth of the nation. Thus Horighausen (on line) suggests that if this hard core of poverty is to be tackled with a view to its eradication and its victims are to be rehabilitated and made to feel they belong to the national culture and economy, then large and expensive measures will have to be employed (<http://theology.ptsem.edu/oct1964/v21-3.eductorial3>).

According to government Gazette (1997) on white paper for social Welfare individuals families and households are particularly, ill health, maternity , child-rearing, widowhood and old age. Disability in a family also increases the impact of poverty . poverty coincided with racial gender and geographic or spatial determinants. People who are most at risk are , women children especially in female – headed household) people with special needs, those living in rural areas , informal settlements and on farms. Poverty is often accompanied by additional social problems such as family disintegrated adults and children in trouble with the law, and substance abuse. It is the combination, which heightens the vulnerability of poor individuals and families. Poverty is also accompanied by low levels of literacy and lack of capacity to access economic and social resources. Poverty also places strains on household resources and on family and informal networks which increase the need for formal social welfare services poverty is also one of the important caused of hunger and malnutrition's which contribute to illness and disability , structural poverty emanates from the economic , political and social organization of society. Therefore unjust legislation and inequitable policies and programmes of the past have also contributed to increasing levels of poverty

Concerning HIB and AIDS, in relation to poverty Feuerstein (1997) states that people who are poor often come late for diagnosis, and thus late for treatment of early signs and symptoms. They are less likely to get treatment for a sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), known to be the major factor aiding transmission of HIV and are less likely to get and use condoms. Poor migrants are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection, separated as they are from wife or partner and liable to turn to commercial sex workers. For women who are poor sex becomes a commodity to sell, to obtain money, satisfy hunger of dependents, and clothes and educate children. Sex in poverty situation is sold very cheaply and there are many buyers and sellers. The degree to which HIV infection and AIDS affects a poor household depends. On its poverty level, and the stage of the infection. They

may take long time before being tested or HIV cases are detected when newborn child dies of AIDS related illness. On the other hand urban patients sometimes move back to rural areas to be looked after by relatives.

Collins and Rau (2000) identify poverty – driven labour migration and commercial sex work as activities likely to increase HIV infection. Further, perceptions of risk can be affected by the concerns of the present and the probable prospects for the future. Cohen (2002) states, when the future is bleak and immediate survival in question, the ability to take long-term perspective on risk might seem like luxury.

Fenton (2004) states that more recently, there has been a recognition that individual behavior needs to be considered within its economic, social and cultural context, otherwise efforts to alter it will ultimately fail. Horton (2000), in Fenton 2004 has Granted South African Thabo Mbeki saying, “Poverty is a factor contributing to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. He goes on to say that although many elements of Mbeki’s approach to tackling, the epidemic are regrettable, it is useful to consider the role of poverty as a factor contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS, and the implications of this for prevention efforts.

According to Bloom & Sevilla (2002), HIV/AIDS affect many different populations, and occurs in every country in the world, however, a disproportionate number of those affected live in poorer countries of the world. Around 80% of the global population lives in developing countries, but these countries are home to 95% of those, with HIV/AIDS. At global level there is a positive correlation between HIV prevalence to poverty, whether this is measured by gross domestic product per person, income inequality or Human Poverty Index.

Fenton (2004) suggests that the association of poverty with increased HIV prevalence does not necessarily indicate a causal relation, but explanations have been offered at several levels as to how poverty may increase susceptibility to HIV/AIDS. This has been supported by Stillwaggon (2002) by arguing that poverty increases biological susceptibility to HIV/AIDS in the same way it does many other infectious diseases. Stillwaggon (2002), focus on malnutrition, parasitosis, and lack of access to health care among the poor, suggesting that these factors undermine epithelial integrity and immunity, and increase the likelihood of having other untreated sexually transmitted infections. All of these influences can increase susceptibility to HIV infection and progression.

Poverty is therefore one important factor according to Fenton (2004), in increasing susceptibility to HIV/AIDS also increase facilitating its spread. HIV/AIDS also increases poverty, at all levels from individuals to nation, through its impact on working age populations. The morbidity and mortality among this age group affects household incomes, and is a major challenge to the ability to deliver services such as education.

1.10 METHODOLOGY

1.10.1 SUBJECTS

Key people of the village, like the chief of the village and the ward councilor, who are knowledgeable about the village of Molelwane.

Purposive sample of about 60 people, who stay in Molelwane.

1.10.2 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Both the qualitative and quantitative approach were administered.

Interviews with key people e.g. chief, ward-counsellor.

A hand-delivered questionnaires were employed as a means of data collection.

This questionnaire were written in both English and Setswana so that people could answer in the language they are comfortable with. According to Molale (1999), the essence of questionnaire is that it is the hand of the respondent and is completed by him/her usually not under the supervision of the researcher.

1.10.3 DATA ANALYSIS

- Data was obtained from interviews with key people.
- Data was also obtained from the questionnaires filled by respondents.

1.10.4 PROCEDURE

The letter of permission was obtained from Department of politics and International Relations in the North West University in Mafikeng Campus.

1.11 LIMITATIONS

- The researcher may encounter some problems with key people, (especially those associated government), when it comes to disclosure of government information which seem to be negative because they are part of the government system.
- The hopes of the respondents may be aroused and they will have too much expectation that their needs which have long been promised are going to be met.

- There may be a possibility for lack of trust by the respondents because of their past experience of being disappointed by people they trusted, who promised and never fulfilled their promises

1.12 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

- The researcher explained to villagers that participation was voluntary.
- The participant were assured that the information given would be treated with confidentiality.
- They were also assured that the data-collected from them would only be used for academic purpose not for any other reason.
- According to Bless and Higson-Smith (1995), assured of these conditions, the respondents would feel free to give honest and complete information.
- Respondents names were omitted in questionnaire as a result they were assured that information given in the questionnaires would not be harmful to any one because no one will be identified.

1.13 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

CHAPTER 1	:	Background and Literature Review
CHAPTER 2	:	The present situation, possible causes of poverty and the Government's contribution for poverty alleviation in Molelwane
CHAPTER 3	:	The proposed policies and recommendations, gaps thereof and the newly emerged strategy for poverty alleviation in rural areas .
CHAPTER 4	:	Possible alternatives to poverty alleviation in Molelwane village
CHAPTER 5	:	Results and Analysis
CHAPTER 6	:	Findings, conclusions and recommendation s

CHAPTER TWO.

THE PRESENT SITUATION, POSSIBLE CAUSES OF POVERTY AND THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN MOLELWANE.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Molelwane is a rural village located about five kilometers south of Mafikeng, the capital city of North West Province, along the Botswana road.

The place is inhabited by a very poor community of mostly unemployed people. The proximity of this village to the capital city sharply contrast the social and economic life of the nearby suburb of Leopard park which harbors among others, a golf course which is patronized by the most elite inhabitants of the province.

The place is furthermore situated next to the South African Defence Force Military Base, and is also within a walking distance from Mmabatho Tusk (formerly Mmabatho Sun Hotel), which may sound like an ideal place to reside at, yet the village is severely poverty stricken.

As character and tangible evidence of the economic situation at Molelwane village, non-school going youth can be seen milling the streets of Mafikeng town, in search of something to eat and sustain themselves. There is hardly a crèche or a school as already mentioned in the previous chapter, to respond to educational needs of the local children.

Molelwane village is under the chieftainship of Kgosi Mpho Molema. It has according to Statistics South Africa census 2001, a population of 927. Table 1 (population by gender in Molelwane Village) falls under ward 5 which belongs to Ward Councilor Mr. N Phoolo.

TABLE 1

Statistics South Africa

Census 2001

Population by gender

For person Weighted , Molelwane

Male	Female	Total
435	492	927

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

2.2 THE PRESENT SITUATION IN MOLELWANE.

2.2.1 HEALTH ISSUES.

According to UN (2002), health is a prerequisite for sustainable human development, with direct implication for poverty reduction, social welfare, political stability and economic growth. Health is a fundamental human right, and health and human rights are complementary and interconnected approaches towards sustainable human development and the advancement of human well-being.

The relationship between health and human rights is multifaceted. Diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis are more likely to affect people living in poverty, whose living conditions are made worse as a consequence of ill health. Thus, concerning health issues in Molelwane, there is no clinic. People there depend on mobile clinic which is allocated to visit the village at least twice a month. Sometimes the people gather in vain at the meeting place as the mobile clinic itself is not even regular according to the agreed schedule.

Umsebenzi (2004), states that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), a village must have at least a population of 8 000 to qualify for fixed facility e.g a clinic in this particular case. As a result this criterion excludes most of the small villages like Molelwane village which is having a population of less than thousand.

The type of toilets used in Molelwane reflect poor living conditions of people living there. Some of these toilets are pit-toilets with no ventilation at all. Rubbish is thrown everywhere as no services are offered to collect rubbish, not even to mention the fact that there is even no dumping place for villagers. This is the condition which leave the people vulnerable to disease. Table 2 (toilet facilities in Molelwane) and Table 3 (rubbish disposal).

TABLE 2

Statistics South Africa

Census 2001

Toilet facilities

For household weighted , Molelwane

Flush toilet (Connected to sewerage system)	5
Flush	-
Chemical toilet	-
Pit Latrine Ventilation (VIP)	176
Pit Latrine without Ventilation	34
Bucket Latrine	-
None	3
NA	-

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data

TABLE 3

Statistics South Africa

Census 2001

Refuse or rubbish disposal

For household weighted , Molelwane

Removed by local authority at least once a week	-
Removed by local authority less often	-
Communal refuse dump	-
Own refuse dump	5
No rubbish disposal	212
NA	-

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

2.2.2 ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER.

Reconstruction and Development Programme (1994), states that water is a natural resource, and it should be available in a sustainable manner to all South Africans. The fundamental principle of water resource policy is the right to access clean water. Unfortunately clean water is not available to all yet in Molelwane village. Some of the people there, even draw water from the windmill which seem to be the meeting place for both animals and people alike. However according to Statistics South Africa (2001), there are those in one section of the village who are fortunate enough to have piped water system. Table 4 (for piped water system in Molelwane)

TABLE 4

Statistics South Africa

Census 2001

Piped Water

For household weighted, Molelwane

No access to piped (Tap) water	41
Piped (tap) water to community stand: Distance greater than 200m from dwelling	43
Piped (tap) water to community stand: Distance less than 200m from dwelling	97
Piped (tap) water inside yard	34
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	3
NA	-

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Water according to UN (2002), is crucial to development. The human right to drinking water is fundamental for life and health. Sufficient and safe drinking water is a precondition for the realization of all human rights. People living in poverty are inevitably more affected by the ever-increasing competition for water

Women and girls often walk farther in search of water to meet minimal household needs, and so is the case in Molelwane village. It has been found by UN (2002) that in poorest countries, one in five children dies before the age of five mainly from water related infectious diseases arising from insufficient water availability, in both quantity and quality. Realizing the human right to water in a sustainable manner must therefore be considered a vital component of poverty reduction policies to achieve sustainable development.

Feuerstein (1992), states that in developing countries, women carry heavy loads of water on their heads. This is the condition in almost every household in Molelwane village. Feuerstein continues to argue that this does not only produce extreme fatigue, but can also result in personal injury, arthritis and slipped discs. It can also contribute to miscarriage. Also time spend by the women in collecting water, may act as a barrier to education. Furthermore, children's education may be interrupted as they are sent to collect water during school hours.

Water near or in the household is very important. It can mean better domestic hygiene, easier washing, for cooking and eating utensils. It can also mean the possibility of growing vegetables and raising small livestock. Food products from such activities can enhance the family diet and increase family income.

2.2.3 SHELTER OF THE POOR.

The RDP (1994) endorses the fact that all South Africans have a right to a secured place in which to live in peace and dignity. Housing is a human right and one of the RDP's priorities is to provide for the houses. The democratic government of South Africa has therefore taken the responsibility for ensuring that housing is provided to all. Unfortunately this offer seem to favour mostly people in urban areas. Most of the rural communities of South Africa have not benefited yet from this.

The RDP (1994) has said that as a minimum, all housing must provide protection from weather, a durable structure and reasonable living space and privacy. This is not the case in Molelwane village. The small shanty houses are very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Other houses are made out of mud, a situation which is very dangerous especially during rainy seasons as walls are more likely to fall and they can possibly fall on people.

Feuerstein (1992) has stated that shelter, a place providing protection and safety is an internationally recognized human need. She goes on to argue that shelter needs to be permanent and those it protects must have security and tenure. But the shelter of the poor is often neither safe or secure. It may be prone to flooding, fires or landslides where the subsiding earth descends carrying with it the meagre shelter and the belongings of the poor.

The dwellings are unsteady monuments to human ingenuity and desperation. They are small and cramped, and often dark because windows cause money and they can increase insecurity. The floor is often earthen. Cooking is done outside. Water may be drawn from either a river or a dam or a windmill. Safe sanitation is non-existent. This type of shelter is what the poor can afford. The whole of this description is the situation in Molelwane village. Table 6 (for type of dwellings in Molelwane).

TABLE 5

Statistics South Africa

Census 2001

Type of dwelling

For household weighted , Molelwane

House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	118
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	11
Flat in block of flats	-
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	-
House/ flat/room in back yard	3
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	3

Informal dwelling/shack Not in back yard e.g in an informal/squatter settlement	82
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property	3
Caravan or tent	-
Private ship /boat	-
Tourist hotel/motel	-
Hospital /medical facility/clinic/frailcare center	-
Childcare institution / orphanage	-
Home for the disabled	-
Boarding school hostel	-
Initiation school	-
Convert/monastery/religion retreat	-
Defence force barracks/camp/ship in harbour	-
Prison /correctional institution/police cells	-
Community or church halls	-
Refugee camp /shelter for the homeless	-
Homeless	-
Other	-
NA	3

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential

2.3 POSSIBLE CAUSES OF POVERTY IN MOLELWANE VILLAGE.

2.3.1 UNEMPLOYMENT.

According to Statistics South Africa (2001), the majority of the people in Molelwane are unemployed. Table 6 (for employed rate in Molelwane) Most of them are dependent on the government's grants i.e for the aged and for the children up to the age of 14 whose parents are unemployed. Dependency on the children's grants may in turn create another problem of giving

birth to more children with the aim of getting more money. This situation increases vulnerability of villagers, especially women to poverty. Unemployment therefore seems to be the major factor contributing to poverty.

It has been stated by Feuerstein (1992) that the unemployed spend less money on food and often do not have a balanced diet. Unemployment causes stress on the personal and social relationship which can eventually undermine psychological and emotional health. There is little or no money for medical treatment.

In developing countries there have been few studies of the health effect of unemployment, but evidence from industrialized countries indicates higher ill-health and higher health-damaging habits such as smoking, drug taking, consumption of alcohol and neglect of family planning.

TABLE 6

Statistics South Africa
 Census 2001
 Employment status (expanded definition)
 For person weighted, Molelwane

Not applicable	139
Employed	237
Unemployment	231
Unemployment rate	
Not economically active	190

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

2.3.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The fact there is no single school in Molelwane Village means the situation which contributes to most of the high level of illiteracy of

must be developed. And that education must be directed to the full development of the individual and community and to strengthening respect for human right and fundamental freedoms.

Education is also supposed to promote understanding tolerance, and friendship among all South Africans must advance the principles contained in the bill of rights.

TABLE 7

Statistics South Africa

Census 2001

Educational level recode (derived)

For person weighted, Molelwane

Not applicable	108
No schooling	251
Some primary	329
Complete primary	35
Some secondary	151
Std 10/grade 12	49
Higher	5

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

TABLE 8

Statistics South Africa

Census 2001

Occupational recode (derived)

For person weighted , Molelwane

Not applicable	789
Legislators, senior officials & managers	-
Professional	-
Technicians and associate professionals	6
Clerks	5
Service workers, shop & market sales workers	5
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	22
Craft & related trades workers	21
Plant & machine operator & assemblers	4
Elementary occupations	63
Occupations NEC (not otherwise codable)	10

TABLE 9

Statistics South Africa
Census 2001
Income category
For person weighted, Molelwane

No income	718
R1- R400	60
R401- R800	110
R801- R1600	22
R1601- R3200	13
R3201- R6400	3
R6401- R12800	3
R12801- R25600	-
R25601- R51200	-
R51201 – R102400	-
R102401- R204800	-
R204801 OR MORE	-

Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential

2.4 THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN MOLELWANE VILLAGE

So far concerning what has been done in Molelwane village to alleviate poverty, the Government has managed to electrify almost every shelter, by this making life easier for the people and stopping exposure to injuries while collecting woods. The other section of the village is also water piped, the social grants for the aged, physically challenged and children have also been made

available to the members of Molelwane community. From this then it shows that only little has been achieved and a lot which must involve the community, needs to be done by stakeholders from both the government and NGO's.

2.5 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Molelwane is a rural village of the North West Province and the community there is severely stricken by poverty, yet it is a stone through from the capital city of the North West, Mafikeng . It is a very poor village surrounded by riches i.e Leopard Park, Mmabatho Tusk, Defence Force Military Base and even the Agricultural section of the nearby University. Most people there did not go far by schooling and are therefore not employed and are totally dependent on the government's social grants for survival.

CHAPTER THREE

THE PROPOSED POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS, GAPS THEREOF AND THE NEWLY EMERGED STRATEGY FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

After the 1994 general elections, the government of South Africa was guided by the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) ANC (1994) which gave a powerful vision of what government had to achieve. Unfortunately it gave little guidance as to how to do so effectively. But at the same time the reconstruction and development programme (RDP) set out delivery requirement and standards.

At the completion of the Reconstruction and Development Programme document in 1994, the former President of South Africa, Nelson Rolihlahla Manadela commented that the African National Congress and its alliance partners have principles and policies to which he ANC, is committed (ANC 1994). What is interesting enough is the fact that the mentioned “but we will not close our ears to other viewpoints”. He encouraged all to express whatever viewpoints they could contribute.

In deed, the government opened its ear to the viewpoints of others because a year after the RDP according to ISRSD (2004), the government released the Rural Development strategy (RDS). The strategy in its own words sort to identify the instruments for more efficient speedy and accurate rural development, where priorities have been set by rural people. To do this well, rural people needed good information increased capacity to evaluate and access to planning, implementation and monitoring support. To support these effort rural people have the right to demand assistance from their government.

From the above discussion of the RDP and the RDS one can deduce that too much have been said on papers but there have been less or no implementation of the proposed policies and recommendations. Implementation would be almost impossible because of lack of exposure to education and training of the rural people. For example , people can only access good information, have increased capacity to evaluate and so on, if they are literate enough, and we cannot I think, even at this moment say the rural people are informed. For instance, level of education of people in Molelwane (Table 8) shows how much effort on rural communities need to be put starting first with necessary basic infrastructures like crèches, school and so on.

3.2 POLICY PROPOSAL AND RECOMMENDATION BY MINISTRY OF WELFARE AND POPULATION

On the other hand the Ministry for Welfare and Population Development (1997) released a white paper for social welfare in which amongst others, it outlined the proposed policies and recommendation to declare war on poverty. These proposed policies and recommendations were to be developed and targeted at poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction. The people's capacity was to be developed so as to take charge of their own circumstances in a meaningful way. Adequate social protection would be provided for people who are impoverished as a result of employment, ill health, maternity, child rearing, widowhood and old age. The government so far has managed to deliver protection against only a few of these events. Taking the employment rate of our village in scrutiny, i.e. Molewane, (Table 7) as an example, one can deduce that most promises by the government have not been fulfilled yet. There had been no protection against unemployment, particularly in Molewane village, which is our case study.

Also, the Ministry of welfare and population Development (1997)'s policy proposal on poverty alleviation was directed towards women and children (particularly in female headed households),

people with special needs and those living in rural areas, informal settlements and on farms. These people were considered most at risk. It was also stated that appropriate programmes would be implemented to enhance social integration as it was taken into consideration that one of the consequences of poverty is family integration, adult and children found to be often in trouble with the law, and substance abuse.

The proposal also highlighted the support and assistance (such as restoring the dignity and self-esteem, the promotion of competence and empowerment programmes) which would be provided for individuals and families to assist them to break out of the structural barriers which keep them in poverty. For most of the people mentioned in this paragraph, the government had managed some kind of protection, for instance, as mentioned before children of up to 14 the aged and the physically challenged people receive the government's social grants.

The main problem that remains in rural communities is unemployment which needs to be dealt with so as to sustain themselves and their families, not just to wait for handouts from the government.

The low level of literacy of the rural poor was also taken into consideration. It was highlighted that the poor lack capacity to access economic and social resources. The proposal then, by the Ministry of Welfare and Population Development (1997), was that the welfare department's developmental social welfare programme would build this capacity.

Unfortunately the problem of illiteracy cannot be solved over night. There is a need for infrastructure to overcome illiteracy. When infrastructures exist, is then that effective education and training can take place and this will take some years. One of the proposals was that innovative strategies would be designed for vulnerable individuals and families to increase their capacity to

earn a living through employment creation, skills development, access to credit and where possible, through facilitating the transition from informal to formal employment.

Fortunately the formal employment has favoured domestic workers so far because their employers were advised to register them and this situation is forcing employers to pay them well. To date employment creation has never been easy. The employment programme for people with special needs were promised to be provided. Only few people with special needs e.g. physically challenged, who went through proper special education have been employed.

3.3 WEAKNESS OF PREVIOUS STRATEGIES

According to independent Development Trust (2001) governments' development and anti-poverty programmes had much strength but two key weaknesses. Firstly, a failure to adequately reflect local priorities and secondly, a failure to co-ordinate delivery. The result was that projects "rained apparently randomly from above" while programmes were "beset by problems of co-ordination and communication" an integrated development was not attained. The ISRDP critique of the past development and anti-poverty initiatives operated across two axes, it argued that development driven from the center provided an appropriate assets that did not match local priorities (the vertical axis) and that the development activities of different department and spheres were not coordinated (horizontal axis).

From 1994 to 2000 therefore programmes failed because of the absence of designed mechanism for integration. Too much power was on the national and provincial authorities while local authorities or spheres were reduced to a passive recipient of whatever handouts the National and provincial decided upon.

More weakness of the previous strategies has been pointed out by the ISRDP (2004) as follows: Despite notable achievements the public investment programmes have been beset by problems of co-ordination and communication with frequent complains that sub-projects do not reflect community priorities and are not well maintained. The projects were often characterized by poor co-ordination, poor consultation, weak participation, poor data and planning, weak institutional and regulatory mechanisms, slow delivery and weak sustainability.

Although many of the national and provincial line ministries had staff place in office at the district level, the district council did not have a strong mandate to coordinate the initiative of the various ministries. Decisions about what and where to build infrastructure were in practice often taken by technical consultants, who may or may not have involved local communities in the discussion. From the perspective of national provincial and some district authorities, investments flowed through different known channels in substantial amounts.

From the perspective of local communities, however, they often rained apparently randomly from above with little internal coherence or responsiveness to community priorities. For example the National Department of Public Works have run a large community based public works programme but surveys of communities in Eastern Cape indicate that many of those interviewed felt that projects had not been well chosen.

Difficulties in implementation derive largely from a landable commitment to decentralization and democratic government under conditions in which local government were not yet able to carry out substantial new responsibilities. The major lesson learned from the initial six years of support for rural development underscored the need for integration and co-ordination of the multitude of activities at he local level.

3.4 ACHIEVEMENTS BY PREVIOUS PROGRAMMES

The ISRDP (2004) do recognize achievements by previous programmes of poverty alleviation. From 1994-2000 there had been some achievements for rural development. For an example amongst others there has been promotion of small-scale mining activity through managerial support, infrastructure investment and support services. Eskom completed 1.1 million electrical connections in rural areas between 1994 and 1999 and also provided electricity to 3 891 rural schools. Community based public work programmes focused on poverty alleviation, job creation and infrastructure provision.

There has been investment in water infrastructure development projects to increase rural communities access to water. Cell phone network and television signal have been extended to rural areas ensuring that most households in rural areas now receive a TV signal. This is, according to my own opinion a general report, which is at least partially irrelevant to some of the rural villages. For instance, job creation is something that never happened in most villages especially small villages like the village under study i.e. Molelwanae, in the North West Province. However our hopes have been raised by the new strategy of the ISRDP. By the powers which have been vested on the local authorities, it seems once it can start off the ground, victory over poverty will be celebrated.

3.5 IMPROVED SERVICES BY RURAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (RDF)

The Rural Development Framework (RDF) had in 1997 under the aegis of Department of Land Affairs, highlighted the importance of coordinated planning, demand-driven development and

emphasized cost recovery, arguing that “investment must be justifiable on the ground of its potential to raise productivity and income and to generate the income to pay for services.”

The framework went further than the (RDS) Rural Development Strategy in offering a definition of “rural”. It re-emphasized the importance of local sphere in coordinating development interventions and politely noted the failure of the provincial sphere to perform in this key area. It also emphasized the challenge of achieving co-ordination in practice.

From the previous paragraph then, it shows that many programmes in rural areas focused primarily on poverty alleviation through investment in infrastructure and provision of social services. No comprehensive analysis according to ISRDP (2004) has yet been done on the impact of these interventions.

To date attention has concentrated on the amount of money spent rather than on the efficiency or effectiveness of the expenditure. The programmes given most notice have been those that can quantify the number of “deliverables” rather than those that achieve important qualitative impact on people’s lives, such as programmes improving rural quality of life through democratic self-governance. After all the efforts and time wasted in policy proposals and recommendations as well as some implementations, a completely new strategy has emerged. Meaning that the government itself in its own assessment has seen its own weakness and strengths in the whole procedure of its fight against poverty.

3.6 THE EMERGENCE OF THE INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ISRDP)

Recently, we no longer talk about policies and recommendations. These had been replaced by the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme. It came into existence after noticing that one source had tried unsuccessfully to fight against poverty in rural areas. The integrated Sustainable Rural Programme or ISRDP (2004) emerged from multiple sources and debate including even a debate at the highest level of government. The content of the debate was, the nature of rural development, including definitions of rural and the content of development and focusing on the need to appropriate sequence government work (from investment to reporting) in rural areas.

In these debates integration was widely seen as a key challenge facing government. It was also agreed that managing the natural resource base (mining, agriculture, conservation) with appropriate investment in business and social infrastructure was the traditional areas of the rural development, but the key variable was the local governments. It was realized that without effective local government, coordinating investments in response to demand- driven need identification was impossible.

Mbeki (1999) in his speech at the opening of parliament highlighted the following statement in connection with the rural poverty:

“The rural areas of our country represent the worst concentration of poverty. No progress can be made towards a life of human dignity for our people

as a whole unless we ensure the development of these areas. The government

is now in a position to implement a rural development programme for these

rural area. These will bring together all government departments and all sphere of government department and all sphere of government, including the traditional leaders. The integration we seek must, for instance ensure that when a clinic is built, there must be a road to access it. It must be electrified and supplied with water. It must have the requisite personnel, qualified to meet the health need of the particular community. The safety and security of the personnel and the material resources which are part of the clinic must be guaranteed. We must also establish the condition which gives the possibility to this medical point to radiate outwards as a point of reference with regard to the larger project of our self-definition as a people at work, building a better life for ourselves.”

The integrated sustainable rural strategy (ISRDS) was announced by president Mbeki on 9th February 2001. The ISRDP is a ten-year programme that seeks to transform rural South Africa into socially cohesive and stable communities with viable institutions, sustainable economic and universal access to social amenities.

It seems, after the emergence of ISRDP that the solution to rural poverty had been found, but stakeholders should be careful not to waste too much time in holding too many meetings. There are still too many people who are unemployed in rural areas. They need to be attended to. There is a vital need therefore of speeding up of processes of poverty alleviation, for the benefit of the rural poor, who are already affected by poverty and its hardships.

Minister Mofumedi (2003) in his Parliamentary briefing states:

“Our determination to push back the frontiers of poverty and underdevelopment... finds expression in a number of programmes of prominence , among these are Integrated Sustainable Rural Development programme and urban renewal

programme. We have to work systematically towards ending the legacy of decades of neglect. These are areas where poverty is at its most endemic. There is poverty of income, which derives from the unavailability of employment opportunities. These areas either have no decent social and economic infrastructure or where it exists it is either in a state of decay or collapse..."

In January 2001, the Department of Provincial and local Government was given government responsibility for the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) reflecting the centrality of local government to the ISRDP. The independent development trust (IDT) was given the responsibility for managing implementation. It sounds like the government is winning on the fights against poverty in rural areas i.e. by introducing the ISRDP. Only time after its implementation will bring judgment. However, because the government itself has seen its own weakness from the previous programmes, we hope this time it will perform better.

3.7 HOW THE NEW STRATEGY WILL OPERATE

The new strategy, the ISRDP, has been designed in such a way that it operates within the spatial context set by the Municipal Demarcation Board and legislative context created by the Municipal systems and municipal structures Acts, the backbone of development governance in South Africa. There are five elements, according to ISRDP (2004), of implementation i.e. institutional arrangements, establishment of an information and knowledge base, development of planning and monitoring systems, establishing mechanisms of co-ordination, and stakeholders mobilization.

Three phase with specific action for each element are also identified i.e. phase, 1 from 2000 to 2001, which would encompass all the immediate action with the five elements identified for

implementation of the ISRDS. Phase 2, from 2001 to March 2004, will build and expand the strategy and extend operations into a greater number of nodes. Phase, 3, from April 2004 to March 2010, will manage the strategy into maturity. Mechanisms is to empower rural stakeholders to use Integrated Development Plan (IDP), process to select programme that address their priorities.

The basket of selected programmes is financed at the municipal level through an expenditure envelop comprise of the municipal budget, the commitment of the line department through and IDP process commitment of donor organizations and NGO's and public private partnership. All these resources were available in the past but they lacked the integrative mechanism which is now present in the new strategy.

The strategy sounds very perfect, but the major question one can ask himself is whether affected already on can ask himself is, whether those affected already will be able to survive and to reach the targeted end of phase 3, i.e. 2010

3.8 PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ISRDP

ISRDS (2004) has scheduled municipal council to oversee a process of participatory assessment at the sub-municipal or community level. There will be stakeholders committee which amongst others will include one or two municipal councilors as well as Community Based Organization (CBO), traditional authorities, NGO's, producer associations, women's groups, faith based groups and other organization active in various communities within the municipality.

The composition of the committee should be determined officials and it should report to the municipal council. In this way, the committees extend the reach of local government into the committees, and expand the inclusion beyond those active in electoral politics.

If all this which is written down can be practical enough, poverty will be left with nothing but to surrender. The ISRDP (2004) has stated,

“The government is now in a position to implement a rural development programme for the of rural areas. This will bring together all government departments and all spheres of government, including traditional leaders.”

I think a kick start of all these good ideas is necessary for the survival of all who are already affected by poverty especially in rural areas, paying much attention on small villages like Molelwane.

As already mentioned before, the policy proposals and recommendation were not very successful because of lack of consultation with relevant people. Therefore, harmony is hoped for, in the present strategy especially because of the inclusion of traditional authorities in the running of the whole process of poverty alleviation. Hopefully, there will be no stumbling blocks. The government through local municipalities should only be careful to include other political parties. Otherwise there will be, I think, a tug of war over assets and finances.

3.9 FINANCING SELECTED SERVICES

The ISRDS (2004) proposed that most of the funding will be drawn from budget of existing entities, primarily the line department and municipalities .i.e once the communities has expressed their priorities and these have been translated into programmes and aggregated up at municipal level,

the municipal council will approach the various providers to cost the desired programmes, and to check whether the provider is willing and able in principle to provide the service or investment.

For me, this sounds like a long procedure before the communities can get what they want. And also, a lot of time is needed from one authority to the other, on the other hand poverty is still hitting to hard on some people, it won't wait for meetings. It also sound like there is no guarantee that the answer from providers will be positive and if it is a no, it means more time is needed to try the second provider. Thus, I think, the local municipalities need to be very careful about time spent when assisting rural communities.

One should also bear in mind that the ISRDP is there to reach the helpless and desperate people who cannot on their own fight poverty together with its hardships. It is not there for stakeholders to enjoy good portfolios and the rub shoulders with higher authorities. The rural poor are suffering and they need immediate help to get out of poverty.

3.10 MONITORING PERFORMANCES

The ISRDS need people who will be willing to leave the luxury of their offices and to go for field works on rural areas to check whether project are being well managed. The responsibility of monitoring according to ISRDP (2004) is given to local level. The summative evaluation will occur when the 10 year window period comes to a close. The plan is a challenge to all the local level authorities and each one of them is expected to work competitively so as to present satisfying result at the end of a scheduled 10 year window period.

Office of the Premier in the North West Province had already taken a step forward to research on the developments and committee commitments in the Kgalagadi District Municipality. Knowing the strength and weaknesses in that area, they will be able also to assist where necessary. Also, like I have mentioned earlier on, the government should be very conscience about time. Weaknesses should be responded to as fast as possible, because the whole idea about the ISRDS is not only about the success of committees and projects, but also about the life of the poor in rural areas. It is also about people in small villages like Molelwane.

3.11 CONCLUSION

Though rural poverty still persists, one is bound to acknowledge and appreciate the great deal of work done by the South African government and other sectors between 1994-2000. This was done through the guidance of the reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).

After the 1999 elections, the South African government recommitted itself to rural development. This resulted in the launching of the ISRDP and the announcement of the thirteen rural nodes. Now that the ISRDP has emerged, too much is expected from it and many rural people's hopes have been raised. It is so much trusted by the government that is considered.

“The cornerstone of the government’s concentrated effort to not merely alleviate poverty but transform rural areas into socially cohesive and stable communities with viable institutions sustainable economies, universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable people, who are equipped to contribute to growth and development” ISRDP (2004:3)

The local governance given all the responsibility for the ISRDP, is facing serious challenges and therefore needs immediate and decisive steps to address the problem of poverty in rural areas.

CHAPTER FOUR

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES TO ALLEVIATION IN MOLELWANE VILLAGE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

From the previous chapter in this particular research emphasis has been on poverty alleviation in rural areas with special reference to Molelwane village in the North West Province. The present situation of Molelwane village had been discussed in chapter two while chapter three has discussed government's contribution to alleviate poverty there i.e. through proposed policies and recommendations, including the government's social grants, as well as the newly emerged Integrated Sustainable Rural Development programme. When commenting about the letter, Mr. Vali Moosa (2003), the former Minister of environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa said its vision is

“ to attain socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable people who are equipped to contribute to the growth and development”.

In this chapter, the researcher looks at other alternatives to poverty alleviation i.e. apart from what the government has offered. There are many other programmes, apart from those mentioned in the previous chapters which can be explored for the benefit of the rural poor. These include programmes such as Black Economic Empowerment. Women empowerment, partnerships with NGOs, International Partnerships, Agricultural programmes, UN programmes and other programmes supported by NEPAD.

4.2 Black Economic Empowerment

South Africa's present Government inherited a mismanaged economy, designed to serve the needs of the minority of the population and condemning the black majority to a vicious cycle of extreme poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment. These policies resulted in significant structural distortions in the economy, the consequences of which are still with us today. The Apartheid economy resulted in the domination of business activities by white business and the exclusion of black people and women from the mainstream of economic activity

(http://www.bmfonline.co.za-be_rep.htm).

When the democratic government started in 1994, there was a great concern for Reconstruction and Development Programme, and the central objective of the RDP was to deracialise business ownership and control completely through focused policies of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE). These policies aimed to make it easier for black people to gain access to capital for business development. Black Economic Empowerment Commission (BEECom) was formed and the prevailing view was that people should direct and take charge of a new vision for BEE) a process that, until then, had been conceptualized, controlled and driven by the private sector (<http://www.bmfonline.co.za-bee-rep.thm>).

If the Black Economic Empowerment is the hope for disadvantaged black people in South Africa, it means it can be the hope also for the poor black people in Molelwane village. That is, if stakeholders can only remember to focus more at grass root level for economic empowerment. Rural areas like Molelwane village proves that South Africa is still characterized by high levels of racial and class inequality, the exclusion from basic social necessities for blacks and increasing unemployment. Banda et al (2003), argues that the BEE had largely created an emerged black business elite, and has failed to generate far – reaching economic empowerment at the grassroots

level. If the BEE can be corrected to its initial plan according to my own opinion, many rural blacks can be rescued from poverty.

The BEE has been a consistent theme in ANC policy from at least the times of the Freedom Charter in 1955. Two of the charters demands were

“The people shall share in the country’s wealth” and “the land shall be shared among those who work it”.

As a result, the goal of BEE has been a central pillar of the Democratic Government’s strategy for economic transformation. In 1969, still in the Apartheid system, the ANC’s strategy and tactics emphasized that:

“In our country, more than any apart of the oppressed world – it is inconceivable for liberation to have meaning without a return of wealth and land to the people as a whole. It is therefore a fundamental feature of our strategy that victory must embrace more than formal political democracy. To allow the existing economic forces to retain their interest intact is to feed the root of racial supremacy and does not represent even a shadow of liberation”(

<http://www.anc.org.za/ancdocs/pubs/umrabulo/umrabulo13n.html>).

The RDP set out key development challenges for the democratic government which included among others, changes in ownership patterns and the reduction of inequality in society. This in essence meant, the liberation of Africans in particular black people in general from political and economic bondage. it meant uplifting the quality of life of all South Africans especially the poor, the majority of whom are Africans and female

<http://www.anc.org.za/ancdocs/pubs/umrabulo/umrabulo13n.html>).

The BEE therefore, according to Banda et al (2003) was placed by South African government at the centre of economic growth to lead South Africa to a greater balance between white and black business ownership. Thus, the central objective of the BEE was to redress the imbalances of the past by transferring ownership and management of South Africa's business to the majority of its people. This would in turn serve to deracialise business, redistribute income and wealth and fight systemic poverty within black communities. The expectation was that BEE would lead to the concept of black ownership of small, medium and large business, control of firms by blacks, transfer of skills to black people, thus allowing for human development, contribution to job creation and new employment opportunities.

If everything can go according to Bee's plan, many people, especially black people who were economically disadvantaged by Apartheid era, will be rescued from poverty. It is hoped that if BEE succeeds, in 10 to 20 years, South Africa will be a completely different country to the one we know. Illiteracy will be eradicated by our human resource strategy and thousands of black accountants, engineers and scientists will be produced. Our workplace will be area of equality and opportunity to advance with through training. Our workers must have a meaningful influence in the production process. The levels of small and medium enterprise activity in the key growth sector of economy should have increased and the competitiveness of these industries substantially improved. The BEE strategy must eradicate that vast inequalities that characterize our economy and thereby ensure that black people can actually participate in mainstream economic activities. Hopefully, this prediction will also come to pass at Molelwane village if the BEE can be practical there (<http://www.anc.org.za/ancdocs/pubs/umrabulo/urabulo13n.html>).

On its own BEE cannot solve problems surrounding South African economy. There is therefore a need for employment strategies and other poverty relief strategies to accompany BEE for poverty

alleviation. Banda et al (2003) has suggested that even the government is expected to ensure that an access of funds are available for black owned enterprises and those requiring finance capital to start ventures.

4.3 Agriculture and Poverty

According to Machethe (2004), poverty is more pervasive in rural areas particularly in the former homelands. Molelwane village, which used to be under former Bophuthatswana homeland, is no exception and an immediate attention for poverty alleviation is needed there. As agriculture is considered to be the best vehicle to reduce poverty, it needs to be tried there. It is said that in most developing countries, agriculture and agriculture – related activities provide most of the employment in rural areas.

Bage (2002), states that over 1,2 billion human beings still are in extreme poverty, and trying to survive on less than dollar per day. He goes on to say that some three – quarter of them, i.e. about 900 million, live in rural areas. He predicts that even by 2025 the majority of the poor will still be rural. Most of the 900 million rural poor depend on agriculture and related trades and services for their survival, creating the conditions in which smallholder farmers, especially women farmers who in many countries produce the bulk of the crops and other, poor rural groups can increase their productivity and incomes in most effective way to reduce poverty.

Historically, apart from a few mineral rich countries, economic growth and development have been initiated by growth of agricultural productivity and output. This was as true of England in the eighteenth century as the Asian tigers in the twentieth century. There is a need therefore to try agriculture in Molelwane Village for the betterment of lives of its inhabitants (<http://www.ifad.org/events/tanzania/note.htm>).

4.4 UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

United Nations has agencies which can be useful to alleviate poverty in rural areas like Molelwane Village. Examples of these are:

4.4.1 The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is considered the only international institution mandated to address rural poverty. It can be useful to rural areas like Molelwane. Its new regional strategy to reduce poverty is to try to build coalitions and partnership among the development actors, civil society organizations, NGO's donors, private sector and the government (<http://www.ifad.org/events/tanzania/note.htm>).

It is at its best interest that IFAD, has maintained an exclusive focus on poverty, particularly rural poverty. That is why Bage (2002) has stated:

“ Governors noted that the present rate of poverty reduction must be accelerated substantially in order to achieve the target. Further, noting that the large majority of the poor live in rural areas where agriculture and related activities are the main source of livelihood, governors also emphasized the importance of increasing the rate of rural and agricultural development. This is critical in order to step – up overall, national growth rates and create the condition in which the rural poor can work their way out of poverty”.

4.4.2 The role of micro-credit in the fight against poverty

In his report, on the subject of micro-credit, the Secretary General of the United Nations, stated that programmes providing small loans of few hundred dollars or less to poor households have the capacity to create employment or business opportunities, to introduce women who have been

economically and socially marginalized into productive activities and to build self – reliance among the poor. The report also cautioned that such schemes should not be relied upon as an independent or a primary means of poverty reduction. There had been a “Micro-credit Summit” in Washington DC, in 2003, whereby donors agreed to a plan that would extent the reaching small loan programmes to 100 million poor households by 2005

<http://www.un.org/rights/poverty/poverty2.htm>).

Micro-credit therefore can also be tried to some individuals in Molelwane village. But it is also said that there are limits to the use of credit as an instrument of poverty eradication i.e. amongst others, the fact that many people, especially the poorest of the poor, are usually not in the position to undertake an economic activity, partly because they lack business skills and even the motivation for business. Otherwise, micro-credit arrangement has a long history, thriving especially in the rural areas. Examples of these traditional forms of microfinance can still be found in African countries like Kenya (“merry – go – rounds”), Ghana (susa), Malawi (Chiperegani) and in one form or another, in most parts of the world. If these micro-credits have been useful and successful in other African countries, it means it can be successful too in South African rural areas

<http://www.un.org.right/poverty/poverty2.htm>).

4.4.3 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its contribution to fight poverty.

FAO is a very useful UN organization for poverty alleviation in rural areas and it has a very long history since it started in 1945. It has helped other African countries by providing them with seeds, hoes, pesticides and fertilizers needed to restore agricultural activities. It has also provided expertise and helped mobilize the donor community by raising very high pledges. As it has been

useful in other countries, I believe it can be useful in the rural villages of South Africa where immediate attention for poverty alleviation is needed (<http://www.fao.org>).

FAO also sees agriculture as being important to the rural communities and its specific priority is encouraging sustainable agriculture and rural development, long – term strategy for increasing food production and food security while conserving and managing natural resources. It provides independent advice on agricultural policy and planning, and the administrative and legal structures needed for development. It provides the kind of behind – the scene assistance that help people and nations help themselves. If a community wants to increase crop yields but lacks the technical skills, FAO introduces a simple, sustainable tools and technical know – how but it also, in few cases is a limited source of funds. I therefore think that through FAO, especially that it provides the skills to people, the people of Molelwane village can be rescued (<http://www.faoorg> or gopher.fao.org).

4.5 Women Empowerment

Women, who had been marginalized for many years in economic development need to be considered in the fight against poverty in rural areas. Moosa (2003) argues that central to the issue of agriculture in the rural areas is the role of women. There is a need to ensure that they are increasingly empowered and their voices heard to effectively participate in all levels of decision – making.

Mkhize (2003) suggest that special attention must be given to the vital food – producing and entrepreneurial roles of women in rural and urban African communities. He goes on the say that women account for substantial amount of production in both informal and formal sectors. African women have a long history of being engaged in international commerce and trade.

4.6 Expanding Partnerships to promote poverty reduction

According to Cox and Healey (2003) solutions to poverty must be found through effective partnership with developing country actors characterized by a higher quality and more equal relationship and enhanced coordination. However, for some people, partnership is centred on the development of a closer and more reciprocal relationship with selected government which shares a common commitment to poverty reduction. In this approach, the national government is placed in the driver's seat with respect to aid coordination. The other alternative approach according to Cox and Healey (2003) to partnership gives significant weight to building partnerships in civil society, and with private or voluntary organizations and community level structures. This is favoured by many smaller donors, for which a modest scale of operations is suitable. It is also supported by several large agencies especially Germany and to some extent the USA. Partnership approaches which privilege relations with civil society have obvious appeal as a means of coping with the corruption and lack of accountability of some partner governments. Thus according to World Bank Assessing Aid (1998) if the policy environment is not right and government does not work, then nothing work.

4.6.1 Partnership with NGO's

Mkhize (2003) suggests that there will be a need to consolidate the agricultural partnerships and expand them, this will have to go beyond agric – based organizations to encompass the social care groups like the NGO's and farmer organizations based in the rural areas. The NGO's have become the part of a “dynamic partnership in fighting rural poverty” because they are flexible, innovative and strong advocates of social, economic and political advocates for the poor.

4.6.2 Partnership at international level

As the researcher has mentioned in chapter one that no country is an Island, there is a need for international or intercontinental trade to the advantage of African people. Mkhize (2003) states that in the past, Africa has been a raw material source for other, economies who value add to the material through manufacturing process and then sell the same to Africa at an expensive price. Africa needs to trade its products so as to gain for the benefit of it people. Meaning that if Molelwane people can be given a chance to participate in agricultural activities, their products can even be exported to other African countries as well as other countries overseas.

4.7 CONCLUSION

There are other alternatives to poverty alleviation, apart from what the government has offered. Examples of these is Black Economic Empowerment which is significant because South Africa's present government inherited a mismanaged economy, which was designed to serve the needs of whites who were in the minority and was condemning the black majority to a vicious cycle of extreme poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment. The BEE, if managed well, can hopefully bring about economic balance between black and white, thus correcting mistakes of the past. Agriculture, which is considered the best vehicle to reduce poverty, is also one other alternative to poverty alleviation for agriculture to be successful in rural areas. There is also a need to consider agencies such as IFAD, FAO and Micro-credits Women should be empowered so as to participate in the economic growth of their communities as well. There is also a need for the coordination of civil societies, NGO's and international agencies. Achieving all or most of these factors according to my own opinion will bring poverty in Molelwane Village to a complete halt.

CHAPTER FIVE

Data Presentation and Analysis

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher present, analyse and interpret the data collected to investigate the alternatives to poverty alleviation in rural areas with special references to Molelwane Village in the North West Province. Presentation and analysis of data will be in line with the research hypothesis, aim of the study, questionnaire and interviews.

5.2 Results and Analysis

The sample in this study was drawn from residents of Molelwane Village in the North West Province. The Tables below give demographic details of 60 respondents who resides in Molelwane Village. The data collected will be presented as follows; there will be a presentation and analysis of questionnaire data from section A to section B. This will be followed by the presentation and interpretation of the interview data, report on the hypothesis and a summary of findings.

5.2.1 Gender Distribution of respondents (N = 60)

Table 10: Gender distribution of respondents

Gender Distribution	Respondents (N)	Percentage
Male	24	40 %
Female	36	60 %
Total	60	100 %

Table 10 above illustrates that there were 24 male respondents i.e. (40) and 36 female respondents i.e. (60%) involved in this particular research. This shows that female respondents were more in number than male ones.

5.2.2. Age Distribution of respondents

Table 11:

Age distribution of respondents (N=60)

Age	Respondents	Percentage
22 – 27	20	33 %
28 – 32	15	25 %
33 – 37	5	8 %
38 +	20	33 %
Total	60	100 %

Table 11 above shows that 20 respondents i.e. (33 %) of the respondents ages were between 22 and 27 , 15 respondents i.e. (25%) aged between 28 and 32, 5 respondents i.e. (8 %) were between 33 and 37 years of age while the other 20 respondents i.e. (33 %) were 38 years and above. This indicates that the representation according to age distribution was fair especially that there was equal number of the younger respondents i.e. these of 22 – 27 years of age and the older respondents i.e. those of 38 years of age and above.

5.2.3 Marital Status of respondents

Table 12 Marital Status of respondents

Marital Status	Respondents	Percentage
Single	44	73 %
Married	13	22 %
Divorced	1	2%
Widow	2	3 %
Total	60	100%

Table 12 above shows that 44 respondents i.e. (73%) were not married, while 13 respondent i.e. (22%) were married. It also shows that only 1 respondents i.e. (2%) is divorced and two were widows. This shows that the majority of respondents in this research were single.

5.2.4 Educational level of respondents

Table 13 educational level of respondents

Educational Level	Number	Percentage
Did not finish Grade 12	54	90 %
Finished Grade 12	3	5 %
Diploma	0	0%
Degree	0	0%
Honour and above others	3	5%
Total	60	100%

Table 13 above shows that 54 respondents i.e. (90%) did not finish Grade 12 while only 3 i.e. (5%) did finish Grade 12. There, was no single respondent who had done either Diploma or Degree however there were only three respondents i.e. (5%) who did other a small courses. This proves that the educational level of the people in Molelwane is generally low.

5.2.5 Employment Status

Table 14 employment status

Employment status	Number	Percentage
Employed	13	22 %
Unemployed	42	70 %
Dependent on somebody employed	5	8 %
Total	60	100 %

Table 14 above indicates that only 13 respondents i.e. (22%) were employed, most of the respondent i.e. 42 of them or 70 % of them were unemployed while 5 or (8%) of the respondents were dependent on other members of their family. This is proving the hypothesis that unemployment in this village is caused by poverty.

5.2.6 Alternatives to poverty alleviation

Table 15: Alternative to poverty alleviation

ITEM	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL
1. Residents should be allowed to participate in the economic growth of the village.	52 87 %	2 3 %	0 0 %	6 10%	60 100%
2. Women and youth should be empowered so as to contribute to the economic development.	49 82 %	3 5%	3 5 %	5 8 %	60 100 %
3. External Investors and other NGO's should be allowed to bring more projects so that resident can be employed.	46 77 %	3 5 %	1 2 %	10 10 %	60 100 %
4. Introduction of agricultural project can lead to employment of many residents.	42 70 %	17 28%	1 2 %	0 0 %	60 100%
5. There is a need for micro loans to residents so as to start their own business.	42 70 %	6 10 %	2 3 %	10 17 %	60 100%
6. Exporting some of the agricultural products to other countries can bring more income to the community.	42 70 %	9 15 %	2 3 %	7 12 %	60 100%

Looking at Table 15 above most of the respondents i.e. 52 out of 60 or 87 %, strongly agreed that residents should be allowed to participate in the economic growth of the villages, two respondents i.e. 3%, agreed while only 6 respondents i.e. 10 % strongly disagreed 49 out of 60 respondents i.e. 82 % strongly agreed that youth and women should be empowered so as to contribute to the economic development of Molelwane Village. It is only a handful of respondents who have disagreed or strongly disagreed in this regard i.e. 5 % for disagree and 8 % for strongly disagree.

Also 46 respondents i.e. 77 % strongly agreed that external investors and other NGO's should be allowed to bring more projects in the village so that villagers can be employed, only 10 out of 60 strongly disagreed. Almost all respondents are for the idea of the introduction of agricultural projects e.g. 42 respondents i.e. 70 % strongly agreed while only 1 respondent i.e. 2 % disagreed. Respondents strongly agreed by 70 % for the

exposure to micro – loans, 10 % agreed 3 % disagreed while 17 % strongly disagreed. Most of the respondents i.e. 42 out of 60 or 70% strongly agree that they would like their agricultural products to be exported to other countries in future so as to get more income for the development of their community. Table 15 above then proves that people in Molelwane Village are ready for change because most of them i.e. 70 % sand above strongly agree with most of the itirms related to alternatives to poverty alleviation in their community.

5.2. 7 Cooperation between the community and stakeholders for the success of developments

Table 16: cooperation between the community and stakeholders for the success of developments

ITEM	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL
1. There is a need for cooperation between ward councilors and community.	46 77 %	6 10%	1 1 %	7 12%	60 100%
2. Councillors should hold as many public ward level meetings as possible to inform them of development.	40 67%	8 13%	4 7%	8 13%	60 100%
3. The chief should be involved in all planning and implementation of projects.	31 52 %	5 8 %	10 17%	14 23%	60 100%
4. The community should form associations of ward committees and stakeholder association to allow transparency.	30 50%	14 23 %	8 13,3%	8 13,3%	60 100%
5. The provincial and National sector Departments should monitor all projects for development to discourage courrrption.	49 82%	10 17%	1 1%	0 0%	60 100%

Table 16 above shows that respondents strongly agree by 77 % that there is a need for cooperation between councilors and community leaders, 10 % agree while 12, strongly disagree with the statement. There is an indication also by 67 % that councilors should interested in the idea that respondents were hold as many public ward level meetings as possible with the community as a whole to inform them of development.

Even though 40 % of respondents, (17%) agreed and 23 % strongly disagreed), were not for the idea of the involvement of the chief in the developments, most of them i.e. 52 % strongly agreed that the chief should also be involved in all the planning and implementations of developments. The response for forming committees with stakeholders was only fair by 50 % which strongly agreed, 23 % agreed 13,3% disagreed while another 13,3 strongly disagreed. For the monitoring of projects by the Provincial and National sector Department, the respondents strongly agree by 82 % while 17 % agreed and only 2% or one respondents disagreed. This is an indication that the majority of respondents are in favour of the monitoring of projects to avoid corruption.

By interpreting Table 16 above then, there is a clear prove that the people of Molelwane are more than willing to cooperate with stakeholders and even to be monitored in their developmental Activities by Provincial and National Sector Departments

5.2.8 Stakeholder Interview Questions and responses

i. Table 17: Possible Alternatives to poverty alleviation

No.	Questions	Responses
1.	<p><u>Government Contribution</u></p> <p>Concerning development in Molelwane Village is there anything in the pipeline from the Government</p>	There are promises e.g. for a school but the implementation is very slow.
2.	<p><u>Participation of Villagers</u></p> <p>i. Who should be involved in the planning and implementation of development</p> <p>ii. Do you think the chief should also take part in the developments.</p>	<p>Everybody should be part of the development so as to be responsible</p> <p>He should by all means be part of the developments to avoid friction with those involved.</p>
3.	<p><u>Introduction of Agricultural Projects</u></p> <p>i. Is there any possibility to try agricultural projects</p> <p>ii. Given chance, can the community be productive enough to supply markets in and outside South Africa?</p>	<p>Yes, can be accessed to start.</p> <p>Yes, but over a time, they need to help themselves first.</p>
4.	<p><u>Micro – Loans</u></p> <p>i. Do you think residents of Molelwane can manage micro – loans?</p>	It will take time before they can manage micro – loans because they are too used to being dependent either on the government or other members of their family.
5.	<p><u>EMPOWERMENT</u></p> <p>i. Whom do you think should be empowered for economic development.</p> <p>ii. Why women, and why youth ?</p>	<p>Everyone, but more especially women and youth.</p> <p>There are more women and youth who are unemployed than men in Molelwane village.</p>

5.2.9. Cooperation between stakeholders and the community.

ii. **Table 18: Cooperation between stakeholders and the community**

No.	Questions	Responses
1.	<p>Meetings</p> <p>Do you think it is necessary to hold many public ward level meeting</p>	<p>Meetings don't need to be many what is important is service delivery and reports to relevant stakeholders.</p>
2.	<p>Committees</p> <p>Do you think it is necessary to form committees and sub – committees while planning and implementing projects</p>	<p>Committees with community members is very necessary, that would make it easy for people to organise themselves. Projects are there e.g. that of sewing – they need organised people</p>
3.	<p>Monitoring of Projects</p> <p>Is there a need for monitoring of projects by Provincial and National level ?</p>	<p>It is very important on our side also, for accountability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It will encourage transparency - It will discourage corruption
4.	<p>External Investors</p> <p>Do you think external investors can be welcomed in Molelwane community?</p>	<p>As many external investors as possible, are needed</p> <p>It will give more people a chance for employment.</p>

The above interview responses (Table 17 and 18) have been derived from majority of responses. At closer scrutiny, the questions and responses of the interview are similar to those of the questionnaires. The only unique nature of the interview is that the responses are said with a full expression of ideas. Data collected from interview was only summarized.

What emerged from the interview is that most of the stakeholders were also awaiting development in Molelwane Village. They see the implementation of promised development as being very slow. Unlike respondents for questionnaires, they do not see the need for many meetings instead they prefer actions for service delivery and reports, on what has already been done. They believed projects need organised people and they are therefore in favour of organized committees and sub-committees which will include community leaders including the chief or the chief's wife or somebody representing the authority of the village.

5.3 A report on the hypothesis and aim of the study

5.3.1 a) Unemployment is more likely to be the cause of poverty in

Molelwane. Data has indicated with 42 respondent i.e. 70 % (see Table 14) that people in Molelwane village are unemployed. This is proving the hypothesis that unemployment is probably the cause of poverty in Molelwane Village.

5.3.2 There are other alternatives, apart from Government and offers, which can alleviate poverty.

Poverty still persist in Molelwane village despite efforts by South African **Government** to alleviate it in rural areas e.g. by social grants. Data collected and analysed has proved that Other alternatives are there which can help to alleviate poverty in Molelwane Village. For an example, through data collected by both questionnaires and interviews, respondents are welcoming external investors and NGO's by 77% (strongly agree) to bring project in the village which will lead to the employment of many. Respondents are also welcoming agricultural projects. About micro – loans to start their own businesses stakeholders, who were interviewed did not agree with the idea even though villagers agreed by 70 % that they can manage, the loans. Generally, respondents are welcoming

other alternatives which could get them out of poverty. This hypothesis there has been proved right.

5.3.3 Participation of all members of the community can lead to economic development thus alleviating poverty

Data collected proves high percentage of respondents, i.e. 87 % strongly agreeing that all villages should take part in the economic developments of the village, 3 % agree and any 10% disagree (see table 15) once they are employed in the developments poverty will also be alleviated.

5.3.4 International help through the national government is more likely to help rural communities like Molelwane Village.

Data collected showed by 67 % that respondents were optimistic enough to strongly agree that they can in future export their agricultural projects. They also welcomed external investors and NGO's by 70 %. This indicates the welcoming of international help to alleviate poverty. By 82% respondents strongly agreed that all projects could be monitored by provincial and national sector Departments. (See Table 16).

5.4. CONCLUSION

Data collected were able to prove right most the hypothesis e.g. data indicated unemployment to be major cause of poverty i.e. by 70 %. This in turn corresponding with lower educational level of 90 % respondents who did not finish Grade 12.

Data collected and analysed also proved that 70 % and above of respondents strongly agreed to all items which were given to suggest other alternatives to poverty alleviation.

Data collected and analysed also revealed the willingness for participation and cooperation of respondents in the development. By strongly agreeing to introduction of external investors, NGO's and exporting of products, data collected also proved right the hypothesis that international help is also necessary.

CHAPTER 6

6. Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to investigate alternatives to poverty alleviation in rural areas with special reference to Molelwane village in the North West Province of South Africa.

In this chapter, which is the final chapter of this research, the researcher will look at the summary of findings, conclusions and will also outline the recommendations on alternatives to poverty alleviation in rural areas with special reference to the village scrutiny.

6.2 Summary of findings

The study according to data collected and analysed indicates that most of the people in Molelwane Village are not employed i.e. 70 % and as far as the education is concerned the majority of them did not finish Grade 12 i.e. 90 % respondent (See Table 13).

Concerning issues of alternatives to poverty alleviation, the study clearly indicates that most of the respondents were prepared to accepted changes brought by the introduction of various projects related to economic development in their community .

The study also clearly reveals that most respondents are ready to participate so as to help themselves to alleviate poverty in their community.

The willingness for most of the community members to start their own business is also high i.e. by 70 % if they could only get hold of some micro – loans. Unfortunately stakeholders interviewed on this issue did not agree with the idea.

Concerning cooperation between the community and stakeholders respondents were also positive. The study indicates that respondents strongly agree to cooperate with ward councillors chief of the village and other stake – holders. They have also shown positive response for monitoring of projects by Provincial and National Sector Departments. Generally respondents were ready for change that will bring developments in their community, thus alleviating poverty.

6.2.1 CONCLUSIONS

One can say that the study clearly indicates that there are problems related to poverty which are facing the community of Molelwane village in the North West Province of South Africa. These problems ranged from mainly unemployment which is clear that it is caused by low level of education. These problems could be solved by introduction of alternatives to poverty alleviation i.e. apart from what the government of South Africa had offered so far.

In order to achieve this, the following recommendations are suggested:

6.2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.2.1 In order to achieve in the fight against poverty in the rural area of Molelwane village, in the North West Province of South Africa, the following points should be considered.

(i) Building of schools in the area

Lack of schools in the area village contributed to unemployment in the sense that most have dropped out of school because of among, others, long distances for schools in the village.

If the schools could be nearer, the majority of the people would have the opportunity to finish at least Grade 12. This in turn will give them a better chance for employment. The building of schools also in itself is job creation at least for a while for the people of Molelwane Village.

(ii) Introduction of Adult Based Education and Training (ABET)

This could help the people of Molelwane Village especially those who did not finish Grade 12 to do so and thus to be in a better position for employment when projects are implemented.

(iii) Speeding up implementation of projects

According to information collected in the interviews conducted in this study, there are projects in the pipeline which had been allocated for Molelwane community. Some of them are ready for implementation. The only shortage is organized people to start. Authorities therefore need to encourage the speeding up of the starting of these projects which could be of benefit financially and health from agricultural projects. The speeding up of the starting of those projects which are said to be in the pipeline is necessary.

(iv) There is a need for Workshops to empower the community

There is a need to workshop people especially those who will be working directly on projects. This could benefit the community for better understanding because of their low level of education. Workshops for even small things, like how to relate to others to the authorities and so on are very important because most of them have never been exposed to working situation.

(v) Introduction of external investors

There is a need for authorities to invite as many external investors as possible to start businesses in Molelwane Village. This could help the community with lots of employment opportunities.

(vi) Formation of committees of community leaders and stakeholders

The committees between community leaders and stakeholders could be very important to allow transparency on both sides. There should further be sub-committees which will keep the community informed of the smooth running of projects. Once the projects are running smoothly, there will be some incomes for the people and the poverty will be alleviated.

(iv) There is a need for offices for authorities

The fixed offices for authorities are necessary, they need to be in a place where they can be found easily either by the community members or by provincial or National sector Departments. This will bring even trust by both the community and the higher authorities.

Participation by all

Finally, it is very important to make sure that every one is involved in the developments. This will make them responsible for projects. They will feel they own them and this will reduce theft and corruption.

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Department of Political studies and International relations

To whom It May Concern

Introduction of Matladiile Kgomotso

Student No: 10312544

This serve as an introduction letter of the above mentioned student, who is currently conducting a research for her to be able to complete her study in Peace Studies and International Relations.

Hope you find this in order.

Regards

Wendy Leepile (Acting HOD)

Wendy Leepile



QUESTIONNAIRE

NB: The purpose of this research is for academic reasons. You are therefore humbly requested to participate by completing the attached questionnaire. All information gathered will not be published anywhere and will be treated as highly confidential.

1. INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.1 This questionnaire is to be filled by people residing in Molelwane Village
- 1.2 Please answer all questions faithfully
- 1.3 All responses are important
- 1.4 Do not use names when such need arises.
- 1.5 Mark the appropriate answer with an (X) in an appropriate box.

Thank you in advance

K. E. MOTLADIILE

SECTION A : BIOLOGICAL DATA

Kindly answer the following questions by crossing (X) on the appropriate box.

1. Gender

1.1	Male	1
1.2	Female	2

2. Age

2.1	22 – 27	1
2.2	28 – 32	2
2.3	33 – 37	3
2.4	38 +	4

3. Marital Status

3.3	Single	1
3.2	Married	2
3.3	Divorced	3
3.4	Other	4

4. Employment status

7.1	Employed	1
7.2	Not employed	2
7.3	There is somebody else in my family who is employed.	3

5. Educational Level

8.1	Did not finish Grade 12	1
8.2	Finished Grade 12	2
8.3	Diploma	3
8.4	Degree	4
8.5	Honours & above	5
8.6	Other	6

SECTION B: DESCRIPTIVE DATA

To what extent do you agree with the following statements with reference to developments and service delivery in your village? Please read through the list, cross with an (X) the block that expresses your view in each item.

Use the following rating scale.

Key:

SA – Strongly Agree

A – Agree

D – Disagree

SD – Strongly Disagree

9. ALTERNATIVES TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION APART FROM GOVERNMENT OFFERS

	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD
9.1	Residents should be allowed to participate in the economic growth of the village	4	3	2	1
9.2	Women and youth should be empowered so as to contribute to the economic development of the village	4	3	2	1
9.3	Business people and other NGO's should be allowed to bring more projects so that residents can be employed	4	3	2	2
9.4	Introduction of agricultural projects can lead to employment of many residents	4	3	2	1
9.5	There is a need for micro loans to residents so as to start their own small businesses.	4	3	2	1
9.6	Exporting some of the agricultural products to other countries in future can bring more income to the community	4	3	2	1

10. COORDINATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE SUCCESS OF DEVELOPMENTS

	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD
10.1	There is a need for coordination between ward councilors and community leaders	4	3	2	1
10.2	Councilors should hold as many public ward level meetings as possible with the community as a whole to inform them of the developments	4	3	2	1
10.3	The chief should be involved in all planning and implementation of projects	4	3	2	1
10.4	The community should form associations of ward comities and stakeholder association so as to allow for transparency	4	3	2	1
10.5	The provincial and National sector Departments should monitor all projects for developments to discourage corruption.	4	3	2	1

FOROMO YA TSHEDIMOSETSO

ELA TIHOKO : Maikaelelo a dipatlisiso tse ke go ithuta e seng sepe gape. Ka jalo o kopiwa ka boikokobetso go tsaya karolo ka go tlatsa foromo e e latelang. Tshedimosetso yotllhe e e a tla fiwang ga e kitla e gatisawa gope mme se tla tshwarwa jaaka khupe.

1. DITAELO

- 1.1 Foromo e e tshwanetse go tladiwa ke batho ba e leng baagi ba motse wa Molelwane
- 1.2 Araba dipotso tsotlhe ka boammaaruri
- 1.3 Dikarabo tsotlhe di bothokwa
- 1.4 A go se ka ga dirisiwa maina ka gope e ka nna a segosi kgotsa a bangwe ba polotiki
- 1.5 Karabo e o e bonang e nepagetse e tshwae ka letshwao la (X) mo lebokosong.

Ke go leboga menagane

K.E. MOTLADIILE

KAROLO A: TSHEDIMOSETSO KA GA MOTSAKAROLO

Ka boikokobetso araba karabo e e maleba ka go tsenya letshwao la (X) mo lebokosong.

1. Bong

1.1		1
1.2		2

2. Dingwaga

2.1	22 – 27	1
2.2	28 – 32	2
2.3	33 – 37	3
2.4	38 +	4

3. Maemo a nyalo

3.1	Ga ke a nyalwa / Nyala	1
3.2	Nyetse / Nyetswe	2
3.3	Tlhadile	3
3.4	Tse Dingwe	4

4. Maemo a thuto

8.1	Ga ke a fetsa Grade 12	1
8.2	Ke feditse Grade 12	2
8.3	Ke na le Diploma	3
8.4	Ke na le Degree	4
8.5	Ke na le Honours go ya godimo	5
8.6	Tse dingwe	6

KAROLO B: TSHEDIMOSETSO YA TLHALOSO

O dumalana go le kana kang le dipolelwana tse di latelang tse di mabapi le ditlhabololo le ditirelo mo motseng wa lona wa Molelwane ? Bala dipolelwana, morago a tshwae ka (X) lebokošo le o tla le bonang e le lona karabo ya nnete go gaisa dikarabo tse dingwe. Dirisa ditekanyetso tse di latelang:

Tekanyetso

Dumela Thata - DT

Dumela - D

Ga ke Dumela - GD

Ga ke dumela thata - GDT

5. Mekgwa e mengwe ya go kganela tlala kwa ntle ga dithuso tsa puso

	NTLHA	DT	D	GD	GDT
9.1	Baagi ba tshwanetse go letlelelwa go tsaya karolo mo ditlhabologong le mo kgolong ya ikonomi mo motseng	4	3	2	1
9.2	Basadi le bona ba tshwanetse go nna karolo ya go godisa ikonomi mo motseng	4	3	2	1
9.3	Baswa ba tshwanetse go katisiwa go re ba tle ba tsee karolo mo ditlhabololong tsa motse le kgolo ya economi	4	3	2	1
9.4	Boradikgwebo le bona ba tshwanetse go letlelelwa go tisa dikgwebo mo motseng gore baagi ba tle ba bone ditiro.	4	3	2	1
9.5	Fa go ka simololwa diporojeke tsa bolemi, di ka thusa ba bantsi ka go thapiwa.	4	3	2	1
9.6	Go a tlhokafala gore baagi ba fiwe dikadimo tsa madi a a kwa tlase gore ba itshimololele dikgwebo potlana tsa bona	4	3	2	1
9.7	Fa go ka romelwa dikungo tsa bolemi kwa dinageng di sele mo isagong go ka thusa thata go godisa ikonomi	4	3	2	1

**6. TIRISANO MMOGO MAGARENG GA MORAFE LE BATHATI
(STAKE HOLDERS)**

	NTLHA	DT	D	GD	GDT
10.1	Go tlokega gore go nne le dirisanommogo magareng ga makhanselara le baeteledipele ba morafe.	4	3	2	1
10.2	Makhanselara a tshwanetse go bitsa dipitso tsa merafe tse dintsi gore baagi ba thaloganye ka ga ditswelolopele le ditlhabologo tsa motse.	4	3	2	1
10.3	Kgosi ya motse e tshwanetse go itse ditswelotso pele tsothe tse makhanselara a tlang ka tsona,	4	3	2	1
10.4	Baagi ba tshwanetse go aga mekgatho e ba e tlhakanetseng le bo radikgwebo go re go nne le thagiso (transparency) e e lolameng.	4	3	2	1
10.5	Porofince le Nationale di tshwanetse go dira ditlhotlhomiso tsa diporojeke tsothe tse di mo motseng gore go tle go se ka ga nna le tshenyo epe.	4	3	2	1