




ASSIGNMENT 2

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DECLARATION STATEMENT

DECLARATION

I, Thelma Kudzai Nyamhingura the undersigned, hereby declare that the work contained in this assignment is my own original work and that I have acknowledged all additional sources I have used and/or quoted directly.

TK Nyamhingura

07 September 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

A negotiated agreement refers to a settlement that disputing parties reach between themselves. A politically negotiated settlement in South Africa was reached in 1990. It was achieved and obtained through unilateral steps between the National Party and the African National Congress and other political organizations. According to Marais, those two parties were the main parties which were thoroughly involved, the ANC stood up for the black people and the NP stood up for the white minority. (Marais 2001: Chapter 3 page 116). Marais states that the negotiation process was a global effort, It was a political compromise between both parties. (Marais 2001: Chapter 3 page 117). That ended the an era of colonialism, segregation and white minority rule. The main aim was to dismantle the apartheid regime. Following Mandela's release from prison in February 1990, intense negotiations began.

The negotiations took place after a spate of violence around the country, demonstrations, marches, and many others among which there were third forces wanting to destabilize the country which forced the country to go into elections of which the ANC won the elections ultimately. There had been a lot of instability in the country including burning and looting.

The outcome was In February 1990, the regime was forced to unban the ANC and SACP, and to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. After its unbanning the ANC began to recruit members openly, and establish branch and regional structures and other liberation movements. In February 1990 the regime was forced to unban the ANC and SACP and to release Nelson Mandela, a former political prisoner and other political prisoners. . <http://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/organisations-involved-liberation-struggle>. By this action, the regime indicated it would be prepared to enter into negotiations to solve South Africa's problems peacefully. The real war aim of the ANC had always been to negotiate from the strength of democratic support always, Africa Nationalism and fighting for civil rights while the NP was under the onfluence mainly of international support. (Marais 2001: Chapter 3 page 119). By that time, the idea that Umkhonto We Sizwe might force unconditional surrender was always unlikely.

The outcome also led to a political settlement, a new democratic constitution, and the first free elections. With the violence going on, the parties involved made an advancement towards a negotiated settlement. <http://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/unit.php?id=65-24E-6>

In 1990 the ANC and other political parties which mainly included the black one which had been previously banned were made legal and that also paved way for elections which were democratic for the first time on 27 April 1994 and Nelson Mandela won the election to be the first black president in South Africa and De klerk was appointed as second vice president of President Mandela's cabinet and a new constitution was subjected. The native people of South Africa achieved the release of Nelson Mandela and dismantled the system of white Minority rule that had ravaged South Africa for over 100 years
<https://www.nelsonmandela.org/content/page/democracy>

2. FACTORS THAT AFFECTED THE NEGOTIATIONS

External forces as well including international influences, international solidarity amongst other third forces including colonial powers for example Britain , Germany etc were also responsible including foreign and local forces trying to destabilize the country's running including violence, for example the Sebokeng Massacre ,mass actions people protesting and had a huge influence according to Michael Neocosmos, *From Native Foreigners to Foreign Natives*. Withdrawal of super powers , the diffusion of mass pro-democracy protests mass mobilization and economic conditions as well. Sanctions were also a part of the other third forces that played a minor role. Sanctions were the main reason for the weakening of the government of the day, Sanctions were the result of pressure on governments from grassroots organizations and citizens that protested apartheid. (Marais 2001: Chapter 3 page 115). Global divestment, protesting, music, boycotts, sit ins'this was a movement that started in the townships and spread around the world. The negotiations once went into a halt after they realized that there was a third force which was pushing and instigating for the violence, with the IFP attacking the ANC to disrupt the negotiations and they were now being escorted by the police. After the Sebokeng massacre and the violence had come to an end, the NP and ANC met in Groote Schuur in Cape Town and ANC pointed that they wanted to suspend all Umkhonto we Sizwe armed with action struggle, release all prisoners especially the political prisoners, all political offenders were to

be granted immunity and that all political which would have been went to exile would be allowed to come back while the government undertook a review of security legislation to ensure free political activity
<http://www.matricnotes.com/road-to-democracy.html>

In the Pretoria Minute of August 1990, the ANC suspended armed struggle, to adoption of a new democratic constitution for South Africa The African National Congress (ANC) had a clear political ideology and emerged triumphal People of South Africa defeated apartheid regime, education was divided , exploitation and blacks were being paid low wages and working in miners.. During the apartheid era, black people were separated from white people.

3. DE KLERK GOVERNMENT

The De Klerk government played a pivotal role in negotiating to end apartheid. Mandela and De Klerk share a Nobel Peace prize for having achieved that. Nelson Mandela had stayed in jail for 27 years until De Klerk announced that he was going to release him from prison ,the majority of the blacks were poor and unemployed, service delivery was poor , blacks made the bulk of the unemployed young blacks, whites were biggest earners then. It was under De Klerk's government that Mandela was released, It was under his leadership that the government began talks with the ANC of which these talks led to the first democratic elections in South Africa, which the ANC won by a huge majority. Black South Africans were targets of discrimination and where oppressed including being killed. Blacks were forced for not carrying passes otherwise they would face jail. there were bombs going on, violence was going and things were very tense and marginalizing the poor.


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NgfX7Yco0sI>

4. APARTHEID

Because of civil unrest and all these public demonstrations that have been going on, the government introduced new participation forms the first one being invented which is brought in and implemented by the government and requires a strong political will, according to (Du Plessis, GE.2016. Development policy and strategies: Reader for DVA3703 page 215) the second being the invited being brought in by the society, these two mixtures are deliberative and all have the same common outcome and determine the nature of the civil society participation. The invited would be the grassroots where everyone participates. Invited spaces will remain unnoticed hence social mobilization is necessary. In February 1990 the regime was forced to unban the ANC and SACP and to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

By this action the regime indicated it would be prepared to enter into negotiations to solve South Africa's problems peacefully. Back then, the ANC was the grassroots level, and because the government was not meeting the expectations of the societies, protests against local governments went on an increase fighting for proper education systems, health and sanitation amongst other things. According to the new law, all local government municipalities are required to include a "participatory governance" in their formal structures. (Du Plessis, GE.2016. Development policy and strategies: Reader for DVA3703.) This also assists them when they hold their election when they hold their ward committee elections. Unlike Msunduzi, Ethekewin had no ward committee meetings, according to Mike Sutcliffe (2006), the city manager then, he regarded public consultations as long term projects for the municipality and that the local authorities understood their problems for the next coming years.

This later frustrated the community as they were not getting the proper service deliveries, unemployment rates were going high and so was poverty. This later pushed the society to go up in arms where they demonstrated and burnt shacks as the impacts of not having public participation started to affect the government and authorities. They then formed the Abahlali baseMjondolo (ABM) which was a shack dwellers movement campaigning for better housing and standing up for people that would have been evicted that only started with a road blockage which advocated for the poor. However they have launched other branches in and around South Africa claiming their constitutional rights




Most of apartheid resistance in South Africa was led by the African National Congress (ANC) and other political allied organizations. During the days of apartheid, blacks used to work in fields whilst being exploited by the whites and series of inequalities. One major problem was land issues, land was forcibly taken from the blacks whereby the blacks would be working on the white farmers plots under harsh unworkable conditions with their unjust laws they had on the blacks and land and being paid less money like cheap labour . Land was stolen and taken by violence and injustice. Whites were supported and got capital to finance the land that had been taken away from the blacks and giving them to the whites leaving most of the blacks unemployed, poverty went into a high rate. Whites children would get free education and attend any schools they wanted.

<https://www.nelsonmandela.org/content/page/democracy>

Black people demanded equal rights, Apartheid started to reach the end when Western Countries started to impose economic sanctions against the regime and thus crippled the apartheid economy which rendered the system unsustainable. And these Western Countries began to impose sanctions because it was clear the cold war was ending, and thus the threat of Communism was ending Apartheid brought injustice to South Africa taking the basic rights of a general citizen including political and economical freedom. Apartheid came to an end in 1994, corruption was also high under apartheid .Between De Klerk and Mandela was the beginning of great things to come and De Klerk played a major role in abolishing apartheid. Whites mainly benefited from the land and benefited from the policies more from the apartheid government.

During apartheid regime, all freedom fighters were getting detained, mass killing of black people

My meer understanding is that Mandela avoided a civil war which we would have never have won, since we had limited military resources as compared to the whites then .After Mandela was released all political parties were unbanned, The negotiations were tense often against the backdrop of tribal violence. However, in



April 1994, South Africa had its first multiracial full and fair elections and up to today all elections have been deemed free and fair. The ANC, with 65% of the vote, were elected and Nelson Mandela after being in captivity for 27 years, became the first President of the new South Africa. Real truth of the matter is that blacks weren't allowed to own anything way back, the historical imbalances cannot be swept under the carpet, generally the white population were privileged and the majority of blacks are still struggling (residues of apartheid) . The formal negotiations started at the CODESA (The Convention for a Democratic South Africa) between the ANC and the political parties which were almost 19 parties which was followed by three important key meetings 4 May 1990: Groote Schuur Minute, 6 August 1990: The Pretoria Minute 14 September 1991The National Peace Accord . <http://www.slideserve.com/nia/topic-5-the-road-to-democracy-in-south-africa-and-coming-to-terms-with-the-past> remembering that CODESA took place in the apartheid era.


3. CONCLUSION

End of the apartheid, In conclusion blacks are still oppressed and whites are still living in safe stimulating environments. The negotiations were a success in the end. Black political rights stooped being ignored and are now recognised. The rainbow nation has failed This meant a new world of reconciliation through new transformation processes. Racial tension still exists in South Africa. Everyone has a right to be treated equally in the new South Africa and people should be able to voice their concerns freely with their rights being protected. Humanity and Equality is important and not be robbed off their identity Widespread poverty and inequality still remains an issue in South Africa and concentrate on being more positive for our country to move forward and the apartheid should not have existed from colonial powers which were unacceptable.

Freedom means to be able to express yourself without intimidation from anyone or organization, I still have hope for South Africa and the next coming years. as much as Apartheid was an abhorrent institution, the situation in SA for the individual is worse now. High unemployment, high crime rates, rampant corruption. _ The final transfer of power was remarkably peaceful; it is often is described as a "miracle" because many thought that South Africa would erupt into violent civil war.

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