

## *Van die redakteur*

### **Geagte Kollega**

#### **7 Miljard Mense**

Vroeg in November het die aantal mense op aarde die 7 miljard (duisend miljoen) verby gestee. In 1960 was die bevolkingsgetal nog 3 miljard. In 41 jaar het die wêreld bevolking meer as verdubbel. Die grootste groei was in die ontwikkelende wêreld. Lande soos China en Brasilië het hul bevolkingskoers afgebring tot onderskeidelik 1,6 en 1,9 kinders per vrou. Eersgenoemde deur wetgewing en laasgenoemde deur televisie programme. In Afrika is die geboortesyfer per vrou nog naby aan ses.

In Suid-Afrika was die totale bevolking in 1904 net oor die 5 miljoen mense, wat ongeveer 20% meer as groter Kaapstad se huidige bevolking is. In 1950 was dit nog 13 miljoen mense. Tans het ons 'n beraamde 50,5 miljoen mense in Suid-Afrika waarby die tussen 4,5 en 9 miljoen onwettige immigrante nie ingesluit is nie. Die wettige burgers van net oor die 50 miljoen gee 'n groeikoers van 'n 1000 % in 107 jaar.

Lande om Suid-Afrika is ook heelwat armer as ons, byvoorbeeld Zimbabwe, Zambia en Mosambiek wat onderskeidelik die vyfde, sesde en sewende armste lande uit 'n lys van 200 lande is. Hul per capita inkomste is ongeveer 10% die van Suid-Afrika. Geen wonder dat ons met die groot getalle onwettige immigrante sit nie. Alleen Botswana met sy klein bevolking het 'n groter per capita inkomste as ons.

Suid-Afrika se bevolking is relatief jonk met byna 45% van die mense 19 jaar en jonger. Dit beteken al bring ons die fertilitateitskoers af gaan die bevolking nog vir 'n paar dekades lank groei. Daar is egter geen insentief om kindertal te verminder nie, intendeel kindertoelae dra by dat die kindertal onder die armste van die armste groei. Dalk kan dit help om die kindertoelae per kind te verhoog maar dan te beperk tot twee kinders en vir enige kind meer word dan geen subsidie gegee nie.

'n Groot probleem is dat die bevolkingsgroei sedert 1950 baie hoër as die die ekonomiese groei was. Dit het beteken dat die per capita inkomste jaarliks gedaal het. Daarby het die groot gaping tussen ryk en arm nog groter geword; die boonste 3% van top verdieners verdien 35% van die totale verdienste terwyl die onderste 20% slegs 2,3% kry. Regstellende aksie het in Suid-Afrika 'n klompie swart super rykes en 'n kleinerige swart middelklas opgelewer maar armstes het net armer geword. Voeg hierby korrupsie wat handuit ruk en alle kostes die hoogte laat inskiet.

Vir beplanners beteken dit dat die

## *From the editor*

### **Dear Colleague**

#### **7 Billion people**

Early in November the number of people in the world exceeded 7 billion (a thousand million). In 1960 the population still counted three billion. The world population more than doubled in 41 years. Countries like China and Brazil decreased their population growth to respectively 1.6 and 1.9 children per woman. The former through legislation and the latter by means of television programmes. In Africa the birth rate per woman is still nearly six.

In South Africa the total population in 1904 was just over 5 million people, which is approximately 20% more than the larger Cape Town's current population. In 1950 it was still only 13 million people. Currently we have an estimated 50.5 million people in South Africa which does not include between 4.5 and 9 million illegal immigrants. The legal population of just over 50 million gives a growth rate of 1000% in 107 years.

Countries bordering South Africa are also much poorer than us, for example Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique which are respectively the fifth, sixth and seventh poorest countries on a list of 200 countries. Their per capita income is approximately 10% that of South Africa. No wonder that we have large numbers of illegal immigrants. Only Botswana with its small population has a larger per capita income than us.

South Africa's population is relatively young with nearly 45% of the people 19 years and younger. This means that even if we decrease our fertility rate the population will still grow for the next number of decades. There is however no initiative to decrease the number of children; on the contrary, child grants add to an increase in the number of children amongst the poorest of the poor. It might help to increase the grant per child but then limit it to two children and for any additional child no subsidy is given

A big problem is that the population growth has been higher than the economic growth since 1959. This means that the per capita income decreased annually. Additionally the gap between the rich and the poor became bigger; the top 3% of the top earners earn 35% of the total income while the bottom 20% gets only 2.3%. Affirmative action in South Africa created a number of black super rich and a smaller middle class but the poorest just became poorer. Add to this corruption that is getting out of control and all costs just soar.

For planners this means that the pressure on services, especially to the poorer part of the population, will get bigger

## *Ho tswa ho Mohlophisi*

### **Motho ya sebetsang le nna**

#### **Batho ba dibiliyone tse supileng (7)**

Pelenyana kgwedding ya Pudungwana palo ya batho lefatsheng e ne e fetileng dibiliyone tse supileng (sekete sa dimiliyone). Ka selemo sa 1960 palo ya batho e ne e ntse e balwa e le dibiliyone tse tharo. Palo ya batho lefatsheng e eketsehileng ho feta ka dilemong tse mashome a lmane a motso o le mong (41). Dinaha tse kang China le Brazil di fokoditse palo ya batho ba bona ka 1.6 le 1.9 bana mosading a le mong. Ba boletsweng pele mona ka molao ha ba hlahlamang bao bona ka mananeho a thelevishene. Ho la Afrika boemo ba ho ba le bana e sa ntse e le bana ba tshelatseng mosadi ka mong.

Ho la Afrika Borwa paloyohle ya selemo sa 1904 e ne e le ho feta feela dimiliyone tse hlano (5), e leng 20% ho feta palo ya batho ba Motsekapa wa hona jwale. Ka selemo sa 1950 e ne e sa ntse e le feela dimiliyone tse leshome le metso e meraro (13) ya batho. Hajwale re na le dimiliyone tse mashome a mahlano le dikete tse hlano (50.5) naheng ya Afrika Borwa eo e sa kenyeletseng le 4.5 le dimiliyone tse robong (9) tsa batho ba tswang dinaheng tse ka ntle. Ka molao palo ya batho ba dimiliyone tse mashome a mahlano (50) e fana ka kgolo ya dipheletsente tse sekere (1000%) dilemong tse lekgolo le supa (107).

Dinaha tse kopanetseng meedi le Afrika Borwa le tsona di futsanehile ho feta rona, ha re teha ka mohlala, Zimbabwe, Zambia le Mozambique tse hlahlamang ka bohloano, botshelala le bosupa ka bofutsanehi bo boholo lenaneng la dinaha tse makgolo a mabedi (200). Ditjhelete tsa tsona tse kenang ke ntho e ka bang dipheletsente tse leshome feela (10%) ho na le ya Afrika Borwa. Ha re makale ha e le mona re fumanang batho ba hlahang dinaheng tse ding tse ka ntle. Ke Botswana feela ka palo ya batho ba bona e nyenyane ba nang le tjhelete e kenang e fetang ya rona.

Palo ya batho ba Afrika Borwa e sa le nyenyane ka 45% ya batho ba dilemo di leshome le metso e robong le ho ya tlase. Sena se bolele hore le ha re ka re fokotsa ho ba le bana ha rona palo ya batho e tla nne e eketsehe mengwaheng e mmalwa e tlang. Le ha ho le jwalo ha ho na kgothaletso ya hore fokotsa pelehi ya bana; ho fapana le moo ditjhelete tsa diithuso tse tswang ho mmuso (grants) di baka hore ho be le keketseho ya bana hara batho ba futsanehileng haholo. Ho ka thusa ho eketsa kapa ho nyolla tjhelete ya diithuso ngwana ka mong, empa o felle feela ho bana ba babedi mme bakeng sa ngwana e mong hape ho se ke ha ntshuwa tjhelete ya diithuso.

Bothata ke hobane kgolo ya palo ya batho ebile e phahameng haholo ho ena le kgolo ya moruo ho tlhoa ka selemo sa 1959. Ntho ena e bolela hore tjhelete e kena e fokotsehile ka selemo se seng

druk op dienste veral vir die armer gedeelte van die bevolking al groter gaan word. Die gaping tussen arm en ryk gaan al meer 'n politieke speelbal word wat die stabiliteit van die land bedreig. Werkloosheid gaan nie so maklik verdwyn nie al belof politici ook wat. Dreigemente van nasionalisering en misdaad kan ook beleggings in die ekonomie van die land nadelig beïnvloed.

Die nuwe groenskrif vir die landbou mag dalk poog om grond meer regverdig te verdeel maar wat gaan die invloed wees op voedselsekerheid? Die verwagting is dat wêreld voedselpriese net kan styg en sal ons dit nie kan bekostig om dit in te voer nie, veral met 'n verswakkende rand.

Ons hulp programme sal drasties aangepas moet word om by ons ekonomiese vermoëns en beskikbare hulpbronne te pas en om mense meer verantwoordelikheid te leer. So het Botswana 'n beleid om jong gegradueerdes vir minstens twee jaar werk te gee om daardeur ondervinding te verkry. Kenia het 'n beleid dat gemeenskappe minstens 'n bydra moet maak as hul enige hulp wil verkry. Werkverskaffing in plaas van welsynstoelae of ander skenkings moet aan mense en gemeenskappe verskaf word. Dit sal hul selfbeeld verhoog en vir hul vaardighede leer. Produksie en vaardighede sal verhoog moet word om op wêreldmarkte mee te ding anders gaan ons net in 'n kringloop van armoede verval. Roofbou moet voorkom word en die hulpbronne moet beskerm word sodat dit vir die toekomstige geslagte ook van nut kan wees.

Vanuit die middeleeue kom die spreuk "Die stadslug maak vry", betekende dat die massas in die stad in staat is om regerings of toestande te verander. Die Arabiese Lente het weereens bewys in onder andere Tunisië, Egipte en Libië. Beplanner sal die owerheid se aandag op begenoemde probleme moet vestig. Daar sal vinnig en effektief opgetree moet word. Leiersfigure sal hul lewensstyl moet afskaal en deur voorbeeld wys dat volhoubaarheid nagestreef word. Hier kan na die voorbeeld van Gandhi gevolg word wat in die film met dieselfde naam goed uitgebeeld word.

and bigger. The gap between rich and poor will increasingly become a political football which will endanger the stability in the country. Unemployment will not disappear easily whatever politicians promise. Threats of nationalisation and crime can also have a negative influence on investments in the economy of the country.

The new green paper for agriculture may try to distribute land more equally but what will the influence be on food security? The expectation is that food prizes world-wide will just increase and we will not be able to import, especially with the weakening of the rand.

Our aid programmes will have to be drastically adapted to fit our economic abilities and available resources and to teach people to be more responsible. In this way Botswana has a policy to employ young graduates for at least two years in order for them to gain experience. Kenya has a policy that communities should at least contribute if they want to receive any assistance. Employment instead of grants or other donations should be provided to people and communities. This will improve their self-esteem and teach them skills. Production and skills will have to be improved to compete in world markets otherwise we will decline into a vicious circle of poverty. Over cropping should be avoided and the resources should be protected so that it can also be useful to future generations.

A proverb from the middle ages states "The city air liberates", which means that the masses in the city is capable of changing governments or conditions. The Arabic Spring was again proof in amongst others Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. Planners should focus government's attention on the above mentioned problems. Quick and effective action is necessary. Leadership figures will have to downscale their lifestyles and through example show that sustainability is pursued. The example of Gandhi should be emulated which is clearly displayed in the film with the same name

le se seng. Ho feta moo sebaka pakeng tsa mortui le mofutsana se bulehile; diphele tse tharo (3%) tsa batho ba amohelang ba amohela diphele tse mashome a mararo a metso e mehlano (35%) ya tjehelete yohle ya bona e kenang ha batho ba diphele tse mashome a mabedi (20%) ba tlase ba fumana 2.3%. Mokgwa wa tekatekano ho la Afrika Borwa bakile hore ho be le palo ya batho ba batsho ba ruileng haholo le ba bohareng, empa ba futsanehileng haholo ba futsanehile le ho feta moo. Ha o phaella ka bomenemene bona bo sa laolehang le ditjeho tse nyolohang feela.

Ho baradi ntho ena e bolela hore kगतello ya ditsebeletso, haholoholo ho batho ba futsanehileng ba setjhaba sohle, ba tla fumana haholo ho feta. Sekgeo pakeng tsa batho ba ruileng le ba futsanehileng e tla eketseha mme e tshwane le bolo ya maoto e tlang ho beha botsitso ka hara naha. Tlhoko ya mesebetsi e ke ke ya nyamela ha bonolo le ha boradipolotiki ba ka tshepisa hakae. Ditshoso tsa ho laola merafo le le tse ding le bokweta/ botlokotsebe le bona bo ka eketsa hodima bothata bona ka ho balehisa matsete moruong wa naha ena.

Pampiri e ntjha e tala ya tsa temo e ka leka ho arola lefatše ka ho lekana, empa tshusumetso tshireletso yang ya dijo e tla ba e jwang? Tebello ke hore ditheko tsa dijo lefatsheng lohle di tla nyoloha mme re ke ke ra kgona ho romela dintho ntle, haholoholo ka ho fokola ha ranta.

Mananeho a rona a dithuso a tla tswanela hore a fetolwe haholo ho tsamaelana le bokgoni ba rona ba moruo le tseo re nang le tsona le ho ruta batho ho ba le boikarabelo. Ka mokgwa ona Botswana e na le leano ho fana baithuti ba banyenyane ba di-graduates mesebetsi bonyane dilemo tse pedi hore ba fumane boiphihlelo. Kenya e na le leano la hore batho ba kenye letsoho ha eba ba batla hore ba fumanatshwe thuso. Batho le baahi ba fuwe mesebetsi ho e na le hore ba fuwe ditjhelete tsa diithuso kapa dithuso tse itseng. Ntho ya mofuta o jwalo e tla ba fa morolo le ho ba ruta mahlale. Tlhahiso le mahlale di tla tshwanela hore di ntlafatswe ho ka

hlodisana dimmarakeng tsa matjhaba (lefatše) ho seng jwalo re tla kgutlela bofumeng bo tshabehang. Taba ya ho lema ho feta e se ke ya etswa mme mehlodi kapa dihlahiswa di bolokwe hore di tle di thuse meloko e tlang.

Maele a dilemo tsa bohareng a re, "Moya wa motsemoholo o fana ka tokoloho.", ho bolelang hore ditilele tse lmotsemoholo di kgona ho fetola mebuso kapa maemo. Selema sa Maarabia le sona e sa ntse e le bopaki hara tse ding, Tunisia, Egypt le Libya. Baradi ba tsepamise mehopololo ya bona mathateng a boletsweng mona hodimo. Ho hlokeha ho raoha le ho sebetsa ka matla. Dipalo tsa boetapele di tshwanetse ho theola mekgwa ya bona ya bophelo mme ba bontshe ka ho ba mohlala hore ho hahamaletswa ho boloka. Mohlala wa Gandhi o salwe morao o hlahellang setshwantshong sa lebitso lona leo.