

Van die gasredakteurs

Beste kollega

Met die bekendstelling van die Wetsontwerp op die Wetenskaplike Navorsingsraad in die Parlement gedurende April 1945, is die instelling wat volgens Wet 33 van 1945 geskep sou word, voorgehou as 'n instelling met 'n besondere wye agenda. Dié instelling sou nie net in diens van die nasie, navorsing rondom die gebruik en waardetoewoeging van die land se hulpbronne onderneem, koördineer en populariseer nie, maar sou ook jong navorsers oplei, 'n bydrae lewer om Suid-Afrika op die wêreldkaart te plaas deur hoëvlaknavorsing, die staat van betroubare inligting voorsien en, deur al hierdie take, 'n bydrae lewer tot "vrede en geluk" (sic) regdeur die wêreld.

Oor die volgende sestig jaar is dit bewys dat die voormalige Wetenskaplike Navorsings- en Nywerheidsraad (WNNR), tans bekend as die CSIR, gestig in die nadraai van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog; 'n wyse belegging was. Heel gepas sou daar dan ook met die aanbreek van die demokratiese bestel in 1994 op die CSIR 'n beroep gedoen word om hierdie produktiewe geskiedenis in diens van die toekoms aan te wend. Dit het dan ook plaasgevind in 'n verskeidenheid van maniere, waarin die Eenheid gefokus op die interaksie tussen die samelewing, ekologie, infrastruktuur en ruimte, Bouitek, en sy opvolger in titel, die Eenheid vir die Bou Omgewing, 'n uitnemende rol gespeel het.

Vir meer as 'n dekade het hierdie entiteit, veral deur die "Planning Support Systems (PSS) Unit", 'n leidinggewende rol gespeel en bydrae gemaak in die daarstelling van die geïntegreerde, inter-owerheids ontwikkelingsbeplanningmodel in die post-apartheid Suid Afrika. Bydraes het gewissel vanaf die makro-perspektief en betrokkenheid in infrastruktuurbeplanning, ondersteunend tot die NEPAD-inisiatief en die opdatering van die Nasionale Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsperspektief (NSDP), tot die opstel van meganismes en kernkomponente van die plaaslike munisipale Geïntegreerde Ontwikkelingsplan (IDP). In terme van die visie het die fokus op 'n verskeidenheid van aspekte geval, wat onder andere handleidings vir praktisyne, die ontwikkeling van opleidingsmateriaal, kapasiteitsbou, ruimtelike analyses en modellering, die ontwikkeling van besluitnemingsondersteuning stelsels, as ook die bestuur van grootskaalse toets en ondersteuningsprojekte. Dit het gelei tot die ontwikkeling van 'n sentrum van kennis en ervaring wat 'n nasionale, indien nie 'n kontinentale bate is.

Die artikels in hierdie spesiale uitgawe van die joernaal, tesame met twee van die artikels in die vorige uitgawe van die joernaal (naamlik die van dr Sharon Biermann en Christelle Beyers), het ten doel om 'n kort oorsig te gee van die werk wat in die "Planning Support Systems Unit", asook deur die eenheid se samewerking met navorsers van suster instellings, geskep is vir en as gevolg van die dryf om die land te red uit die kloue van onderontwikkeling.

Gasredakteure:

Mark Oranje en Elsona van Huyssteen

From the guest editors

Dear colleague

When the Scientific Research Council Bill was introduced in Parliament back in April 1945 the Council that was to be created from Act 33 of 1945 with the same name was presented as an institution with a very broad agenda. Not only would it conduct, coordinate and popularise research into the use and beneficitation of the country's resources in service of the nation, but also train young researchers, assist in elevating South Africa onto the world stage through high-level research, provide government with credible information and, in doing all of these activities, contribute to the promotion of "peace and happiness" (sic) throughout the world.

Over the next sixty years the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) that was established in the aftermath of the Second World War proved to have been a very wise investment. And, with the advent of a new democratic order in 1994, it would be called upon to put this productive history in service of the future. This it did in a number of ways, with its unit focused on the interplay of society, ecology, infrastructure and space, Bouitek, and its follower in title, the Built Environment Division, playing an exemplary role.

For more than a decade this entity, especially through the Planning Support Systems (PSS) Unit, has been a major initiator in, and contributor to the unfolding, integrated, intergovernmental development planning model as it has manifested itself in post-apartheid South Africa. Contributions have ranged from the macro perspective through involvement in infrastructure planning in support of the NEPAD-initiative and the preparation and review of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), to crafting the mechanics and key components of the local, municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP). In terms of scope the focus has fallen on a variety of aspects and areas, including manuals for practitioners, the development of training material, capacity building, spatial analyses and modelling, the development of decision-support systems and the management of large pilot and support projects. This has culminated in a body of knowledge and expertise that is nothing short of a national, if not a continental asset.

The articles in this special edition of the journal, as well as two articles in the previous journal (those by Dr Sharon Biermann and Christelle Beyers), celebrate and provide a peek into some of the work done by the Planning Support Systems Unit, as well as the result of the Unit's collaborations with researchers in some of its sister institutions. The purpose is to contribute towards the growing body of knowledge and debate in integrated planning and related fields in South Africa, and to share some of what the Unit and other researchers are producing on, for and as a result of the drive to free this country from the insidious fangs of underdevelopment.

Guest editors:

Mark Oranje and Elsona van Huyssteen

Ho tswa ho bahlophisi ba bamemuwa

Tse ithommen pele

Ha setshwantsho sa Molao sa Lekgotla la Dipatlisiso la Mahlalehlale se ne se phatlalatswa ka hara Palamente ka la Mmesa selemong sa 1945 morao kwana Lekgotla le neng le tshwanetse ho bopitjwa ho tswa ho Molao wa 33 wa 1945 o nang le lebitso le tshwanang o ile wa bewa e le tulo e nang le lenanetsamaiso le batsi. Le ne le ke ke la tsamaisa, la amanya le ho tumisa tsa dipatlisiso tshebedisong le ho foleng molemo mehloping ya naha tshebetsong ya setjhaba, empa esitana le hona ho rupela babatlisisi ba sa leng batjha, ho thusa ho phekgoleleng Afrika Borwa boemong ba lefatsho ka dipatlisiso tsa boemo bo phahameng haholo, ho fana ka lesedi la nnete le ho nepahetseng ho etseng mesebetsi ena, le ho kgothaletsa "kgotso le thabo" ka lefatsho lohle.

Dilemong tse ka bang tse mashome a tshelatseng (6) tse tlang Lekgotla la tsa Mahlalehlale le Dipatlisiso tsa Indasteri le theilweng ka mora Ntwa ya Bobedi ya Lefatsho ho tiisitse hore e bile letsete la bohlole bo boholo. Mme hape, ka ho kena ha tsamaiso ya puso ya batho ya setjhaba ka setjhaba ka selemo sa 1994, ho ne ho tla biletswa ho lona ho kenya tshelatseng tlhahiso ya nalane ena nakong e tlang. Le entsa sena ka mekgwa e mengata, ka Uniti ya lona e tadimeng tsamaisanong ya setjhaba, tlhaho ya motho lefatsheng, marangrang le sebaka, Bouitek, le molatedi wa lona ka sehlooho sena sa, Lefapha la Tikoloho la Kaho (The Built Environment Division), le etsa karolo ya ketapele.

Dilemong tse fetang mongwahakgolo lekgotla lena, hahlohoholo ka Uniti ya lona ya Moralo wa Mekgwa ya Tshehetso haesale e ntse e le mothahaselli e moholo, esitana le mophehisi sebopehong sa moralo wa ntshetsopele o hlalhelang, le sa mebuso e kopanetsweng se kopaneng jwalo ka ha se ithahisitse ho Afrika Borwa ya maoba ya kgetholo. Dinyehelo di qala ho fihla tjhadimong ya tsa dikadimisano ka ho ikakgela ka setotswana moralong wa marangrang ho tshetsa boitekoto ba NEPAD le ditokisetso le tjhadimo-batjha tsa Tjhebelopele ya Ntshetsopele ya Dikamano ya Naha (National Spatial Development Perspective), ho theheng ditsela tsa tsamaiso le tse ka hara Moralo wa Ntshetsopele o Kopanetsweng wa Mmasepala wa lehae. Ho latela bohoho ba tshetsa ho tadimengwe dintlha tse fapafapaneng le dibaka, ho kenyetse dibukana (dimanuwale) bakeng sa bahlahlefi, ntshetsopele ya disebediswa tsa thupelo, kaho ya bokgoni, manollo ya dikamano le sebopeho, mekgwa ya ntshetsopele ya tshetsa wa diqeto le tsamaiso ya mosebetsi wa phethelo le mesebetsi ya tshetsa. Tsena di fumanwa ka hara mokgatlo wa tsebo le boitsebelo ba naha kapa lehlakwe la kontinente.

Ditaba tse kgatisong ena e ikgethileng ya lesedinyana (jenale) lena, esitana le tse pedi tse hlahang lesedinyaneng (jenaleng) le fetileng (tse Ngaka Sharon Biermann le Christelle Beyers), di keteka le ho fana ka tjhadimo e potlakileng mosebetsing o entsweng ke Uniti ya Moralo wa Mekgwa ya Tshehetso, esitana le sephetho sa dikopanelo le babatlisisi metheong e meng ya yona. Sepheo mona ke ho kenya letsoho bakeng sa mokgatlo wa tsebo le dingangisano moralong o kopanetsweng le mafapha a amanang ho la Afrika Borwa, le ho arolelana tse hlahiswang ke Uniti ena le babatlisisi ba bang, mme ka lebaka leo ho lokolla naha ena dinaleng tse tshabehang tsa ho sa ntshetswe pele.

Bahlophisi ba bamemuwa:

Mark Oranje le Elsona van Huyssteen