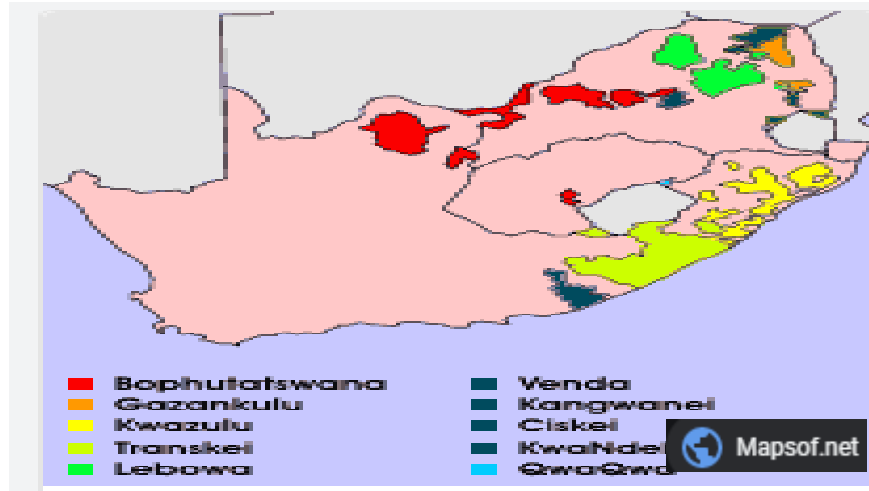




# ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY



## STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA – OVERVIEW OF APARTHEID AND POST APARTHEID INDUSTRIAL STRATEGIES

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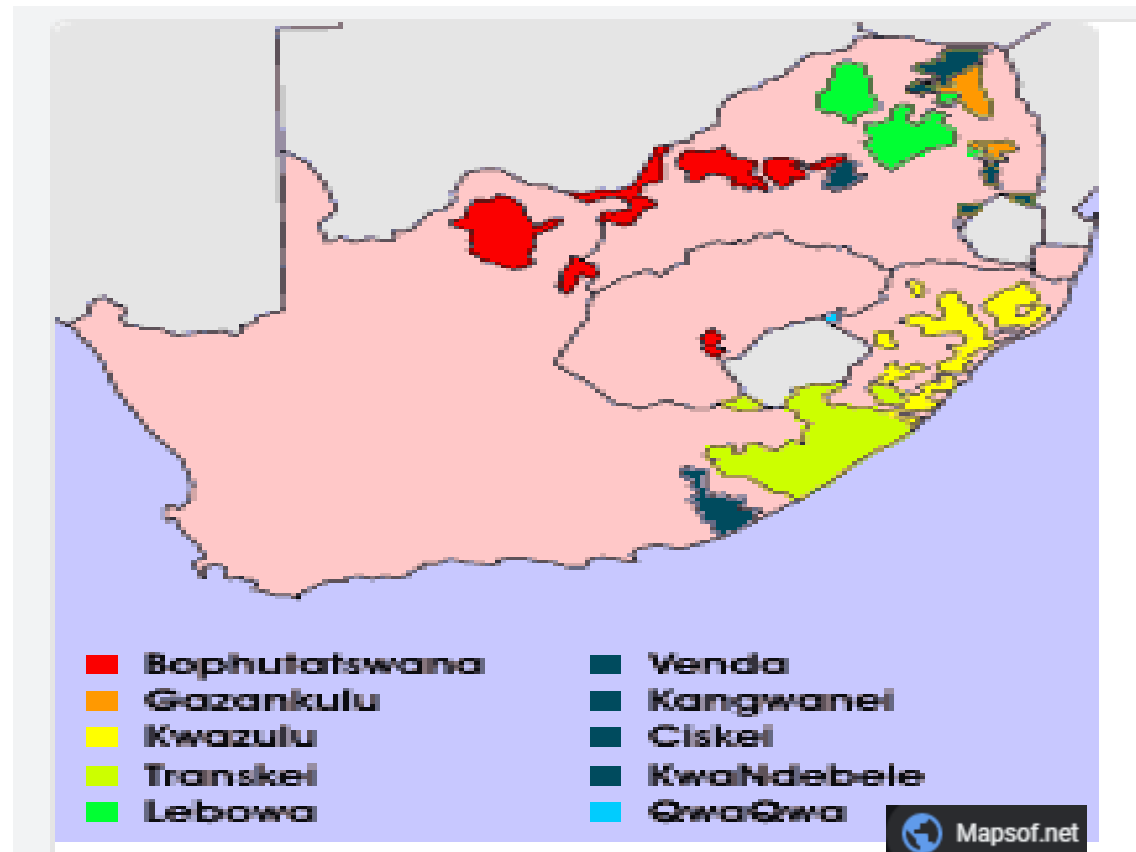
### Strategies for industrial development in South Africa:

- Overview of apartheid and post-apartheid industrial development strategies
  - The Good Hope Plan (apartheid)
  - The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) (post-apartheid)
  - Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) (post-apartheid)
- Concept and distribution of Industrial Development Zones (IDZs)



## Strategies for industrial development in SOUTH AFRICA

- Apartheid industrial development strategies





- Implemented an Apartheid “Bantustan policy” to keep Black South Africans in ethnic homelands.  
Created 10 homelands  
Created border industries are growth points bordering the homelands.

## **Good Hope Plan**

- It was a regional development strategy.
- Plan indicated that it’s aim was decentralisation of industrial activity, e.g. around homelands, for regional development. In order to increase employment in those areas to have employment in order to improve quality and obtain other basic needs
- It was more political than economic.

To keep Black South Africans in ethnic homelands.

Industries generally brought in their own skilled labour and people from homelands were generally used as cheap labour. Limited skills development for people in area.

Produced goods with the main focus on the then Republic of South Africa.





## The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

- Aim was to eradicate the effects of apartheid and improve the quality of life of all South Africans by providing them with the basic needs e.g. housing, electricity and clean water.
- Huge focus on infrastructure development e.g. housing.
- Had challenges e.g. many contractors had built poor quality houses and did not train people under the peoples housing programme.





## Growth, employment and Redistribution (GEAR)

- Is a strategy adopted by the Department of Finance in June 1996 as a five year plan
  - It is aimed at strengthening economic development, creating sufficient employment, and redistribution of income and socio-economic opportunities in favour of the poor.
  - The slow growth of the economy limited the success of GEAR.
- (\* Socio-economic: concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors e.g. occupation, education, income, wealth and where someone lives.)

