

TE  
FD

# ANC YOUTH LEAGUE NORTHERN CAPE REGION

20 STOCKDALE STREET  
BOARD OF EXECUTORS BLDG  
KIMBERLEY, 8300  
TEL: (0531) 32472



PO BOX 2138  
KIMBER  
8300

COMMISSION ON REGIONS  
REF: 1/11/ 20 /219

## FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 1993 - 09 - 23

CALL NO: 1010 397 - 2211

ATTENTION: Delimitations Commission / World Trade Centre

REF: KEBA CWAALB

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 44 = 5

MESSAGE:

**FIGHT! PRODUCE! LEARN!**



## **MOTIVATION FOR THE DELIMITATION OF BOUNDARIES - NORTHERN CAPE POSITION**

### **MOTIVATION**

About 33 organisations (see list) met to consider their position in regards to SPR's. All the organisations strongly supported the splitting of the Northern Cape into two, with the Western Cape extending further into the Northern Cape. The option preferred is that Kimberley, Kuruman, Postmansburg, Hartswater should remain together and become part of the North-Western.

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS**

The rural nature of the Northern Cape and its gross under-development is serious constraint to future prospects of development. Even with Kuruman Postmansburg and Hartswater the position of the region has not been any better. Greater economic potential for the Northern Cape is possible if certain parts of the Northern Cape are incorporated into the Western Transvaal. The RDAC's submission that the Northern Cape can develop on its own does not make any economic sense. Therefore we submit that the N/Cape cannot be socially and economically functional to exist on its own as region.

### **COMMUNITIES**

About 25 communities in the Taung (Hartswater) area met on 11 September 1993 and supported the inclusion of the Hartswater area in the North-West region. 35 branches of the ANC, representing about 40 communities resolved that any improvement to their lot is only possible with the inclusion of Kuruman in the North-West region. They considered this option viable both socially and economically.

### **EDUCATION**

Currently, the Northern Cape, according to the DBSA has about 31,4% of the economically active population with no formal education at all. This has resulted in fewer skilled or professional people in the region, placing an obvious limitation on future growth potential. Lack of tertiary institutions could be attributed to this. Merging with the Western Transvaal increases accessibility to education institutions like UNIBO and various technicons in these areas. The general lack of adequate education, highlights the need for more educational institutions which the North-West region could provide.



## **HEALTH**

Because of the poor socio-economic conditions in the Northern Cape incidences of diseases like Tuberculosis are very high. There is only one Hospital in Kimberley expected to serve the entire region. The North-West option increases the prospects of access to health facilities like Bophelong Hospital.

Lack of health facilities in the area, particularly in the rural areas also contributed to high incidences of measles because there is no mobile health clinics to service the rural communities. The eradication of these diseases can only be possible with the investment in human resource development. The constraints and limitation facing this region will make it extremely difficult to address these problem. There is an added advantage of a stronger revenue base in the merger between the Northern Cape and the Western Transvaal. This could make the region more compact and economically viable.

## **INCORPORATION OF OFS INTO NORTH-WEST**

This option is not administratively wise. It could undermine the urban-rural balance which the North-West option provide. This option would also create an unwieldy region very difficult to manage. This would undermine the notion of bringing Government closer to the people.

## **REGIONAL CENTERS**

We submit that the regional centers for the proposed North-West region should be Mafikeng. The infra-structure for administration already exist in this area. Sub-regional centers could be established in Kimberly, Klerksdorp and/ Kuruman.

## **CONCLUSION**

To argue, as the RDAC's does, that there is potential for growth for a Northern Cape that exist as it is, is economically & socially insensible. Greater potential for growth and development is only possible in the merger between the Northern Cape and Western Transvaal.

## **BOUNDARIES**

We further wish to submit that the following areas should be border towns between Western Cape and the North-West regions.

- (i) Kenhardt
- (ii) Prieska
- (iii) Hopetown
- (iv) Herbert

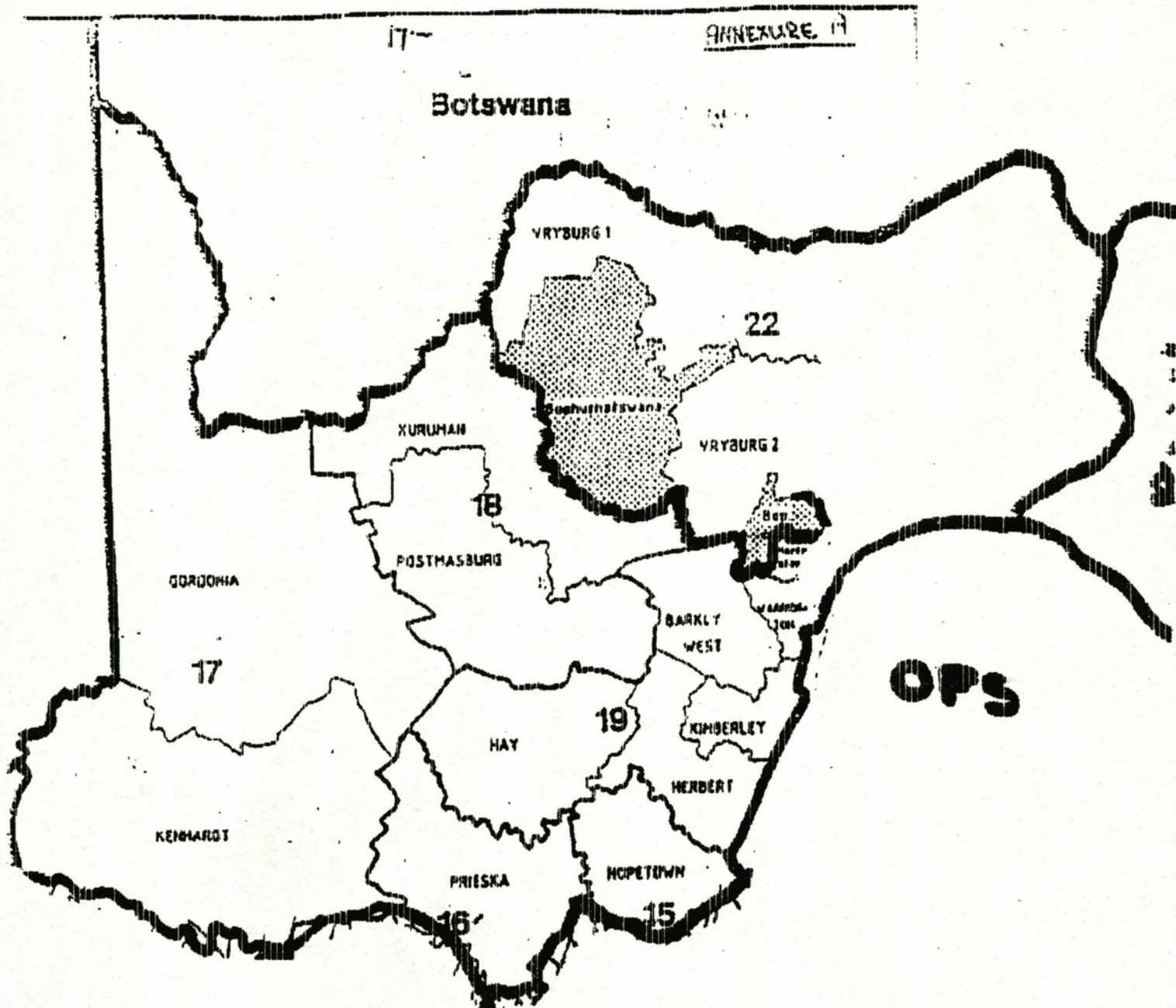
Alternatively, the Orange River could become the natural boundary between the two regions.



### **RECOMMENDATION**

- \* We recommend that the following areas be included in North-West region, Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Barkly-West, Warrenton, Kimberley and that the remainder be included in the Western Cape region.
- \* A separate Northern Cape region will not be socially, economically and culturally viable owing to its gross under-development. There can be no sound economic basis to insist that the inclusion of three disputed districts could alter the conditions for the better. Traditionally, these districts have always been part of the Northern Cape and their potential as growth points for the Northern Cape has been visibly lacking.





NORTH - WEST REGION