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probleem van verstedeliking gegee word,â\200\235 het mnr Kriel gesÃ©. â\200\234Die breÃ© riglyne van die Regering se beleid ten

opsigte hiervan word in die Witskrif

oor Verstedeliking van 1986 uiteenge-
sit.â\200\235

Hy het daarop gewys dat die imple-
menteerders van die verstedeliking-
strategie hulle tussen drie vure bevind
het, naamlik beperkte finansies, 'n ag-
terstand in die bevrediging van be-
staande behoeftes en nuwe behoeftes
wat deur die versnelde verstede-
likingstempo geskep is. Die situasie
kan nie oornag reggestel word nie,
maar die eise wat toenemende ver-
stedeliking stel, word as 'n prioriteit-
saak hanteer.

Die verstedelikingsproses het egter
nie net probleme nie, maar ook voor-
dele, het mnr Kriel gesÃ©. Die twee be-
langrikste voordele is dat gemeen-
skaps- en onderwysgeriewe meer
lonend gelewer kan word en dat eko-
nomiese selfversorging deur middel
van die informele sektor beter benut
kan word.

Wat die voorsiening van dienste aan
gemeenskappe betref, sal daar 'n
keuse gemaak moet word tussen
dienste wat gemeenskappe kan bekos-
tig en waarvoor minder kapitaal nodig
is, en 'n hoÃ©r peil van dienste wat hulle
nie sal kan bekostig nie en waarvan die
kapitaalbelegging afgeskryf word.

â\200\234Gemeenskappe sal self daaroor
moet besluit. Indien daar nie genoeg
geld beskikbaar is nie, sal die enigste
alternatief wees om die hoÃ© stan-
daarde tot bekostigbare vlakke te ver-
laag,â\200\235 aldus mnr Kriel.

Plakkery is 'n neweproduk van ver-
stedeliking en die enigste oplossing vir
diÃ© probleem is om dringend grond
aan te wys waarop diÃ© mense infor-
mele behuising kan oprig. â\200\234Dit word
reeds gedoen maar geskied, na my me-
ning, nie vinnig genoeg nie.â\200\235

Hy het gewys op die noodsaaklik-
heid van â\200\231n aksieplan aangesien die
saak nie op 'n krisisbestuursgrondslag
hanteer kan word nie.

Plaaslike owerhede, in samewerking
met die provinsiale administrasies en
die Departement van Beplanning en
Provinsiale Sake, het 'n belangrike rol
in die identifisering van grond vir diÃ©
doel, het mnr Kriel gesÃ©.

Hy het 'n dringende beroep op alle plaaslike owerhede gedoen om die identifisering van grond vir informele behuising as 'n dringende saak te beskou, andersins kan hulle met 'n onoplosbare plakkerprobleem opgeskeep sit. °

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Abstract

urbanisation based on the

needs of Black people could

not be planned and guided properly under the government policy which did not acknowledge their permanence in the urban areas of the RSA.

Influx control, the instrument to regulate urbanisation, did not work and since 1910 Black numbers have increased under each Prime Minister and President, the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, said when he opened the symposium with the theme 'Urbanisation en route to the 21st century' on 26 October last year.

The fact that the permanence of Black people was not acknowledged resulted in sufficient land for Blacks not being identified timeously, sufficient community facilities in Black residential areas not being constructed, a limited supply of housing, few social services and poor wages.

Only when the Government accepted the permanence of Black people could the urbanisation problem be addressed, Mr Kriel said. The Government's policy in this respect is

set out in the White Paper on Urbanisation of 1986.

He pointed out that the implementation of the urbanisation strategy has been impeded by limited funds, a backlog in the satisfying of existing needs and new needs created by the accelerated urbanisation rate.

The urbanisation process also has its advantages, like the supply of community and educational facilities on a more economical basis and the better utilisation of economic self-sufficiency by means of the informal sector.

Communities will have to choose be-

tween services they can afford and services on a higher level which they cannot afford with the result that the capital investment will have to be written off. If there is not enough money available, high standards will have to be lowered to affordable levels, he said.

Squatting is a by-product of urbanisation and the only solution for this problem is to urgently designate land where these people can erect informal housing. Although it is already being done, it is not occurring fast enough to Mr Kriel's view.

He made an appeal to all local authorities to regard the identification of land for informal housing as a pressing matter, otherwise they may be saddled with an unsolvable squatter problem. °

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Mr Hernus Kriel, Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs

heid gedra kan word nie, met die gevolg dat soveel moontlik aksies in hierdie verband geprivatiseer sal moet word.

200\234 Ten einde die uitgawes wat vir die owerheid bestem is, binne die raamwerk van fiskale dissipline te akkommodeer, bring mee dat verstedeliking en dit wat daarmee saamhang, 'n regmatige plek binne die stelsel van nasionale prioriteite moet vind, 200\235 het dr Van Rensburg ten slotte gesê. L]

Abstract

he National Regional Develop-

ment Programme serves as a

frame of reference which includes guidelines in respect of government policy and actions and development on regional level, said Dr J | | van Rensburg, Chief Director: Regional Economic Development of the Department of Planning of Provincial Affairs, in his paper.

According to him, the urbanisation process can occur on the basis of two options or a combination of both. The population could either be accommodated on a scattered basis in existing cities and towns throughout the country, or be established in a concentrated way in a few urban centres.

According to Dr | | | van Rensburg, Chief Director: Regional Economic Development of the Department of Planning of Provincial Affairs (in the middle), the National Regional Development Programme serves as a frame of reference which includes guidelines in respect of

The metropolitan option has advantages, but when existing metropolises reach a certain size, these advantages can decrease as a result of the increase in the price of land and labour and higher costs. This results in entrepreneurs moving to non-metropolitan growth points because of the advantages they offer.

Dr Van Rensburg said it is the responsibility of the State to timeously identify enough suitable land for fu-

government policy, actions and development on regional level

ture urbanisation and to see to it that loans at low interest rates are made available for only the lower income groups.

The urbanisation process will result in an increasing claim to public and community services. This financial burden cannot be carried by the gov-

ernment alone and as much as possible actions in this regard must be privatised, he said. Â®

Role of the Regional Industrial Development Programme

egional industrial development

policy is an aspect of regional

development and cannot be viewed in isolation as it can play an important role in guiding development to particular urban areas.

In his paper Dr J du Pisanie, Chief

Economist of Senbank, argued that due to regional disparities and immo-

bility of certain resources, regional industrial development seems warranted, provided that it is implemented effectively and efficiently.

Â\200\234A single, multilateral board to implement the industrial decentralisation programme would be in a better position to follow a coherent strategy than the existing five separate institu-

utions,Â\200\235 he said.

The effectiveness and efficiency of

the decentralisation programme can be enhanced by concentrating the effort on a few large urban areas already functioning as central places and growth centres. Dr Du Pisanie pointed out that this is a precondition for starting a meaningful multiplier process.

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â\200\234Measuring the performance of the Decentralisation Board and its counterparts in the TBVC states by the number of indirect employment opportunities created, in addition to the direct ones, would induce active concentration of the effort.â\200\235

Subsidies for internal relocation costs should be discontinued as it is doubtful that they make a positive contribution to the overall industrial development of the country, he said. @

Regional industrial development policy is an aspect of regional development and cannot be viewed in isolation

it 'n ondersoek wat hy in agt

van die nege ontwikkeling-

streke gedoen het, het dit geblyk dat verstedeliking nie spesifiek die streekontwikkelingsadvieskomitees (SOAKâ\200\231s) se aandag geniet nie, het pro'f F Hanekom, Hoof van die Departement Aardrykskunde aan UNISA, by die simposium gesê.

Daar word wel van verstedeliking kennis geneem, maar asof dit iemand anders se probleem is. Verrassend onjuiste uitsprake oor die verstedelingsprosesse in en om streke .is ook gemaak.

Volgens hom is daar aan die ander kant die houding dat daar intensief van die verskynsel kennis geneem word en dat dit besondere uitdagings, maar ook geleenthede vir die streek inhou. 3

In sekere meer plattelandse SOAKâ\200\231s is daar die foutiewe benadering dat landelike ontwikkeling 'n teenvoetmeganisme vir verstedeliking is.

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ol van die
- streekontwikkelingsadvies-
omitees

â\200\234Die gevoel dat aanbevelings van 'n adviserende liggaam in elk geval geïgnoreer word, of geïgnoreer sal word, kom in etlike gevalle baie sterk na vore.â\200\235

Die indruk wat bestaan, is dat SOAKâ\200\231s tans 'n geringe adviserende

rol in verstedeliking speel. Hul tyd en aandag word deur talle ander â\200\234prioriteiteâ\200\235 ingeneem en daar sal daadwerklik georganiseer moet word as dit 'n mikpunt is dat hulle 'n betekenisvolle rol in die verstedelikingsproses moet vervul, het prof Hanekom gesÃ©. Â°

Abstract

n investigation in eight of the nine development regions revealed that urbanisation does not enjoy the specific attention of the

regional development advisory committees (RDACâ\200\231s), Prof F Hanekom, Head of the Department of Geography at UNISA, said at the symposium.

Urbanisation is taken cognisance of, but rather as if it is somebody elseâ\200\231s problem. Surprisingly incorrect opinions are also expressed on urbanisation processes in and around regions.

However, there also exists an attitude that urbanisation holds special challenges and opportunities for the region, Prof Hanekom said.

In certain rural RDACâ\200\231s there is an erroneous approach that rural development is a counter-mechanism for urbanisation.

The impression is that the RDACâ\200\231s are playing a minor advisory role in urbanisation. Their time and attention are occupied by other â\200\234prioritiesâ\200\235 and if they are to play a meaningful role in the urbanisation process, there will have to be organised actively, he said.

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rbanisation has eventually

been accepted by the states of
the Economic Community of

Southern Africa (ECOSA) as inevi-
table and in future economic focus will
predominate as opposed to the ideol-
ogy of the past, said Mr P H Masibi,
Secretary for Local Government and
Housing in Bophuthatswana, at the
Symposium.

According to him, decentralisation
initiatives have proved to be uneco-

Dr G N van Zyl, "n stad- en streeksbeplanningskonsultant,

nomical as they spread limited re-

sources too thinly, often at the cost of

economic growth in the metropolitan
areas. While decentralisation will not
be abandoned, the indications are that
it will be more selectively applied in
the future.

Each ECOSA state's urbanisation
strategy should aim at the develop-
ment of a number of urban centres
capable of supporting the local popu-
lation and serving the surrounding ru-

ral areas, Mr Masibi said. It must also
specify the allocation of scarce re-
sources.

The channelling of growth towards
areas with the highest potential for
economic development is the key to a
successful urbanisation strategy.

The ECOSA governments' involve-
ment should be restricted to key activi-
ties only and the private sector should
also be roped in to implement and op-

erate development initiatives, he said.
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het daarop gewys dat die behuisingsagterstand nie ingehaal kan word
dewr konvensionele Eerste Wêreld-huise vir almal te probeer bou nie en bowenal nie deur i
nformele en plakkerwonings te vermetrg nie

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erstedeliking gaan meesal in

die paar metropolitaanse ge-

biede plaasvind en dus moet
die positiewe verstedeliking van diÃ©
gebiede die belangrikste element van
â\200\230n positiewe verstedelikingsbeleid vir
die RSA wees.

Dit is die mening van dr G N van
Zyl, 'n stads- en streekbeplanningskon-
sultant.

Hy het in sy referaat daarop gewys
dat die behuisingsagterstand nie inge-
haal kan word deur konvensionele,
Eerste WÃ©reld-huise vir almal te pro-
beer bou nie en bowenal nie deur in-
formele en plakkerwonings te vernie-
tig nie.

Dit is uiters belangrik dat besef
word dat daar dringend groot nuwe
ontwikkelbare gebiede vir verstedeli-
king gevind en oopgestel moet word.
Die beskikbaarstelling van grond vir
verstedeliking moet ook die vraag of
behoefte 'n hele ent voor wees.

Eerder as om werkloosheid sy loop
te laat neem, moet die opkoms van
wettige klein en informele bedrywe
ten sterkste aangemoedig word, het dr
Van Zyl gesÃ©. Die ontwikkeling van die
formele sektor mag egter nie nagelaat
word nie.

Hy het 'n pleidooi gelewer dat hoÃ©-
digtheid- en hoÃ©verdiepingbehuising
vir Swart mense 'n beter kans verdien
as wat dit tot dusver gekry het.

â\200\234Tegnologie hou nie die sleutel tot
â\200\230n deurbraak in goedkoper behuising
nie, maar wel die algemene toestand
in die finansiÃ©le mark en die bekostig-
baarheid van die teikenmark.â\200\235

Hoewel die sentrale owerhede in
baie gevalle reeds die beginsel van
meer toepaslike standaarde en regu-
lasies aanvaar, dring heelwat plaaslike
owerhede nog aan op die hoogste Eer-
ste WÃ©reld-standaarde, ook in Derde
WeÃ©reld-situasies.

â\200\234Daar moet besef word dat hoe hoÃ©r
die standaard gestel word, hoe meer
mense word die geleentheid van 'n dak
oor hulle koppe ontsÃ©,â\200\235 het dr Van Zyl
gese. Â©

Abstract

urbanisation will occur mostly
in the few metropolitan areas,
and the positive urbanisation

of these areas must, therefore, be the most important element of an urbanisation policy for the RSA, Dr G N van Zyl, a town and regional planning consultant, said.

In his paper he pointed out that the housing backlog cannot be caught up by trying to build conventional, First World houses for all, and especially not by destroying informal and squatter dwellings.

The establishment of small and informal industries must be encouraged strongly, rather than letting unemployment take its course. Development of the formal sector may, however, not be neglected.

Dr Van Zyl said that high-density and multi-storey housing for Black people deserve a better opportunity than they have enjoyed thus far.

Quite a number of local authorities still insist on the highest First World standards, also in Third World situations. The higher the standards, the more people are deprived of a roof over their heads, he warned. °

he biggest problem regarding
the process of urbanisation is
the fact that there are simply
not enough erven available to meet the
enormous demand for housing.

This was said by Mr | S A Mavuso,
Transvaal MEC, in his address.

Experience has shown that if
enough erven and services are avail-
able elsewhere, people are only too
willing to move to that better environ-

ntwikkelings- en vervoerstra-
tegie sal herevalueer moet
word indien die ekonomiese
en sosiale voordele van die verstedeli-
kingsproses verwerklik wil word, het
dr A J Kruger, 'n raadgewende ver-
voeringenieur, by die simposium gesê.
Daar moet nuwe doelstellings ge-
stel word met inagneming van die be-
langrike rol wat gebalanseerde vervoer
in die verbetering van lewensgehalte
speel, die behoefte om vervoer as deel
van die sosiale ekonomie te beskou en
die feit dat die opeenhopingsvlak
eerder geoptimeer as geïmlineer
moet word.

Volgens hom is innovasie nie nodig
nie. Dit is slegs nodig om dit wat reeds

ment.

It is a matter of priority to the
Community Development Branch of
the Transvaal Provincial Administra-
tion to acquire enough land as soon as
possible, and to ensure that the neces-
sary rudimentary services are pro-
vided, he said.

The squatter must firstly be re-
settled in the urban environment.
Thereafter it is up to him to decide

bekend is, positief toe te pas.

Die uitbreiding van die openbare
vervoerstelsel en die formulering van
'n gekoördineerde uitbreidingsbeleid
is absoluut noodsaaklik om die nuwe
verstedelikingstrategie te ondersteun
en die mobiliteit van diegene wat nie
toegang tot 'n privaatvervoerstelsel het
nie, te verbeter, het dr Kruger gesê. @

Abstract

development and transport
strategies will have to be re-
evaluated if the economic and

whether he should stay in that specific area or move on.

It is very important that all initiatives aimed at the enhancement of the quality of life of the people in the developing areas, cities and towns be accelerated. Plans will have to be made to remove obstacles and to provide suitable accommodation for these people, Mr Mavuso said. °

social advantages of the urbanisation process are to be realised, Dr A] Kruger, a consulting transport engineer, said at the symposium.

According to him, new objectives must be set. Innovation is not needed; it is only necessary to positively apply what is already known.

The extension of the public transport system and the formulation of a co-ordinated extension policy are absolutely necessary to support the new urbanisation strategy and improve the mobility of those who do not have access to a private transport system, Dr Kruger said. °

n Raadgewende vervoeringenieur, dr A | Kruger, hel ges© ontwikkelings- en vervoerstrategie© sal herevalueer moet word indien die ekono- word

mese en sosiale voordele van die verstedelikingsproses verwerklik wil

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