

THE ROLE OF MUNICIPALITY IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.

A STUDY OF UTHUNGULU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

IN

KWAZULU-NATAL

ELIJAH SIPHOSENKOSI NCUBE

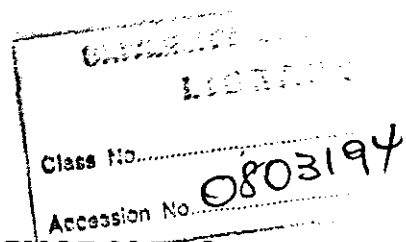
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KWAZULU-NATAL**

By

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B.A. Hons (UZ), STD (UCFE) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY CERTIFICATE (UZ)

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Arts in Fulfillment
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DEDICATION

My sincere thanks are due to the following:

1. God almighty for giving me strength to persevere.
2. My church members, Assembly of God, Esikhawini.
3. I thank my parents, mama Emma and father, the late Gunnet Ncube for taking me to school to unlock bonds of ignorance
4. Lastly, but certainly not least, my friend, indeed Nonhlanhla and my children Mpume, Fanele and Nokwanda for their constant support.

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ABSTRACT

The major aim of the present study was to determine the role played by the local district municipalities in the development process of uThungulu district area in KwaZulu–Natal Province in South Africa. The sample for the present study comprises of fifty one (51) males and twenty nine (29) female respondents. The focus of the study was mainly after the 1999 elections and the introduction of local municipalities that incorporated rural areas for the first time in the history of South Africa. From the findings of the study, it became evident that local authorities are well suited to attend to the developmental needs of communities in a manner that would address issues as they are being perceived. The findings of the study were also supported by the Parsonian model which depicts society as being a social system containing roles within responsibilities for solving basic system problems at the societal level. In view of the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made: There is a necessity for suitable political system in municipalities for development to take place. The government should adhere to the Freedom Charter adopted in the 1950's for the Reconstruction and Development with the aim of making a "*Better Life for All*". The level of education and skills development especially in Uthungulu district should receive special attention. Health centers should be made available in every local municipality since poverty and HIV/ AIDS among other things, threatens the survival of the people.

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2000, more than 800 local authorities in South Africa were consolidated into 284 municipalities, of which 64 are in KwaZulu-Natal.

Municipalities came into existence chiefly on the initiative of citizens as they sought ways through self-government to meet the need brought along by the establishment of municipalities. Some of these needs were economic and others were social and cultural. Up to and beyond revolution, nearly by the 1600s, it was natural that settlers chose to emphasize the same local rights of self-government they had been used to at home, even if the scattered pattern of settlement had not dictated a large degree of self-government. Some towns served chiefly economic and social needs; they were fewer in number and tended to become larger in size. For example, the Carolina Charter of 1665 empowered the proprietors of the colony to erect cities, boroughs, towns and villages. By 1860, there were 101 cities in America. State government played only a legitimizing role as far as urban development was concerned. Development was meant for few planned communities. Like the parent states themselves, municipalities were created or established in the absence of an overall statewide rationale. Colonial and state government needed ways to decentralize certain powers of

their functions to the local level. Counties and townships were created (Leach and O'Rourke, 1988: 11).

According to Leach and O'Rourke (1988: 6) local government can be divided into two categories; municipal corporations such as cities and towns and quasi-municipal corporations such as counties, townships, school districts and special districts. The two forms of local government can be distinguished in several ways. Municipal corporations are chartered by the state, while quasi-municipal corporations are not. While municipal corporations are empowered or required as agents of the state to perform certain governmental functions, they are entitled to undertake proprietary functions. However, the historical distinctions between corporations and quasi-municipal corporations have tended to disappear over time for a variety of reasons.

1.2 BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF MUNICIPALITIES IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

1.2.1 ZAMBIA

1.2.1.1 Introduction

Urban and rural government in Zambia was founded and continues to be based upon the English pattern of committee system is intrinsic to it. Urban and rural administration in Northern Rhodesia developed on separate lines until the country became independent in October 1964.

Rural areas had been subject to an indirect rule system of administration that had been introduced by colonial government in 1924 and urban areas were already enjoying limited forms of representative local government. Urban local government in Northern Rhodesia can therefore be traced to an advent of railway administered under Royal Charter by the British South Africa Company. The company issued a series of proclamations for the administration of small urban communities. These were later followed by some changes in 1924 which forced British Government to introduce Municipal Corporations Ordinance of 1927, and the Township Ordinance of 1928, vested responsibilities for urban administration in municipal corporations and township management boards respectively. More township management boards were set up for Mine Townships Ordinance of 1933 to administer Mine Townships which came into being because of the copper industry in the 1930's (Vosloo, *et al.*, 1974:271).

Under the system of indirect rule which formed the basis of African administration in Northern Rhodesia, traditional institutions catered for local needs under the guidance of central government officials. These institutions were given legal recognition in 1930 when native authorities were established with authority over all tribal areas. Because of the insufficient funds raised by these institutions, they could only pay their small staff and provide skeleton local government services. For that reason, the native authorities ceased to be purely traditional bodies consisting of Chiefs and their traditional counsellors, and were enlarged to include members of nominated or appointed by

chiefs and a sprinkling of elected members chosen by popular vote. But still, these changes could not boost coffers to make possible significant expansion of local government services, and therefore, native authorities never became effective local government bodies (Vosloo, *et al.*, 1974: 273).

The establishment of Rural Councils and development changes in rural local government was initiated by government by the United National Independence Party in January 1964. Informal elections were held on party lines to the new rural councils whose membership also included a number of people, mainly chiefs appointed by the minister of local government. In 1965, the law was brought into line with changes that had been effected. Under the new law, there were three city councils, five municipal councils, 24 township councils and 34 rural councils. The 34 rural councils were divided among Zambia's eight provinces. Supervision was a prerogative guarded by the ministry of local government which employed a separate cadre of local officer for this purpose. The appointed permanent secretary of the Ministry of Local Government was responsible for Local Government matters, and staff in each province, who in turn was assisted by a Senior Local Government Officer. And at district level, by Local Government Officer and assistant Local Government Officers that arrangement posed some problems in the running of provinces and in 1968 – 1969 administrative reforms had to be effected. A cabinet Minister and a permanent secretary to each province had to be posted. (Vosloo, *et al.*, 1974:277).

The great majority of rural councils comprised both elected and nominated members. Countryside local government elections were held in September 1966. The posts of chairmen and their deputies as well as mayors and their deputies in the municipalities were elective. Nominated members are appointed to rural councils by the Minister of Local Government ostensibly to represent and safeguard the traditions and customs of the community, but in reality, to prevent the chiefs from claiming all their powers have been taken away. This had to be done because the traditionalists in provinces strongly opposed the introduction of the Local Government Bill and were unwilling to cooperate with the rural councils established under the Act. However, relations gradually improved because of some training courses which councils were given at various centres throughout the country, as well as advice given by local government officers, district secretaries, visiting ministers and sometimes council chairmen (Vosloo, *et al.*, 1974:278).

In 1967, President Kaunda emphasized the importance of local authorities in implementing the First National Development Plan which was a government initiative in the upliftment of the lives of people. He also repeatedly stressed that local authorities were a vital link between the central government and the ordinary men and women in the villages, that is, "the common man" towards whom Zambia's philosophy of humanism is principally directed. The president encouraged the establishment of ward committees which would work as a vehicle to fast track service delivery. A pocket manual was published

to guide village productivity and ward development committees towards their functions (Vosloo, *et al.*, 1974 : 284).

1.2.1.2 Councils and development

According to Vosloo *et al.*, (1974) because of the dependants of rural councils to central government for their financial support, nothing much was placed under their control. President Kaunda remained convinced that what he calls 'participatory democracy' should play a part in rural development. The rural councils do not only form a part of the system which it is hoped but will bring about people's own participation in the day to day affairs of their country. For that reason, a variety of activities were established ranging from co-operatives, provision of marketing facilities and rural credit to cater for rural development. (Vosloo, *et al.*, 1974:288).

With regard to urban development in Zambia, this can be traced way back to the promulgation of The Municipal Corporations Ordinance of 1927 and the Townships Ordinance of 1928. Both municipal corporations and township management boards had similar duties and wide discretionary powers but the former under mayors had greater prestige. Until almost the eve of Zambian independence, the urban councils represented the minority of European electorate. To further entrench development in peri-urban areas, the government accepted principles of direct African representation by passing local government (Elections) Ordinance. Because of huge numbers of people migrating from countryside to urban areas, wide range of urban services could not

continue at a high standard. There was a lack of direct responsibility for education and low cost houses, for example. The government's introduction of a scheme of aided self-help housing could not solve acute shortage shelter especially in some areas adjacent to Lusaka and Copperbelt towns. These areas lying near town and township were finally integrated with the adjoining municipalities (Vosloo, *et al.*, 1974:272).

1.2.2 Sierra Leone

According to Heymans and Totemeyer (1988:19) local government serves as a vehicle for participation because local authorities are a link in the relationship between the government and citizenry, especially because they are bound to particular geographical areas and to the people who are affected by the problems which are peculiar to those areas. In Sierra Leone, its present local government stems from a tribal system. Local administration comprises chiefdoms, districts and provinces (Wraith, 1964:145).

1.2.2.1 The Chiefdoms

The paramount chiefs are traditional agents of local administration, and they are the base of the local government pyramid and fundamental to government of the country. Chiefdoms are established under the ordinance of 1938 known as the Tribal Authorities Ordinance. Local government in Sierra Leone is based on traditional bodies. The position of the chief himself is not defined. He is chosen by traditional methods

and his office carries on proper occasions and most of his working life he resembles a hard working local government officer or a civil servant. He is the principal executive officer of the tribal authority working each day in authority's office. There is no doubt about his importance in the general scheme of government. In Ghana for instance, Dr. Nkrumah appealed to the people for support, but in Sierra Leone, Sir Milton Margai appealed to the chiefs (Wraith, 1964:148).

1.2.2.2 Performance of duties in their areas of jurisdiction (Chiefs) – Siera Leone

Chiefs are not presidents of courts but certify cases that are handed over to magistrates. Courts are occupied with matters like dowry, debt, inheritance bond, land, etc. Tribal authority may issue orders on matters like water pollution, burning off, cultivation, and movement of live-stock and may control nuisances. They may make by-laws but subject to the usually approvals, by-laws such as markets, slaughter houses, wash places, sale of foods and drinks, street trading, fees, licenses and building lines.

To some extent, chiefs or tribal authorities made small contribution to education, medical and health services, agriculture, forestry and roads. In the case of roads, the contribution takes the form of communal labour to maintain minor roads rather than of financial expenditure. Some activities are budgeted from provincial and district coffers. Orders and by-laws must be orally promulgated – publicly announced (Wraith, 1964:153).

1.2.2.3 District councils in Sierra Leone

At the end of 1949, the government decided to devolve much of its plan of economic development on to districts. It was envisaged that the establishment of district councils would improve internal economy by the following:

- District councils would fulfill the role allocated to them that of, among other things, of spending grants on agricultural improvements as a contribution to the wider development plan.
- To provide or promote development of the district and welfare of the people.
- To make recommendations to the government on matters affecting the welfare of the people as a whole.
- Supervise staff assigned to work in the district for; education, agriculture, forestry officers, maintenance of roads and primary schools (Wraith, 1964 : 156).

With regard to the powers and duties of town councils, the mandatory duties involve: sanitation, upkeep of roads, streets, markets, slaughter houses, cemeteries, planning and lay-outs, lighting, washing and bathing places. Town councils can also impose license fees on traders, hostels and lodging houses, money lenders, sellers of palm wine and patent medicines, vehicles other than motor vehicles. The town councils

can also levy rates on property. Therefore Wraith, (1964: 158) stresses that in terms of activities, there is no two-tier system of government in so far as district and town councils are concerned (Wraith, 1964: 159).

1.2.3 GHANA

Municipal councils according to Wraith, a member of the Secretary of State's advisory panel on local government were established in Gold Coast (Ghana) which was a British Colony because there was no political unity which made it possible for a coherent system of local government to be devised until 1944. Moreover, especially in Colony, much chieftdom recognized as native authorities were insignificant in size and revenue.

Therefore, the Municipal Ordinance of 1859 established municipalities in the coast towns of the Gold Coast. Each municipality consisted of seven members that were duly elected by community members of the area concerned. Among the seven members (council) a mayor would be elected. These councils dealt with vital functions connected with public health and preservation of peace. However, the system was abandoned in 1861. In 1894 town councils consisted of eight members who were all the nominees of the government. Four were government officials and four were local inhabitants. Communities were not happy about the ordinance and it was quickly replaced by 1953 Municipal Councils Ordinance. Under this ordinance, only a paramount chief for the municipal was eligible for appointment as president. The minister would supervise the performance of the council for the function

conferred upon it. After the Municipal Councils (Amendment) Ordinance (no. 2) of 1957 the Local Government Act 1961 consolidated all previous legislations.

As time went, it became eminent that modern changes and stresses required more complex methods of administration. Councils could not show that their system was sufficiently elastic to meet the impact of the new conditions. The native authorities were unable to cope with administrative demands of the time because of the narrow basis of representation in the chief's councils. The chief was chosen from a particular group by kingmakers and not democratically elected. The administration, therefore, did not reflect the views of the "suffering masses" (Nsarkoh, 1964: 9).

1.2.3.1 Functions of local Government in Ghana

These can be grouped under three main headings, i.e. Environmental, Protective and Personal.

1.2.3.1.1 Environmental

These are types of services which are designed to secure and improve the citizen's surroundings. For an example, the general public health services including, inspection and abatement of nuisances, drainage and prevention of water pollution.

1.2.3.1.2 Protective Services

Protective services include the local authority police forces. There were about 155 separate local authority police forces in Ghana which employed 2 043 men. Local authority policeman was expected to maintain and safeguard public order and the safety of persons and property within the administrative area.

1.2.3.1.3 Personal Services

Personal services were designed to promote the well being of individuals.

Services associated with Environmental Public Health.

- Reduce the incidence of overcrowding – clearance of skins,
- Supply of wholesome water in community wells, bore holes and pipe borne water,
- Proper collection of and safe disposal of night soil,
- Building of public latrines,
- Cleanliness of house and its surrounding of houses,
- To ensure or provide a proper house to house refuse collection service,
- Establish suitable cemeteries for the disposal of the dead and incineration facilities,

- To take measures to eliminate factors of breeding of insects and vermin like flies, mosquitoes, rats, lice, etc. to avoid the spread of diseases,
- To provide proper nutrition development in a community,
- Provide slaughtering facilities for food animals and market for the sale of food and avoid contamination of food during preparation and sale (Nsarkoh, 1964 : 44).

1.2.3.1.4 Education

Schools were divided into mission schools and local authority schools. Section 7 of the Education Act, 1961 gave the local authority such functions as:

- To build, equip and maintain all public primary and middle schools in its area of jurisdiction,
- Advise minister on all matters relating to primary and middle school education,
- Perform all the prescribed functions of a local education authority,
- Local education authority to appoint education committee.

1.2.3.1.5 District and local council roads

These were originally maintained by communal labour but after the introduction of local taxation it became the responsibility of local authority.

- Local council constructs road after consultation with civic service or relevant expert officials,
- Construct feeder roads (Nsarkoh, 1964: 46).
- On trade and industry local authority provides and regulates licensing of businesses (Nsarkoh, 1964: 48).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FROM SOUTH AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE FROM THE DAYS OF JOINT SERVICES BOARD (J S B)

When South African communities had abandoned nomadic life, they began to stay in close settlement which forced them to depend on goods and services provided by local authorities or elected people from local people. When a village or town became bigger, it acquired a status of being a city. A committee of each settlement eventually formed a municipality. Most of urban areas were established firstly, as religious centres and a number of houses were erected around the church. Most villages and towns provided a number of economic, cultural, political and administrative functions for local people as well as serving the inhabitants of the surrounding rural area (Cloete, 1993:2).

Urbanisation of indigenous people living in South Africa when Europeans arrived in 1652, led to establishment of territories like Ciskei, Transkei, KwaZulu, Qwaqwa, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Gazankulu, Lebowa and KaNgwane. People in these areas needed to be regulated by laws of local authorities or municipal legislatures. Municipality had three (3) main functions for communities under its jurisdiction, i.e. protection, community services and commercial

services. These functions were only meant for urban areas and not for rural areas.

1.3.1 GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES IN URBAN AREAS

1.3.1.1 Street, Sidewalks and Drainage

- Building and maintenance of streets and sidewalks are to be rendered by local authority. Storm water drainage must also be provided,
- Provide parking garages, broader streets, throughways and freeways.

1.3.1.2 Cemeteries and Crematoria

- Local authority should provide and maintain cemetery,
- Big cities to provide cremation.

1.3.1.3 Parks and Recreation Grounds

Municipality need to set aside an area for parks and recreation purposes but not trim-parks and golf courses which are normally used by few people.

1.3.1.4 Water Supply

Water is a national concern, therefore Water Act, 1956 prescribes the water requirement to be met when constructing water schemes by municipalities.

1.3.1.5 Electricity Supply

The establishment of Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM) (Electricity Act, 1922, Act 42 of 1922) more local authorities decided to buy electricity from Eskom, an authorised body to resell electricity to residents.

1.3.1.6 Abattoirs

Local authority must provide public slaughtering place.

1.3.1.7 Refuse and Night soil Removal

Removal of refuse and night soil should be catered for in order to prevent unhygienic conditions and the offensive piling of garbage.

1.3.1.8 Health Services

- Public Health Act of 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) entrusts specific health services to the local authorities,
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention act, 1965 (Act 45 of 1965),
- Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972).

1.3.1.9 Environment Conservation

Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973).

1.3.1.10 Housing and Slums Clearance

- Housing act, 1968 (Act 4 of 1966),
- Housing and slum clearance is a function of local authorities.

1.3.1.11 Other Activities

- Licences
- Civil defence
- Construction and maintenance of municipal buildings (Cloete, 1964 : 107).

As mentioned earlier, these provisions never catered for communities in rural areas. These services concentrated on White, Coloured and Indian communities respectively. When Blacks became aware of this practice, they (Blacks) engaged in riots. The government then resorted to Regional Services Councils (RSCs) trying to abate some of the problems and concerns Blacks had begun to raise.

1.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS (RSC)

According to the Nationalist Party Government, the introduction of Regional Services Councils (RSCs) was seen as an attempt to give Black people a greater share of regional power and wealth. Because local authorities remained racially separated, the RSCs were viewed as an attempt to bolster segregation by providing Black Local Authorities

with resources they needed to operate effectively (Moolman, 1990: 9). The functioning of RSCs was entirely entrusted to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. The Regional Services Councils were regarded as “reform programme” in those days – that is, 1980s.

1.4.1 FUNCTIONS OF RSCs

According to Heymans and Töttemeyer (1988: 64) the main functions of RSCs were determined through “consultation” with relevant local bodies and among other things they included:

- Bulk supply of water,
- Bulk supply of electricity,
- Sewerage purification and disposal,
- Land usage and transport planning,
- Roads and storm-water drainage,
- Passenger transport services and traffic matters,
- Construction and maintenance of abattoirs,
- Building of fresh produce markets,
- Refuse dumps,
- Cemeteries and crematoriums,
- Recreational facilities,
- Environmental conservation and promotion of tourism,
- Building of infrastructural facilities.

The implementation and the success of all these activities depended largely on some monies to be levied from businesses and rental collections from residents of respective races, especially Blacks. Funds were to be used towards development of Black townships. The policy was regarded as a prime cause of the 1984/86 township conflict because it forced African Local Authorities to raise rent and service charges in order to balance their books (Moolman, 1990 : 9).

More importantly, the RSCs needed to be assessed in the light of community development. Most of the policies had been imposed in a top-down fashion (Bennett, 1986) therefore, all the major Black political organisation and civic organisations including UDF, National Forum, Congress of South African Trade Union and even Inkatha, made it clear that RSCs were unacceptable to Black communities (Heymans and Tötemeyer, 1988:192). The demand for non-racial municipalities had been articulated by those community organisations. The state had lost control over the administration of the townships. The unbanning of political parties as well as liberation movements marked a new dispensation towards community development.

1.5 RE-DESMARICATION OF LAND AND NEW MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARIES

The constitution, together with the Municipal Structures' Act, established a system of categories and types of municipalities. There are three categories of municipalities.

CATEGORY A: 'Metropolitan area'– there is one municipality that has the exclusive authority to administer and make rules in its area, e.g. eThekweni.

CATEGORY B: 'Local Municipality'–shares authority in its area with the 'District Municipality' of the district in which it falls.

CATEGORY C: 'District Municipality'– has authority to administer and make rules in an area which include more than one local municipality.

uThungulu District Municipality falls under category C because there are six (6) local municipalities falling under its jurisdiction.

In this study, a survey will be conducted in all local municipalities falling under the jurisdiction of uThungulu District Municipality which are Mbonambi, uMhlathuze, Ntambanana, uMlalazi, Mthonjaneni and iNkandla. According to (Cross & Mallen, 1987: 1) development is expected in every country after the fall of colonial government. The first national poll conducted in 1994 in South Africa, marked the end of the White government regime. The district and local municipal system was introduced during the 1999 elections. It was during that period that South Africans were promised development in their areas with an intention of addressing the imbalance caused by old municipal systems act. In 1998 legislation on local government was passed aiming at empowering local government to fulfill its constitutional objectives.

During the same year, 1998, the Municipal Demarcation Act which enabled the re-demarcation of municipal boundaries was passed, and the Municipal Structures act. The Municipal Systems Act would complement these other pieces of legislation. These pieces of legislation provide a framework for a democratic and developmental local government system as envisaged by the constitution. Development would include rural areas.

Our study, will therefore, focus on six local municipalities for development under uThungulu District Municipality which is in KwaZulu Natal Province along the North Coast of the province. Theories on development by Gunder Frank, David McLelland, Rostow and Gheddo will serve as a framework to view development under uThungulu District Municipality.

1.6 ANTICIPATED FUNCTIONS OF UTHUNGULU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

According to Municipal Systems act of 1998 each district municipality is expected to perform the following functions:

- The supply of water and sanitation services as the Water Services Authority in the district.
- Regional solid waste-bulk waste transfer stations in local municipalities.
- Electricity supply.
- Regulation of passenger transport services.
- Building and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs.

- Primary health care facilities in the district.
- Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality.
- Municipal public works.
- Imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties related to certain functions.
- Integrate development plan for the district as a whole.

1.7 A BRIEF HISTORY OF KWAZULU-NATAL DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UTHUNGULU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

As mentioned earlier on, uThungulu District Municipality comprises of six local municipalities, which are uMbonambi, uMhlathuze, Ntambanana, uMlalazi, Mthonjneni and iNkandla. The population of this district amounts to over 850 000 people living in an area of 8 000 square kilometers. These municipalities differ greatly from one another in terms of levels of economic development. The uMhlathuze municipality is the urban hub of the district because of the port of Richards Bay. Umlalazi has well-developed urban nodes and light industries. Other local municipalities which involve Mbonambi, Ntambanana, Mthonjaneni and Nkandla are rural. Nkandla local municipality is the poorest of them all (uThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 15).

According to the annual Report 2003/2004, uThungulu faces a challenge to bridge the gap between the urban wealth and the rural poverty and bring development to the rural areas.

1.7.1 UMHLATHUZE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Geographically, the city of uMhlathuze incorporates Richards Bay, Empangeni and their surrounding areas. The municipal area covers 789 square kms. It started as a fishing village way back in the 1960's. Alusaf Bayside was the first industry to open in 1969 (The Zululand Observer, June 21, 2004). UMhlathuze today is home to several international accolades for their contribution to community development (uThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 16).

A significant improvement was the creation of an industrial Development Zone close to the harbour which attracts various incentives to foreign and domestic investors. More than R50 billion has been invested in the area since 1976. A business renewal plan has also been launched to ensure that Empangeni's development is not overtaken by that of Richards Bay.

A challenge facing uMhlathuze is a need to contain pollution from the major industries, upgrading the John Ross Highway, and need to acquire international status for the Richards Bay airport to accommodate commercial flights (UThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 16).

1.7.2 MBONAMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

According to 2003/2004 uThungulu annual report, Mbonambi municipality is open for industrial and residential development as well as expansion of its timber industry. For that reason, a mall and a recreational complex is planned for the Mbonambi intersection with N2 highway north, the national artery which runs from Cape Town to Mozambique (uThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 17). Mbonambi is close to the World Heritage Site of St. Lucia and a fishing spots at Mapelane and also an hour's drive from Hluhluwe-Umfoloze Game Reserve. It is deep rural.

There are Mayoral development projects which range from chicken farms to block-making. Some of the projects are financed by Eskom Development Foundation (uThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 16).

1.7.3 NTAMBANANA

Traditional tribal authorities own most of the land in this municipality. It was established in 2000 and it has no rates base to generate its own income, but solely depend on grant funding. It is completely rural.

However, the area boasts of its world class luxury game reserve popularly known as Thula-Thula. Sugar cane is also an important agricultural product in the area involving commercial and small-scale rural farmers.

UThungulu district municipality wishes to link Ntambanana with Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve so as to increase its tourism potential. Therefore, this suggests that there is a great potential for the development in this area, especially in agricultural and tourism sectors (uThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 17).

1.7.4 UMLALAZI

This is the largest local municipality in South Africa in terms of its geographic area. The reason for this is that it has three main towns:

ESHOWE – former capital city and administrative hub of British Colonial days. It now remains as a great historical significance because it is the birth place of Cetshwayo who was the King of the Zulus during the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879.

MTHUNZINI - a picturesque town which is a kilometer from beaches washed by the warm Indian Ocean. Property value is booming in this town.

GINGINDLOVU - a small town or urban centre for surrounding sugar cane farm, and serving as a shopping centre for Dokodweni community, which is deeply rural across N2 in the east (uThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 16).

Eshowe is infact a great historical area because it is the birth place of Cetshwayo who was King of AmaZulu during the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879. The Dlinza forest is a beautiful indigenou forest with an aerial boardwalk.

Water and sanitation is still a dire need to many rural communities scattered hundreds of kilometers across the hills and into the valleys. (UThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 16).

1.7.5 MTHONJANENI

This is the smallest municipality in South Africa, but it is regarded as one of the healthiest places to live in, in the country. Mthonjaneni is home to about 38 000 people. Agriculture employees 75% of this population for labour force. Apart from light industry, the town depends on agriculture for survival – sugar cane, timber and cattle. Avocadoes and citrus fruit are produced in this area.

The nearby Phobane Lake attracts many tourists for its popular water sport and fishing enthusiasts. Roads-sides markets play a pivotal role to alleviate poverty to many unemployed rural communities (uThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 16).

1.7.6 NKANDLA

Nkandla consists mainly of tribal lands and state-owned land. The population here is relatively small and scattered. Unemployment is rife since there are no industries except government institutions.

The Nkandla forest is the resting place of the great Zulu King Cetshwayo, who was buried in the area in 1883, is yet to become tourist attraction when marketed to its full potential.

Roads need to be vastly upgraded in order to open up the rural areas for development and tourism to link with the rest of the district. (UThungulu District Municipal Annual Report 2003/2004: 16).

Briefly, this is the scenario at uThungulu District Municipality where the researcher wishes to conduct research on social development.

The scenario in these local municipalities is such that only two are better resourced, and economical developed, that is, uMlalazi and uMhlathuze. The majority of them, that is, Mbonambi, Mthonjaneni, Ntambanana and Nkandla have a huge backlog in terms of social economic development.

1.8 MOTIVATION OF THE STUDY

The main idea was to assess if there was any improvement done in UDM so far; following the promises made by the government after the

1994 elections. Furthermore, the researcher wanted to investigate whether there were any significant differences in service delivery from the previous government by organs such as the Joint Services Board of KwaZulu-Natal, as well as Regional Councils in other provinces. The minimum services required by the people are water and sanitation, electricity supply, roads, sports and recreation facilities, health and social centers, educational facilities, capacity building, houses, safety and security, etc. (Morton, 1994:66).

According (Cross & Mallen, 1987) after the fall of colonial government, development is always inevitable. Ushering of democracy in South Africa following the regime government, warrant the country's development. To this end, the researcher saw a need to conduct a survey from uThungulu District Municipality that would cover both rural and town in order to establish the existence or non-existence of development in the district.

1.9 AIMS OF THE STUDY

- 1.9.1 To investigate the role of the district municipality towards development in uThungulu District Municipality.
- 1.9.2 To identify areas of development both in towns and countryside where development is necessary.
- 1.9.3 To examine critically, hindrances, caused by different structures towards development.
- 1.9.4 To examine socio-economic status of communities in the uThungulu District Municipality jurisdiction.

1.9.4 To examine the extent of the RDP/GEAR towards community development in uThungulu District.

1.10 DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

1.10.1 MUNICIPALITY

It is an institution that may make and administer by-laws for the effective administration of the matter which it has the right to administer (Cloete, 1997:24).

1.10.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

According to Stewart, (1983: 1) a local government is distinguished by activities carried out by directly elected local authorities with a responsibility of local area and by being a general organisation carrying out many functions rather than a functional organisation limited to a single responsibility.

1.10.3 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A definition by Lele writing for the World Bank defines rural development as improving living standards of the masses of the low income population residing in rural area and making the process of their development self-sustaining (Lele, 1975:20).

1.10.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Seeks to bring about (for an example, relative emphasis on production or consumption on, on efficiency or equity, on productivity or community togetherness) and similar variations in the methods (Dore and Mars, 1981:13).

1.10.5 GOVERNMENT

Comprises the set of legal and political institutions that regulate the relationships among members of a society and between the society and outsiders. These institutions have authority to make decisions for society on policies affecting the maintenance of order and achievement of certain societal goals (Encyclopedia, 1982:267).

1.10.6 DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

It has an authority to administer and make rules in an area which include more than one local municipality (Municipal Structure's Act, 1998: 4).

1.10.7 DEMOCRACY

According to Grolier Incorporated, (1982:7) Democracy is a form of government in which a substantial proportion of the citizenry directly or indirectly participate in ruling the state.

1.10.8 MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR

Usually in the month in which general municipal election is held, the members of each municipal council elect one councilor as the mayor of the city or town (Municipal Councillor) (Cloete, 1992:202).

1.10.9 METROPOLITAN AREA

This refers to a city of a specified population size which constitutes the central city and the country (countries) in which it is located – composed of cities and towns (Blair, 1981:150).

1.10.10 COMMUNITY

In this study, community refers to young and old people living in the area.

1.10.11 TOWN

It refers to areas where daily business are conducted and a portion of land occupied by business owners (whites).

1.10.12 TOWNSHIP

Where black communities reside in order to be closer to towns or cities where they work.

1.11 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

From our research findings, we wish to establish if there is any development that has been achieved by uThungulu District Municipality since its inception in 1999. The study envisages highlighting the general perceptions of communities towards the establishment of district and local municipalities.

It is also hoped that the study will allay fears that certain powers of Amakhosi will diminish as a result of the introduction of the municipalities in their territories. The study will also serve as a yardstick to evaluate the amount of work that has been done by the present government in the upliftment of communities previously disadvantaged by the apartheid government.

1.12 SUMMARY

Community development still remains one of the most severe problems the South African Society is experiencing, especially in rural areas such as uThungulu. The present study sought to explore the role of municipalities in the development process, with special reference to uThungulu District in KwaZulu/Natal – South Africa. The next chapter presents the theoretical issues that are relevant to this research.

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this chapter is to discuss the theoretical issues that are relevant to this research. In this chapter, emphasis is placed on the concept of development process both in developed and underdeveloped countries. The phenomenon of development according to Western countries is embedded on technological process and economic growth. For that reason, Western countries would always want to offer that kind of assistance to the Third World countries, that is, technology and economic growth. Mumford, (1980:25) emphasizes that the role of technology depends to the extent on the attitude of the people regarding it on the way it is integrated into their life expectations. Expressed in terms of the overall development of a society, the role of the political system appears to be very crucial.

In our study, development will be related to the quality of life of mankind and the complex aspects of human development and human well-being. Out of many development indexes invented, our study will focus mainly on Human Development Index (initially introduced by United Nation) that combines an adjusted GDP/capita estimate, life expectancy, infant mortality and level of literacy (socio economic) (Leftwich, 1996:57).

Firstly, the political system must be in a position to control effectively the population and resources of the state. Secondly, the political system in the developing areas must increasingly bear responsibility for mobilization of the state's human and material resources in support of objectives of economic and social modernization. The political system must provide the physical and administrative links that channel human and material resources into the development process. These organizational dimensions of mobilization should involve the development of economic infrastructure, including roads, bridges, communications' networks, health centers, schools, security forces and regulatory agencies to mention a few. The political system should be able to accommodate the demands and stress created by the process of social change (Palmer, 1980:5).

2.1.1 WALT WHITMAN ROSTOW AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Rostow, on his sociology of development, had a view that it was possible to identify all societies in their economic dimensions. He viewed that within these categories, that is, traditional society, pre-conditions of take-off, the take off, the drive to maturity and age of mass consumption. Like Hegen, Rostow's traditional society is peasant based, lacking in significant economic growth, custom bound hierarchical, unproductive and characterized by authoritarian personality long run fatalism and a low ceiling of attainable output per head because the primitive nature of its technology.

In the light of the above conviction by Rostow, the extended functions of the municipality to traditional society in the rural area, is justifiable in terms of capitalism, as it appears in the government gazette of local government chapter 4.16 (1)b and c. It is the responsibility of either the local or district municipality to build the capacity of a community within its jurisdiction. Rostow talks of a traditional society that is peasant-based and lacking in significant economic growth, custom-bound and unproductive (Offiong, 1980:41). It is against this background that we wish to investigate the role of municipality in improving society in the uThungulu District Municipality. This stage is based on pre-Newtonian science and technology.

The second stage is that which Rostow call “preconditions of take-off”. Here, conditions of taking-off are developed. Change is seen to be possible and economic modernization is also desirable. The second stage is one that embraces societies in the process of transition. This is a stage where more time is needed to transform a traditional society in the ways necessary for it to exploit the fruit of modern sciences, to fend off diminishing returns, and thus enjoying the blessing and choice opened up by the much of compound interest. It is also a stage characterized by a group consisting of people who are willing to mobilize savings and carry out innovational risks. Capital accumulation is viewed as the key factor and the training of labour for specialized large-scale production is also encouraged (Offiong, 1980: 41).

During the third stage – the take-off, the society becomes part of the modern technology. This is a stage when the old blocks and resistance to steady growth are finally overcome. In this society growth becomes its normal condition. The three conditions related to this stage, namely, rise in the rate of productive investment from – 5/10 percent of national income; the development of one or more substantial manufacturing sectors with a high rate of growth; and emergence of political social and institutional framework which exploits the impulses to expansion. *Everything is institutionalized in the take-off stage.* According to Rostow, this stage lasts almost for about 20 years. Drive to maturity comes as fourth stage. This is a stage at which, according to Rostow, an economy demonstrates that it has the technological and entrepreneurial will to produce, not everything but anything it chooses to produce (Offiong, 1980:42). It takes about 20 years.

The age of high mass-consumption comes after maturity stage. The income has climbed to levels where clothing, basic food and shelter are no longer the main consumption concerns of workers. Television sets, refrigerators, automobiles, radiograms, etc. begin to interest society. According to Rostow, the United State and most of the nations of Western Europe and Japan are in this stage. UThungulu District Municipality presents a situation that reflects the third stage-take off. Community in uThungulu District is becoming part of modern technology development.

The German historical school has used this method. Those who espouse this method or approach tend to view development as taking place in such stages as the “household economy, the town economy, and the national economy, barter, the money economy and the credit economy and savagery, the pastoral life, agriculture and manufacturers and finally, agriculture, manufacturing and trade” (Offiong, 1980:43). From Rostow’s theory, we get an impression that a country/place should turn to vigorous industrial development efforts only after agriculture has been modernized and the stock of social overhead capital greatly increased. In our endeavour to view development in uThungulu District Municipality, we will investigate if some of Rostow’s theories of development are applicable.

Palmer (1980:92) emphasizes that social change in the post-colonial world is inevitable. He suggests this clinging on the fact that whenever political violence occurs, it leaves big scars on lives of communities. That was certainly true on the riots of the 1960s in the United States and it is particularly true for the developing countries. Demonstrations, strikes, riots, assassinations, urban bombings, guerilla raids, revolutions, civil war and wars are all manifestations of political violence. All these are common in most developing countries where people attack the very foundation of society’s existence. To concretize the above conviction on development perspective, some theories purported by Rostow, Gheddo, McClelland and Frank would also be viewed.

2.1.2 PIERO GHEDDO AND THE FOUR STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT/REVOLUTIONS

Gheddo came up with his four revolutions after trying to find out as to “why is the Third World poor”. To him, Western countries have undergone four crucial revolutions while the Third World countries have not. He explains his four revolutions as follows:

➤ *The plane of ideas:*

According to Gheddo, this implies to the concept of equality of all men and the dignity of each individual person. To him, Judeo-Christian religion which taught man that he was created in the image of God, that man was the king of creation and with an end superior to that of any other creature, and that man was free to determine and shape his own destiny, radically transformed the West. Gheddo says that these are basic ideas on which Western Civilization rests. Gheddo says that the reason why development in the underdeveloped countries is not noticed is because the idea that man is the center of creation is not accepted or known. In these societies, “man is only one of the many elements of nature without any particular superior dignity. He is stationery and closed in the recurring cycles of nature” (Offiong, 1980: 45).

➤ *The idea of progress:*

If man is made in the image of God, then he ought to dominate nature and make it serve his needs. Gheddo believes that Western countries at a certain point in time, discovered the sovereign dignity of man overall creation, fundamental equality of all men and the messianic vision of a better world to be constructed with his own hands and the help of others. He says this will help to break down psychological barriers and create a dynamic tension towards the future. What keeps the Third World underdeveloped or static according to Gheddo is because they lack the “progressive mentality” that characterizes the Western man.

➤ *The population of growth:*

Since man is created in the image of God, he became the center of experimentation to improve the conditions of, and to prolong his life. Medicine assured man better health. This has resulted in material progress in the society.

➤ *Science and technology:*

This is the area, according to Gheddo, that made Western economic development. The revolution holds a view that underdeveloped countries should break away to their rigid traditional culture if they were to develop or change their status of economy (Offiong, 1980:47). To Gheddo, the advent of scientific and technological methods in Western countries led to disappearance of elite or bourgeois class thus

enabling viable economic stability. To Gheddo, diversified cultures in underdeveloped countries are hindrance to development. In short, the theory is based on Christian religious principles – man is the king of creation and with an end superior to that of any other creature. That is where Western civilization rests.

According to Gheddo's four stages of development, man is made in the image of God, and therefore he ought to determinate nature and make it serve his needs. Therefore, science and technology – the fourth stage, according to Gheddo should also contribute to the development of the people of uThunguli District Municipality. Development in uThungulu District municipality should also rest on this stage.

2.1.3 ANDRE GUNDER FRANK'S VIEW ON SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

The idea of developed countries in transplantation of their theory of development to underdeveloped countries is seen as successful. Frank uses modes purported by Nash in the vindication of his conviction about this theory of development. The index method is used. The acculturation view of the process of development is also another mode used by developed countries for underdeveloped Western countries. The West diffuses knowledge, skills, values, culture and technology and capital to a poor nation until over time its society is also another mode.

➤ *The Ideal Type Index Approach*

For index approach the assumption here is that underdevelopment is an original state which may be characterized by indices of traditionalism and that development consists of abandoning these characteristics and adopting those of the developed countries. This mode is chiefly supported by Hoselitz through pattern variables of universalism for developed countries and particularism characterizing all underdeveloped countries. Hoselitz claims that in developed societies, roles are functionally specific rather diffused and that role specificity helps generate development while role diffuseness does the contrary.

Frank does not concur with Hoselitz's view of universalism achievement orientation and functional specificity in developed countries versus particularism ascription and functional diffuseness in underdeveloped countries. According to Frank, ascription is also noticeable in developed countries. Frank A Gunder agrees that rather than to focus on this pattern variable as contributory factors to development, he sees roles at the top and some at the bottom of the economic and political stratification system as none important for development than just roles in general.

➤ *The Diffusionist Approach*

Frank talks about the idea of the diffusion of cultural elements from the developed to the underdeveloped countries. It involves acculturation to these elements on the part of the underdeveloped countries. In view of this scenario, since development consists of and is promoted by

diffusion and acculturation, underdevelopment remains because of some resistance to this diffusion. The normal practice is that diffusionists do not worry themselves in inquiring into and remove causes of underdevelopment. But instead, they advise people to welcome diffusion of developmental aid from the outside. To Nash, diffusion of knowledge, skills, organization, values, technology and capital, are the primary factors in the second mode of development and cultural change. The richer developed countries diffuse capital to the underdeveloped ones, thereby promoting their economic development. One sticking factor here is that the underdeveloped countries, view some dissatisfaction on the whole exercise of capital diffusion as they regard it as a loss on their side. The loss includes obvious brain drain, outflow of human capital that was financed by poor countries for the subsequent benefit of the rich. Therefore, underdeveloped countries are questioning as to who is diffusing to whom (Frank, 19:30).

On the issue of technology diffusion, the view is that the metropolis has always suppressed the technology in the now underdeveloped countries which conflicted the interests of the metropolis and its own development as the Europeans did with the irrigation and other agricultural technology. This is believed to be serving the interests for exports for countries to enrich themselves thus suppressing the pre-existing individual or communal agricultural and artisan technology that interferes with the use of the countryside's productive and buying capacity and capital for metropolitan development (Frank, 19:32).

➤ *The Psychological Approach*

To this type of mode, one learns that the first and second modes are to be acculturated by the underdeveloped countries if they wish to develop. The psychological approach is regarded as the one that leads to a prospective rather than retrospective view of social change.

➤ *The Radical Approach*

The radical theories of development are presented as replacement of empirically invalid and ineffective explanation and suggestions of the attempt of western scholars to deal with the problems of development. The radical approach is supported by Marxist contention that the development process is a dialectical one. This means that development produces not only equilibrium but also its opposite equilibrium, not only continuities but discontinuities. If that is the case, then, it also produces social harmony and social conflicts, balances and imbalances, growth and stagnation, and so on. This state of affair exists in structures or forms of development. We envisage the same status where municipalities are to engage in development processes.

So, the development process cannot be a gradual harmonious movement towards equilibrium as seen by many advocates of neo-classical doctrine. A particular version of this general Marxist view is the notion that the capitalist accumulation process produces both wealth and poverty. Marx originally formulated the general law of

capitalist accumulation. The payment for services can also be viewed as a way of capital accumulation designed by capitalists. Municipality services are never free. Marx, therefore, formulated his proposition in his volume of "capital", as the general law of capitalist's accumulation which goes as follows:

"The same cause that develop the expansion of capital, develop also the labour-power at its disposal. The relative mass of the industrial reserve army increases therefore with the potential energy wealth Rahman (1993:190).

This is the absolute general Law of Capitalist accumulation. Accumulation of wealth at one pole is therefore at the same time accumulation of misery, agony of toil, slavery, ignorance, brutality, mental degradation at the opposite pole."

In this passage, Karl Marx views any form of development as a way of capitalist accumulation. We shall establish in this study whether development could be viewed as a step towards the correct direction or is its accumulation of wealth benefitting the capitalists. With this, Marx and Engels paved the way of later analyses by arguing in a dialectical manner that European colonial expansion was an inevitable outgrowth of development. In other words, while development by municipalities may be seen as a way of improving community life style, on the other hand, it can also be viewed as a way the capitalists expand their boundaries. It could also be viewed as brutalizing and plundering the peoples of rural areas and disrupting their livelihood.

With this view in mind, it should be remembered that Marx never tackled the issue of colonialism. On the contrary, he was concerned about new stages of and aspects of capitalism. Because, little has been said about the underdeveloped countries, dependency scholars were now trying to narrow that gap. The focus is on reformist and Marxist. Reformist dependency ideas are best seen as a further development of the structuralist school as they attempt to formulate CEPAL's developmentalist position in the light of the crisis of impenetrable industrialization. Theorists like Andre Gunder Frank, Anibal Quijans, and Oscar Braun belong to the Marxist dependency camp, questioning progressive role of capitalism in independent countries. They are known as neo-Marxists. This is as a result of how different scholars viewed Marx's development theory. Development with municipality will also result into two camps in the society – some members of the society view it as a way of reconstructing the country and others view it as a way of impoverishing societies.

➤ *The Reformist Approach to Dependency*

The work of Sunkel, (1972:35) focuses on the way in which transitional capitalism creates a new international division of labour leading to national disintegration in Latin America. For Furtads (1972:36) the control of technical progress and imposition of consumption patterns from the centre countries are the key factors which explain the perpetuation of underdevelopment and dependency in the periphery. In more clearer terms, the introduction of municipality in some quarters of the country is causing more poverty because people will now depend on

machinery production—breeding chicken; eggs; advanced technological farming, handing over of food parcels and so on will leave scores of people dependent. Furtado therefore, views technology for producing these products coming from developed countries and capital – intensive technology perpetuates further concentration of income and surplus of labour thereby reproducing vicious circle of underdevelopment and dependency.

➤ *The Marxist Dependency Approach*

The Marxist dependency approach was a reaction against Karl Marx who, according to Marxist dependentistas, never attempted to tackle the colonial question in his theory. Their main concern was how to explain differences between the development of capitalism in the independent countries and in the developed countries. Paul Baran was much concerned about Marxist on the issue of why underdevelopment is rooted in the capitalist development of the imperialist countries and that underdevelopment and development are the common results of a worldwide process of capital accumulation.

➤ *The Philosophy of Karl Marx on Development*

Marx used development of capitalism as a springboard to express his view on development. He viewed human beings primarily as creators who, because of their class situation either fulfill or become alienated from their creative power (Rahman, 1993:188). In the context of this philosophy, municipality can restore human creative power on self-

development. Marx believed that any form of work was regarded as a way of expressing satisfaction. The concept of satisfaction of basic needs of the population has emerged as a primary objective of development in liberal development thinking. Rahman (1993:187) cited basic needs of the population as food, clothing, housing, medical care and education. The same list of activities appears in the municipal systems act of 1991 as core functions of municipality. The central focus of Marx's analysis of capitalism was the revolutionary development of productive forces in the phase of human history.

Karl Marx had a strong belief that capitalism should be overthrown first, and then development would be possible. This he suggested clinging on the fact that capitalism exploited the working class, disadvantaging them from productive development. The working class was viewed as a producer and not a consumer. Human capacitation will be revived by municipality to waken up human talent of creativeness as a producer. Through revolutionary development according to Marx, man would be able to produce for everyone to have to his needs and such needs, satisfaction would follow human creativity and does not appear in Marx as the primary motive force for human effort (Rahman, 1993:188).

2.1.4 McCLELLAND AND NEED FOR ACHIEVEMENT THEORY

According to social scientist McClelland, a nation/society that has a generally high level of "need for achievement" will produce more

energetic entrepreneurs who in turn produce rapid economic development (Offiong, 1980:25). The assumption here is that “it is values, not motives or psychological forces that determine ultimately, the rate of social development. McClelland in this theory emphasizes the fact that need for achievement is one of a number of needs which characterizes man and determine much of human behaviour. A need for achievement is created through a person’s childhood experience, and from here, society—where a child develops, plays a pivotal role as a link to the adulthood world. The child’s class, relation and historical occurrence affect his level of development. Therefore, according to McClelland, the major sources of achievement are parents who teach their children to be independent early in childhood.

For McClelland to vindicate his theory, he conducted an experiment where he gave intelligence tests to two groups of students. The group was aware that he wanted to test intelligence which according to McClelland aroused their achievement motive. The other group which is referred to as “control group” took the test without any information whatsoever.

The difference between both groups was attributed to the achievement motive. Each group had been asked to write stories which were stimulated by a series of pictures (Thematic Apperception Test). The differences in the frequency of standards of excellence in them were attributed to the same increase in frequency over their fellow students. Here, McClelland concluded that the frequency count of achievement oriented ideas in stories written under normal conditions have been

used as a measure of need for achievement. He further discovered that “middle class students” in the US had higher scores than the “upper” and “lower” classes.

McClelland supplemented his contemporary data by calculating scores from fairy tales of ancient Greece, England (1400 – 1900) and pre-Inca Peru. Variations in the total n-Achievement in these societies were found to be positively correlated to subsequent economic development (Offiong, 1980:26)

McClelland’s theory implicitly denies that five centuries of Western domination of Africa is a crucial factor in African underdevelopment. Thus, according to him, the enslavement of Africans, their colonization and concomitant upheavals, the ability of the developed countries to destabilize, manipulate, pressurize, threaten and even finance coups and wars against the underdeveloped countries are irrelevant to their underdevelopment. Their underdevelopment, to McClelland, is caused by their lack of proper amount of “achievement motivation”. The non-industrialized societies were at one time developed and some of them wielded much influence over large areas. In Africa, Egypt was once a highly developed society. Therefore, high need for achievement has always been present in Africa and it is clear from this theory that one must check other factors that are responsible for African underdevelopment (Offiong, 1980:29).

Like any other theory that does not go unchallenged, Stanley R Barret criticizes McClelland's assumptions of his theory. Barret is criticizing this theory clinging on the fact that n-Achievement motivation existed in the traditional structure of Igbo long before Western contact. Scores of the test according to Barret in Nigeria were not so significantly different from those recorded in developed countries or societies. This is the assumption of the status to other countries in Africa in so far as n-Achievement motive is concerned.

2.2 A THEORY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE PLACES OF RESIDENCE

Community development process according to Ferrinho (1980:47) refers to a movement whose fulcrum is certain basic ideas. The basic ideas referred to here are essential values of community-philosophy, ideology and methodology action. The philosophy of community development may be conceived as a system of values generated in the pursuit of a certain major human interest and human progress. The interest that the philosophy of community development does have in the process of change is chiefly on account of the people affected by it, there is on account of the interpretation of the change in terms of the well-being of the people and welfare of the community involved (Ferrinho, 1980:47). According to Rahman (1993:187), the basic needs of the population have emerged as a primary objective of development in liberal development thinking. As indicated earlier in this study, there are five basic needs which have been identified, namely, food, clothing, medical care, housing and education. Municipalities in different

provinces, districts and local government are expected to fulfill the obligation of ensuring that these human needs are developed. Policy planning is crucial so as to bring out clearly a preferred image of the future life of the community (Ferrinho, 1980:64).

2.2.1 DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND STAGES OF PLANNING

Planning in community development is essentially a policy making or decision-making process. Decision-making comes from people who judge their present status, their expectations of the future and the fulfillment of their anxieties. Therefore, involvement of local leaders to interpret the situation is important and also to ensure concensus on planned action and to gain people's participation in implementing the plan (Ferrinho, 1980:62).

2.2.2 STAGES OF PLANNING

2.2.2.1 Plan design

Preferred image of the future life of the community. There are three major sets of variables in plan design, namely, people's expectations about the future, governmental policies and the people's participation. Therefore, plan design can be regarded as a multi-stage process, specific for every community development. Therefore, municipalities need to contact communities targeted for development if the three stages of the plan are to be implemented effectively and with community support of all levels.

2.2.2.2 Plan implementation

This refers to the process of converting plans into action. It requires active and conscious support from overwhelming majority of community residents. Municipality may have good plan designed for a particular community, however, the exclusion of community might result to property destruction and rejection if not supported. This support can only be ensured through their organization and by helping them through appropriate technical services with the expertise they need.

Poverty of the people normally constitutes the major obstacle to the achievement of the plan. Therefore, any municipal development plan (IDP) should not overlook aspects such as poor health, poor services, poor education, poor organization, poor motivation and poor hopes of a better life (Ferrinho, 1980:66). Plan implementation aims at converting broad decisions into facts of community life. The community has different sectors of activity. Each sector is responsible for designing its own programme. All programmes are integrated with the plan which covers all sectors of a community. Each sector must undertake its own specific project. The project deals with specific problems of participation regarding individual groups. Programmes co-ordinate the projects as the plan co-ordinates the programmes.

2.2.2.3 Plan adjustment

There shall always be a gap between what is implemented and what was planned. A gap which increases with time. Therefore, there must be a necessary periodical evaluation of the plan – based upon constructive criticisms made by people of their own performance and of the actual situation itself. The plan design must continually be adjusted according to eventualities by means of an efficient network of two-way communication, linking plan design and plan implementation (Ferrinho, 1980:67).

2.2.2.4 Core components of integrated development plan

According to Municipal Systems Act, 1991 (Act no. 125 of 1991) district government should co-ordinate their integrated development plans with those of local municipalities in the district area; therefore, they must consult one another when drafting their integrated development plans.

An integrated development plan must reflect:

- Municipal council's vision long term critical development and internal transformation needs,
- An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality – identification of communities which do not have access to basic services,

- Council's development priorities and objectives including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs,
- Spatial development framework including the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for municipality,
- Applicable disaster management plans,
- Council's operational strategies,
- A financial plan – projecting next three years,
- Key municipal performance indicators and performance targets (Municipal Systems Act 1991, Act No. 125 of 1991: 9).

2.3 THE NEW DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (NDA) AND APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

With this type of approach to development, we will pay our attention to a comprehensive and integrated approach recognizing the interplay forces, people and their needs, development of human resources, technology, integrated rural development, urban development as well as self-reliant development. The municipality of uThungulu District has been charged with the responsibility of pursuing all of the above activities concerning development.

Although it has been a well known phenomenon that development focus on economic issues alone, however, according to an excellent contribution by Perrous (1983: 14) development refers to “a view of all the dimensions of a human whole, and the disparity of aspects that must be accepted in their inter-relationships, over and above specific analysis”. Development is therefore a multi-dimensional process in

which the non-economic factors are as important as and sometimes even more important than the economic factors. Each municipality therefore is expected to focus especially on effective programmes for education, health, nutrition, economic development, etc. It has also become clear that the fundamental concern of development is people and their needs (Coetzee, 1986:183). These basic needs are listed by (Cloete, 1977:99) as municipal affair is meant for development by local government.

Growth approach to the people-orientated approach is presented by (Tadaro 1981:72) in three objectives in all societies as to increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection, to also raise levels of living including income, provision of more jobs, better education and greater attention to cultural and humanistic values. Municipal should also expand the range of economic and social choices to individuals by freeing them from servitude and dependence mostly in relation to other people and national states, but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery (Coetzee, 1986:183). Priority is therefore given to development for people and development of people. Participation of traditional leaders, political leaders–councilors, communities and the entire nation is important in all less developed countries.

Development of human resources by municipality include two important categories, namely, private needs of a family–food, clothing, shelter, income and so on, and essential collective needs such as clean drinking water, sanitation, health, education, public transport and so

forth (Coetzee, 1986:184). These activities are to be performed or supervised by local authorities to uplift standard of living of communities falling under the area of their jurisdiction (Cloete, 1997:98). The type of technology in order to expedite service delivery is also very important. It is thus clear that in rural areas where there is an abundance of unskilled labour, maximum use should be made of labour-intensive activities, especially small scale activities.

In terms of integrated rural development, the general objectives are to increase the employment opportunities by producing food and, helping people to play a constructive role in development in less developed areas. The small farmer and small-holdings are regarded as important for development. The agricultural sector should, according to the new approach to development, be regarded as the chief corner-stone of development by helping people in rural areas to be self-sufficient in food. Urban development should also be included within the context of coherent and integrated development strategies of municipality in such a way that alleviation of poverty and unemployment and their symptoms receive priority (Coetzee, 1986:186).

2.4 DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT IN POST-APARTHEID SOCIETY (SOUTH AFRICA)

From 1994 until 1999 at least South Africa's political system became that of a pacted democracy, a power sharing arrangement which falls well short of the expectations engendered in the years of insurrectionary people's power. This came after apartheid programme

of the Afrikaner Nationalist Government elected in 1948 which reinforced controls on black labour mobility, intensified territorial segregation of blacks and whites and have no right to vote (Leftwich, 1996:188). For most of this century extremely authoritarian government co-existed with more or less racially exclusive representative institutions. But for the first time in the South African history the system of government would have facelift. Municipal systems Act of 1998 stipulated that development would enhance townships and rural area for community upliftment. This is the fulfillment of 1950's "Freedom Charter" adopted at the Congress of the People (Leftwich, 1996:190). The main message propagated was that all structures must become organs of the people's power. Development programmes should be people orientated.

The social legacy of apartheid was reflected to black poverty through shortage of houses during the 1970s, increase in enrolment of school children and alarming skills shortage. There were high rates of mortality due to health hazards especially in townships and rural areas. Electrification, piped water and sanitation systems remained a dream for communities living in rural areas. The incorporation of rural areas when redermarcation process took place was as a result of redressing the imbalances.

According to Leftwich, (1996:198), the new government with its municipal programme will have to balance the requirements of programmes to diminish poverty with those policies which can help to promote growth and development.

Furthermore, the government should be influenced by the imperatives of meeting the expectations of its most powerful constituencies and securing the loyalty, at least the acquiescence of the former beneficiaries of apartheid. For this study's view, district and local municipalities are a fundamental strategy to address basic needs which include reallocation of educational expenditure and the reorganization of institutions to benefit African school children, expansion of primary health care, provision of electricity and clean water through public employment programmes, land reform, promotion of mass construction of cheap housing and creation of safe neighbourhood through better policing. It is believed that the racial integration of local authorities will help to expedite development process. Mass electrification in the countryside would represent an especially visible improvement to people's lives (Leftwich, 1996:200).

If such developmental programmes would be a success, then, ANC proposals for "Reconstruction and Development" will more or less balance equity concerns, and also address their manifestation in a liberation election and a vision of "A Better Life for All" (African National Congress, 1994:6).

2.5 IMPORTANCE OF DISTRICT/LOCAL GOVERNMENT

According to Heymans and Töttemeyer (1989:20) local government authorities are well suited to attend to developmental needs of communities in a manner which would address issues as they are being perceived by local people. District and local government authorities are

voted by communities in order to serve them (communities). Gross and Mallen believe that governments are determined to return power to these people who should exercise decisions locally and to ensure that local government is given every responsibility to take initiative and responsibility effectively. Development therefore by district and local government is the only vehicle for the realization of a dream of voters. Development is expected in every country after the fall of colonial government. The obligation of local government continues to increase and the services it provides grow in both number and importance (Blair, 1981:6).

2.6 AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT FOR TOWNSHIPS WILL DIFFER FROM THOSE OF RURAL OR TRIBAL AREAS

(a) AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT IN BLACK TOWNSHIPS

Initially, the establishment of municipalities replaces what was known as Regional Services Councils Act of 1985. The objective of these RSCs according to L F Scheeper who was Deputy Director-General of Constitutional Development, was to diffuse township unrest and also to uplift and stabilize non-White communities. (Heymans & Töttemeyer, 1985: 52). Therefore, areas of development in townships will include among other things:

- Streets rehabilitation,
- Building of libraries,
- Zoning parks and tourism sites,

- Building of sports recreation facilities,
- Building of theatres,
- Sidewalks (Moolman, 1990:13).

(b) **ANTICIPATED AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL/TRIBAL AREAS**

Areas previously manned by tribal authorities in uThungulu District Municipality would for the first time in South African history be serviced by so-called “town or white municipalities. Areas of such are in the rural development include:

- Water and sanitation,
- Electricity supply,
- Roads,
- Tourism – tourist promotion,
- Sports and recreation facilities or service,
- Capacity building,
- Conservation of nature and environment,
- Health and social assistance,
- Safety and security,
- Educational facilities (Norton, 1994:66).

2.7 HYPOTHESIS

In view of the above literature review, we now derive the following hypothesis:

- 2.7.1. Local and district municipalities can play an important role in development process,
- 2.7.2 Dominance of some political affiliation in some areas will retard development process rendered by municipality,
- 2.7.3 Areas of development will include among other things water and sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centres, and energy supply,
- 2.7.4 The use of advanced technology especially in rural areas will expedite development.

2.8 SUMMARY

The literature reviewed gives more insight into the argument of this thesis. Various theories and approaches to development have been the central argument of this thesis. The next chapter presents the methodology followed by the researcher soliciting the necessary information needed to answer the question that initiated this investigation.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The principal aim of this chapter is to illustrate the method used by the researcher in soliciting the necessary information and data needed to investigate the research problem. As we earlier highlighted , the aims of the study were:

- (a) To investigate the role of the district municipality towards development in uThungulu District Municipality.
- (b) To identify areas of development both in towns and countryside where development is necessary.
- (c) To examine critically, hindrances, if any, caused by different structures towards development.
- (d) To examine socio-economic status of communities in the uThungulu District Municipality jurisdiction.
- (e) To examine the extent of the RDP/GEAR towards community development in uThungulu District.

This chapter is a layout of all the procedures followed to accomplish the above aims.

3.2 POPULATION FOR THE STUDY/ SAMPLE

This study covers a population of eighty (80) respondents. The population to be covered in this study includes communities in uThungulu district municipality, district officials as well as local municipality officials. The focus will mainly be after the 1999 election and the introduction of local municipalities incorporating rural areas for the first time in the South African history.

3.2.1 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The normal objective of sampling is to obtain answers from one or more hypothesis in a quicker and more economical and sometimes more accurate fashion than by investigation the entire population of the research design.

3.3 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

In developing the questionnaire the researcher used closed ended questions only.

The rationale for using closed ended questions included the following:

- Answers obtained make comparisons between respondents easier.
- Answers are easy to code and analyse.
- The meaning of closed ended questions is clear, which minimizes the chance of respondents not answering questions.

- Respondents have minimal writing to do, which makes it easier to fill in the questionnaire (Bailey, 1987:118)

The questionnaire was constructed in order to obtain information about the following:

- (a) Biographical information
- (b) The need for the re-demarcation of land for development purposes and introduction of municipalities in rural areas:
- (c) Infra structure and projects
- (d) Roles of traditional leaders in municipalities
- (e) Role of municipality in development process
- (f) Some problems or hindrances towards development

The questionnaire, which was presented in English, was distributed to the communities of six local municipalities falling in the area of jurisdiction of uThungulu district municipality.

3.4 ETHICS OF THE STUDY

Collection of data for this research has been facilitated by the permission to undertake the study which was obtained from the Faculty Board of Arts of the University of Zululand.

Such permission constitutes an important element among the ethical issues in Sociological research, i.e. the issue of informed consent of the subject to be investigated. Vito *et al.*, (1988:42) View informed consent as important to the research process in the following aspects:

- (a) Informed consent in areas as the ability of subject to make a decision to participate,
- (b) It screens out those subjects who believe might be harmed.
- (c) Trust and respect is increased by showing the subjects that they are valued,
- (d) It reduces the legal liability of the investigator (Vito *et al.*,1998: 42-43).

In this study, consent from subjects was obtained after the purpose of the study had been explained, and this included what would happen to the results, and also how the subjects would benefit from the study. Anonymity of the subjects was guaranteed and subjects were not forced to participate.

3.5 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Social science is often referred to, quite unfair, as the study of the obvious. However, it is desirable, if not necessary, to test hypotheses about the nature of social reality, even those that seem logical and self-evident. Our everyday common sense observations are generally based on narrow, often biased preconceptions and personal experiences.

These can lead us to accept without criticism invalid assumptions about the characteristics of social phenomena and behaviour.

The researcher used the chi-square (X^2) nonparametric test which is applicable to a wide variety of research problems. The chi-square allows us to test the significance of the difference between a set of observed frequencies (f_o) and expected (f_e), that is, between the given facts and the theoretical anticipation, in order to assess whether the facts support the theoretical consideration.

The chi-square statistics focuses directly on how close the observed frequencies are to what they are expected to be (represented by the expected frequencies) under the null hypothesis. Based on just the observed and expected frequencies, the formula for chi-square is:

$$X^2 = \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

Where f_o = observed frequency in any category

F_e = expected frequency in any category

To interpret the chi-square value, we must still determine the appropriate number of degrees of freedom. This can be done for tables that have any number of rows and columns by employing the formula:

$$df = (R - 1)(c - 1)$$

Where r = number of rows in the table of observed frequencies

c = number of columns in the table of observed frequencies

df = degrees of freedom

The degree of freedom of the problem must be defined, and the X^2 – table must be consulted.

To test the null hypotheses, any convenient level of significance will be used, this is the criterion for deciding whether the observed difference is significant or not, whether the null guess (H_0) has to be rejected or not. Obviously, the greater the difference is between the observed and the expected frequency the more likely we have a significant difference, suggesting that the null hypothesis is unlikely to be true.

3.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

For ethical reasons, it is necessary to point out some of the limitations and problems encountered which include the following:

- Lack of sufficient literature and empirical studies on the role of municipalities in development,
- The questionnaire had to be translated to isiZulu for some respondents,
- Some respondents refused to answer some questions.
- It was not easy to distribute and collect all questionnaires timeously because of the vast area of uThungulu district municipality due to financial constraints.

3.7 SUMMARY

This chapter presented the methodology followed by the research in soliciting the necessary information needed to investigate the research problem. Data collected and analysed, is presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data collected for this study along with responses about significant findings. Simple percentages and chi-square analysis was used to analyse the collected data.

4.2 PRESENTATION OF DATA

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

TABLE 4.1: Distribution of respondents by gender

SEX	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Males	51	64
Females	29	36
	80	100

The above table 4.1 shows that 51 (64%) of the respondents are males while 29 (36%) are females. Both, males and females, are represented in the study although males seem to be in the majority.

TABLE 4.2: Age distribution of the respondents

AGE OF RESPONDENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
21 – 26	19	24
26 – 35	27	34
35 – 45	15	19
45 – 55	13	16
55 – 65	03	04
65 – OVER	03	04
TOTAL	80	100

Table 4.2 above shows that 27 out of 80 respondents that participated in this research were between 26 – 35 age categories at the time of this study, 19 were aged between 21 – 26 years while 15 were between 35 – 45 age categories. Thirteen (13) of the respondents were 45 – 55 of age category and 3 were between 55 – 65 and 65 – over above respectively.

The inference we can draw from the above is that individuals in their thirty's and twenty's are aware of the role of the municipality in the development process. Interests of individuals in their forty's decline in viewing the role played by municipalities in development. Those in the fifty's and sixty's pay less interest in the development that takes place in the municipality.

The reluctance of aged people to participate in politics could be the result of them not being aware of activities performed by municipality or government in their area.

TABLE 4.3: The level of education of the respondents

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Primary School	13	16
Secondary Schooling	27	34
Tertiary Schooling	36	45
No Schooling	04	05
TOTAL	80	100

Table 4.3 above shows that the majority of respondents interviewed who are aware of the development around them are tertiary certificate holders. Therefore, to take all citizens on board, municipalities need to encourage adult basic education training. It is clear from the respondents that there are 5% of people who never attended school at all within the local municipality of uThungulu. The low level of education among communities may be attributed to the non appreciation of local government efforts to alleviate poverty and upliftment of humankind from chains of poverty.

4.3 THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT COUNCIL/ MUNICIPALITIES IN DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY

Hypotheses 1

H_0 : Local and district municipalities will not play an important role in the development process.

H_1 : Local and district municipalities can play an important role in development process.

TABLE 4.4: **Local and district municipalities play an important role in development process**

RESPONDENTS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
No, local and district municipalities will not play an important role in development process	9 (10.4)	7 (5.6)	16
Yes, local and district municipalities can play an important role in development	43 (41.6)	21 (22.4)	64
	52	28	80

$$\text{Observed } X^2 = \dots = 0.65$$

$$\text{Critical value} = 0.455$$

$$\text{Df} = 1$$

The critical value is $0.30 = 1.074$. Since the observed X^2 is larger than critical value at a significance level of 0.30, we reject the null hypothesis (H_0) and therefore accept the alternative (H_1).

Municipal Systems Act of 1998 supports the afore findings when it stipulates that development would enhance townships and rural areas for community upliftment. It is also the fulfillment of 1950's "Freedom Charter" adopted at the Congress of the People (Leftwich, 1996:190).

Furthermore, according to Heymans and Tötemeyer (1989:20) local government authorities are well suited to attend to development needs of communities in a manner which would address issues as they are being perceived by people. District and local government authorities are voted by communities in order to serve them (communities). Therefore, development by district and local government is the only vehicle for the realization of a dream of voters. Development is expected in every country after the fall of colonial government.

This finding is supported by the Parsonian model which rests on the premises that complex affairs of a society could not be conducted unless they were organized in some systematic way, and on the further hypothesis that human society from the most primitive to the most complex, have so much in common that there must be a set of fundamental organizing principles shared by all societies but carried to much higher degree of elaboration in some, than in others. The aim being to discover what these basic principles are and how they operate.

The cross-cultural similarities of social organization and processes arise because, given the nature of the human organism and the physical environment, "certain problems" must be solved if man is to live as a social animal, that is, to employ scarce means co-operatively (socially)

and more or less rationally (sometimes, economically) to attain given ends. What these problems are, says Parsons in effect can be determined by analyzing the requirements of this co-operative and (more or less) rational ends –means process.

Every society being a social system must contain roles with responsibilities for solving basic system problems at the societal level. When the scale and complexity of those problems become sufficiently great, there is “division of labour” and roles appear that have primary responsibility to contribute to the solution of any one of those problems. Consequently, any sufficient complex society will be found to have four sets of specialized roles, one for each of the basic system problems. Each such set of specialized roles, it is contended, constitute a sub-system of society and obeys the laws governing the operation of social systems.

In the context of the social system, Parsons usually pictures society or the social system as a large square which he divided into four equal parts, these parts are the four functional system problems which are represented by the letters AGIL. What does Parson mean by the letters AGIL, in his square?

By A, Adaptation, he means the problem of securing sufficient resources from the environment and distributing them throughout the system. If it is to survive, a social system needs certain structures or institutions that will perform the function of adaptation to the

environment. Looking at local municipalities, a Parsonian analysis would point to the economy as the institution that meets this end.

The G, stands for goal attainment, the system's need to mobilize priorities. This system problem is essentially the concern of the majority and democratically appointed political organization in any district municipality.

Integration, I, is at the heart of the four- function paradigm, because the solution to this problem has been a priority for functionalists, especially Emile Durkheim. By integration Parson means the need to coordinate, adjust and regulate relationships among various political organizations in district municipalities in order to keep the system or district municipalities functioning.

The importance of cooperation within any social system is also seen in the work of Emile Durkheim, in his analysis of the division of labour in society was the role it plays in promoting or contributing to the maintenance of social order. He argues that the division of labour in society was the role it plays in promoting or contributing to the maintenance of social order. Durkheim argues the division of labour in our society which leads to a high level of interdependence is responsible for the existence of society. In the same vein, we are arguing in our analysis that the division of labour in our society, that is, the different work performed by the different departments in the district and local municipalities is responsible for the existence of smooth running of our society. All departments within the South African

government nationally or locally according to the Parsonian argument should be interrelated and interdependent (Tshabalala, 2001).

The fourth system need, the L (latent pattern maintenance tension management, is twofold: first, the need to make certain that actors are sufficiently motivated to play their parts in the system or maintain the value "pattern", and second the need to provide mechanisms for tension management. This problem is one of keeping the value system intact and guaranteeing the conformity of the members of the system by transmitting societal values. In South Africa relevant institutions are the family, religion, and education and the central question is moral commitment to shared values.

The crucial point to remember about the four system needs is that Parson considered them to be the prerequisites for social equilibrium. Their continuing operation on a day to day basis is in turn ensured, according to Parson's theory by two mechanisms, socialization and social control. If socialization "works", all members of a society will be committed to shared values, make "appropriate" choices, and generally do what is expected of them in terms of adaptation, integration, and so on.

Parson's model prides a way of looking at society that focuses our attention on the interdependence of different institutions, on the way human societies everywhere grapple with similar problems in spite of their surface differences and on the continuities in social life and how they are secured.

Above all else, Parson's system is a system in equilibrium because each actor (that is different departments in district and local municipalities) are morally committed to perform culturally and socially expected functions. As Parson puts it, "many complex processes are necessary to maintain the functioning of any societal system, if its members never did anything, a society would very soon cease to exist" (Wallace, 1980: 46-56).

Thus, Role "interaction" is the basic component of a social system in Parson's schema. By ensuring "appropriate" role interaction, the two mechanisms of socialization and social controls generally promote and maintain equilibrium in the social system. However, a Parsonian analysis would look at disequilibrium arising in the social system because of strain in the social system that affect the way our "systems needs" are met.

4.4 DOMINANCE OF SOME POLITICAL PARTIES IN SOME AREAS IS LIKELY TO RETARD DEVELOPMENT PROCESS REFERRED BY MUNICIPALITY

Hypothesis 2

- H₀: The dominance of Inkatha Freedom Party, African National Congress, Democratic Alliance or United Democratic Movement affiliation in some areas will not retard development process rendered by municipality.
- H₁ : The dominance of some political affiliation in some areas will retard development processes rendered by municipality.

TABLE 4.5 Dominance of some political affiliation retard development process

RESPONDENTS' VIEW	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
No, dominance of some political affiliation in some areas is not likely to retard development process.	20 (16.8)	36 (39.2)	56
Yes, the dominance of some political affiliation in some areas is likely to retard development process	4 (7.2)	20 (16.8)	24
	24	56	80

Observed X^2 = 3.13

Critical value = 2.706

Df = 1

Level of significance = 0.10

Therefore, H_1 is not accepted.

Critical value at a level of significance of 0.10 = 2.706

Since the observed X^2 is smaller than the critical value at a significance of 0.10, we accept the null hypothesis (H_0) and therefore reject the alternative (H_1). The dominance of some political affiliation in some areas will not retard development process rendered by municipality.

This notion is supported by a research which was conducted in India for community development that resulted in induced change from customary and traditional ways of life of the rural people who were not predictable as long as the programme is launched with stated goals. It is also stated that the community will only begin to raise

eyebrows when announced goals are not fully realized and public criticism follows which tends to weaken the support for community development (Mukerji, 1961:210).

The analysis of our findings also indicate that we need peace and stability to address serious issues of poverty, HIV/Aids which are threatening the survival of our people. Disappointments and frustrations have shattered the dreams of the ordinary man in South Africa as a result of political intolerance. As a developing nation, we need to give democracy a chance in Africa. A nation without a vision is a lost nation unless Africans become bold to resist political intolerance, our democracy would be ruined.

If we want to see South Africa free from conflicts, then we must attack the cancer political, religious, cultural and social intolerance, ethnic and animosity, illiteracy and mass poverty. Whether political, economical, cultural or religious, if any group attempts to unfairly take advantage of the other and dominate or suppress, there will be revolt. It is important that we maintain harmonious equilibrium at all levels to eliminate conflicts. As Parsonians put it: by ensuring "appropriate" role interaction, the two mechanisms of socialization and social control generally promote and maintain equilibrium in the social system.

Furthermore, according to Coetzee (1986:183), municipalities should expand the range of economic and social choice to individuals by freeing them from servitude and dependence in relation to other

people and national states as well as to forces of ignorance and human misery. Participation of traditional leaders, political leaders, councilors, communities and the entire nation is important in all less developed countries.

4.5 AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT ARE LIKELY TO INCLUDE AMONG OTHER THINGS WATER & SANITATION, ROADS, HOUSING, BUILDING OF HEALTH CENTERS, ENERGY SUPPLY, etc.

Hypothesis 3

Ho: Areas of development do not include among other things water & sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centres, energy supply, etc.

Hi: Areas of development include among other things water and sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centres, energy supply, etc.

TABLE 4.6: Areas of development are not likely to include water and sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centres, energy supply, etc

RESPONDENTS' VIEW	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
No, areas of development are not likely to include water and sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centres, energy supply, etc.	13 (37.36)	25 (25.63)	61
Yes, areas of development are likely to include water and sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centres, energy supply, etc.	36 (11.63)	6 (7.36)	19
	49	31	80

Observed X^2 = 0.77

Critical value = 0.455

Df = 1

Level of significance = 0.50

Critical value at a level of significance of 0.050 = 0.455

Since the observed X^2 is larger than the critical value at a significance level of 0.50, we reject the Null hypothesis (H_0) and therefore accept the alternative (H_1).

The assumption that development includes among other things supply of water and sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centres, energy supply, etc. is supported by research conducted by Norton (1993:64). According to Norton, the main functions in nearly all countries were as follows: physical planning and development,

housing, roads, transport, education, libraries and museum, recreational services, health and social assistance, police, fire protection, public utilities and conservation of nature environment.

4.6 THE USE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL AREAS CAN EXPEDITE DEVELOPMENT

Hypothesis 4

H₀: The use of advanced technology especially in rural areas will not expedite development.

H₁: The use of advanced technology especially in rural areas will expedite development.

TABLE 4.7: The use of advanced technology will not expedite development

RESPONDENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
No, eth use of advanced technology will not expedite development	9 (10.2)	7 (5.8)	16
Yes, the use of advanced technology will expedite development	42 (40.8)	22 (23.2)	64
	51	29	80

Observed X^2 = 2.96

Critical value = 2.706

Df = 1

Critical value at a level of significance of 0.10 = 2.706.

Since the observed X^2 is larger than critical value at a significance level of 0.10 we accept research hypothesis (H_1) to confirm that the use of advanced technology especially in rural areas can expedite development.

Furthermore, this suggests that the use of technology will not only expedite development, but will also improve economy of the region as well as increase production.

This finding is supported by Rostow's stages of economic development. Rostow's principal argument is that some places have progressed further than others in terms of economic development. Rostow believes that poorer places are in an initial or beginning stage of development, while countries with higher levels of GNP are in a later stage of higher development. All places therefore, are at some stage in a development sequence.

The sequence of development that Rostow outlines includes the following five stages:

- **Stage 1 Traditional Society** subsistence economic activity i.e. output is consumed by producers rather than traded, but it is consumed by those who produce it, trade by barter where goods are exchanged they are "swapped". Agriculture is the most important industry and production is labour intensive, using only limited quantities of capital.

- **Stage 2 Traditional Stage** (the preconditions to take off) surpluses for trading emerge supported by emerging transport infrastructure. Savings and investments grow. Entrepreneurs emerge.
- **Stage 3 Take off Industrialisation** increases, with workers switching from land to manufacturing. Growth is concentrated in a few regions of the country and in one or two industries. New political and social institutions are evolved to support industrialization.
- **Stage 4 Drive to Maturity Growth** is now diverse supported by technological innovation.
- **Stage 5 High Mass Consumption**
Implications: Development requires substantial investment in capital equipment; to foster growth in developing nations the right conditions for such investment would have to be created i.e. the economy needs to have reached stage 2.

In general, these stages suggest that a society moves from a traditional phase characterized by a lack of science or technology, a dependence on agriculture and high level of poverty to a modernized, industrialized, and developed economy.

Rostow argues that through increased investment, increased exposure to modernization, Western society and changes in traditional culture and values, societies will become more highly developed.

Municipalities can therefore play a pivotal role in encouraging communities to use scientific methods in their methods of farming. According to Hegen and Rostow, traditional societies are peasant based, unproductive and have a low ceiling of attainable output per head because of their primitive nature of technology. Therefore, it is believed that new methods (technology) of farming will result to high production.

Furthermore, government gazette of local government chapter 4.16 (i) b and c suggest that local or district municipality should have its function extended to traditional society in the rural area in terms of development.

The literature also indicate that from the rural community's perspective, technological change affects more than just employment patterns. In production, the most significant economic forces are the rising importance of information, communication, robotics, artificial intelligence, genetic engineering, and other embodiments of technology. In addition to the direct effects of these changes on employment they also lead to increased use of services (particularly information related services), and to the reduced use of raw material in the production processes of other manufacturers.

Due to technological change, the productivity of labour rises dramatically by reducing relative costs of labour. As the cost of raw materials and labour become less important, location and investment decisions are based more on other factors such as access to appropriate

information, infrastructure, life long education opportunities, and other accoutrements that provide firms a competitive advantage in securing skilled employees. This process, then can have positive effects on income, job security, etc. even while it reduces employment.

Rostow, in his stages of development, points out that the fourth stage is characterized by drive to maturity and age of mass consumption He (Rostow) perceived this stage as based on pre-Newtonian science and Technology (Offiong, 1980: 41).

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4.7 SUMMARY

The findings of the study gave support to the growing body of evidence attesting to the importance of development in uThungulu District Municipality. The findings were supported by the works of Parsons, Durkheim, Coatzee, Mukerji, Norton and Rostow's stages of economic development. The next chapter gives conclusions and recommendations for the whole study.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter concludes the present study on the basis of the data collected, and makes recommendations based on the findings of the study.

5.2 FINDINGS

From the findings of the study, it became evident that local authorities are well suited to attend to the development needs of communities in a manner which would address issues as they are being perceived by people. Therefore, development by district and local government is the only vehicle for the realization of a dream by voters. This finding was supported by the Parsonian model which depicts society as being a social system containing roles with responsibilities for solving basic system problems at the societal level. The cross-cultural similarities of social organization and processes arise because, given the nature of human organism and the physical environment, certain problems must be solved if man is to live as a social animal by employing scarce means cooperatively (socially) and move or less rationally (sometimes economically) to attain given ends.

In Parsonian's AGIL model, whereby A, for adaptation. If it is to survive, a social system needs certain structures or institutions that will perform the function of adaptation to the environment. By looking at municipalities, a Parsonian analysis would point at the economy as the institution that meets this end. The G, which is goal attainment, the Parsonian analysis would look at the majority and the democratically appointed political organization in any local or district municipality. By I, Integration, which is the heart of Parson's paradigm. Parsons meant the need to coordinate, adjust and regulate relationships among various political organizations in municipalities in order to keep the system of municipalities functioning. The last system being the Latent pattern incontinence tension management. This problem is one of keeping the value system intact and guaranteeing the conformity of the members of the system by transmitting societal values. In South Africa, the relevant institutions are, the family, religion and education. The importance of cooperation within any social system is also seen in the work of Emile Durkheim, in his analysis of the division of labour in society and the role it played in promoting and contributing to the maintenance of social order. In the same vein, we argued in this research that the division of labour in our society, that is, the different work performed by the different departments in the district and local municipalities is responsible for the existence of the smooth running of our society.

On the issue of the dominance of some political organization in some areas regarding the retardation of development rendered by municipalities, the analysis of our findings revealed that municipalities need to expand the range of economy and social choices to individuals

by freeing them from the servitude and dependence in relation to other people. The participation of traditional leaders, councilors, and communities at large is essential in the local and district municipalities. The analysis of our findings also indicated that we need peace and stability in order to address serious issues such as, poverty, unemployment, crime and HIV/ Aids which are threatening our society. As Parsons puts it: “ by ensuring appropriate role interaction” the two mechanisms of socialization and social control generally promote and maintain equilibrium in our society.

In regard to the supply of water and sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centers and energy supply, our findings were supported by research conducted by Norton (1993) who found that the main functions that are essential to all countries are the provisions of physical planning, housing , roads, transportation, education, libraries, museum, recreational services, health and social assurance, police, fire protection, public utilities and conservation of nature.

Concerning the use of advanced technology in rural areas and its relationship to development, our findings were supported by Rostow's stages of economic development. Stage I. Traditional society. Rostow argues that agriculture is the most important industry and production is labour intensive, using only limited quantities of capital. In stage II, the traditional stage, Rostow argues that the savings and investments grow as entrepreneurs emerge. Stage III takes off industrialization, new political and social institutions are evolved to support industrialization. Stage IV, Drive to Maturity Growth, is supported by technological

innovation. Stage V, High Mass Consumptions. Thus, according to Rostow, development requires substantial investment in capital equipment to foster growth in developing nations like South Africa. In general, the stages suggest that a society moves from a traditional phase characterized by lack of science or technology, a dependence on agriculture and high-level of poverty to a modernized industrialized and developed economy. Municipalities can therefore play an important role in encouraging communities to use scientific methods of farming. Due to technological changes, the productivity of labour rises dramatically by reducing relative costs of labour.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study made the following recommendations:

- There must be a suitable political system in the municipalities for development to take place given our past political history. This notion by Palmer (1980:5) who suggests that a political system should accommodate the demands and stresses created by the process of social change, and that social change in the past colonial world is inevitable (Palmer, 1980:92). Therefore, tolerance among political parties should be emphasized.
- Municipal structures, both district and local, should engage councilors, izinduna and the traditional leaders in workshops, informing them about their interdependence, interrelatedness and to allay fears from who so ever is involved in development.

- It is recommended that the government adheres to the Freedom Charter adopted in the 1950s where a message about development programs, Reconstruction and development and a better life for all was adopted.
- Health centers of about three (3) to five (5) at the most, should be available in each and every local municipality since poverty and HIV/Aids are threatening the survival of our people. The importance of such a facility is emphasized by Parsons who argued that the proper functioning of any societal system is crucial, and if its members never did anything a society would very soon cease to exist.
- The importance of the level of education and skills development for South African society especially under Uthungulu district municipality, should receive special attention. Rural communities, especially, should be assisted.
- With basic education so that they could be able to read about endeavours of the government in the upliftment of their lives from the chains of poverty.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The researcher can conclude by saying that the present study has made valuable contribution to our understanding of the importance of the interdependence and interrelatedness of the different structures in local and district municipalities for equilibrium to exist despite a few limitations.

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ANNEXURE A

QUESTIONNAIRES

Department of Sociology
University of Zululand
Private Bag X1001
KWADLANGEZWA
3886
28 October 2003

Dear Respondent

The aim of this study is to gather information about the role of municipality in development process in uThungulu District.

The survey is conducted by the undersigned Masters Degree student presently enrolled for Sociology of Development at the University of Zululand.

Please respond to all questions on this questionnaire. There is no wrong or right answer. Please, do not write your name. Information given will be treated confidentially and you are assured to remain anonymous (unknown).

Thanking you in anticipation

Sincerely yours

ES NCUBE

QUESTIONNAIRE

The role of municipality in development process. A study of uThungulu District Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal. Please use a tick (☑) on an appropriate answer.

SECTION A

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

1. Gender

Male	
Female	

2. Age group

21- 26	
26-35	
36- 45	
46-55	
56- 65	
65 – Above	

3. Educational qualifications

Primary schooling	
Secondary schooling	
Tertiary schooling	

4. Race group

African	
Coloured	
Indian	
White	

SECTION B

5. Do you think there was a need to re-demarcate new municipality boundaries?

.....
.....

Why do you say so?

.....
.....
.....

6. Re-demarcation of land in KwaZulu-Natal incorporated areas of Amakhosi. In your own view, rank order of consultation.

	1
	2
	3
	4

7. Areas of community in dire need of development to be indicated by placing of an "X".

Rural	
Urban	

8. Do you think you need someone to represent your community in District Council (Local Counsellor)?

Yes	
No	

9. The following sports and recreation facilities should be established in the area where communities reside. Place an "X" to indicate existence or non-existence of each facility.

9.1 Soccer field in my area was established after 1999.

Yes	
No	

9.2 Netball ground was set up in my area by municipality.

Yes	
No	

9.3 Tennis court in my area.

Yes	
No	

9.4 Cricket field in my area.

Yes	
No	

9.5 Swimming pool.

Yes	
No	

9.6 Rugby stadium.

Yes	
No	

10. The following infrastructure was developed because of democratical government and it never existed before. Place an "X" to agree or disagree with the statement.

10.1 Latrines in my area

Yes	
No	

10.2 Water supply or tap water is available in my area

Yes	
No	

10.3 Health service was improved by building local clinic or visit by mobile clinic in my area

Yes	
No	

10.4 Community roads have improved in my area

Yes	
No	

10.5 Electricity supply in my area

Yes	
No	

10.6 Our community has one set place up (cemetery) to bury our loved ones.

Yes	
No	

10.7 Mini market or stalls have been created in my area

Yes	
No	

11. Do you think municipalities should assist in school maintenance?

Yes	
No	

12. In terms of capacity building, do you think justice has been done thus far?

Yes	
No	

13. Has these areas of concern for capacity development been covered? Indicate your response by placing and "X".

13.1 Growing the vegetable gardens?

Yes	No

13.2 Poultry farming on micro-scale?

Yes	No

13.3 Encouraging tourism especially youth?

Yes	No

13.4 Encouraging communities to refurbish historical monuments in their areas so as to attract tourists?

Yes	No

13.5 Encourage weaving and sawing clubs among community members?

Yes	No

13.6 In your area, have you ever heard of the establishment of these committees?

Yes	No

14. In your area, have you ever heard of the establishment of these committees?

14.1 Local development committee?

Yes	No

If yes, is it functioning well:

14.2 Safety and security committee?

Yes	
No	

14.3 Sports and recreation committee?

Yes	
No	

If yes, why do you say so?

15. Do you think that local and district councils can play an important role in restructuring or developing the country?

Yes	
No	

16. Do you think dominance of some political affiliation in some areas is likely to retard development process?

Yes	
No	

If yes, why do say so?

.....

17. Do you think that areas of development are likely to include among other things, water and sanitation, roads, housing, building of health centres, energy supply etc?

Yes	
No	

18. Do you think that advanced technology in rural areas can expedite development?

Yes	
No	

19. Do you think that government should channel funds into traditional authorities to lead rural development?

Yes	
No	

Why do you say so?

.....

20. How easy is it to access to municipality offices or officials for any form of assistance?

Yes	
No	

Why do you say so?

.....

21. Do you think the incorporation of other areas into one municipality was a wise move?

Yes	
No	

Why do you say so?

.....

22. Is there any problem you envisage in the hindrance of development process by traditional leaders – Amakhosi and izinduna?

Yes	
No	

23. Do you anticipate powers of traditional leaders diminishing because of the incorporation of their territories into municipalities?

Yes	
No	

Why do you say so?

.....

24. Who do you think should address the immediate needs of your area?

Inkosi	
Induna yenkosi	
Political Party Leader	
Municipal Councillor	

25. Do you think communities should pay for services that are provided by municipality?

Yes	
No	

26. In view of development achieved in your area, would you encourage people to vote for local municipality?

Yes	
No	

Why do you say so?

.....

27. How do people reach workplace or places of residence?

Yes	
No	

28. Are there any government low cost houses in the area?

Yes	
No	

29. How would you describe the condition or state of local institutions of academic learning?

Yes	
No	

30. Do you have programmes of AIDS and HIV pandemic, e.g. "onompilo? In your area as a social responsibility?

Yes	
No	

ANNEXURE B

KWAZULU-NATAL NEWLY DEMARCATED MUNICIPALITIES

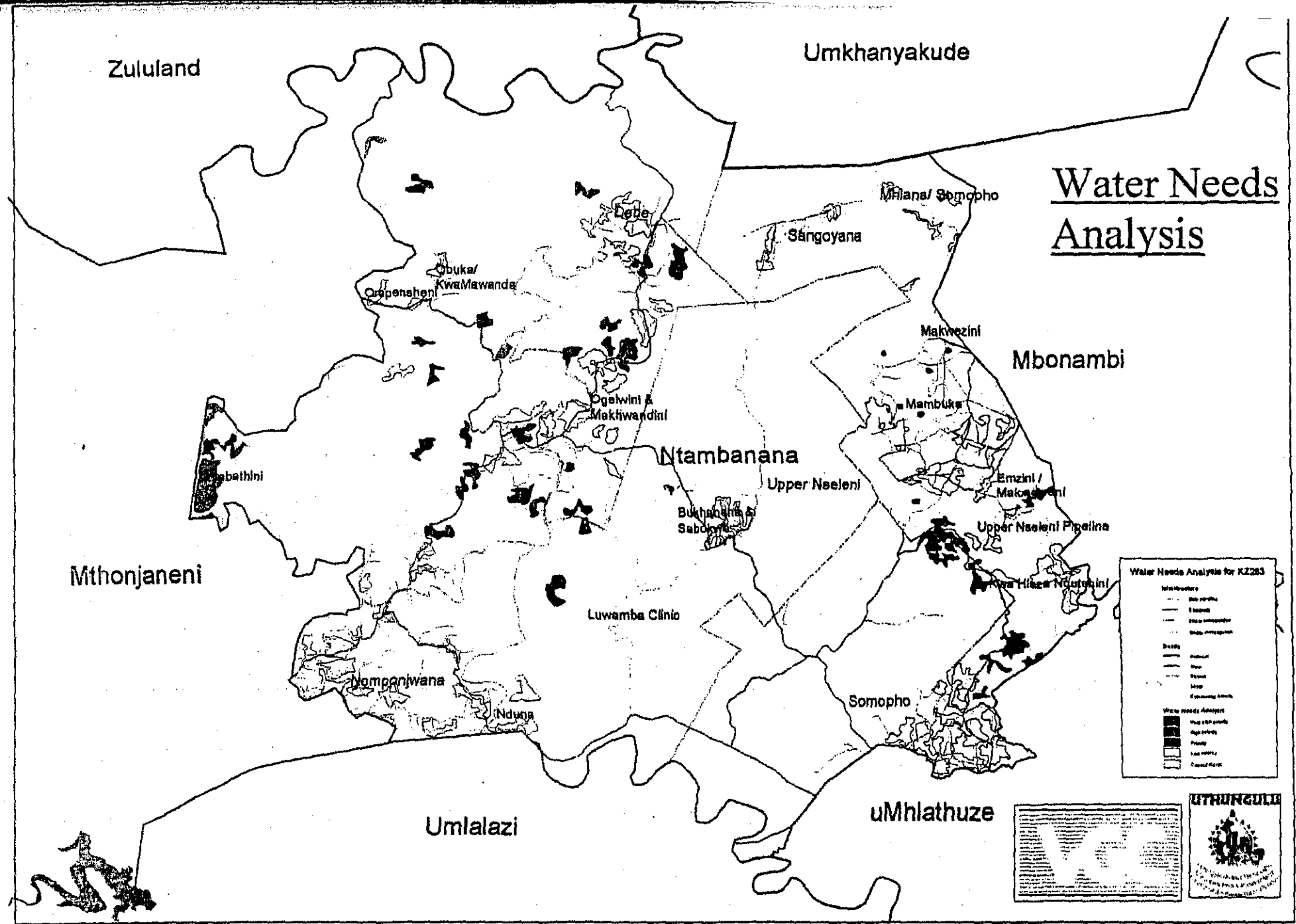
ANNEXURE C

ZULULAND WATER NEEDS ANALYSIS

Zululand

Umkhanyakude

Water Needs Analysis



Water Needs Analysis for KZ283

Infrastructure

- 100kV
- 33kV
- 11kV
- Water reticulation
- Sewer reticulation

Stretches

- Water
- Sewer
- Storm
- Stormwater

Water Needs Analysis

- Very High priority
- High priority
- Priority
- Low priority
- Control Area

Legend

Infrastructure

- 100kV
- 33kV
- 11kV
- Water reticulation
- Sewer reticulation

Stretches

- Water
- Sewer
- Storm
- Stormwater

Water Needs Analysis

- Very High priority
- High priority
- Priority
- Low priority
- Control Area



ANNEXURE D

ZULULAND SANITATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

