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**Civilization and Literature**

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### **The Contribution of the British Apartheid System as Legacy of Colonialism in South Africa**

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A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Literature and Foreign Languages in Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master Degree in English Language  
Option: Literature & Civilization

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## **Declaration**

I Hamel Amira hereby declare that this dissertation has been carried out by me as a partial Fulfillment for the Master's degree in English literature and civilization. This research was done under the guidance and supervision of Miss .Djaalal Meriem at Mohamed Khieder University of Biskra, Language and Literature Department. I further declare that the interpretation put forth in this thesis are based on my own reading, understanding and examination of the original texts. The reported findings that I have made use of are duly acknowledged at the respective place. In addition, I affirm that this work is not published anywhere in any form.

**Hamel Amira**

**Date:08.06.2023**

## Dedication

*First, I dedicate this humble work to my dearest parents for their eternal love, support and for giving me courage to do this research.*

*Throughout the hardships and issues I went through, they lightened my life with their prayers and wishes.*

*Thank you so much for everything! Words can hardly express my appreciation and love for you. You taught me to be unique, determined, to believe in myself, and to preserve that. I am truly grateful and honored to have you as my parents. Father and mother, you have been the spark that lights my path in the darkness. Thank you for your unwavering love and support along this journey I have taken.*

*To my family: my brothers, my beloved sister, my sisters in law, brother in law, my nephews and nieces.*

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*To my sweetheart no words can describe your presence beside me Nadjoua*

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## Abstract

This dissertation tackles the contribution of the Apartheid System as legacy of British colonialism in South Africa during the post-colonial era. The present research aims to examine the South African experience with colonialism. The study explores apartheid identification as system and its adaptation by colonial Britain. Furthermore, the study will attempt to identify the involvement of the apartheid in South African history. It also studies its impacts on the economic, political, cultural, and social domains in post-apartheid period. In addition, the study aims to prove the negative and positive effects of the apartheid. In order to achieve our goals, we have employed a number of approaches. These approaches have been used to create credible and well-structured research. First, we used historical method to tackle the origins of the Apartheid system and to provide a historical background about South Africa. Moreover, Descriptive and analytical approaches have been adopted as well. These approaches have been aided at providing a descriptive and analytical study about the apartheid as system, as colonial legacy, and South African experience with colonization. Finally, our study has detected the negative effects of the apartheid regime on socio economic structure. As result, South Africa post-apartheid government made reforms and strategies. These strategies aimed at improving the economy of the country. Moreover, it sought to transform South Africa from British colony to highly developed economy and advanced infrastructure.

**Key terms:** Colonialism, Apartheid, legacy, post-apartheid era, economy, legislations.

## **List of Acronyms**

**SANC:** South African National Congress

**BEE:** Black Economic Empowerment

**COSATU:** Congress of South Africa Trade Unions

**FDI:** Foreign Direct Investments

**FSB:** Financial Service Broad

**GEAR:** Growth, Employment, and Redistribution

**JSE:** Johannesburg Stock Exchange

**NP:** National Party

**RDP:** Reconstruction Development Program

**SACP:** South Africa Communist Party

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# **General Introduction**

The African continent has a unique place in human history. Many historians considered it as the birthplace of humanity. It is believed to be the cradle of civilization. By the 15<sup>th</sup> century, it was a home to hundreds of vibrant, dynamic, cultures, histories, legends, and state systems. These aspects flourished before the formal policies took over the continent by western powers.

The diversity and the richness of that continent led the western powers to invade and colonize the whole continent. In addition to the expansion of the European colonialism which was known as the scramble for Africa. It was formed during the Berlin Conference in the middle of 20th century. The European power arbitrarily divided and ceased control all over Africa between them. Moreover, they began administrating their new colonies under the notion of “civilizing inferior native”.

South Africa was among the African countries, which had been colonized by western countries. It experienced the process of migration and invasion of different colonization since 15<sup>th</sup> century. The African nation experienced more than 300 years of colonization. As a result, the nation gained a historical legacy and unique stories about colonization and their regimes.

The legacy of colonialism in South Africa is known as one of the brutal conquests against natives. The aggression harmed people internally. Exploitation and oppression led to the collapse of their cultures and traditions. South Africa is branded for the world as one of the countries that have witnessed racism and tyranny. The oppressive system of government classified people by the color of their skin and imposed separation of blacks and whites in different parts of the country.

This discrimination is called the “Apartheid system”. The policy emerged as the slogan of the National Party government in 1934 and became popular among Afrikaners in

1940. The Apartheid is not just a system of racism and racial segregation. It imposes a distinction between black and white in government, labor market, and residency. It was also implemented in the economic, social, and political structure of the whole country.

### **1) Research Problem**

African history is filled with atrocities and colonialism. The Apartheid system was considered a brutal method to oppress and control Africans. It seemed that this system supported freedom of artistic expression and equal opportunity for development. However, in practice, it imposed laws that required racial groups to live apart. It also made an effort to prevent the interracial marriage and social integration. Building connections and engaging in social activities was quite difficult due to differences in skin color.

The proposed research seeks to explore the implications of the apartheid system. Furthermore, it examines the South African history of colonization concerning the segregation method. Moreover, it tackles the impacts of this system and its contribution to economic, cultural, and social aspects. The research focuses on the colonial and post-colonial eras. Nevertheless, the proposed research will explore the significant part the Apartheid Structure played in shaping today's South Africa.

### **2) Research Questions**

In light of the above mentioned contextualization. The research probes the following primary research questions:

- ❖ How did the British apartheid System contribute in South Africa during colonial and post colonial periods?
- ❖ What characterized South African colonial experience?
- ❖ How the British apartheid system came to be and how was it implemented in South Africa?

- ❖ What are the economic negative and positive aspects of the Apartheid application during the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

### **3) Research Aims**

The research aims to examine the South African experience with colonialism. It seeks to study the Dutch and British colonization. The study explores apartheid identification as a system and its adaptation by colonial Britain. In addition, the national government's use of this regime will be analyzed as well. Nonetheless, the research will attempt to identify the involvement of the apartheid in South African history. The extent this system affected the economic, political, cultural, and social fields in today's South Africa (after decolonization).

### **4) Rational of the Research**

The proposed research studies one of the aspects of colonialism which is the system applied on the colonies. African history is famously recognized by the oppression of the colonization and racial segregation. The apartheid system is considered one of the core regulations that shaped South African history after colonization. The study sheds light on African continent in general and South Africa in particular. Apartheid system presented a crucial problem on an international level. In South Africa, the system was motivated by the idea of the superior and inferior race. Furthermore, the white population presented minority in comparison to the black majority in the south of Africa. As result, this system was set as a way to protect the white minority. This research presents an extensive study to one of the ancient continents. In addition, it provides examination to the apartheid as racist system and as a political approach to raise the economic stance of South Africa.

### **5) Research methodology**

The intended study will employ a number of approaches to create a credible and well-structured research. A historical method will be used to track the origins of the

Apartheid system and to provide a historical background about South Africa. Descriptive and analytical approaches will be adopted as well. These approaches will aid at providing a descriptive and an analytical study about the apartheid as system, as a colonial legacy, and South African experience with colonization. We will evaluate and analyze information and data in accordance with research objectives. To achieve relativity and significance to the enquiry, we will use the qualitative approach. Primary sources, books, journal articles, scientific researches are the main basis to present a well versed consistent research.

#### **6) Scope of the Study**

This research studies one of the famous cruel regimes adopted by colonization. The apartheid system is not just a racial system used to separate whites and blacks. This investigation will go beyond the social repercussions of this ruling regulation. Furthermore, the African continent suffered from all types of occupations. The focus will be directed at South Africa in specific. It is because apartheid spread and became exclusively popular in South Africa. Each approach and system contains positive and negative effects on the country in general and the people in specific. The emphasis will be on the positive aspects of the apartheid. We will shed the light also on its impact on the political, social, economic, and cultural life during and after colonization.

#### **7) Literature Review (selected)**

Doğanay Suveren in his research entitled *The Colonization of South Africa and the British Impacts on Development* denotes that colonization's primary goal was to establish new trade routes. The authors stresses that British settlements in South Africa aided the country's agricultural, economic, and industrial aspects. British colonization brought to Africa technologies that helped growing crops and farming. Another study entitled *Understanding*

Apartheid in South Africa through the Racial Contract put emphasis on the idea that the expansion of European colonialism had racist attributes. The authors suggest that the apartheid's application was caused by the idea of "civilizing inferior natives". The article is essential element that will be analyzed in depth. It discusses effects of the apartheid system on several field education, economy, culture, and politics. The authors used racial contract as approach to analyze the latter. South African Apartheid Legislation: Fundamental Structure by Elizabeth S. Landist is another source significant to the study. The journal article focuses on apartheid's origin and the process that developed into a legislation that separates between races.

Martine Mariotti and Johan Fourie, in their article under the title "The economics of apartheid: An introduction" indicate that it has been twenty years since the apartheid system was eliminated. The system, however, continues to affect South African society. The country's economic progress in the twenty-first century is a result of apartheid-era economic policy decisions. Another study presented an extensive overview about the post-apartheid social structuration. Robert Rotich wrote a paper titled "The Social Formation of Post-Apartheid South Africa". The author sees that apartheid regulations are responsible for a socioeconomic inequality's presence. These disparities were mostly caused by the labor control regime, which was the primary driver of white capitalism. Moreover, John Shingler wrote a paper entitled "The Economic Legacy of the Apartheid" the author presented an extensive study about apartheid as an economic legacy. The author offered a new perspective as he compared between the advantages and negative aspects of the system. Additionally, he stressed that the apartheid is similar to Fairy Godmother's Magic Wand. He sees that the apartheid turned the economic structure of South Africa and shaped it after decolonization.

**Chapter One**

**Colonialism in South Africa**



## **Introduction**

Taking control over another country in an unrighteous way defines colonization. This chapter will seek to establish a background about colonialism as a term and its implications. Moreover, the chapter aims to examine the existence of colonialism in African continent throughout history. African continent presented the perfect target for colonial powers. Its lack of military force and rich resources made its colonization easy. The geographical location with trade routes and ports presented a privilege for the colonizer. South Africa in particular had a long experience with colonization. The colonizer's legacy still affects Africa nowadays.

Colonial powers used methods and tactics to oppress and control Africans. The colonizer did not only exploit the country's natural resources. It also, limited African's access to food and job prospects. Civilizing inferior race, spreading a more dignified culture, and spreading technological advancement were used as justifications to colonize. Dominating a colonized nation can be applied in different ways. South Africa suffered from a set of segregation laws that promoted racial discrimination. These regulations developed later on and even included societal divisions between blacks and whites. The laws that separated even the use of public locations and institutions were referred to as the apartheid system.

### **1.1. Definition of Colonialism**

The practice of colonialism is not new. There are several instances of countries expanding their power into neighboring territory throughout world history. They begin placing their people in the newly captured areas. They accomplish this by employing their greater military might. Colonialism can occur anywhere and at any moment. Colonialism has roots in ancient civilizations including ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome. These empires aimed to expand their dominance and found new colonies. In order to strengthen their authority, they used the people's physical and population resources (Longley).

Colonialism is a vast debatable concept. There are different views concerning its meaning. According to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), the English word colony is derived from the ancient Latin term 'colonia', which means outpost or settlement. It is related to the Romans who invaded other lands and settled by possessing their citizenship. However, colonialism according to the dictionary is defined as "The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically."

It can be said that colonialism is the overthrowing and the control of other people's lands and goods. Colonialism witnessed widespread during the second century in the human history. It was due to the Roman Empire extension from Armenia to The Atlantic Ocean, in addition to the Mongols invasion of the Middle East and China. Starting from the fourteen to sixteen centuries, the Aztec Empire was established and subjugated several ethnic groups who settled in Mexico Valley. The Inca Empire did the same with expansion. It was considered as the largest pre-industrial state in America, and many examples of colonial invaders around the world like the Ottoman, Chinese, and the Moors (Loomba 8).

Modern colonialism started by the 15th century, during the age of exploration. Technological development changed in terms of navigation. As it began to connect all the parts of the world, colonial powers started looking for new markets and searching for western sea trading routes to China and India. Colonialism flourished during the 17th century as result of the industrial revolution by this time slavery and the slave trade fulfilled (Ocheni et al 46).

The sociologist Ronald J, Horvath considered colonialism as a “form of domination and exploitation”. The idea of domination is closely related to the idea of power.” Thus, colonialism is linked to domination, exploitation, and power (Horvath46). The Anthropologist Ania Loomba in her book Colonialism/Post colonialism argued, “Colonialism was not an identical process in different parts of the world but everywhere it locked the original inhabitant and the newcomers into most complex and traumatic relationship in human history” (Loomba 7) which means that colonialism limits the original citizen and creates complex relationship in human history.

Moreover, Loomba identifies the relationship between colonialism and capitalism; she stated that, “colonialism established alongside capitalism in Western Europe” or “colonialism was the midwife that assisted at the birth of European capitalism” (9). The birth of European capitalism was motivated by a colonial mode of production. Another factor was the emergence of the industrial revolution. The factory systems developed at that time were responsible for creating capitalism. This established to make profit through trade and industry. Thus, the pursuit of new investments to the capital that has accumulated and demand for raw material were key elements that led to colonialism. The extension of political and territorial power was a way to generate wealth. The newly conquered areas were subjected to the exploitations of their resources and raw materials as well. Therefore, it can be deduced that capitalism and colonialism are interlinked to one another.

Nevertheless, Jane Hiddleston describes colonialism as: “the conquest and subsequent control of another country, and involves both the subjugation of that country’s native peoples and the administration of its government, economy and produce” (Hiddleston 2). It is suggested that colonialism is a mechanism that imposes its control on the different fields political, economic, and cultural aspects of the occupied nations.

## **1.2. Colonialism in the African Continent**

Africa is a huge continent which characterized by vast diversity. The variety includes the climate variation, from dry desert to dense rain forests. Some regions are wealthy by rich mineral resources, while others are rich by suitable soil for farming and some are useful to trade. The African inhabitants lived there for more than three million years. The continent possesses varied history. It is considered as the birthplace of human beings and the place of greatest civilizations like the Egyptian society. Furthermore, the African history is known by the trans-Atlantic slave trade and the European colonization (A Short History of Africa 18).

The variability and abundance of its resources made European powers compete over it. European powers like Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and Italy sought to take control over areas in Africa. During the age of exploration and for centuries, African people had been involved in trade and diplomatic affairs with the Europeans. The Portuguese were the first who established political and economic relations between Africa and Europe. They captured Ceuta in Morocco, which happened in 1415 (Uranga 3). Under the leadership of Henry the Navigator, they started to explore the Western Coast of Africa seeking for new ways of trade to the East. By the 1488, they designed a way to Cap in South Africa, Vasco da Gama reached Mombasa, and known as Kenya today (ThoughtCo). When the Portuguese first invaded West Africa and they brought with them few slaves. That phenomenon is not new tradition brought by the Europeans but it existed in

Africa” they were right less persons, who were the subject to sale” (A Short History of Africa 19). After that, the slave trade expanded and become a big business.

Colonialism started in Africa in 1880’s when Belgium decided to conquest the rich continent. This decision came after the abolition of slave trade. Europeans chose to colonize the African continent instead of taking slaves from it. The Belgians begun the idea of colonization in Africa. However, it was not strong enough to control the entire continent. As a result, the Belgian king invited other European power like Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Italy in order to divide the African continent between them (Okon 20).

In 1884-1885, Otto von Bismarck held an international conference in Berlin. The first chancellor of Germany aimed to regulate colonialism and trade in Africa and set the rules for the division of the continent. It was determined as the starting point of the “Scramble for Africa”. This refers to the expansion and invasion of the African territory. African people were not invited to that meeting (Iliffe 193).

### **1.3. The Impact of Colonialism in the African Continent**

The legacy of colonialism in Africa is known to be the most brutal invasion and regular exploitation of the indigenous people. To maintain their dominance and exercise their power, the European countries used racism and tyranny to marginalize and abolish any type of native regimes (Clayton 4).The main purpose of colonialism in the African continent is bringing civilization, economic exploitation, and political domination (Ocheni et al. 46). One of the main reasons to justify the colonization of Africa was civilization, also called the civilizing mission.

### 1.3.1. A Civilizing Mission

During the Berlin conference and the scramble for Africa, the European countries became the leaders of the African continent. They used the process of colonialism to take control over many African colonies and to exploit freely various resources for economic gains. Throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Europe witnessed enormous change because of the industrial revolution and strength, which prompted Europe to educate and civilize others. The Europeans at that period were influenced by the Enlightenment thought. It was particularly the Enlightenment Scottish theory about the sociocultural evolution or as they referred to it by the “Stadial theory” (Hodac and Persson 3). The Stadial theory has a great impact on European colonization. The fundamental elements of this theory are based on the assumption. It is presumed that all humans are able with the same innovative and rational abilities. Consequently, that led to progress within the main steps of social development (Buchan 3).

According to the Stadial theory of historical development, every society undergoes a natural development. That is to say, societies were progressing within four stages: from hunting, to herding, to farming, to trade. As societies evolved, cultures also progressed from savagery, through barbarism, to civilization (Kohn). Furthermore, the concepts of savagery, barbarism, and civilization play a significant role in human science, especially in human development. Also, they have an essential role in the progress of many empires, exploitation, and mass destruction (Civilization, Barbarism, and Savagery 358).

The two concepts of inferiority: savagery, and barbarism have almost the same meaning, but it is distinct in their roots. The term savagery is derived from the Latin 'sylva'. It referred to the people who lived in wildness. In other words, their lives contradict that of civil societies. Barbarism, however, emerged in Greek, and it refers to the people who miss comprehensive speech. Although the differentiation in etymology between the two concepts, they were used exchangeable (Berkshire encyclopedia of world history).

In addition, before the late 19th century, inhabitants settled in jungles and forests using primitive tools to survive. Those people prefer the term savages more than barbarians. The letter was linked to people who settled on lands during the ages of exploration and discovery, particularly in North America and Africa (Civilization, Barbarism, and Savagery 358).

By the mid of 19<sup>th</sup> and during the Victoria era, the Europeans believed they have to civilize the barbaric parts of the world (Clayton 4). Those nations were characterized by progress in civilization and their trade. These advancements were brought with them in order to civilize the savage nations. In addition, the Darwinism thought influenced them. The ideas who classify humanity to racial groups with set behavior. All those factors led the Europeans to believe they were the superior, civilized and enlightened race (Maloney 153). Furthermore, the European missionaries introduced their language to the indigenous people as a way to convert to Christianity (Jensz 1).

### **1.3.2. Economic Exploitation**

Africa has various natural resources and minerals. Moreover, it has larger cultivating lands compared to other continents. This variety of wealth has been exploited for many centuries by the Western powers during the colonial period and even the post-colonial era. (Terreblanche1). Furthermore, the unjust taxation system and the lack of industry affected the progress of the African continent; many African countries are still considered the poorest countries on a global scale (Piola 111). In addition, the exploitation of Africa and Africans contribute to the economic structure of Western powers. In other words, the extorted raw materials and the slaves traded from Africa are crucial to development of the European economy (Terreblanche 1).

### **1.3.3. Political Domination**

During the colonial period, the Western powers dominated many parts of the African continent. As the continent was divided between them, the administration of said colonies began. The artificial borders that were made contributed to the political instability. Consequently, ethnic and regional conflicts in the African nation commenced (Robinson and Heldring).

### **1.4. Colonialism in South Africa**

Many African countries were colonized by western powers one of those countries was South Africa. Africa experienced much colonization as far as it was known for her numerous natural and mineral sources. Its wealthiest sources are exemplified of gold, precious stones in and the quality of its fertile lands that helps the agricultural aspect (Dimkpa 7). According to Leonard Thompason, the first inhabitants of South Africa were known as the San and the Khoikhoi people. The Both tribes settled in South Africa for thousands of years. Those settlers were experienced hunters. They relied on hunting animals for food and gathering wild plants. The Bushmen who spoke the Bantu language are familiar with them (Thompason 6). Thus, the Bushmen were the first indigenous African people who were in contact with Europeans (Brief history of South Africa).

Therefore, the European colonization for South Africa started during the age of exploration when the Portuguese under the prince Henry the Navigator when he seeks to new trade routes in the south side of India (Dimkpa11). They did not access to new market to east because of the controlling of the Ottoman Empire. For that reason, the Portuguese discovered the west edge of African continent and in 1488; they reached to the southern part of Africa and called the new land by “Cape of Good Hope” (Suveren 6).



### **1.5. Motives of European Colonialism**

Following the Berlin conference, colonialism's path through Africa officially began. The idea of civilizing ostensibly primitive African people was a prevalent pretext used by Europeans to legitimize their expansion. This notion gave rise to the "White Man's Burden" concept. Furthermore, the colonization and economic exploitation of the African continent were justified under the guise of promoting and reviving African culture. African nations' conquests were justified by using Christianity as a pretext. It was employed to increase the political and geographical sway of the European nations. Westerners were persuaded that their industrial, Religious, and scientific society was fundamentally superior to African culture since it was perceived as an alien practice. In order to gain access to and export Africa's resources, numerous European nations actively established colonies there at this time in order to grow their empires. Africa was the location of raw materials including rubber, wood, diamonds, and gold (Aysha).

The colonialism of Africa was validated under the concepts of bestowing civilization and Christianity as modern obligation. Whereas, in reality commerce and the availability of natural resources provided the true incentives for colonizing Africa. The decline of trade with the US and the obliteration of slave trade were factors for occupation. Contemporary with the industrial revolution, Europe needed a supply for natural resources. Africa presented the perfect place as untapped region for economic expansion and viable solution to the shortage of raw materials ("The Philosophy of Colonialism: Civilization, Christianity, and Commerce").

## **1.6. The Impact of Colonialism in South Africa**

Colonialism in South Africa left its impact on Africa in different aspects. First, Colonialism altered the educational system. Therefore, colonial education did not correspond to the cultural aspects that featured Africans. Africans relied on indigenous technological skills that helped them satisfy the technological needs of various African societies. Subsequently the colonial system had no link to the cultural heritage of Africans. This led to the underdevelopment of the system of education in Africa. Furthermore, colonial powers focused on fostering the goods of Africa for the use by their industries at home. Thus, production of goods, markets were only used for the goal of exportation. As result, African population suffered from lack of food due to the opposition of local production. This caused issues for Africans such as food shortage, the inability to satisfy the black population, and the increase of nourishments' prices (Ocheni and Nwankwo 51).

Colonialism established a racially homogenous economy for the territory, which made colonies in Africa dependent. Moreover, it demeaned African traders and laborers. Africans left their lands and worked as labor force on European plantations for pitiful wages (Ocheni and Nwankwo 53). Transportation also suffered from colonialism. Colonial powers, focused mainly on developing rails and seaports. They disregarded road networks. This caused the transportation system to be disarticulated and distorted. The transportation network of the colonialists prevented successful agricultural and commercial integration among the many African colonies and territories. Therefore, during the period of colonialism, there was a lack of economic integration and collaboration among the African territories. Another significant impact of colonization was the development and establishment of social divisions. In addition, it resulted to a class conflict in people's socioeconomic and political lives. African classes clearly emerged and developed because of colonialism (Ocheni and Nwankwo 52).

### **1.7. The Implications of Colonialism**

The process of colonization contaminated all aspects of the colonized lives. On the one hand, the colonial powers did distribute medical and technological knowledge. They also prompt natives to become literate and adopt the English language. Oftentimes, the colonial government urged native Africans to embrace human rights. Besides, they implanted ideas of democratic institutions and governmental systems. Some of the previous colonies, like Ghana, experienced an advancement in health and a rise in nutrition. On the other hand, a negative one accompanied any positive change. For instance, intimidation and the forced assimilation of natives into new regimes disturbed many nations. The systems implanted by the colonizer participated in environmental degradation, the spread of diseases, ethnic rivalries, and many other issues (Blakemore).

Africans lost their independence; they were no longer considered individuals who have mental capacities of their own. Besides, any existing political institutions were dismantled and replaced. Consequently, that created hardships for Africans to adjust to the foreign systems installed. Furthermore, Africans lost their culture and religion when the colonizer reinforced their own culture as superior and sophisticated. That is to say, many Africans converted to Christianity once they were led to believe that their culture, tradition, and religion were primitive. Furthermore, the African nation spilt up into singular units, which were dependent on colonial rule. However, later on, these units would become independent countries (Elimu: Political Developments and Systems).

### **1.8. Regulations and Segregation Laws in South Africa**

Colonialists in South Africa followed a set of regulations to impose their control over their colonies. Racial discrimination received an official sanction thanks to the foundation of the union of South Africa. In 1911 a Native Labor Act was designed to tie African workers with labor contract that cannot be canceled by the laborer. Moreover, Africans were denied of

having membership at the church. This was realized thanks to Dutch Reformed Act of 1911. White colonists took control of skilled mining practice. Africans were restricted from skilled spectrum and were only allowed to semi-skilled or unskilled labor in the mines. The mines and workers act guaranteed the limitation of job opportunities in South Africa (History of South Africa). These legislations came under the term of the apartheid. This term signified a set of laws and acts to marginalize Africans. It aided at the institutionalization of racial discrimination. In addition to empowering white's dominance over Africans, the apartheid forced Africans to live separately from the colonists and imposed Africans to use separate public facilities. It even denied interracial contact and relations between whites and Africans (Apartheid: Definition & history).

## **Conclusion**

The chapter provided an extensive overview about colonialism. It set colonialism as a term that refers to ceasing another country or area by the use of military power. Colonialism had many reasons and motives. The fundamental purpose of any colonization is exploiting its natural resources and establishing new trading routes. The African continent throughout history was a target for several occupations. Africans presented the perfect solution especially for Europeans 'economic decline. South Africa was referred to as "Cape of Good Hope" it was due to its wealthy natural and mineral resources. South Africa was one of the African countries that western powers competed between each other to take control over it. Moreover, the research sought to present motives of colonization in South Africa. Colonial powers used civilizing the uncivilized as pretext to colonize Africa. While in reality, it was an excuse to exploiting the colonized countries sources and creating cheap labor. Western powers left its legacy and impact as colonial powers. It affected every aspect of the African life. Economy was set to benefit only the colonizer and its economic goals. Consequently, African endured from shortage of food and low wages. Colonial Education was set to modernize the people.

However, it had the opposite impact, as it didn't correspond to Africa's culture. The chapter presents a framework for colonialism, its definition, motives, and consequences. Moreover, we tried to provide laws and legislations that the colonizer imposed on South Africans. This would help to set a fundamental base to study the apartheid system.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Overview of the Apartheid System**

## **Introduction**

Apartheid is not just a system of discrimination; it may also be seen as a colonial-based mindset. The national party had a significant role in promoting apartheid. This ideology was built on rigid principles, repressive racism, and segregation philosophy. White supremacy was responsible for implementing apartheid. White people denigrated black people and regarded them as an inferior race because they believed themselves to be superior and cultured. As a result, the White minority ruled South Africa. To keep lands and wealth in the hands of the Whites, they created laws and regulations. They designed the apartheid regime with the intention of dividing South African society. The white and black groups were divided based on race and color.

The chapter aims to give a broad overview of apartheid. The history of apartheid dates back to the 1500s. Due to this system's harsh and discriminating characteristics, blacks' lives were intolerably difficult. Additionally, the inquiry will look at the various disciplines and laws that apartheid affected. Blacks were subject to its regulations because apartheid's core tenet was racial discrimination. Inter-racial dating and marriage were prohibited. Additionally, there were racial differences in the use of public spaces. White people only had access to wealth and a nice lifestyle. Black people suffered greatly under apartheid due to its economic, social, political, and cultural implications. To achieve the goals of the research, we attempt to create a fundamental context about apartheid as a whole throughout this chapter.

## 2.1. Overview of the Apartheid System

European colonialism in South Africa was based on racism and racial segregation. This policy is not new as it started with the National Party. However, it was the result of different reasons since the first settlers. It can be rooted in Dutch and British colonialism when the Dutch established at Table Bay now Cap Town. This European settlement marked the birth of racism for indigenous Africans (Mhlauli et al 204). Most of The Dutch settlers were farmers and cattle breeders. They stole the lands of the Africans or the indigenous inhabitants and they cultivated the lands by the different corps. The Dutch settlers come to be known as the Afrikaans or the Boers, who resulting the Dutch dialect, Afrikaans (Anti-Apartheid Legacy).

The British colonialism invaded South Africa in 1795. They established in the Cap of Good Hop colony. As well as they imposed many rules around the African Inhabitants. Thus, both Dutch and British based their policy around the exploitation of the indigenous black people (Apartheid: Short History). This exploitation and oppression put the seeds of the system of racial discrimination called the apartheid (Mhlauli et al 205). In order to take control over the country, The British and the Afrikaans fought each other. Finally, the British crushed the Afrikaans and declared South Africa as an independent British colony based on racist policy (Apartheid South Africa).

Moreover, this policy was influenced by the emergence of the Afrikaner nationalism. It is a political ideology that claims that the Afrikaners should preserve their cultural identity within their religion and language. In order to unify and fight any foreign invasion and the main supporter of that ideology was the National Party (the origins of Africa nationalism). It is worthy to mention that the national party was founded in 1914 to defend the interests of the Afrikaners who descended from Dutch, German, and French colonists. It ruled the country



from 1914 to 1948. It dedicated hard ideas and repressive ideology of racism and segregation. It was known by the apartheid policy that was imposed by the white supremacy (Furlong 67).

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century most of the African continent was colonized by the British colonialism. The Afrikaner sought to protect their cultural identity within their language Afrikaans and their religion Dutch Reform Church. For that reason they promoted the sense of nationalism (Mhlauli et al 205). Thus the African nationalism is a feeling based on common cultural rules, traditional establishment, racial legacy, and general historical experience. Among this nationalism the Afrikaners want to maintain their cultural, social and political values (African Nationalism and the Struggle for Freedom). The African nationalism led the Afrikaners winning the political control and put them in situation to lead the nation in any way they so wish. The main wish of the Nationalist party was to hold all over the association, which is political, economy and educational systems (Mhlauli et al 205).

## **2.2. Definition of the System**

The integration of oppressive, racial segregation and ethnic groups into the community is being promoted by modern legal theory and political philosophy. This philosophy has developed and implemented in every part of the world where it is known as the apartheid (Landis 1). As an ideology it was based on oppression, separation, exploitation, and the abuse of bodies against the black majority. It was implemented by the white supremacy (Carolin). The word apartheid is pronounced as ‘apart-hate’ which translated nearly as segregation, however the exact translation” apart hood “or” “apartness”. The word derived from the Afrikaans language which means “separateness” or “the state of being apart”. It emerged by the National party after Prime Minister Smuts admitted in 1944 (Landis 1).

Furthermore, the apartheid policy is used conceptually or theoretically in the common sense to describe the relationship between races which appear in South Africa. In addition, the white government imposed racist policy toward the non-white, and made rules to preserve and protect the Western and Christian minority against the black savages (Landis 2). The apartheid describes the separate progress in various ethnic groups. In reality, that policy was supposed to be based on equal opportunities and liberty of cultural expression. However, the way this policy implemented differs from reality (a history of apartheid in South Africa).

Therefore, the White minority controlled South Africa regime. They made laws and rules in order to keep lands and prosperities in the hands of the Whites. They created a system of an apartheid which aimed to divide the society of South Africa. The division into groups was based on race and color between the white and the blacks (Apartheid South Africa). The apartheid policy made laws obliged the different racial classes to live separately and developed separately in unequal way. The government implemented hard rules and it prohibited the social mixing between the racial groups and stopped the marriage within the different races (a history of apartheid in South Africa).

### **2.3. Laws and Legislations of the Apartheid**

In 1948, after the National Party won the election, the Apartheid became social project of the national government. It relied on a series of rules and laws for the benefits of the White. The ridiculousness of the apartheid legislation which included laws passed by the white minority government during 1948. Those laws passed in the interest of the white sectional to keep the political and social hegemony (Apartheid laws & Regulation: introduced and rescinded). The national government passed several laws and acts in order to ensure racial separation in all aspects of social life and to control the economic side of the country.

#### **2.4.1. The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (Act No 55 of 1949)**

The first apartheid laws in South Africa that the National Party passed. The law became an active legislation in 1948. This banned marriages between the white and non-white. It meant that the white Europeans could not marry other races. Also it was considered as a crime if the officer make mixed marriage ceremony (Thompson). The mixed race relationship happened in South Africa since 1669 between the Dutch settlers and the indigenous women. Whereas the interracial marriage did not become totally banned until the National Party held the power (Sofer).

The act employed to forbid the extra material sexual relationship between the white and nonwhite. That class consists of four groups: natives, colored, Asiatic, and white because the national government obliged all the citizens who lived in South Africa to record in one of the official classes (Jacobson). Furthermore, the act aimed to protect the purity of the white minority race and separate to other races. White race was seen as the superior one. The prohibition act coincided with the United State segregation laws (Thompson).

#### **2.4.2. The Immorality Act, 1927 (Act No. 5 of 1927)**

Passed by Barry Hertzog's Pact Government to ban the extra material relation outside the marriage between the Europeans and the natives of South Africa, and everyone who made a relation was punished by the trial was up to five years imprisonment for man ,and four years for woman. Also the act banned pandering women for interracial contact (The Apartheid and the Immorality Act).

#### **2.4.3. Immorality Amendment act, act no 21 of 1950; amended in 1957 (act 23)**

The first establishment of the Immorality Act came back in the late of 1920 which banned the sexual relations between the white Europeans and the people of other races.

However, this act consisted of two acts passed by the parliament of South Africa, the first act, of the 1927, and the second of 1957 (Carolin).

#### **2.4.4. The Immorality Act, 1957 (Act No. 23 of 1957), renamed the Sexual Offences Act, 1957**

It prohibited also the sexual relation between the white and non-white. However, it increased the penalty to up to seven years imprisonment for both partners. This act continues by number of acts and amendments like The Immorality Amendment Act, 1969, the Immorality and Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Amendment Act, 1985, and the last one, The Immorality Amendment Act, 1948 (Klausen).

#### **2.4.5. The Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act No 30 of 1950)**

The regulation was one of the pillar laws among the legislation laws of the Apartheid regime. It was passed in 1950 and it identified people who belonged to particular race. This race considered as the physical appearance. The act required all South African citizens from birth to register according to racial characteristics and belonging to one of four racial classes they were the White, Colored (mixed race), Bantu (black Africans) (Boddy –Evans). Later on they added a fourth group was Asian (Indians and Pakistani) (Apartheid: Definition & South Africa). Moreover, the implementation of this act obliged citizens to identify documents that reflect their race and identity through the individual identity number. Also, the act included humiliating tests which distinct and classify people. The classification was according to certain criteria such as the physical appearance, location, general acceptance, public facilities, and social life (Boddy-Evans).

Thus, the racial tests consisted of such factors in order to distinct between the White and the Colored. The test included skin color, the habitant's address, occupation, socioeconomic status, facial trait, and features of the person's head hair, eating, drinking, and other characteristics (Boddy –Evans). Among those tests there was the pencil test. It was a

way used by the Apartheid government to evaluate people by using pencil in their hair. This test was referred to as the Afro-textured test pencil. It is pushing through the person's hair, if the pencil stayed in the hair without dropping, the person would be classified as colored, and if the pencil slide through the person would be white (Seakamela).

#### **2.4.6. The Group Areas Act, 1950 (Act No.41 of 1950)**

This act obliged division between races by creating urban areas and business sections which divided the nation into racial segregation zones. The act was prohibiting people of color from living inside the development areas, which belonging to white (Glücksman 14). Moreover, the law required people of color to travel long distances from their houses to their works. It led people of color to forcibly being removed into living in wrong areas. They were given a small region to live in whereas the majority of areas were specified sections to the white (Glücksman 14).

The National government designed an internal passport to maintain separation and racial segregation known as the pass laws. It aimed to limit the movement of colored people in order to restrict them in their designated areas (Encyclopedia Britannica).The pass law traces back to 1760 in Cape Town during the Dutch period. It emerged when the slaves moved among the urban and rural regions, the Dutch authorities required those slaves to carry passes to move and travel from one area to another. This act and two others become known as the Lands Act (Savage).

#### **2.4.7. The Suppression of Communism Act, (Act No. 44 of 1950)**

Communism is defined as a political and economic ideology, which covers any call of radical change in any aspect of life. The Communist party in South Africa was founded in 1921 as the Communist Party of South Africa. It claimed that South Africa as country that is owned by the indigenous black people. The national government dissolved it in 1950 because

it declared as an illegal one (Lodge 2). The Suppression of Communism Act prohibited the communists to contributing in the political organization and institutions, and limited them in particular places. The Internal Security Act 1976 and Intimidation Amendment Act 1991 renamed this act (Glücksmann 15).

#### **2.4.8. The Bantu Building Workers Act, (Act No. 27 of 1951)**

It was an apartheid law, which permitted the black people to training in skill labor in building industry. It restricted the blacks in their areas. The Industrial Conciliation Amendment abolished the act (Glücksmann 15).

#### **2.4.9. The Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, (Act No. 28 of 1956)**

The act renamed the Labor relations Act, created part as the apartheid system to ensure the discrimination and racial segregation. The act banned the people to record in any mixed unions, and imposed the racial separated branches, in addition to separating all white executive groups on existing mixed union. In addition, it prohibited strikes in essential industries for all the races; furthermore, it banned the political the association for unions (O'Malley).

#### **2.4.10. The Separate Representation of Voters Act, (Act No. 46 of 1951)**

It was one of the legislation acts during the apartheid period. The National Government presented it to enforce racial segregation. It eliminated nonwhite people from the common voters' roll in the Cape and located them on communal roll (Glücksmann 15).

#### **2.4.11. The Bantu Education Act, (Act No. 47 of 1953)**

Its main objective was to administer racial separation education facilities and curriculum. It took all black schools under the supremacy of government. This actually resulted into the ending of the mission schools (Glücksmann 16). Then they introduced a

curriculum focus on the 'Bantu Culture' that attempted to create narrow image of Blacks (Mhlauli et al). Moreover, the prime minister of Native affairs appealed that they seek to resolve South Africa's "ethnic problems". This was done by making complementary economic and political units for different ethnic groups (Glücksmann16).

#### **2.4. The Apartheid in South Africa**

The expansion of European colonialism in Africa was part of the scramble of Africa. The regime was under the notion of civilizing the inferior, and with the influence of Darwinism ideas. This led the white to consider themselves as the higher ones because of their scientific advancement. All those factors resulted to the implementation of discrimination and racism policy in all aspects of life (Mhlauli et al 205). The policy of racism and racial discrimination developed and witnessed into Apartheid which adopted by the National party in 1948. That policy of racial segregation imposed separation between the blacks and whites in different parts of the government in residency, market, and labor. Therefore, it was set in political, social, and economic sectors of the country (Mhlauli et al 205).

#### **2.5. Consequences of the Segregation Law**

Nelson Mandela was the first democratically president elected in South Africa. He was fighting all along his life for the equality of his country, and his aim was to create a society based on equality, liberty, prosperity, human rights and good governance (Jahn 4). However, the apartheid policy was eliminated with the democratic government in 1994. Nevertheless, it had a great impact on the society, in economy, and in every aspect of life because of the different laws segregation. The main effect of those problems was poverty. It was associated with the inequality in the income, the low income to middle class, and high

income to the upper class (Willson 322). That created an economic gap between the wealthy white minority and the poor majority whom were black, colored, and the Indians.

In addition, education policy was fragmented because it based on inequality. It gave the priority to the whites with the establishment of separated schools and universities. In addition, the discrimination was adopted in residency and housing. The white minority lived in large houses meanwhile the other race residency was in very small places (Willson 322).

## **2.6. South African Economy during the Apartheid**

Massive amounts of gold, diamonds, coal, iron ore, and platinum are dispersed throughout South Africa, one of the mineral-richest nations in the world. It contains a huge amount of agricultural areas, and the climate is perfect for growing wheat and maize. Additionally, its climate offers ideal conditions for manufacturing wine. Numerous sanctions were in place on South Africa during the Apartheid era. Due to this, South Africa had to locally create or produce products that were not allowed to be imported. This had resulted in a robust manufacturing sector in South Africa to serve the regional market.

However, during the Apartheid era, the economy was largely closed and there was very little trade between South Africa and the rest of the globe. Strict guidelines for the little money leaving South Africa because the flow of money was in place as well. This ultimately resulted in the growth of a very robust financial sector in South Africa. As the Apartheid administration favored the minority population, white people dominated the technical and skilled labor as a result. This is was also applied in the access to healthcare, transportation, water, and power. All of these factors contribute to South Africa's highly skewed distribution of income and standard of living (South Africa's Economic History).

The majority of politics and economics believed that the end of the apartheid would be like the fairy Godmother's magic wand turning the pumpkin into carriage. However, the



reality is the opposite because the apartheid brought harsh problems (Shingler 49). South African economy was a hybrid economy, which developed under the system of racism and segregation, then during the apartheid government. That economy characterized as unique case that based on capitalism and free-market. The form of the hybrid economy appeared extremely in some parts and in other parts without any productivity and development (Shingler 49).

## **2.7. Post-Apartheid Economy in South Africa**

South Africa has seen a remarkable transformation since establishing democratic rule in 1994. Prior to 1994, the white minority dominated South Africa's economy and politics. Apartheid rule began to crumble in the 1980s, but the majority of the country's black population remained to be denied even the most basic political and economic liberties. Given the severity of the existing racial and economic differences, it would be illogical to predict that after democratic transformation, a cycle of redistribution and socioeconomic populism would begin, destroying the economy and transforming the country into a sham democracy (Rodrik).

Racial laws enacted under the apartheid system led to its demise. After years of racial persecution, demonstrations, and widespread international outcry, abolition of the apartheid took place. South Africa's apartheid system ended with the 1994 elections. Apartheid was successful in terms of economic growth up to the 1970s, according to certain academics like Houghton. While Terence Moll an economist and Head of investment, and ESG at Seven Investment Management strategy recognizes that the idea behind it was to popularize the phrase "apartheid boom" (Bhattacharya and Lowenberg 39). South African society continued to be affected negatively by apartheid. At that time, the African National Congress government made the decision that addressing the legacy of apartheid should come first. As the foundation of this action, the Black Economic Empowerment was established. To disperse

assets and opportunities the intervention was made. This strategy was seen as a preferable one. Greater political equality alone was insufficient to reverse accumulated social and economic disparities (Acemoglu et al.)

### **Conclusion**

South Africa is a nation that strived through multiple forms of colonization. The country underwent one of the cruelest laws that the world have seen. The apartheid did not just affect the people of South Africa, but it went beyond and placed significant impacts on every life aspect and the infrastructure of South Africa as nation. The Apartheid is a system that separates between races. The white minority established this regulation to fulfill their own interests. The white minority believed that they were superior race and discriminated Africans as a result. The chapter at hand provided an in-depth insight about the apartheid system. This system altered every life aspect of Africans. Life accommodations and job opportunities were not the same provided for whites. Blacks were denied to get better job opportunities and were subjugated to segregation methods that restricted their freedom. Furthermore, the research discussed major legislations that made the apartheid powerful. The apartheid forbade whites' and black's relationships or marriage. Tests were made to determine the reference to each individual. Blacks were only designed to live in designated areas while whites controlled the majority of lands. Furthermore, the research investigated the implementation of the apartheid in voting methods and education as well. The system of discrimination affected the South African society greatly. Consequently, politics and economy were altered to the benefits of the white minority leaving blacks to poverty and low wages issues.

**Chapter Three**

**The Impact of the Apartheid on South African**

**Economy**

## **Introduction**

The effectiveness of the apartheid system over the course of 350 years left its legacy deeply rooted. The realization of this system lasted for 50 years. As a policy, it resulted in the production of racial divisions in the socioeconomic sector. The apartheid affected greatly South African in comparison to other countries around the world. It worsened inequality and economic deprivation in South Africa. South African economy changed and developed thanks to the apartheid regime. The chapter seeks to examine the end of the apartheid regime and its implications. Many negotiations were organized starting from 1990 to 1994 with the first democratic election and the beginning of Nelson Mandela's term as first president of the country. Furthermore, the study treats the impact of the apartheid on socio economic structure. The apartheid created a gap between the white and the blacks in addition to the economic transformation of the country with the different strategies and reforms. These strategies aimed at increasing the economic growth of the country. Nonetheless, the inquiry examines the post-apartheid period and the great challenges South African government faced.

### **3.1. The End of the Apartheid Regime**

South Africa has suffered for decades from segregation and discrimination regime. This was enforced by the white minority's subjugation towards the black majority. The Apartheid came to the end after hard efforts of many years of activism inside and outside the country. In addition to the economic pressure which obliged the country to adopt new policy (Apartheid Definition & South Africa).

From 1990s to 1994s, the apartheid as a system reached its end. Steps and stages took place and paved the way for ending the apartheid. The democratic government that Nelson Mandela led represented the landslide for ending this system. Nelson Mandela became the

first president of the country on April 27, 1994 (Apartheid Definition & South Africa). Moreover, the Government of National Unity won the election. It marked an official ending of more than 46 years of apartheid.

Moreover, the year 1994 was turning point in the history of the country. It characterized the first non-racial elections that put an end to the White supremacy. Furthermore, the National Unity Government held the power and ruled the country. It changed the policy from the apartheid towards democracy (Makino 3). Nevertheless, this transformation from a racist regime to democratic policy was the result of many negotiations. These negotiations took place between the National Party that represent the apartheid rule and the liberation movement by the African National Congress (ANC). Meeting between the two parties represented a series of compromises. It made both sides discuss and include economic, political, and institutional agreements (Makino 3).

### **3.2. The Impact of the Apartheid on the Social and Economic Structure**

The Apartheid rule officially ended in 1994. However, it left the country suffering from many socioeconomic problems that were a result of racist policies. In addition, the apartheid had an impact on social and economic structures in South Africa society. This contributed to the creation of gaps between the Whites and the blacks. The inequality in different sectors was a crucial factor to the division and racism between blacks and whites (Informal South Africa).

Furthermore, South Africa experienced social, economic, and political troubles. These issues were an inheritance from the unfair regime. Issues like poverty in high level, unemployment, illiteracy, corruption, and inequality of opportunities in education were in their highest. Discrimination was rooted within the education organization and inside the schools infrastructure as well. For instance, school funding was different from white and

black schools. The austerity policy was a major factor that fostered negative impacts on schooling and health care (Ramoroka).

The key principal of the apartheid government focused mainly on lands. The conflict goes back to the colonial period and within the apartheid regime. Moreover, it became official in 1948 when the apartheid authorities took black people's lands. Apartheid policy displaced Africans from cities into outside areas called racial zones. From 1960 to 1980, approximate 3.5 million from black population were taken by force. Africans had to relocate from urban towns to rural ones. In addition, there were some towns made for the "Whites only" specified just for the white minority. However, the black towns were overcrowded and it lacks urban services and health facilities like the electricity and water (Informal housing, South Africa).

One of the consequences of the apartheid was the economic sector that suffered because of the segregation policies. It made the economic development grow slowly because of the black unskillful labor productivity. One of the policies that the apartheid imposed on blacks was the denial from the access to higher education and advanced skills. Nevertheless, the economy endured from regular lack of skills. It led to the integration of skilled white labor force or training the incompetent ones. According to Moll White labor force costed more than the black labor which was cheaper and efficient (Moll 162).

Even though the apartheid in South Africa brought up negative aspects, but also it affected the economy in a positive way. Large amount of the lands were in the hands of the whites. Whites followed policies and strategies to captivate and keep the foreign investments. Preserving foreign investments is a crucial aspect for economic prosperity (Informal housing, South Africa). Whites' experience and tactics benefited agriculture and mining subdivisions.

Consequently, they were privileged sectors and crucial part that preserves South African economy (Moll 161).

### **3.3. Apartheid's Economic Transformations**

The abolition of the apartheid system took place two decades ago and a new government rules the country. Yet, the issue of international isolation proved its presence in universal and economic arenas. The focus of the government was to dissolve economic isolation and support foreign economic relations. As a result, South Africa nowadays is considered as a rising power in twenty- first century. Although there are many challenges in socio, economic transformation that must be addressed (Makino and Chizuko 1).

The democratic government came to power and took control. It inherited the socio economic legacies of the apartheid. Moreover, it handled many problems that were extensive in the country: The poverty in high level, unskillful and unemployment labor, poor access to education and healthiness, inequality in opportunities and other public services (Nowak 1). In addition, the country suffered from the economic sanctions. International institutions imposed economic sanctions that led to political isolation. Isolation from abroad resulted in alienation of the economy from the entire world (1).

The new government faced many challenges to improve the economic situation. The economy of the country was characterized by a gradual growth, low investment, high inflation, interest rates, and low public finances. In order to develop the economic performance the government relied on many reforms. It made key steps for increasing the economic development and living incomes of its people (Nowak 2). The African National Congress's leader Nelson Mandel, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and South Africa Communist Party held a meeting. The aim was to discuss new economic policies. The

ways and means to adopt and implement them were the major goals for the meeting. They gathered in order to change the socioeconomic policy (Britannica).

Its objectives were to improve the current situations of the country. The Reconstruction Development Program (RDP) was established to address the socioeconomic consequences of the apartheid. The program relied on social policy that tackles the poverty and deprivation. These issues were widespread in the country and that mission was considered as the first priority of the ANC (Makino 4).

In one hand, one of its main objectives were concerning lands reforms, construction of houses, providing those houses by the electricity, sanitary water, improving health services in hospitals, and public works (Makino 4). The Program deals with the economic side of the nation. It was clearly to transform the social tone of the liberation movement to the conservative one. The purpose was to keep its position in the international scene and the global development. The ANC set the government of the National Unity. It also presented to the parliament the RDP's White Paper in 1994. It claimed that the RDP would finance mainly within the budgetary distributions. This means it does not rely on the major measures like nationalization or enforced requisition of properties (Makino 4).

The national government adapted reforms to improve the economic stance of the country. These reforms in South Africa made its economy a hybrid one. Hybrid economy was a result of the policies of racism. Afterward its position remained following democratization policy and the capitalism system. This system strongly restricted quasi-free market complement. This difficult hybrid appeared clearly in several sectors with highly productivity and other with less one (Shingler 52).

The economic shift in the different sectors reflects the transition of the economy of the country. This transition is mainly a racial partition because of the white's control over



sectors like administration, commercial leadership, monetary services, the professions, and the print media. Whereas, mining, industrialization, transportation, wholesale and retail trade are in the hand of the blacks (Shingler 52). Reducing poverty rates and inequality in economic sectors, and to develop the economic aspects was necessary. The ANC government in 1996 implemented macroeconomic strategy known as the GEAR strategy. It adopted five years plan of Growth, Employment, and Redistribution. Later on, it became known as the Washington Consensus. That policy was based on liberalization, and privatization, cut state spending, and decreases the budget shortage (Britannica).

However, the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU), the South Africa Communist Party (SACP), and the African National Congress (ANC) faced criticism over the GEAR strategy for its content. The strategy could not solve problems due to its inability to reach its objectives. Just 6% contributed in economic growth and the rate of unemployment kept increasing (Makino 4)

The government also applied such legislations and a program that aimed to develop the economic conditions of the marginalized black people. One of this programs, Black Economic Empowerment (BEE), which implemented it to raise black people's employment. It focused on those who were classified under the apartheid legislation. These Africans developed their work abilities to increase their earning wages (Britannica).

#### **3.4. South Africa after the Apartheid**

Decades passed until the apartheid ended. Apartheid is cruel, legitimate racial discrimination. The first democratic elections marked the end of the apartheid regime. Nelson Mandela diminished the apartheid system in his speech and acknowledged the negative application of this system and its crimes. In his speech, Nelson Mandela expressed his hopes and ambitions for better future. He referred to his country as the "rainbow" nation as an

implications for the diverse ethnicities in South Africa. Mandela maintained that the national reconciliation and the apartheid state should be replaced by democratic government based on constitutional law (Laeson). The country transition should be adopted to improve the socio-economic situation of the country. Many reforms and programs were to address the consequences of the apartheid.

### **3.5. Economic Legacy of the Apartheid**

The apartheid made the economic stance of South Africa closed and limited. Furthermore, trade and foreign relations between other countries were restricted. The flow of capital out of South Africa was low due to the harsh laws applied. This led to the progressing of a strong banks system. Economic sanction worked against South Africa due to its requirements. These sanctions demanded the improvement of local industrialization to supply local markets with commodities (South Africa's Economic History). South African government sought to change the status quo of the country and establish strong economy. It focused on three main sectors: international investment, the financial sector, and privatization (Shingler 53).

Initially, international investment was the main feature in the development of South African economy. It participated in the economic growth and its self-reliance (Raiford 30). Policy makers classified investments as the key to cultivate the economic growth of the country (Gelb and Black). The Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) defined it as the flow of investment funds towards national boundaries. These investments participate to capital creation, economic development, and progress. According to Prakash Loungani who is Assistant to the Director in the IMF's External Relation Department, and Assaf Razin is Professor of Economist at Tel Aviv and Cornell Universities. He is currently a Visiting Professor of Economics at Stanford University, affirmed that the FDI in advanced countries can help at shifting the new technology. It can do so

mainly with the new types of funds input which may not reach within trade in supplies, fiscal investment, and other services (Morgan et al 1).

The FDI has several characteristics and benefits for South African economy. First, it helps reducing unemployment rates. FDI creates work opportunities through foreign investors' companies. Foreign investment helps national and individual incomes, which consequently realizes economic growth. In addition, FDI can improve productivity related to work force (Calimanu). In South Africa, foreign investments are considered as stimulant for economic development. Its contribution in economics growth proved the efficiency in economic policy through The GEAR strategy in 1996. Moreover, the foreign investments can help tackle the issue of investment shortage and encourage economic development. Furthermore, it plays great role in increasing the rates of the technological advancement (Arvanitis 64).

In addition, to its effect on economic development, the foreign investments are a source of foreign currency income. This helps reinforcing the international money supply (Arvanitis 65). Nevertheless, South Africa has many sectors, which attract the foreign investors. They mainly directed towards the mining, financial, industrialization, transportation, and retail (Foreign direct investment (FDI) in South Africa). Concerning the division of sectors, the FDI flows have been relatively diverse.

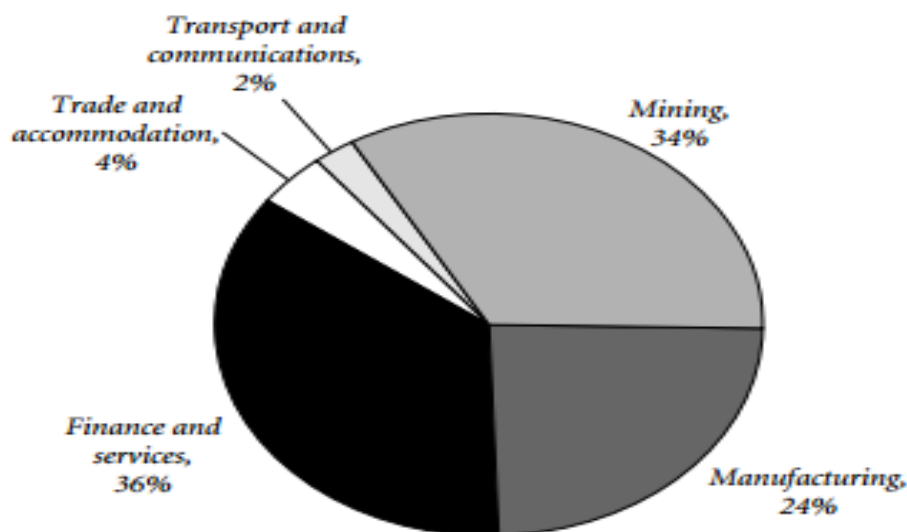


Figure 1: FDI by Sectors. Arvanitis, Athanasios, *Foreign Direct Investment in South Africa: why has it been so Low*, (South African Reserve Bank, 2002), 68.

According to figure 1, we notice that the finance and service sector acquired a high percentage of 36% of FDI because it promotes the improvement of the financial market. Then, the mining and energy sector reached the percentage of 34% due to the richness of South Africa. It is a rich country with natural resources like coal, iron, gold, diamond, uranium, platinum, oil, and gas. This makes it the first leading country in exportation in the African continent. In addition to the manufacturing sector that occupies 24% because a quarter of the industrial products are exported. This sector depends solely on foreign capital. Both trade and accommodation, transport and communication rates of FDI are 4% and 2% which is considered as a very low estimation for the infrastructure of the country. Furthermore, strategically South Africa is situated at the top of the African continent. Its location makes it a significant location that attracts foreign investors. Thanks to market opportunities within its margins, South Africa became an access point for the rest of the continent.

South African political macroeconomic stability made it the most important and popular destination. The government followed a policy that guarantees meeting commercial and investment requirement for investors (Why invest in South Africa). For all these reasons, we noted that many countries invested in South Africa. We marked that the origin of investments, the European Union EU like Germany, and Netherlands are the biggest investments in South Africa. Meanwhile the investment from United Kingdom exceeds rates of other countries. It consists of three-quarter of the total FDI 76%. It is followed by the United States and Asian countries with 5% and 4% percentages.

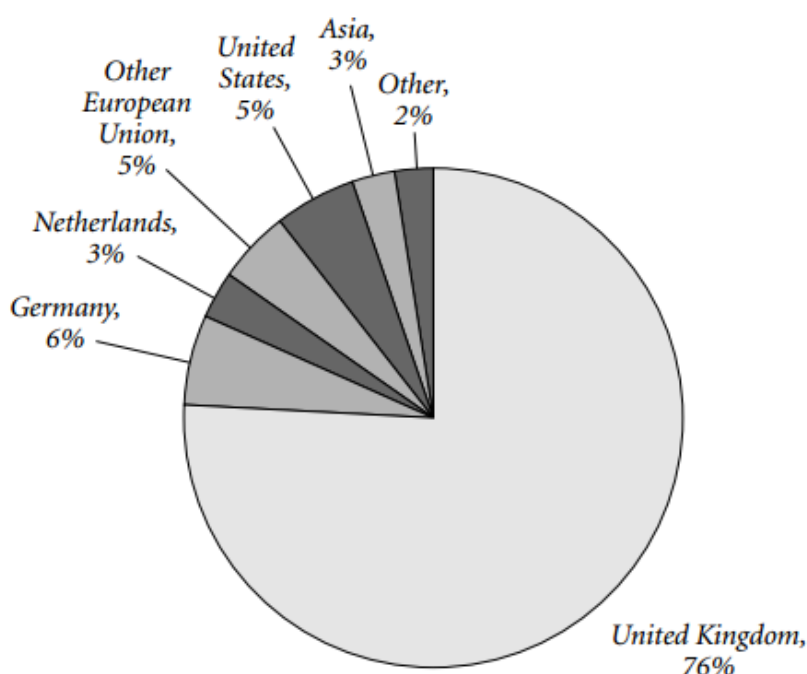


Figure 2: FDI by Origin, Stock, End-2002. Arvanitis, Athanasios, *Foreign Direct Investment in South Africa: why has it been so Low*, (South African Reserve Bank. 2002), 68.

The second sector that South Africa focuses on in order to improve the economic situation is the Privatization. The term represents the shift of properties from governmental assets to private sector property. Steve H. Hanke is a Professor of Applied Economics and

Founder & Co-Director of the Institute for Applied Economics, Global Health, and the Study of Business Enterprise at The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He defines privatization as the transitions of resources and possessions from common to private hands (Hanke). Economists and policy makers define privatization as the transformation of possession or control of companies, organizations, and manufacturing from the state sector to the market sector economically. Moreover, the method links the involvement of private companies in the division and preservation of public service. This involvement happens through governmental infrastructure at diverse level of agreement and not essentially in the control of properties (Privatization of essential service 167- 168).

In addition, privatization has many sides. The government withdraws partially or completely from the industry. In some cases, privatization covers any action that leads governmental exposure to force of the profitmaking market place. It may include the privatization of water supply. The notion of privatization is a key feature of capitalism since it creates rare circumstance to make competition (Privatization of essential service 169).

Afrikaners in South Africa developed the regime of privatization between the 1920s and 1970s. The debate over privatization represents a fundamental aspect in the economic arena. It is part of the diversity of the economy, particularly about regulations and methods that control the roles of states and markets. The ANC facilitated the cabinet's support of privatization since it was the best way to bring money into the country. In addition, it sought to decrease the debts and the shortage with cutting prices and improving productivity (Shingler 53).

The National Party (NP) proposed a policy of wide-ranging privatization. The Iron and Steel Corporation (IsCOR) was privatized in 1989, National Sorghum in 1991, and other sectors were following (Hentz). In addition, South African government sees that

privatization of state possession industries is the key element of its development in the GEAR strategy, Growth, Employment, and Reconstruction Strategy. It is also a one way to encourage Black Economic Employment BEE. Sakhele Buhlungu, a South African sociology professor and university administrator. He is the current vice chancellor of University of Fort Hare and the former dean of humanities at University of Cape Town. He said that the National Party applies privatization in order to support the progress of Afrikaner funds. The ANC considered it as the best mean for the BEE in order to improve the social economic situation of the country owned necessary services like water, electricity, and other services (Privatization of Essential Service 169).

The last one is the financial sector, which refers to the business and association that control capitals. It affords intermediary services in order to transmit and distribute financial capital in an economy. Moreover, it includes many industries like banks, companies, insurance, and real estate companies (Kinton). South Africa is in an equal footing with its counterpart nations in the North Atlantic world. Its infrastructure and communication technology are developed and advanced. Yet, the white elite manage and limit it exclusively to itself. Whereas, limited only to white does not make it a racist sector (Shingler 53).

The Financial Service Broad (FSB) of South Africa is composed of banks, insurance associations and retirement fund. The FSB covers 50 banks, and the same number of insurance companies, with 16000-pension plan estimated about \$100 billion (US). As financial service sector, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) gives closer look to South Africa economy. It capitalized about \$250 billion (US) of the stock in trading about 640 public corporations, with 20% under the owner of the blacks. Moreover, the JSE controls the actions of just under 50 stock brokerage firms, which include one black company (Shingler 53).

### **3.6. Aftermath the Apartheid**

The period of 1994 marks a historical political turning point in South Africa. The first democratic elections took place after about 350 years of white minority regime. The African National Congress won the election and the Government of National Unity held the power. Nelson Mandela was the first president of post-apartheid South Africa (Lundah et Petersson 1). The successive government made many plans, strategies, lawmaking implementations, and other projects to correct the inequality that the apartheid system twisted (Gumede).

The early years of a democratic or post-apartheid South Africa was based on national settlement. The following president Thabo Mbeki made his policy centered on economic domain. His first plan started when he was in Mandela administration. The third president Jacob Zuma continued with the project towards a comprehensive society (Gumede). South African post-apartheid economy was a weak economy with low growth. Since 1994, South African economy had poor and weak performance because of the main economic problems. The unemployment reached its highest degree, with estimation over 30% increase of the growth rate, the division of income, wealth, and social services. Nevertheless, policy debates started to develop the economy and faced many challenges in the process to solve those problems. They focused on three main arguments to solve these issues. First, the economic policy could be kick-started toward redistribution to growth., the relevance of structural reasons in underdevelopment, and the function of market and the country (Makgetla 1).

The government followed a policy based on some measures to open up markets within deregulation and privatization. It sought to support the foreign investment throughout the conservative monetary and financial policies (1). This adopted strategies for industrial







Figure 4. “Building-Varanasi Properties,” *Building-Varanasi Properties*,

### **3.7.3. Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)**

This strategy made by the Department of Finance in 1996 as a program of five years. It aimed to reinforce the economy by creating enough employment, redistribution of wages, and socio economic (concerned with the combination of social and economic issues like work, education, income...) chances to help the poor (Davechand 7).



Figure 5. "Economy in South Africa," *South African History Online*.



\*

Figure 6: "labor force," *People Images/Getty Images*

## **Conclusion**

Throughout decades, South Africa suffered from the apartheid regime. The system was abolished and the country witnessed new era called the post-apartheid era. The government faced many challenges in order to improve the situation of the country. The chapter at hand presents a description of the end of the apartheid. Apartheid end marked the democratic government creation and the transition of the system from racist to democratic. Moreover, the research discussed the impact of the apartheid on social and economic structure. Apartheid left many problems like poverty, unemployment, and other issues as well. Those problems affected the infrastructure of South Africa. Furthermore, the research examines the economic transformation during the post-apartheid period. This includes reforms, strategies and programs established to reinforce the economy to be more developed and well evolved. Moreover, we investigate the different industrial developmental strategies, and their aims for changing the economic stance of South Africa.

## **General Conclusion**

African history is full of atrocities and colonialism. The Apartheid system was a brutal method. Theoretically, this system supported freedom of artistic expression and equal opportunity for development. However, in practice, it imposed legislations that required racial groups to live apart. It also made an effort to prevent the interracial marriage and social integration. Building connections and relations was difficult due to difference in skin color. This modest work attempts to spotlight the contribution of the apartheid regime as legacy of British colonialism. It seeks to explore the implication of the apartheid system. Furthermore, it examines the South African history of colonization concerning the segregation method. Moreover, it tackles the impacts of this system and its contribution to economic, cultural, and social aspects. It focuses on the colonial and post-colonial eras and the role of apartheid in shaping South Africa today.

The white supremacy implemented the apartheid as a system. It was based on oppression, separation, exploitation against natives. They made laws and legislations to separate whites and blacks. Moreover, it obliged them to live separately in an equal way. Furthermore, when the apartheid ended, it left socioeconomic problems like poverty, unemployment, unequal opportunities, and others. In order to tackle those issues and develop the economy the new government relied on many reforms, programs, and economic strategies.

This conclusion is the result of a detailed investigation performed on three separate chapters. The first chapter scrutinizes the case of colonialism in South Africa. It defines colonialism in the African continent and its impacts on the economic side, political, and as a civilizing mission. In addition, it examines colonialism in South Africa and provides the various motives that led the Europeans to colonize it, with its impact and implications. It looks at the legislation and segregation laws in South Africa as well.

The second chapter presents the apartheid system. It includes detailed notion of the apartheid regime and its history. Additionally it looks at the different laws and legislations that were implemented during the racism period. These regulations distinguished between the whites and the blacks. It demonstrates also South Africa during that rule and its consequences. In this chapter, we provided an overview to South Africa in the economic side during the post-apartheid period.

The third and final chapter examines the apartheid system as a colonial legacy, and the official ending of the apartheid. It manifested the transformation from the racist policy to the democratic one. Moreover, it tackles the social and economic impacts of the apartheid. Furthermore, it focuses on the economic transformation of the apartheid in post period. In addition to the different reforms and strategies made by the government.

Several results are reached at the end of this examination. The research focused on the contribution of the apartheid regime in progressing South African economy. The implementation of the racist regime led to inequality between the whites and the blacks in different sectors. Moreover, it led to the domination of whites in managing the important sectors. Despite the abolition of the apartheid, the white South Africans remained in control over those sectors. It is because they were more skilled than the blacks to manage them. Moreover, the consequences of the apartheid led the government to adopt many reforms, programs, and strategies to develop the economy. The economy was based on certain sectors like Foreign Direct Investment that played a great role in the economic growth. It also represented a source of foreign currency.

The apartheid as a system left several effects on South Africa. The research conducted has found that the economic sector had segregation policies implemented. These policies obstructed the development of the economy due to black labor's lack of productivity. Consequently, white labor were integrated as a labor force. Moreover, the post-apartheid era witnessed reforms and regulations among them privatizations that worked as efficient tool to enhance economy and encourage foreign investments. It can be deduced that the apartheid represents a negative aspect on social, cultural, political, and economic level for South Africa. However, it contributed in a way to raise economic strategies and efficiency of South Africa as a nation. Foreign investments, privatization, and establishing strong banking systems represent the major sectors that post-apartheid era focused on to enhance the economic sector in South Africa.

We can summarize the Major findings of the research in the following:

- The research concentrates on the impact of the apartheid regime on the economic development of South Africa.
- The implementation of the discriminatory regime led to inequalities between whites and blacks in various sectors, with whites dominating crucial sectors.
- Despite the end of apartheid, white South Africans continued to dominate these industries due to their perceived superior abilities.
- In response to the repercussions of apartheid, the government implemented economic development reforms, programs, and strategies.
- Foreign Direct Investment, which played a significant role in economic development and served, as a source of foreign currency, was essential to the economy.
- Due to the low productivity of black labor, the apartheid system's segregation policies in the economic sector impeded economic growth.
- To compensate for the perceived lack of productivity of black employees, white labour



was integrated into the workforce.

- The post-apartheid era was marked by reforms, such as privatizations, which proved to be an effective method for boosting the economy and enticing foreign investments.
- The apartheid system had negative effects on the social, cultural, political, and economic levels of South Africa.
- Despite these negative effects, the apartheid regime indirectly contributed to the development of South Africa's economic strategies and productivity.
- South Africa's economic sector was bolstered during the post-apartheid era by foreign investments, privatization, and the establishment of solid banking systems.

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## الملخص

تتناول هذه المذكرة مساهمة نظام الفصل العنصري كإرث من الاستعمار البريطاني في جنوب إفريقيا خلال حقبة ما بعد الاستعمار. يهدف البحث الحالي إلى دراسة تجربة جنوب إفريقيا مع الاستعمار. تستكشف الدراسة تحديد نظام الفصل العنصري كنظام وتكييفه من قبل بريطانيا الاستعمارية. فضلاً عن هذا، ستحاول الدراسة تحديد مدى تطبيق الفصل العنصري في تاريخ جنوب إفريقيا. وستدرس آثاره على المجالات الاقتصادية والسياسية والثقافية والاجتماعية في فترة ما بعد الفصل العنصري. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يهدف البحث إلى إثبات الآثار السلبية والإيجابية للفصل العنصري. من أجل تحقيق أهدافنا من هذه الدراسة سوف تستخدم عدداً من الأساليب. سيتم استخدام هذه الأساليب لإنشاء بحث موثوق وجيد التنظيم. أولاً، نستخدم المنهجية التاريخية لمعالجة أصول نظام الفصل العنصري ولتقديم خلفية تاريخية عن جنوب إفريقيا. علاوة على ذلك، سيتم اعتماد النهج الوصفي والتحليلي أيضاً. ستساعد هذه الأساليب في توفير دراسة وصفية وتحليلية عن الفصل العنصري كنظام وإرث استعماري، وكتجربة مر بها سكان جنوب إفريقيا و عانوا الأمرين سببها. وفي الأخير، كشفت دراستنا عن الآثار السلبية لنظام الفصل العنصري على البنية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. نتيجة لذلك، أجرت حكومة جنوب إفريقيا بعد حقبة الفصل العنصري إصلاحات مميزة واستراتيجيات. تهدف إلى تحسين اقتصاد البلاد. كما سعت إلى تحويل جنوب إفريقيا من مستعمرة بريطانية إلى اقتصاد متقدم للغاية ذوبنية تحتية متطورة.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الاستعمار، الفصل العنصري، الإرث، حقبة ما بعد الفصل العنصري، الاقتصاد، التشريعات الاقتصادية التبادل التجاري

## Résumé

Ce mémoire aborde l'influence du système d'apartheid comme héritage du colonialisme Britannique en Afrique du Sud à l'époque postcoloniale. La présente recherche vise à examiner l'expérience Sud- Africaine du colonialisme, elle explore l'identification de l'apartheid en tant que système et son adaptation par la Grande-Bretagne coloniale. En outre, l'étude tentera d'identifier l'implication de l'apartheid dans l'Histoire Sud –Africaine. Nous analysons également ses impacts sur les domaines économique, politique, culturel et social dans la période post-apartheid. De plus, notre analyse vise à prouver les effets négatifs et positifs de l'apartheid afin d'atteindre nos objectifs, cette étude utilisera un certain nombre d'approches. Ces approches sont utilisées pour assurer une recherche crédible et bien structurée. Tout d'abord, nous avons utilisé une méthode historique pour aborder les origines du système d'apartheid et reconstruire un contexte historique qui explique l'héritage colonial légué à la région Sud-Africaine. Enfin, notre étude a détecté les effets négatifs d'apartheid sur la structure socio-économique. En conséquence, le gouvernement Sud-Africain post – apartheid amis en place des réformes et des stratégies, ces stratégies visaient à améliorer l'économie du pays. De plus, il voulait transformer l'Afrique du Sud du statut de colonie Britannique à celui d'une économie hautement développée et des infrastructures avancées.

**Mots clés :** colonialisme, apartheid, héritage, post apartheid période, économie, législations.