



# Ucwaningo Lwezimbongi Zezicathulo eMgungundlovu

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**N**gonyaka ka 2003 uPACSA-  
okungu (Pietermaritzburg Agency  
for Christian Social Awareness)  
wenze ucwaningo embonini yezicathulo  
lapha eMgungundlovu, ukuze kubonakale  
imbangela yokulahleka kwemisebenzi kule  
mbongi nokushabalala kwayo. Phela le  
mbongi phambilini ibiqashe abasebenzi  
abalinganiselwa ku 21% abayizakhamuzi  
lapha eMgungundlovu.

## Umsuka wohwebo olukhululekile eNingizimu Afrika

### *Umnotho wase Ningizimu Afrika – Eminyakeni yabo 1980 kuya ku 1990*

Eminyakeni yabo 1980 (Isikhathi soNswinyo). Umhlaba  
wonke wayikhipha inyumbazane iningizimu Afrika.  
Lokho kwayibangela ukuthi ingakwazi ukuba  
yingxenye kanye nokubamba iqhaza emnothweni  
womhlaba. Lesisikhathi sasinzima kwiNingizimu



Afrika, sabangela ukufadalala komnotho wezwe kanye  
nokwehla kokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono, izinga  
lokukhiqiza kanye nokuncintisana namazwe omhlaba.

Ubandlululo eNingizimu Afrika labangela ukuba  
ukukhula komnotho kuncike kakhulu emithethweni  
ebekwe yizwe ekulawuleni nasekuvikeleni ukungena  
nokuphuma kwezimpahla, ngalesosikhathi imboni  
yezicathuko yayiqhubeka kahle kakhulu, ibambe  
neqhaza elikhulu ekudaleni amathuba omsebenzi  
emgungundlovu ngeminyaka yo 1990.

### *iNingizimu Afrika ngaphambi kwa 1994*

Ngo 1994 iNingizimu Afrika yamukelwa  
emnothweni womhlaba wonke, lokhu  
kwakhuthaza amanye amazwe ukuba  
atshale izimali nezinkampani zawo kuleli.  
Ngo 1994 iNingizimu Afrika yabanokhetho  
lokuqala olukhululekile, ilapho yamukelwa  
ukuba yingxenye ye (WTO) okuyinhlango  
elawula izinqumo zohwebo lomhlaba ngo  
1995.

iNingizimu Afrika yazibophezela  
ekubambeni iqhaza ohwebeni olukhululekile  
lomhlaba wonke, lokhu okusho ukuthi:  
ayigudluze futhi ixegise intela yezimpahla  
eziqhamuka kwamanye amazwe imikhiqizo  
enhlobonhlobo kanye nezolimo.







## **Kungani iNingizimu Afrika yabayingxenywe yeWTO**

Uhulumeni omusha wawucabanga ukuthi uhwebo olukhululekile luzo khulisa umnotho wezwe, luqinisekise imisebenzi kubantu, landise inzuzo ezimbonini zakuleli, lukhuphule nezinga lokuphila kubantu base Ningizimu Afrika.

## **Kungani izimboni zezicathulo zivalwa futhi zidiliza abasebenzi**

Imboni yezicathulo yaseNingizimu Afrika ikeyenza izicathulo eziyizigidi ezingamashumi amathathu (30 million), uMgungundlovu ubuyisikhungo esikhulu sezicathulo zesikhumba,uhwebo olukhululekile lulethe ingcindezi enkulu eholele ekudilizweni kwabasebenzi abayi zinkulungwane ezine namakhulu amahlanu (4 500) konke lokhu kwenzeka esikhathini esingange eminyakeni engangeshumi nambili.

Izimbangela zokuvalwa kwezimboni



-  Izimboni zesikhumba eMgungundlovu nakwezinye izindawo lapha eNingizimu Afrika zavalwa lokhu okwaholela ekutheni leli lingakwazi ukuqhudelana namazwe anjengo Brazil no India anezicathulo ezishibhile.
-  Izinkampani ezinjengo Nike, Adidas, Reebok zabusa ezimakethe futhi zabanamandla, lokho okwanqanda ezakuleli ukubazithuthuke.
-  Izicathulo ezishibhile zase Indonesia, China, nase India zakhapha izicathulo zakuleli emakethe kusukela ngo1990. Izicathulo ezangena kuleli zaziyizigidi eziyishumi nambili (12 million); ngo 1995 kwangena eziyizigidi ezingamashumi ayisithupa nantathu (63 million); eziyizigidi ezingamashumi amabili nesithupha (26 million) ezangena ngo 1998 zazingekho ezingeni elifanele nasesimweni okuyisonasona. Lesisibalo sakhuphuka safinyelela ezigidini ezingamashumi amahlanu nantathu (53 million) ngonyaka ka 2001.
-  Uma impahla eqhamuka ngaphandle kwamanye amazwe inkulu kunaleyo esiyithumela ngaphandle kusho ukuthi iningi imali eyangaphandle. Ngonyaka ka1995 iNingizimu Afrika yazibophezela ku WTO okwenza ukuba sichithe ezinkulu izimali sithenga impahla kwamanye amazwe.

## **Ithinteka kanjani imboni yezicathulo**

Izinga lomkhiqizo lehla embonini yezicathulo eNingizimu Afrika ikakhulukazi eMgungundlovu, lokhu kwalandelwa ukudilizwa kwabasebenzi nokuvalwa kwezimboni. Phela izimboni zasekhaya kwakumele ziqhudelane, ziphinde ziqhudelane namanye amazwe lapho nabasebenzi bakhona bexhashazwa futhi bebekwa ezimweni ezibucayi, iningi labo kungabesifazane nezingane.

### **Izimpendulo zabaphathi bezimboni**

Inhlolovo eyenziwa nabaphathi bezinkampani zezimboni zezicathulo Yaveza ngokusobala imbanga yokudilizwa kwabasebenzi nokuvalwa kwezinkampani. (yilokhu okulandelayo)

-  Yizicathulo eziningi ezishibhile ezithunyelwa amazwe aseNtshonalanga.
-  Amaholo aphezulu ayefunwa izinyunyana ezikhulumela abasebenzi,ezazikhula ngamandla ngeminyaka yomzabalazo yango 1980. Okuyinkinga eyabangela ukuthi imikhiqizo yabo ingakwazi ukuncintisana kwizimakethe zazwelonke nasemazweni omhlaba.

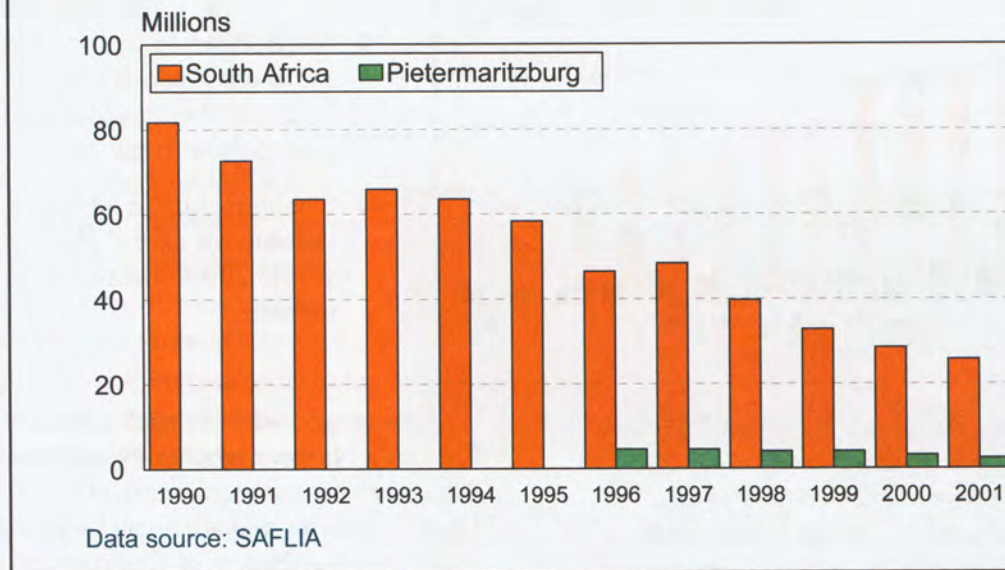
Abaphathi bezinkampani zezimboni zezicathulo bakhala ngezinyonyana ezingabheki isimo sokukhululeka kwamazwe anjengo China, India, Hong Kong ne Taiwan wona ayengabhekene nokungaxhaswa nguhulumeni nentengo yempahla ephezulu.

### **Izimpendulo zenhlango yabasebenzi (SACTWU)**

Inhlango yabasebenzi yachaza kabanzi ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika iyizwe elikhululekile nelibusa ngentando yeningi. Elizibophezele ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi amalungelo abantu ayahlonishwa futhi abasebenzi bahola amaholo anelisayo okungamakhulu amahlanu eRandi (R500.00) nge sonto lokho okuqinisekisa ukuthi bakwazi ukondla imindeni yabo.

Ngohwebo olukhululeki nokuba yingxenywe yomhlaba uhlangane (Global World) izwe laseNingizimu Afrika lizithola selihwebelana futhi liqhudelana namazwe ayizikhondlakhondla anjengo China lapho abasebenzi behlukunyezwa okukhulukazi ku ncelwa amandla bantu besifazane.

## Umdwebo womkhiqizo wezicathulo ngo 1990-2001



## Umkhiqizo wezicathulo ezathengwa eNingizimu Afrika

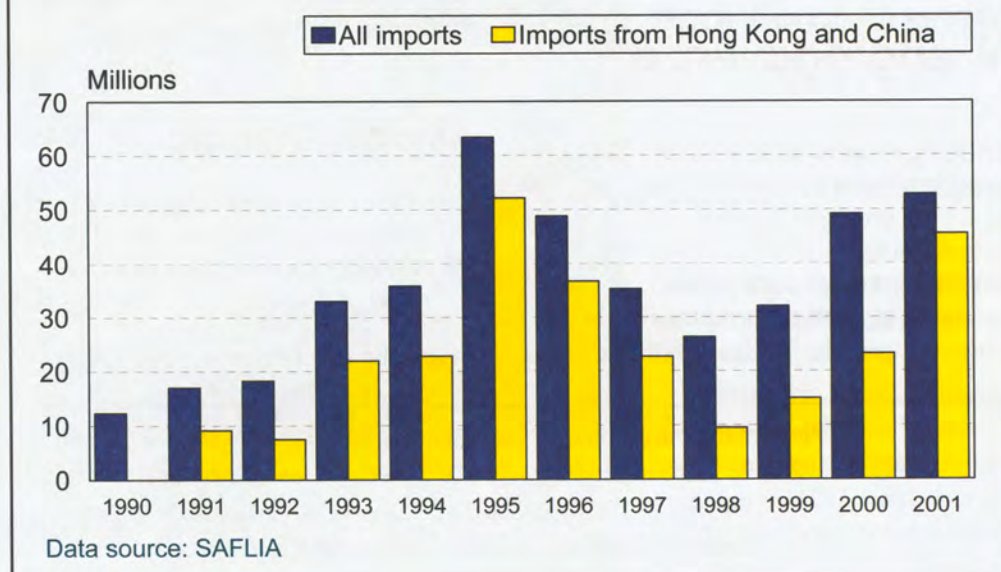
Ngonyaka ka1990 iNingizimu Afrika ibikhiqiza izicathulo ezilinganiselwe ezigidini ezingamashumi ayisishiyagalolunye nambili (82 million). Kodwa ngo 2001 lokhu kwehla. Kwakhiqizwa kuphela eziyizigidi ezingamashumi amabili nesithupha (26 million) noma kengo 2001 ezingu 80% kuya90% zingu 22,8% ezazenziwe lapha eNingizimu Afrika izinkampane izisemthethweni (3,4 million zazivela kwamanye

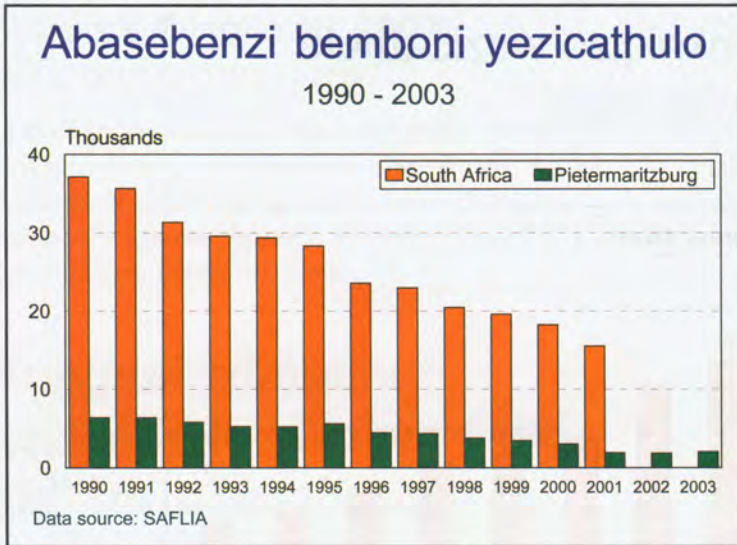
amazwe). Omunye u 4million awenziwanga izinkampani ezisemthethweni.

Umdwebo ongaphezulu utshengisa ngokusobala ukwehla komkhiqizo wezicathulo eNingizimu Afrika eminyakeni yama1990's ngenxa yemikhiqizo eshibhile yezicathulo evela kwamanye amazwe. Usuka ku7,3 million ngo 1990 waya ku5,2 million ngo 1995.

eTthekwini, iPhayindane naseMgungundlovu yilapho kwakukhona ingcindezi enkulu. uMgungundlovu nje uwodwa umkhiqizo wehla ngo37 wezigidi ngo 1991 washaya ku26 wezigidi ngo 1996.

## Imikhiqizo yezicathulo evela kwamanye amazwe 1990-2001





Iphikise nokukhula kwe WTO.

- ⇒ Singahlangu ndawonye silwele ukuba iIMF ne World Bank ivalwe noma iphele nya.
- ⇒ Singacindezela ukuba osokhemisi babeke izimpilo zabantu ngaphambi kwenzuzo baqinisekise ukuthi sonke sibe nelungelo elilinganayo.
- ⇒ Singaqguzela uHulumeni kazwelonke ukuba abuyekeze imigomo yokuphathwa kwezwe nokukhulisa umnotho.

Kusukela ngo 1996 izicathulo ezivela emazweni asentshonalanga zambondelana kuleli. Ngo 1997 inhlangu yabasebenzi (SACTWU) yamelana nomnyango wezabasebenzi ukuba uvikele izimbongi zakuleli kwizikhondlakhondla zomhlaba. Kodwa ngo 1998 zase zingu 54 million izicathulo ezase zithunyelwe amanye amazwe.

Ucwaningo lwenziwe nguSlindile Shezi no Thembela Njenga osebenza kwaPACSA. Abangabafundi base University of kwaZulu-Natal in Durban, abenza izifundo zobuchwepheshe kwezomnotho (Master of Commerce). Ucwaningo lokucina Lwalenziwe nguSlindile Shezi. abahleli ngu Professor John Aitchson, Joan Kerchhoff no Thembela Njenga.

## Ukwehla kwenani labasebenzi embonini yezicathulo

Kusukela ngo 1995 inani labakhiqizi bezicathulo lehla isidumo. Ngo 2003 kwase kusele uhhafu wabasebenzi, abangu 58% basebesele dengwane bengenayo imisebenzi. Uma uthatha izibalo ngenkampane ngayinye kwabangu 133 kwasala abangu 108 phakathi kuka 1995 kuya ku2001. Lokhu okusho ukuthi kubantu abangu 6500 kwasala kuphela abantu abangu 2000 kusukela ngo 1990 kuyaku 2003.

## Mina yini engingayenza?

- ⇒ Ukunxenxa uhulumeni wezwe lethu ukuba abeke imithetho yohwebo ebeka umuntu phambi kwenzuzo.
- ⇒ Singahlanguyela namazwe asathuthuka ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imithetho yohwebo ivikela amalungelo abantu iphinde ibuyise nesithunzi.

### Okubalulekile

**Olunye ucwaningo luzolandela “Ucwaningo lwemboni yezicathulo eMgungundlovu: ukuthinteka komphakathi.” Lolucwaningo lungatholakala ePACSA.**

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