

ROAD TO DEMOCRACY ESSAY SAMPLE (TALKS/NEGOTIATIONS)

NOTE : your introduction and conclusion is highlighted with green colour. Your lines of arguments are highlighted with red colour.

One would totally agree with the statement that it was leadership, negotiations and compromises among various leaders that ensured that South Africa become a democratic state. For example, Nelson Mandela and De Klerk worked together including other organisations to bring democratic South Africa on 1994.
(Make sure your introduction is not longer than 5 pages)

In 1981 , FW De Klerk replaced PW Botha as a state president of South Africa and immediately made drastic changes by unbanning political parties and release political prisoners. De Klerk made an announcement for the release of Nelson Mandela on 11 February 1990. This was a huge step taken by De Klerk and it gave people hope that the apartheid was coming to an end.
(Make sure your background is not more than 5 lines).

The National Party (NP) and African National Congress (ANC) delegation met at two locations to discuss the way on how they will work together towards the democratic South Africa. The first meeting was held in 2 May 1990 at the official resident house of Groote Schuur and it was called the Groot Schuur Meeting . In this meeting both ANC and NP agreed on ending violence which were occurring in the country and to work together towards the process of negotiations or talks to bring a democratic South Africa. The second meeting were held at Pretoria on 6 August 1990 which led to an agreement called the Pretoria Minutes. Here the ANC government agreed that they will suspend the armed

struggle and the NP government agreed to end the state of emergency. Other major law were removed. The Group Areas Act and Registration Population were also removed. This convinced countries that imposed sanctions to S.A and boycotts to stop them. Thus, the leadership and negotiations and compromises among various leaders ensured that South Africa become a democratic country in 1994.

Although, the violence did not stop in the country between Inkandla Freedom Party(IFP) and ANC. The IFP supporters attacked ANC on commuter trains and led into almost 573 deaths. It was emerged that the NP government handed weapon to IFP supporters to eliminate ANC supporters. This created a huge distrust between ANC and IFP including NP. Another violence occurred in Sebokeng in hostels when the IFP attacked ANC stronghold and almost 30 people died. Moreover, another violence occurred in Zonkizizwe Township in Germiston in Gauteng between supporters of the IFP and the ANC . The ongoing violence between the ANC and IFP members led into a Seven Day War at Pietermarisburg (PMB). Therefore , the violence and uncertainly that confronted South Africa in the early 1980s almost delayed the process of negotiations.

Moreover, the formal negotiations occurred on 20 December 1990 at Convention for Democratic South Africa (CODESA 1) at Trade Work Centre at Kempton Park. Nineteen political organisations including UNO and commonwealth. Even though talks sometimes broke down but the Declaration of Intent was signed. It was agreed that South Africa should be an undivided country. Free from apartheid, discrimination and all other forms of prejudices. This also led into accountability of a meeting by four groups that were preparing for the future meeting which was

CODESA 2 which were to be held in May 2. The PAC and PC boycotted against the CODESA. The IFP and the Independent Bophuthatshwana did not sign it because their request for an extra delegation for the Zulu King was refused. Therefore, compromises among various leaders ensured that South Africa become a democratic state in 1994.

Furthermore, De Klerk called for a white only referendum on 1991. Here De Klerk wanted to see if the white people were still with him from the negotiations he had started making from 1990 to change South Africa. The majority voted positive and it was clear that he should continue. This gave people hope that apartheid was coming to an end. Thus, the compromises also ensured that South Africa become a democratic country in 1994.

CODESA 2 occurred on May 1991. It was agreed that the SABC should presents the neutral view of the negotiations on televisions. The NP and ANC did not agreed on major power sharing like power sharing, majority rule and regional powers. The NP still wanted a major place from the government and the ANC did not admit on that. The ANC and NP did not come into consensus solution on how they will end the violence in South Africa. As a results, ANC and COSATU walked out of the negotiations and called for a mass rally to force government to compromise. Therefore, it was leadership, negotiations and compromises among various leaders that ensured that South Africa become a democratic state.

Even though the official negotiations had ended but the unofficial negotiations continue between Cyril Ramaphosa and Roef Meyer. The Record of Understanding was signed between Cyril Ramaphosa of ANC and Roef Meyer of the NP. This committed

and encouraged South Africa to work together again towards the negotiations. Moreover, Joe Slovo came up with Sunset Clause on April 1993. The Sunset Clause allowed the National Party government until 2000. It also protected the security jobs for whites people for more than 10 years. Therefore, the commitment and compromises among various leaders ensured that South Africa become a democratic country in 1994.

Moreover, the violence did not end between IFP and ANC. The ANC attacked the squatter camps of the ANC near the township of Boipatong in the Gauteng and almost 49 people died. It was said that a white man was the one who handed over the Force Defence Agency to cause violence and chaos. The ANC called for a march to the Cickel to protests against homeland leaders . Here almost 79 people died and 200 people got injured when they were trying to break through the police barriers. The assassination of Chris Hani almost stopped the negotiations process of the elections. Chris Hani was a General Secretary of the Communist Party (CP) and he was assassinated on 1993 by members of the Military Wink. There was a violence and chaos in a country after his assassination. De Klerk realised he could not deal with this anymore and called for Nelson Mandela to to address the issue. Mandela addressed that on national television that there must calm down and stop fighting each other. Thus, the violence and uncertainty that confronted South Africa in the early 1980s almost delayed the process of negotiations.

Moreover, the Multitalks began on 1993 April 1. It was said that the date of the election was going to be 27th April 1994 on this meeting which was held at World Trade Centre. Furthermore, the AWB and Volkfront stormed the World Trade Centre attempt to disturb the negotiations. They vandalised the entrance and

threatened delegation. The AWB was killed by the South African Defence Force. The APPLA opened on fire on St James Church and killed 11 people. The IFP marched to Shell House and was killed by ANC security. This led to a Shell House Massacre. Then De Klerk, Mandela and Buthelezi had a meeting led to IFP joining the negotiations . Then finally the election held free and fairly. ANC won the elections and Nelson Mandela became the first president of South African Democratic Country. The election were held on 27 April 1994. De Klerk and Thabo Mbheki became deputy president. Therefore , the compromises, negotiations and leadership ensured that South Africa become a democratic country in 1994.

To conclude, it was leadership, negotiations and compromises among various leaders that ensured that South Africa become a democratic state in 1994. For example Nelson Mandela and De Klerk compromised so much working with other organisations to bring democracy in South Africa. (Your conclusion must be less than 5 lines)

MAKE SURE YOUR WRITE LINES OF ARGUMENTS ON EACH AND EVERY PARAGRAPH.

For more information or questions feel free to contact me via Whatsapp or calls to 0729272510 (Msawenkosi Chamane)

GOOD LUCK!!!!!!