

# What the majority want:

# PEACE AND STABILITY

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## Home is Zulu y — research

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been met and improvements in the education system had begun to take effect," the Indaba said.

Respondents were also asked to rate their fears and worries. The outcome was losing their job 94 percent, their house being burned down 94 percent, not having enough money 91 percent, being caught up in street violence 89 percent, being hurt or killed in political violence 88 percent, being uncertain of their children's future 87 percent, being detained 86 percent, being forced to live in certain areas 73 percent, and having to live under white rule 49 percent.

Indaba said the survey revealed alarmingly low levels of employment, income and educational qualifications among black people in KwaZulu and Natal:

- More than 60 percent of the respondents were unemployed, with

only 29 percent in full-time jobs and the remaining 10 percent either students or part-time employees. These figures showed a 44 percent unemployment rate in the urban areas, 59 percent among shack-dwellers and 72 percent in rural areas;

- Only 9 percent of respondents had a household income of more than R800 a month and 65 percent had an income less than R500 a month;

- Only 15 percent had completed primary school, only 9 percent had completed high school, only 2 percent had post-matric qualifications and only 1 percent had had university education of any kind.

Research International said: "Great pains were taken to design a sample which would be broadly representative of the attitudes of blacks in KwaZulu Natal and would guarantee statistical validity and reliability."

THE STAR, November 23, 1988

## Survey of blacks in kwaZulu

# 'Majority reject violence'

The overwhelming majority of blacks in kwaZulu, Natal, believe that a peaceful, negotiated solution to South Africa's problems is possible and they reject political violence as an alternative.

This is among the latest findings of a recent scientific study conducted on behalf of the kwaZulu-Natal Indaba.

Asked to respond to the statement "A peaceful, negotiated constitutional solution to South Africa's problems is possible", 92 percent of those canvassed agreed, 3 percent disagreed and 5 percent were uncertain.

Attitudes to violence were also canvassed according to respondents' reactions to certain statements. The statements and results were as follows:

- "I believe black-on-black violence will help lead to political change" — 3 percent agree, 78 percent disagree and 19 percent did not know.

- "I am prepared to accept black-on-black violence as a means of ensuring dominance of my party" — agree 4 percent, disagree 78 percent, don't know 18 percent.

- "I am prepared to accept black-on-black violence if it sorts out radicals and troublemakers" — agree 7 percent, disagree 77 percent, don't know 16 percent.

- "I am prepared to accept violence under certain circumstances if it will bring political change" — agree 17 percent, disagree 68 percent, don't know 15 percent.

Own Correspondent

- "Violence against the whites is acceptable if it leads to change" — agree 20 percent, disagree 60 percent, don't know 20 percent.

- "Violence against the white government is acceptable if it leads to change" — agree 22 percent, disagree 56 percent, don't know 22 percent.

Commenting on the conclusion of the study, the Indaba's communications director, Mr Peter Badcock, said it was obvious the overwhelming majority of blacks rejected violence.

"However, there is still cause for concern when reviewing attitudes on the acceptability of violence as a means towards change.

"Though the proponents remain a definite minority, they are still a substantial group who could complicate things for peacemakers," he said.

Attitudes to the presence of the police and army in the townships were favourable.

When asked if the army helps to make the township safe for residents, 64 percent of respondents agreed with the statement, 13 percent disagreed and 23 percent did not know.

The survey was carried out by the market research firm Research International during July-September this year.

It involved an area-stratified random probability sample of 802 black adults who were interviewed in their homes in the language of their choice.