



Voorwoord

Sedert die verskyning in 1980 van die World Conservation Strategy van die International Union for the Conservation of Nature, het die konsep *Volhoubare ontwikkeling* wêreldwyd inslag gevind. 'n Verslag van die bekende Brundtland Kommissie het volhoubare ontwikkeling voorgehou as die voldoening aan die behoeftes van die huidige geslag mense sonder om die behoeftes van toekomstige geslagte in gevaar te stel. Breedweg omsluit volhoubare ontwikkeling as studieveld drie groot subvelde, te wete omgewingsvolhoubaarheid, ekonomiese volhoubaarheid en sosiaal-politieke volhoubaarheid. Indikatore wat gebruik word om volhoubare ontwikkeling binne die subvelde te monitor, sluit sake in soos armoede, gesondheid, demografiese faktore, geografiese faktore, regeerkundige kriteria, globale deelname, ekonomiese ontwikkeling en patrone van produksie asook verbruikerspatrone. Volhoubare ontwikkeling veronderstel die interafhanklikheid en samehang van hierdie genoemde subvelde as 'n belangrike vereiste wat nagekom moet word om volhoubaarheid te verseker.

In hierdie spesiale uitgawe van *Koers* word verskillende temas hanteer wat herlei kan word na die voorafomskryfde raamwerk en geïdentifiseerde subvelde.

Die bydrae van Andries Raath, met as fokus *menslike persoonlikheid en sosiale welwillendheid* fokus op reformatoriese perspektiewe (spesifiek dié van Martin Luther) en die daarstelling van 'n morele raamwerk ten opsigte van die mens se reg op waardigheid as 'n fundamentele mensereg wat polities en wetlik in stand gehou moet word.

Kobus du Pisani weer beredeneer die fokusverandering ten opsigte van denkraamwerke oor ontwikkeling en volhoubare ontwikkeling. Hy wys op die verskuiwing in fokus van 'n sterk ekologiese interpretasie van ontwikkeling eie aan die sewentigerjare na 'n meer geïntegreerde ekologiese, sosiaal-politieke en ekonomiese benadering en spesifiek armoedeverligting as morele raamwerk tot volhoubare ontwikkeling.

Die bydraes van L. Lues en G. van der Waldt bestryk die studieveld van regeerkunde binne die Suid-Afrikaanse konteks en is gerig op probleme ten opsigte van *dienslewering*. Waar eersgenoemde etiese kwessies gerig op dienslewering binne die raamwerk van die openbare sektor hanteer, beklemtoon laasgenoemde projekbestuur as *bestuursparadigma* en meganisme om beter dienslewering te verseker.

Met sy fokus op die morele uitdagings van die impak van *armoede* op individue wys Hennie Lotter daarop dat armoede een van die grootste vraagstukke is wat die mensdom in die gesig staar. Daarmee saam het Christene 'n verantwoordelikheid in dié verband, en is daar die noodsaak van daadwerklike optrede om hierdie probleem te probeer oplos. In aansluiting by die groter tema van armoede wys Gideon van Riet op probleme ten opsigte van *voedselsekuriteit* in Suider-Afrika en die impak van die sogenaamde *New Variant Famine* op voedselsekuriteit in dié streek.

Pius Oyeniran Abioje van die Universiteit van Ilorin in Nigerië analyseer *globalisering* volgens Afrika en Bybelse perspektiewe en wys op die gevare van eksploitasie vir Afrikastate. Dit is volgens die skrywer belangrik dat politieke leierskap in Afrika op hoë morele grond moet staan om sodoende eksploitasie suksesvol teë te werk.

In die volgende uitgawe van *Koers* sal daar DV verdere bydraes binne die groter domein van volhoubare ontwikkeling verskyn.

André Duvenhage (Gasredakteur)
(Navorsingsdirekteur: fokusarea 7.2.
Volhoubare sosiale ontwikkeling)



Preface

Since the publication of the World Conservation Strategy of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in 1980, the concept of *Sustainable development* became well known. A report of the Bruntland Commission describes sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development as a field of study accommodates three subfields, namely environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and socio-political sustainability. Important criteria to manage sustainable development include poverty, health, demographic factors, geographical factors, governance criteria, global participation, economic development, patterns of production, as well as consumer patterns. Sustainable development emphasises and presumes the interplay and coherence among the identified subfields for purposes of sustainability.

In this special edition of *Koers* scholars are dealing with a number of topics related to one of the identified subfields.

In his article Andries Raath utilise and develop the reformational perspectives of Martin Luther in order to establish a moral framework for the *human right to dignity* and for determining its meaning and purpose as a fundamental human, political and legal value.

Kobus du Pisani discusses and argues the change in focus referring to the evolution of different paradigms about development and sustainable development. During the seventies the developmental focus was on an ecological interpretation of development changing towards an integrated approach combining ecological, social political, and economic approaches and focusing on poverty reduction as a moral framework for sustainable development.

In their articles L. Lues and Gerrit van der Waldt touch on the subfield of governance within the South African context emphasising problems related to *service delivery*. Lues concentrates on ethical issues regarding service delivery while van der Waldt identifies

project management as a management paradigm for ensuring service delivery.

Hennie Lotter identifies *poverty* as one the biggest moral challenges facing humanity in recent years. He emphasises the moral responsibility of Christians in terms of actual conduct combating poverty. Gideon van Riet discusses the impact of the so-called *New Variant Famine* and the way it could contribute to *food security* in Southern Africa.

Pius Oyeninran Abioje of the University of Ilonin in Nigeria, analyses the *globalisation* according to African and Biblical perspectives and identifies exploitation as a big problem for the continent. According to the author sound leadership may counter exploitation on the continent.

In the next issue of *Koers* other topics related to the field of sustainable development will also be published.

André Duvenhage (Guest Editor)
(Research director: focus area 7.2.
Sustainable social development)