Rational Political Consciousness And Political Developments In South Africa

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Abstract

The rational political consciousness and political development was a long walk on the history of South Africa to materialize it on her own land. The rational politics was suppressed, subdued, deprived, subordinated, neglected, exploited and kept aloof from majority of masses. The lake of rational political consciousness amongst the tribes of Xhosa, Zulu, Ndebele, Basotho, Bapedi and other tribes made them to victim of colonial politics. They all fall prey to imperialistic politics one after another and lost their sovereignty on the hand of British. The ethnic conflict between Boers and English for political paramount made South African politics more complicated and severely affected the other races of South Africa. The Whites were utilized the other races as their servant, neglected and deprived them from social amenities. They were forced to live under their will and wishes. They were also forced to work as bonded labourers, indentured labour and slaves. The Britain’s effort to make South Africa a Union was succeeded in 1909 but the social, political and economic condition of Non-whites and coloured remains unchanged. The Natives Land Act in 1913 not only deprived the Non-whites from their main lands but also from their livelihoods. The Home Land Citizen Act in 1970 also forcibly removed thousands of Black tribal population from urban centre of South Africa and South west Africa to Bantustan. This further deprived the rights of tribal populations in South Africa. The discriminatory and segregationist legislation which spearheaded in 1856 under Dutch rule in the Cape was continued and extended throughout South Africa under British rule. The National Party dominated by Boers came to power in 1948. It expanded and formalized its base which made life of Non-whites and coloured miserable and alienated the Blacks from their own land and from their social, political and economic rights. The rational political consciousness among Non-whites and coloured gained the grounds against apartheid to represents their discontentment and to regain their lost rights and identities. The rational political consciousnesses in the form of Anti-apartheid movements were spearheaded on main land of South Africa. The Indian icon of Nonviolence and Satyagraha (holding on truth) Mahatma Gandhi exploit the true bases of rational political consciousness and
political developments and arose war against it. He discovered Nonviolence and Satyagraha (an alternative to passive resistance) as two might political weapons which can be effectively used against Apartheid Government. Gandhi’s life and political actions at South Africa from 1893 to 1914 implanted a rational political consciousness against Apartheid Governments. His rational politics on Turban (India headgear) issue, fight for rights of ex-indentured labours, politics on Black plague, fight against apartheid at Pietermaritzburg, opposition to disenfranchised Bill and pool tax, fight against corruption in Asiatic departments, Satyagraha against Black Act and Immigration Restriction Laws, contribution to Second Boers War and Zulu Rebellion, establishment of ideal community livings, efforts on clean Natal Campaign for Indian communities living in South Africa, devotion to famine relief supports, practical actions on education, spiritualism and humanity and his mouth piece of public opinion the Natal Indian Congress and Indian Opinion had strongly established the bases of rational political consciousness for a future political developments in South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi’s rational political consciousness bases were harden and tempered by Anti-apartheid icon Nelson Mandel, Robert Sobukwe, Steve Biko and other anti-apartheid leaders. They exploited its true bases and enforced on their main land as Black Conscious movement to dethroned Apartheid government and establish Democracy. The movements against Apartheid witnessed discourses as the formation of Umkhonto Wesizwe (MK) of ANC and Pogo of PAC, the active participations of South Africa on both the World wars, the Soweto uprisings, the militarization of Apartheid Government and its operations inside South Africa and frontier states, the famous Rinovial trial, the Sharpeville Massacre, the United Nations Conventions against Apartheid, the political turmoil in Angola and others incidences. The movements were supported by international opposition to Apartheid and its movement around the world, threat of Communism, Civil unrest, burden of military expenditure on exchequer, armed rebellion and last not the least the economic and cultural sanctions imposed by international communities. The outcomes of rational political consciousness forced the South African President to FW De Klerk to rescinded the Apartheid Laws in Jun 1991. The ban imposed upon ANC, PAC and South African Communist Party were lifted. Nelson Mandela the hero of Anti-apartheid movements was released from prison on Feb 02, 1990. The final triumph of Democracy on 1994 and formal abolition of Apartheid opened the flood-gate of political developments in South Africa. The coming generations of world community never forget the true and firm bases of rational political consciousness and political developments and its practical triumphs on the soil of South Africa.

**Keywords:** Rational political consciousness, rational political developments, Black consciousness, Anti-apartheid movements, colonization and end of sovereignty to south African tribes, Mahatma Gandhi the founder of the rational political consciousness in South Africa, war on political paramount ended in formation of Union in South Africa, effects of first and second world War to built rational political consciousness, United Nations Conventions on Anti-apartheid drives, Sharpeville Massacre, Maritz Rebellion, Soweto uprising, political role of
Umkhonto Wesizwe (MK) of ANC and Pogo of PAC, demise to cold war shifted the rational political consciousness of South Africa in favour of Democracy. Nelson Mandela the man to revolutionized Anti-apartheid movements, post apartheid era witnessed the floodgate of rational political developments.

1. Introduction
The World consciousness on economic importance of South Africa became highlighted on 1866 when diamond discovered on southern bank of Orange River and later on at Kimberley. It was further enhanced her importance in Feb 1886 when Witwatersrand of Transvaal Republic presented the world with her reserved gold mines. The agrarian and cattle herding society immediately turn into a industrial society. The World saw her importance not only on world economy but also to a strategic importance to world sea route. The first European to explore the coastal line of South Africa in 1488 was Bartolomeu Dias the Portuguese mariner. The second one was also a Portuguese named Vasco Da Gama who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in Nov 1497 and crossed the East coast of South Africa. His adventured sea voyage made him to discover a trade route to India and Far East. The trade route from West to East via Cape of Good Hope flourished her strategic importance on World sea trades. Her importance instigate the Dutch East India company headed by Colonel Robert Jacob Gardon to explore her parts of interior. It also attracted the other Europeans mainly from Netherland, Germany, France and Britain to inhabit and utilized her fertile lands. The multinational inhabitations convert her main land’s into a land of heterogeneity with differences in colours, races and ethnic groups. The South African tribes San, Khoikhoi, Zulu, Xhosa, Basotho, Bapedi, Ndbele and others were fall prey to technological superiority and irrational politics of new White settlers. The lake of rational political awareness amongst them further deteriorated their positions not only politically but also socially and economically. They were subjected to imperialistic politics and failed to defend it. All the South African tribes lost their sovereignty one by one to Whites and failed to resist with a united action. The technological superiority and mind revolutions on imperialistic politics sweep all wars in favour of whites and Blacks were victimized, subdued and alienated from their home lands. The colonial politics succeeded on her mission to exploit wealth and formed the colony. The Blacks after losing their sovereignty were taken as slaves and thrown to forced labour. The Griquas so called coloured were also victimized to colonial politics and subdued by Whites as other South African tribes. The Indian indentured labours and other Asians were also not remained aloof from colonialist politics of Whites. The territorial conflict, inter ethical rivalry for political paramount, racial discrimination and segregationist laws made politics of South Africa full of chaos and political instability. The Blacks, Asians and Coloured were forced to live under White domination and their sweet wills. It made Blacks alienated from their own home lands. The Native land Act of 1913, Home land citizen Act of 1970 and Apartheid Act 1948 alienated the Non-whites and cloured from their social, economic and political rights. The rational political consciousness as Black consciousness developed from social deprivations of Blacks and White dominances in South African
Society. It put stringent opposition to the Apartheid régime. The political developments what South Africa witnessed in course of her history was that the restoration of rational political consciousness on Black dignity and Black identity. It also developed individual psychology of having blackness. It followed the development of culture of fearlessness that led the Blacks to combat against apartheid government and put their demands as Black Rights. The developed rational political consciousness of Blacks made apartheid government thwarted and forced it to rescind Apartheid legislations. The African National Congress played a significant role to mobilized masses from rural and urban slums and derived their mighty power to put an end to Apartheid from South Africa. The course of developments of rational political consciousnesses in South Africa and its aftermath effects on political developments is unparallel in world history.

2. **Lake of Rational Political Consciousness amongst South African tribes ended their political sovereignty and fell prey to irrational politics of colonization of White races.**

The Xhosa tribe of South Africa was inhabited South Eastern part of South Africa. The conflict along the Great Fish River mounted to first Frontiers War in 1779 between Xhosa and Boers. The Xhosas were fight for their rights along Great Fish River with Boers and latter with British. They were defeated on fourth Frontiers War and relinquished the land along Great Fisher River in favour of British. The lake of rational political consciousness among the Xhosa leaders Ndiambe and Ngqika drew them to conflict. The later suffered defeated and sought British help. The British interference on their political issues drew them to fifth Frontiers War. The Xhosa prophet Nxele captured and imprisoned on Robben Island. The British irrational politics on this issue ended the political sovereignty of Xhosas. It was amalgamated into Cape Colony though British suffered a series of resistances from Xhosas.

Zulus were founded themselves at eastern part of South Africa called Natalia. The under estimation of Zulu King Dingane KaSenzangakhona to colonial politics of Boer trekkers ended in Boer settlement in Zulu Kingdom. The Battle of Blood River between Boers and Zulus witnessed the killing of about three thousand Zulu warriors on an issue of cattle rustling (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). In the later periods the Zulu King Cetshwayo was fall prey into imperialistic politics of Great Britain. The High Commissioner for British Empire Sir Henry Bartle Frere instigated a war through an imperial policy which later could not comply. The politics on Zulu Kingdom arose to Anglo-Zulu war in 1879. Though Zulus fought up to tooth and nail to protect their sovereignty and also successes in Battle of Isandlwana but unable to defended the imperialistic politics. They were defeated on the hand of British lost their independence.

The Lower Caledon Valley was harbor of Basotho cattle herders. It was governed under the Basotho founding King Moshoeshoe. His understandings were out of reach to combat colonial politics of British settlers. The king Moeshoe signed a treaty with British colonialist in 1845 and recognized their settlements in his area. The proclaimed Warden Line led to conflict between British and Basotho and it landed to
Battle of Viervoet in 1851. The King of Basotho Moshoeshoe was ordered to pay a fine but he was failed to comply the full amounts. The stringent situation concluded into a battle on Berea plateau in 1852 and British suffered a heavy loss to it. The territory was again fall under the control of Boer after British signing the treaty of Sand River Convention in 1854. The war on succession between Basotho Kingdom and Boer republic of Orange Free State followed from 1858 to 1868. The King Moshoeshoe unsuccessfully appealed for battle aids from British that ended Basotho’s sovereignty and victimized her to imperialistic politics. He signed the treaty of Thaba Bosiu in 1866 ceding a substantial territory to Orange Free State. On later years it became a British protectorate and a part of British Empire on Mar 12, 1868.

The Matabele a sub group of Ndebele inhabited in North West parts of South Africa came into conflict with Boer Voortrekkers (advance trekkers). The chief of it was Mzilikazi. He was defeated by the Boers and relinquished his territory in favour of them. Another ethnic language group of Ndebele fell into conflict with Boer Voortrekkers on the issue of cattle rustling. The 28 Boers were killed on an encounter with two chief of it Mokopane and Mankopane on Sep 1854 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The local Kgatla tribal were fall into imperialistic politics of colonization and became a victim of genocide.

The Bapedi tribes were established their stronghold on North East part of South Africa called Sekukuni land. It was under authority of King Sekukuni. He was drag into political friction on two issues. The first condemnation was that Boers were stolen the children from Kingdom and employed them to forced labour. The second issue was linked to his disallowance to Boer spectators to search gold on his territory. The political turmoil with Boers forced him to First Sekukuni war in 1876 with Boers and second Sekukuni war with British. In final campaign in Dec 1879 the combined force of Boer and British captured the King Sekukuni and his warriors. They were all imprisoned and Sekukuni land was absorbed into Transvaal Republic. The Bapedis were also not remained aloof from irrational politics of imperialism.

The Griqua peoples were mixed races so called coloured. They were offspring of extensive miscegenation between whites and females of Khoikhoi and slaves imported from Dutch colonies in the East. The original Griqualand was situated north of the Orange River. It was annexed and renamed as West Griqualand by Cape Colony. The Griquas under the leadership of Nicolaas Waterboer proclaimed their ownership on diamond fields situated at Kimberley. They also raised a rebellion against British authority in 1878 and finally met with disastrous. Their leader Nicolaas Waterboer was arrested and exiled. This ends their political identity in South Africa. Another fraction of Griqua called Philippolis Griquas. They were inhabited at Griqualand East. British annexed their territory in 1974 and made it a part of Cape Colony in 1879.
3. **The war on political paramount between Boers and British instigates a rational political consciousness to form a South African Union.**

The rational political consciousness for a union of South Africa came into fair play after Lord Carnarvan successfully implemented his plan and introduced federation in Canada. The British with similar political efforts began to think of a union in South Africa by military campaign. The sole aim of military campaign was union of South African Kingdoms, tribal areas and Boer republics. The political development for a union on the soil of South Africa that developed in Britain percolate to main land by Sir Henry Bartle Frere the High Commissioner for British Empire to South Africa in 1874. The stringent political challenges he faced at South Africa was independent South African Republic and Kingdom of Zulus. He annexed the Zulu Kingdom after a decisive Anglo-Zulu war in 1879. The Lord Chelmsford as a deputy to him fetch victory in favour of Britain. It is now known as KwaZulu. His military campaign against Bapedi Kingdom ended in Dec 1879 when king Sekukuni was defeated and imprisoned. The Sekukuni land was annexed to Transvaal republic. The British colonial politics to consolidate the state of South Africa fall upon the Transvaal Boer Republic and was forcibly annexed in 1877. The resentments of Boers instigate First Anglo-Boers war in 1880. The Boers victory at Battle of Majuba Hill on 27 Feb 1881 brought the war to an end. The Boers celebrated their independence as South African Republic with Paul Kruger as president. The defeat at Majuba Hill put British desire on suspense to make a South African Union and her control over Witwatersrand gold mines.

The policies of Paul Kruger government deprived the voting rights to alien and kept them aloof from their parliamentary representations. The bureaucratic delay in issuing license and permits along with general failure of administration raised containment against government. The political turmoil reached its climax when British interfere on Franchise issue and demanded voting rights for 60,000 foreign white nationals residing at Witwatersrand (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The Paul Kruger government rejected the British demand and called for withdrawal of British troops on her border. The denial of British to comply with Boers made them to declare war against her. The second Anglo-Boers War lasted from Oct 1889 to May 1902. The decisive war was fought by a British supplements from South Rhodesia, Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand. The Fighters of Transvaal and Orange Free State fight up to tooth and nail to upkeep their sovereignty but failed to do so. They were defeated by British and her colonial troops. The Boer republics acknowledged the British sovereignty in the Treaty of Vereeniging and opened the way for Union of South Africa. The South African Act 1909 of British parliament consolidated the four provinces Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State into one Union. The Union got status of a Dominion under the British Crown. The aftermath political developments were in the form of Constitutional Monarch. It was governed by Governor General representing sovereignty of British Monarch. The government officials were served in the name of Crown and persecutions before court were also followed the Crown. The Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland were continued under direct rule of Britain. The first Government of New Union was headed by Prime Minister General Louis Botha and
Defense Minister General Jan Smuts. Both of them were former Second Boer War generals.

4. **Contributions of Mahatma Gandhi to rational political consciousness and political developments in South Africa.**

In May 1893 South Africa received a great personality at port of Durban who laid the foundation stones of rational political consciousness and political developments in South Africa. He was popularly known in South Africa as Bhai (Brother) and later on as Mahatma Gandhi. He tried his best to rationalized politics of South Africa and raised voice against irrational politics of Apartheid Government. He had gone to South Africa as a barrister and left her soil as rational political leaders of ameliorated masses. His rational political consciousness touched every doors of South Africa. The Nonviolence and Satyagraha (holding firmly on truth) were two weapons donated by Mahatma Gandhi to South Africa to fight against Apartheid regime. His first rationality on humanity and patriotism expressed at Court of Durban when he hold on Turban (Indian headgear) issue and fight for its rational bases. The Pietermaritzburg witnessed his objection to Apartheid and Apartheid Authorities. The Natal Indian Congress was Gandhi’s mouth piece to voice against the Apartheid Government. The Indian Opinion on the other hand made the rational political consciousness reach to every door in South Africa. The politics over ex-indentured labourers gave some relief to Indian communities in South Africa. The political turmoil at West Street, Laughton proved Gandhi a lover of all humanity and a true Satyagrahi (person suffered himself without inflicting suffering at wrong doers). Gandhi’s resistance to a Bill that disenfranchised Indian was also memorable. The medical services rendered by him to Blacks and Whites at Zulu rebellion and Second Boers War made him a true humanist and a rational political actor. The interferences on land acquisition cases and anticorruption campaign against Asiatic department enhanced his rational politics in South Africa. The stringent opposition to Black Act and Immigration Restriction Laws of Apartheid Government awakened the political consciousness amongst Non whites and coloured. It also increases the mass consciousness to oppose a might Empire by might weapons of nonviolence and Satyagraha. Gandhi’s rational political conscious on community living represent unity among diversity and economic equality. The rational and practical works on education, spiritualism and humanity made him a torch bears of ameliorated masses. The rational political consciousness on clean Natal campaign and famine relief support not only awakened the Indian communities in South Africa but also inspired other races. Gandhi’s rational political consciousnesses were immensely contributed to South African political developments. It spearheaded as Anti apartheid movements called Black Consciousness Movements. Gandhi’s practical politics on rational political consciousness inspired the Anti-apartheid activists Nelson Mandela, Steve Biko, Philip Kgosana, Robert Sobukwe and others to utilize the blueprints of nonviolence and Satyagraha. They put the rational political consciousness into actions on the soil of South Africa to combat against Apartheid laws. The final triumph of rational
political consciousness was achieved on 1994, which was heralded by Mahatma Gandhi at Pietermaritzburg in 1893.

5. The rational political consciousness and political developments of South Africa from First World War to cease of Second World War.

The imperialistic politics of Britain to form a South African Union was achieved in 1909. It was a rational political development on nation building and single political administration which was lagged on parts of tribes of South Africa since British penetration on the main lands. The British imperialistic policy opened a flood-gate of irrational politics which the Blacks, Asians and Coloured were victimized. The Union parliament of South Africa denied the voting rights to Non White races and enacted Natives’ Land Act in 1913. The Legislation earmarked eight percent of South Africa’s available land for Black inhabitants, though they were at majority and approximately 80 percent of total population of South Africa. The rest 90 percent of lands were entrusted to approx 20 percent of White populations (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). This forced the Blacks to live under poverty and malnutrition. The irrational politics of New Government followed the Pro-British and White unity line. This was also a key agenda to South African National Party under leadership of General Louis Botha and General Jan Smuts. The political awareness developed amongst Boers expressed in the form of formation of new political party called National Party. The members were called Afrikaner and put separate developmental projects for two white groups. It was also demanded independence from British authority. The developed political awareness amongst the Afrikaner radical fraction condemned and opposed the British influence on government officials. It reached its climax on Sep 1914 when dissatisfied Boers were lunched a rebellion against authorities. Though the government succeeded to squash it but unable to prevent it to acquire parliamentary power in 1924. The national Party came to power on a coalition with Labour Party. The new government recognized the Boers sentiments and introduced Dutch as official language along with English in 1925.

The rational political consciousness got a Phillip on racial and ethnic grounds during First World War. The British element supported war efforts and recognized the imperial war cabinet headed by General Louis Botha and Jan Smuts. The one fraction of Afrikaner supported British war efforts and other strongly supported Maritz Rebellion. Mahatma Gandhi the champion of Indian communities at South Africa supported the British war efforts to materialize the future war concessions. The majority of the Blacks supported it on a hope to ameliorate theirs future good returns and on an expectation to raise their status in South African Society. The remaining elements of urban Blacks hacked the ideas and do not recognized it. The coloured fractions of South Africa supported the British war efforts and served in Coloured Crops in East Asia and France with an ambition to raise their status amongst Whites. The twenty five thousand Blacks join as non-combatant labours in the South African
Native Labour Contingent (SANLC). The six hundred sixteen Black men of SANLC were got martyrdom on disastrous tragedy of SS Mendi near Isle of Wright (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The awareness of rational political consciousness and rational politics ended with irrational politics of British after the war came to cease. The King George V awarded the war medals to Blacks made up of Bronze which was unaccepted to SANLC. The post war politics witnessed no change in position of Blacks, Coloured, Asians and Afrikaner. Non-Whites were embittered by stringent White domination and racial segregation. Neither their political rights nor their social rights were recognized. The mine owners were also not escaped from irrational politics of Britain during war time. They were forced to sell gold to British Treasury at a price set by British Government. The post First World War politics in South Africa saw a slow pace of political developments.

The impact of Second World War fall on South Africa as it was a colony of Britain. About 334000 South African volunteers took part in British war efforts. Though approximately 9000 were killed in battle field but it did not affect their position in society (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). At the end of both war the rational political consciousness of South Africa supported Maritz Rebellion of Manie Maritz. It was also recognized and respected by German. The Boer republican leader Paul Kruger was praised for his excellent efforts to crusade the Jameson Raid in 1895 at Witwatersrand. The German support to Boers during Anglo-Boer war enhanced their morality to fight for a rational politics. The pro-Nazi Ossewa Brandwag (OB) movement was developed in early 1940s as an anti-parliamentary group to challenge the irrational politics of British fraction. The joining hand of OB and National Party after Second World War extended mutual efforts to safe guards the Boers interest in South Africa.

6. The politics behind rational political consciousness up to Second World War.

The apartheid in South Africa was based on racialism which make whites superior to others. The Blacks, Coloreds and Indians were lived under rigid rules of apartheid. The pomp, power and position were enjoyed by white races and denied under the apartheid's laws to Non-whites. This is a crime against humanities which the South Africans history witnessed the world. The suppressive laws of apartheid regime heralded the rational political consciousness in the form of anti-apartheid movements. The early anti-apartheid movements were started by a people’s organization called APO (African Peoples Organization) whose demands were restricted to rights for colored peoples. The voice against apartheid regimes was put forth by Mahatma Gandhi from 1893-1914 on a non violent way. He by his life styles and practical rational politics preached nonviolence and Satyagraha which can be used effectively to subdue an oppressive Government. The Mahatma Gandhi’s activities at South Africa ignited the political awareness which it was legged for centuries. The activists of anti-apartheid movement were not only inspired by Mahatma Gandhi of India but also by Martin Luther King of USA. The anti-apartheid movements as a rational
political consciousness pitched its grounds after formation of African National Congress (ANC) in 1912. It was also furthered by South African Indian Congress formed in 1923 to protect the rights of Indians in South Africa.

7. The rational political consciousness and political development of South Africa based on Gandhian ideology of nonviolence and passive resistance from 1940s to 1960s.

The irrational politics on Apartheid that developed in 1856 under Dutch rule in Cape was also continued under British rule in South Africa. It spearheaded as discriminatory policies and segregationist laws. The National party in 1948 had formalized and extended its base. It legalized the racial discriminations and denial of right to vote to Blacks, Asians and Coloured. It also discriminated wealth and amenities to Nonwhites and Coloured. The south African population in 1948 divided as 69 % African (black), 20 % white, 8 % colored and 2 % Indian in a population of 11,415,945 (www.sahistory.org.za/article/black-consciousness-movement-south-africa-grade-12. Accessed Jan 02, 2016).This statistics witnessed the era of White minority dominance over Black majority. The universal declaration of human right by United Nations had made the movement more active and rational. The rational political consciousness of South Africa solidified when United Nations declared apartheid a crime against humanity. The apathy of apartheid regimes towards United Nations declarations made anti-apartheid movements more active and implant rational political consciousness based invincible.

In 1950’s the anti-apartheid activists were experienced apartheid regime as unjust, negative, oppressive and denial of rights to Non whites. The activists were also treated apartheid laws as unjustified laws of land which needed abandonment and rectification. They resist the apartheid laws by the might force of nonviolence and Satyagraha which envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi. The Apartheid Government suppressed it by the means of banning organizations, arresting the activists, stricter laws and violence of police upon nonviolent masses. The outcome of nonviolence movement was Freedom Charter 1955. It was agreed upon at congress of people in Klipton, Soveto. The congress of people was a joint antiapartheid movement of ANC, the congress of democrats (white), the colored people’s congress and the South African Indian Congress which envisaged a document called the Freedom charter. The charter was a positive political development in South African history though Pan African Congress (PAN) rejects it. It was a rational political consciousness that was shaped and developed by congress of people in 1955. This was also a step forward in political upheavals. The charter demanded a multi racial democratically elected government. It was fully oppressed by apartheid government by arresting its members and charged them with high treason. Another rational political consciousness developed in South Africa was Anti-Pass campaign. It was supported by the ANC and the PAC. The PAC organized a mass demonstration on Mar 21, 1960 where thousands of activities gathered outside the police station Sharpeville offering them for arrest for not having their Pass Book. This was a replica of Mahatma Gandhi’s Satyagraha against Asiatic Act of 1907 at Hamida
Mosque in Johannesburg park on Aug 16, 1908. The police took violence way to suppress the resistance and opened fire. It mounted to death of 69 people and nearly 200 wounded (www.sahistory.org.za/article/black-consciousness-movement-south-africa-grade-12. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). It showed the rational political conscious of masses against Pass law of apartheid government. It was also followed March of approximately 30,000 populaces from Langa to city centre of Cape Town on Mar 30, 1960 leaded by Philip Kgosana of PAC(www.sahistory.org.za/article/black-consciousness-movement-south-africa-grade-12 Accessed Jan 02, 2016). This demonstrated popular awareness on rational political consciousness. The Anti pass protectors were put behind the bar and ANC & PAC were banned.

8. **Aftermath Sharpeville Massacre forced the South African rational political conscious in favour of necessary defense and Just War to revolutionized the Anti-apartheid Movements.**

The rational political movement took the shape of guerilla movement after Sharpeville Massacre which is called Umkhonto Wesizwe (MK) of ANC and Pogo of PAC. The MK’s activities from 1960s to 1989 witnessed the sabotage and attack on military and police establishments and its personnel. It was led by Nelson Mandela from 1961 to 1963. He was arrested in Aug 1962 and other heroes were also captured and put behind the bar by Jan 1963. The famous Rivonia trial was conducted and all heroes were awarded with life imprisonment. The Robert Sobukwe the hero of anti pass campaign was sentenced to three years in prison and after its completion he was again put behind the bar till his death in 1978. The atrocities done to him was a special act of parliament which is called Sobukwe Clause. The Africanist fraction of ANC in 1960s objected the alliance between ANC and Communist Party of South Africa. It was condemned due to its white dominance on leadership. The discontented fractions of ANC separated from it and form Pan-African Congress Party. The Pogo or Azanian People’s Liberation Army was its military wing which under took underground activities included arm robberies and attacking White civilians. It attacked on Christian Church in Cape Town that took the life of 11 people and 58 injuries (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The Native land act of 1913 was superseded by Homeland citizen Act of 1970. It authorized the forced removal of thousands of Black tribal populations from urban centre of South Africa and South West Africa to Bantustan. The irrational politics of Apartheid government justified it on home lands policy which was implemented by Britain at the time of partition of India in 1947. The Anti-Apartheid activist resist and boycotted this legislation.

The resistance against apartheid Government spearheaded as black conscious movement in 1970’s. The movement was rationalized by Steve Biko a medical student. Though it originates inside the boundaries of university but it spread throughout South Africa by urban Black communities. The rational grounds of Black Consciousness Movement were psychological and physical liberation. He adopted rational grounds of non-violence and Satyagraha tactics envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King. The many ideas of Robert Sobukwe also influence
his Black Consciousness Movements. His rational political ideals were that Black person as human being to be dignified and they should proud of being blackness in spite of oppression of apartheid government. The Black people should believed on their own values and should psychologically transform their mind to Black Rights. The physical liberation meant to him was political and military power for Blacks to outmarch the arm power of Apartheid Government. His affirmed on rational polity gave a drive to the Black majority to determine fate of future of South Africa. The rationalities of his movements were devoted to Black community programs which include organization of Black community medical clinics, aiding the entrepreneurs and holding consciousness classes and adult education literacy classes. The main mottoes of the movement were to direct Black liberation and built up Black power. His appeals to Black peoples were to gain psychological, physical and political power for themselves which will be suing to their liberation. His rationalism guided a political development in South African history and forced the Blacks to participate in political struggles and put forth demands for Blacks Rights. The movement mounted to Soweto riots in Jun 1976. The riot spearheaded when Apartheid legislation forced the Black student to learn Afrikaans. It was against the Black identity and Black conscience. The protest was begun as nonviolent demonstration by anti-apartheid activist against the legislation of apartheid government. The protest converted into a riot when police react violently and brutally treated the nonviolent masses. Approximately 176 peoples were lost their life in Soweto uprising (https://en.wikippedia.org/wiki/Black_Conscious_Movement. Accessed Jan 02 2016). The government efforts to suppressed growing Black Conscious Movement led to imprisonment of Steve Biko and his subsequent death on Sep 12, 1977. He preached his highest duty not only to his nation but also to world and what inflicted upon him is the highest deliberate crime against humanity. After Soweto riot the political consciousnesses were more leaned to violence and armed revolution. The Apartheid Government resorted to militarism to curb and suppressed it. The Reports of Human Rights Commission on mid 1987 choke out approximately 140 political assassinations (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The summary Reports of Truth and Reconciliation Commission from 1960 to 1994 held that approximately 4500 death linked to Inkatha Freedom Party, 2700 deaths linked to South African police and 1300 death linked to ANC (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The Apartheid government also resorted to extra judicial killings by banning Mass media’s inherent rights and censoring its activities. The militarization of Apartheid Government force it to inclined on military expenditure which is about 28 percent of central budget by 1987 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The military activities of Apartheid Government not only enclosed in its boundaries but also operate in frontier states. The outcome of Soweto rise forced hundreds of students and others to flown to neighboring countries to avoid arrest and to kept aloof from military operations of Apartheid Government. The national liberation bases of Arm Wings of Anti-apartheid activists were under target of military operations. The most of the refugees exiled at bordering states were belong
to Arm Wing of ANC and PAC. The frontier states which were victimized on military operation were Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The support to RENAMO rebels in Mozambique and cross border raids on exile African on frontier lines of Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana were prominent actions against freedom fighters. The military actions of Apartheid Government on refugee camps at Cassinga in South Angola were not kept aloof from cold war between Soviet Union and USA. The Apartheid Government got supports from USA, Britain and West Germany throughout the cold war and it was counter foiled by ANC, PAC and their Arm Wings from Soviet Union. The operations at Angola took around 700 lives of South West Africans freedom fighters along with large number of Women and children death at Cassinga (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The operation was under taken by South African Army and Air Force in 1978. The assaults were condemned in United Nations Security Council in May 06, 1978. The political issues on foreign land was not ended after this assault. Angola was again invade on Aug 23, 1981 and was supported by American Central Intelligent Agency. Angola on collaboration with Cuban force and South African and South West African guerrillas gave a harsh resistance to Apartheid forces. She also got aids politically and weaponry from Soviet Union during war times. The war at Cuito Cuanavale on Jun 1988 favoured the freedom fighters. The Apartheid force suffered a defeat by Cuban force and her subsequent withdrawal from country. The Apartheid Government was forced to negotiation. The New York Accords between Angola, Cuba and South Africa ended in withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angola and South West Africa.

9. The advent of demise to cold war shifts the rational political consciousness of South Africa in favour of Democracy and forced the apartheid Government to relinquish the Apartheid laws.

The ANC and South African Communist Party became starved on the ground of weaponry and political supports on later half of 1980s. The political disruptions faced my Soviet Union in 1980s made her to victim of disintegration and its final culmination on 1991. The effects of political disruptions at Soviet Union were felt everywhere in the world. The South Africa did not remain aloof from its effects. The USA as the only super power left to dominate the world politics after the end of cold war. The Britain was remained only a allies to USA in world affair. The advent of democracy worldwide entangled the South Africa for its implementation on her own land. The efforts of United Nation were also severely affected the Apartheid Government and its policies. United Nation General Assembly Resolution 2202A (XXI) identified apartheid as a crime against humanity. The Apartheid Convention was accepted by General Assembly on Nov 30, 1973 by a majority of 91 votes cast in favour of it (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The enforcement of convention by UN w.e.f Jul 18, 1976 opened the hope for rational political developments in South Africa. The Anti-Apartheid convention further strengthened when United Nation Security Council endorsed the Apartheid Convention on Oct 23,1984. The convention declared Apartheid as crime and
unlawful. The steps taken against the Apartheid by United Nation enhanced the Black conscience and sentiments. The Blacks rational political consciousness was solidified and multiplied to give challenges to Apartheid legislations. The political developments in the shape of Black consciousness were expressed in the form of civil unrest. The international opposition to Apartheid and its movement around the world, threat of Communism, Civil unrest, burden of military expenditure on exchequer, armed rebellion and last not the least the economic and cultural sanctions imposed by international community forced the South African President FW De Klerk to rescinded the Apartheid Laws in Jun 1991. The ban imposed upon ANC, PAC and South African Communist Party were lifted. Nelson Mandela the hero of Anti-apartheid movements was released from prison on Feb 02, 1990. The referendums on democracy were held on Mar 17, 1992 and 68% of Whites electorate were cast their vote in favour of it (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The draft constitution was prepared and published under authenticity of Convention for a Democratic South Africa. The political developments were expressed in the form of equal rights to vote for all races of South Africa. It also included the provisions of Federalism, Bicameral Legislature, Presidential form of Government, Multiparty systems and its safeguards, respect to oppositions in parliament etc. South Africa witnessed her first democratic election on the basis of universal adult franchise on Apr, 1994. The public opinion went in favour of African National Congress and it won majority of seats in parliament. The Democratic Party and Pan African Party with support of others form the opposition in Parliament. The Anti-apartheid icon Nelson Mandela was elected as first president of Post Apartheid era on May 09, 1994. He headed the Government of National Unit formed by the coalition of ANC, National Party and Inkatha Freedom Party. He discharged his official responsibilities on May 10, 1994. He was assisted by Thabo Mbeki and FW De Klerk to accept the challenges of New Government.

10. **Nelson Mandela the icon of Anti-apartheid movements and champions of ameliorated masses forged the national politics of South Africa on rational political consciousness to ensured political developments.**

The departure of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa heralded birth of a rational political leader and freedom fighter on the soil of South Africa in 1918. Though the great personality born into the royal house of the Thembu people but tribal monarchy not succeeded to bound child world into it. He was humiliated by Apartheid Government on his course of Anti-apartheid movements but he preached the highest duty to humanity and followed the path of rational politics to ensure the rational political developments in South Africa. This is his contributions not only to South Africa but also to World community. He was born rational. His rationality became highlighted when he raised rebellion against authority over poor quality of food at Fort Hare University College. Though he was expelled for this act but rational politics never mooted from his ideologies. His rationality was respected and accepted at the platform of African National Congress. His rational ideas got a entry into politics when he was introduced to Walter Sisulu and other radical members of Black society.
The first rational political action came to political stage, when he formed ANC Youth League in 1944. The Afrikaner Nationalist Party own general election in 1948 and imposed policy of Apartheid across the country. He as a deputy of ANC Youth League organized civil disobedience campaign. His rational politics resorted to armed resistance when his conventional campaign failed to resist the forced removal of Black populations from Johannesburg suburban of Sophia town in Feb 1955. The freedom Charter drawn up on Jun 1955 to met emergencies made him to encounter with ruling Government. He was arrested in Dec 1956 along with other 155 activists for high treason (“From prisoner to president” The Hindu News paper Dec 7, 2013). The Freedom Charter was condemned and boycotted by Apartheid Government as Communist revolution. The devotion and dedication to ANC came to expressed when he choose over and above his wife and got divorce from her 1958. This showed his highest self sacrifice on a mission to establish rational politics and rational political developments on the soil of South Africa. He as a head of Umkhonto Wesizwe (MK) resumed the leadership of ANC in Jan 1961 and followed the course of violence actions. The first appearance of MK on political field was in Dec 1961 with an explosive activity at Government installations. He took whirlwind tour of the continent to deliver notion of political rationality in 1962. He was captured in Aug 1962 on a return to home and was sentenced three years for his act of incitement. He was also awarded two more additional years for leaving country without a passport. The Apartheid Government put him behind the bar as number one accused in the Rivonia Trial in Oct 1963 and charged with sabotage. The court’s verdict went in favour of life imprisonment without accessing his rationality to establish democracy in South Africa. Nelson Mandela’s last appeal to trial judge Quartus De Wet was that “During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against White domination, and I have fought against Black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all people live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve, But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.” What inflicted upon him was deliberated irrational laws of Apartheid Government but obligations what he had done were highest duties to the Nation. Whether he was in prison or as free individual he had devoted his life and actions to preach rational political consciousness and sought for political developments to materialized racial harmony and to uplift the Blacks status in South African Society. After his released from jail on Feb 11, 1990, he won presidential election of South Africa. As a president to post apartheid Government he gave a highest tribute to nation by formally ending all apartheid legislations from the South African Society. His rational politics on racial harmony will be memorable to all future generations. His just one term as president showed his no ambitions to hold pump, power and position but a rational path detector. This also shows his devotion to office, no ambition for personal gain, no will for heredity and no expectation for rewards. His contributions towards Black-White conciliation, tireless work to fight against AIDS, to brought peace to warring nations and support to LGBT rights stood above the time and necessity. His “Long Walk to Freedom” is a memorable blueprint to world community. He was a true rationalist on practical politics. His rational political
awareness was a fuel to develop and flourish rational politics in South Africa. His contributions to rational political consciousness and political developments were unparallel in world history.

11. Rational political consciousness and political developments on Post Apartheid Era.
The Apartheid legislations were formally abolished in 1994. The Government of National Unit enacted a new constitution which included a charter called Bill of Rights in 1996. The land reform and redistribution policies were adopted. The equitable labour laws were enacted. The death penalties were abolished. The national policies to eradicate the HIV/AIDS were put into actions. The Antiretroviral treatment drive of new government resulted in approximate 100000 lesser AIDS related death reported in 2011 as compare to 2005 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa. Accessed Jan 02, 2016). The poverty eradication measures were taken to combat against poverty which reached its climax on Apartheid Era. The Governments attempt to tackle labour unrest in industry and its legislations were also a prime agenda to her obligations. The debts repay and debt management was also under her prime preview. The post Apartheid Government also taking steps to prevent White emigrations. The new political developments in South Africa had driven ANC to adopt and materialized Neo-liberal policies to overcome her hurdles on developments.

12.

Conclusion
The Apartheid Era put political destiny of South Africa in suspense and no one know when and where the irrational politics of South Africa will meet its end. It was in 1994 when world witnessed the power of democracy to over through minority rule by majority. It was a landslide victory of rational political consciousness over irrational politics of Apartheid Government. It was also a victory of poor over rich, the subject over king and the neglected over privileged one. It reminded the world community that “democracy is of the majority, by the majority and for the majority with a provision of safeguards and respects to the minority”. It was not a victory of Blacks over Whites but was also a victory of democracy which was suppressed, subdued, stunned, badly endorsed, disrespected and taken as a servant of privileged. The rational political consciousness of South Africa which was heralded by Mahatma Gandhi and shaped and urged by Nelson Mandela attained her final triumph against Apartheid in 1994. The aftermath political developments convert South Africa to a land of homogeneity amongst heterogeneity, unity among diversity, racial harmony amongst different races and culture of different flowering buds. Though it is a land of heterogeneity, but taught the world on human dignity, human rights and tolerance and respect for all races, cultures and religions. The coming generations of world
community never forget the victory of rational political consciousness over irrational politics of Apartheid in South Africa and its contributions to political developments.

13.

Reference