

# South Africa /Eswatini

Diana Juelle, Enrique Perez, Noelia Hiraldo



# Map



**BRAZIL**

Order and progress



**RUSSIA**

God is with us



**INDIA**

Truth alone triumphs



**CHINA**

Reform and open up



**South Africa**

Diverse people unite or Unity in Diversity



# Type of Government

## South Africa

- Parliamentary democracy
- Mixed legal system of Roman-Dutch civil law, English common law, and customary law



## Eswatini

- Absolute monarchy
- Mixed legal system of civil, common, and customary law



# Origin: South Africa

The descendants of the Middle Paleolithic populations are thought to be the aboriginal **San** and **Khoikhoi** tribes..

Some 2 000 years ago, the Khoikhoi (the Hottentots of early European terminology) were pastoralists who had settled mostly along the coast, while the San (the Bushmen) were hunter-gatherers spread across the region.

At this time, by 4th century BC Bantu-speaking agropastoralists began arriving in southern Africa, spreading from the eastern lowlands to the Highveld.

The Kingdom of **Mapungubwe**, which was located near the northern border of present-day South Africa, was the first indigenous kingdom in southern Africa between AD 900 and 1300.

It developed into the largest kingdom in the sub-continent before it was abandoned because of climatic changes in the 14th century.. The kingdom controlled trade through the east African ports to **Arabia**, **India** and **China**, and throughout southern Africa, making it wealthy through the exchange of gold and ivory for imports such as Chinese porcelain and Persian glass beads.

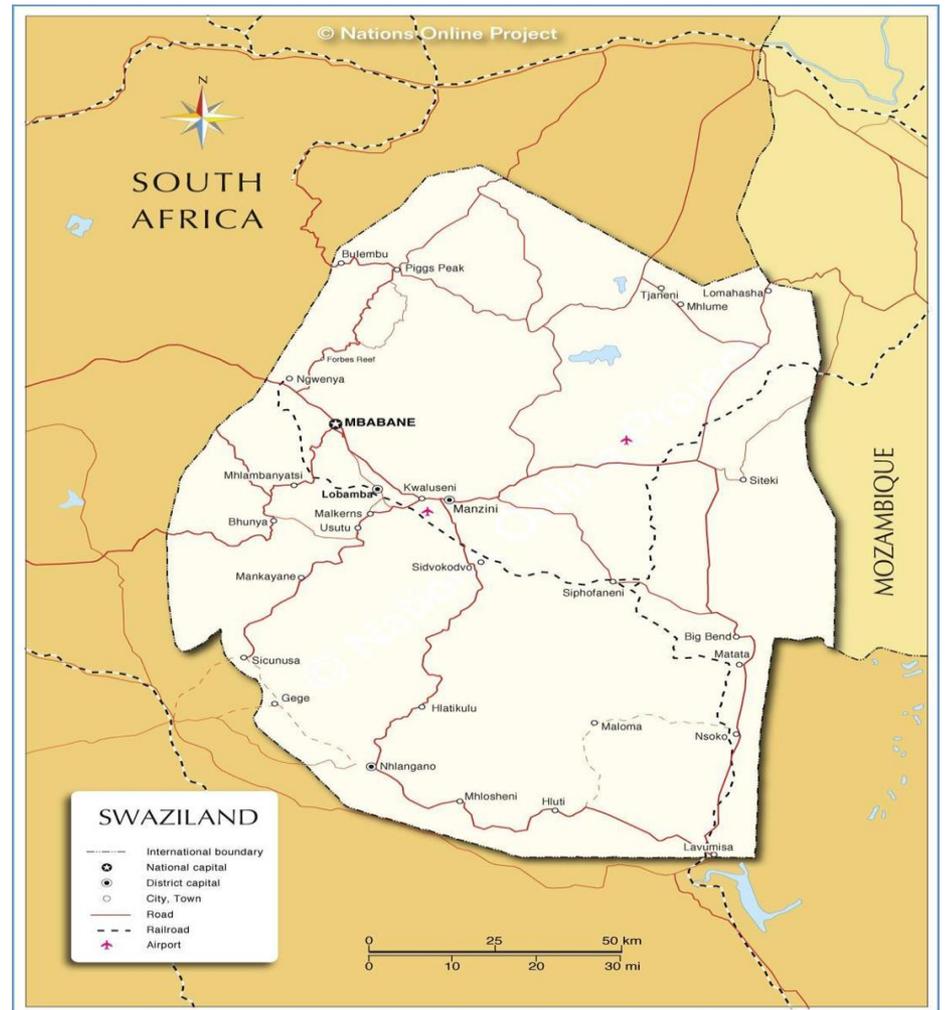
# Origin: Eswatini

About 2,000 years ago groups of **Bantu-speaking peoples** (Nguni, Sotho, and Tswana) moved southward across the **Limpopo River**. They **cultivated** crops, kept livestock (sheep and goats), used pottery, and smelted iron and later date cattle.

These people are recorded at Ngwenya, where the mining of iron ore has been dated to about 400 CE. During the following centuries the more attractive areas of Eswatini were settled by these ancestors of the Nguni and Sotho clans, whom the Swazi encountered in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The ancestors of the Dlamini clan were part of this southward movement, which reached the **Delagoa Bay** area (now Maputo) of **Mozambique** some considerable time before the arrival of the Portuguese in the early 16th century. There they settled as part of the Thembe-Tonga group of peoples until the mid-18th century, when they moved southward along the coastal plain between the mountains and the Indian Ocean.

They called themselves Emalangeni, after an ancestral Langa, and later moved westward up the Pongola valley, where about 1770 under their king Ngwane III they established the first nucleus of the Swazi nation (bakaNgwane) near what is now Nhlanguano.



# Who governs?

## South Africa

President-Cyril Ramaphosa



## Eswatini

King-Makhosetive



# Basic structure of government

## South Africa

**The Executive Cabinet:** is responsible for ruling the country through different departments or ministries.

**The Legislature Parliament:** the legislature, or Parliament is where our elected representatives, the members of Parliament (MPs) meet to discuss matters and decide on new laws.

**Judiciary The Courts:** is the court system.

## Eswatini

**Executive:** King, the prime minister, and the cabinet exercise total executive authority.

**Judicial:** Based on a dual system where one part consists of courts based on the western model and laws, while the second part consists of Eswatini laws and customs.

**Legislative:** Create laws, then passed by the king who has the power to deny every law in place and recommend new laws to be installed.

# How is power obtained?

## South Africa

The president is elected by the National Assembly, the lower house of parliament, from among its members. The chief justice must oversee the election. Once elected, a person is no longer a member of the National Assembly. They must then be sworn in as President within five days of the election.

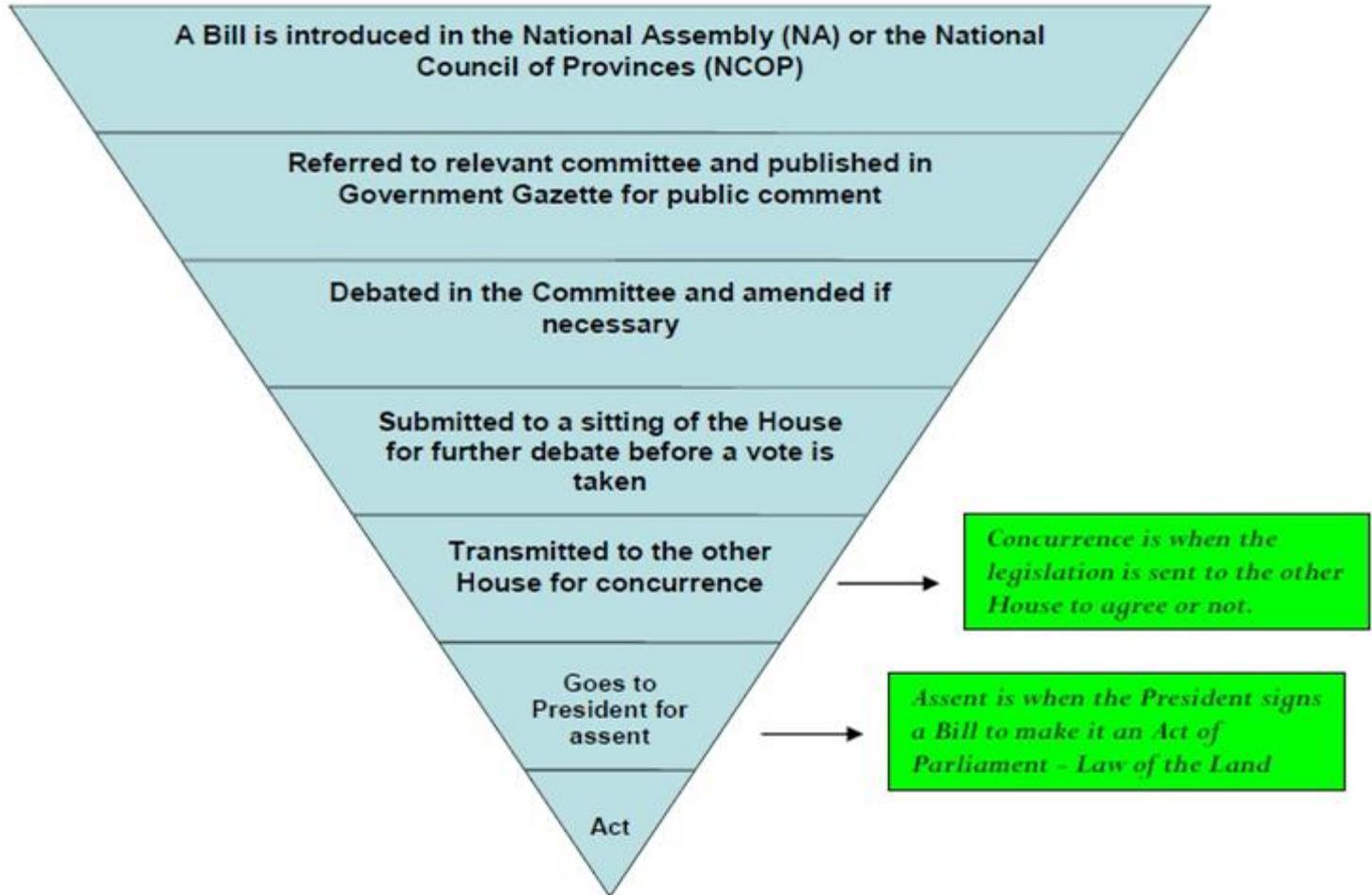
## Eswatini

The king of Eswatini inherits the power from the royal family. It is passed down from generation to generation. This is because Eswatini is a Monarchy.

# How are laws/decisions made? South Africa

- The national legislature (law-making body) of South Africa: Parliament.
  - major functions is to pass new laws, to amend existing laws, and to repeal or abolish (cancel) old laws. This is guided by **the Constitution** of South Africa, which governs and applies to all law and conduct within South Africa
- The process of making a law may start with a **Green Paper** (gives an idea of the general thinking that informs a particular policy) that is drafted in the Ministry or department dealing with a particular issue.
- It is then published for comment, suggestions or ideas. This leads to a **White Paper** (a broad statement of government policy). It is drafted by the relevant department or task team and the relevant parliamentary committees may propose amendments or other proposals. After this, it is sent back to the Ministry for further discussion, input and final decisions.

# How are Laws Made in South Africa?



# How are laws/decisions made? Eswatini

In Eswatini the supreme legislative authority vests in the King-in-Parliament.

The King and parliament are empowered by the Constitution to make laws for the peace, order and good governance (section 106(a) & (b)). Section 106(a) clearly states that the supreme legislative authority of Eswatini rests in the King-in-parliament.

These powers are exercised through bills passed by both chambers of parliament and assented to by the King under his hand (section 107).

Parliament can confer power on any authority to create binding laws. Currently parliament is a bicameral system consisting of both the house of Assembly and Senate.

In terms of the Constitution, legislation brought through parliament has to be scrutinised by both houses of parliament before it goes for assent to the King. A bill shall not become law unless the King has assented to it and signed it in token of that assent.

The Attorney General is charged with drafting and signing all bills presented before parliament.

# Basic Economy Imports/Exports GDP/ Trading Partners

## South Africa

Basic Economy Imports:

-Machinery, mineral products, vehicles and aircraft vessels, chemicals equipment components and iron and steel products

Exports GDP: 29.91%

Trading Partners: China, the US, India, the UK and Germany

## Eswatini

Basic Economy Imports:

Petroleum oils, Automobiles, Cotton, Medicaments

Exports GDP: 40.50%

Trading Partners: South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, Mozambique and Tanzania

# Advantages/ Disadvantages

## South Africa

An advantage that South Africa has is that it is a more democratic country since you vote for your president.

## Eswatini

Eswatini is less democratic since it is an absolute monarchy and the king's power is passed down from generations to generations.

# Examples of other differences

## South Africa

Population: 57,939,000

There is about 2,798 km of coastline

One capital city

## Eswatini

Population: 1,136,191

No coastline

Two capital cities

# References

Compare and contrast Swazi vs. SA

<https://www.indexmundi.com/factbook/compare/south-africa.swaziland>

<https://www.parliament.gov.za/how-law-made>

<https://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Swaziland.html>

