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The role of the Gauteng Government in implementing township economic development

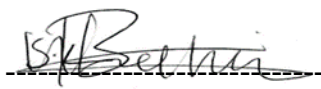
Livhuwani Singo 2385392

A research report submitted to the Faculty of Commerce, Law and Management, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Management in Public and Development Sector Monitoring and Evaluations.

Supervisors: Dr Dikgang Motsepe

Declaration

I hereby declare that this report is entirely my own creation. The document is being submitted to partially meet the criteria for the Master of Management degree in Monitoring and Evaluation from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg's Faculty of Law, Commerce, and Management. It has never been submitted to another university for a degree or exam.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Livhuwani Singo', is written over a horizontal dashed line.

Livhuwani Singo

30/09/2024

Acknowledgements

Though it started out as just a theoretical exercise, this research report has developed into a substantial endeavour with the potential to impact Gauteng policy execution as well as the overall economic transformation of South Africa. First and foremost, I want to express my gratitude to my Wits School of Governance lecturers for inspiring and influencing the sharpness of my work. I want to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr Dikgang Motsepe, for all his help, tolerance, and commitment to my development. I also want to express my gratitude to my research participants, who helped to complete this study and provide empirical data and findings. In conclusion, and above all, I would want to express my gratitude to my family and friends for their unwavering support, especially to my grandmother for being a goddess and raising me.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABSA	Amalgamated Banks of South Africa
AIDC	Automotive Industry Development Centre
Con Hill	The Constitution Hill Development Company
CSD	Central Supplier Database
DFIs	development finance institutions
DIs	Domestic investments
DTI	the Department of Trade and Industry
EXCO	Executive Council
FDIs	Foreign direct investments
GDED	Gauteng Department of Economic Development
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEP	Gauteng Enterprise Propeller
GGDA	Gauteng Growth and Development Agency
GSDF	Gauteng Spatial Development Framework
ICT	Information and communication technologies
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa
IDZ	Industrial Development Zones
LED	Local Economic Development
NGOs,	Non-Governmental Organization
POS	Point of Sales
SBI	Small Business Institute
SETAs	Sector Education And Training Authorities
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
TASEZ	Tshwane Automotive Special Economic Zone
TEDA	Gauteng Township Economic Development Act No. 2 of 2022
TEDA	Township Economic Development Act
TEPF	Township Economy cooperation Fund
TIH	The Innovation Hub
TPEF	Township Economy Partnership Fund
Wits	University of the Witwatersrand,

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Abstract

In Gauteng Province, the effective execution of township economic development policy initiatives continues to be a crucial policy concern. The aim of this exploratory study was to determine the extent to which government plays a role in successfully implementing township economic development initiatives and in successfully supporting township businesses' economic development to ensure the success of the township economy.

Throughout the inquiry, primary and secondary data sources were explored for the investigation. Semi-structured interviews were utilised to gather data for the study to obtain a thorough knowledge of the experiences of public servants working for state agencies that are accountable for and involved in executing the Act. The research approach employed in the study was qualitative.

The study verified that supporting township economic growth is a collaborative, multi-agency endeavour including municipal, provincial, federal, and other government agencies in addition to private partners. The government created a comprehensive incentive and tax package. This implies that rather than being unduly involved in the growth of industries and businesses, the government should concentrate more on creating industrial and economic regulatory policies targeted for township economic development.

Even though the report shows that the government is still having difficulty forcing national and international firms to carry out strategic initiatives and undertake policy actions for township development. The interview's results are consistent with the claim that strong partnerships between the public and private sectors as well as community organisations have made integrated strategic planning important for executing township economic development initiatives. The research report makes suggestions for how to better execute TEDA programmes in Gauteng's Ekurhuleni Municipality.

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Definitions

By Law means legislation passed by the council of a municipality binding in the municipality on the persons to whom it applies.

Township Economy refers to enterprises and markets based in the townships. These are enterprises operated by township entrepreneurs to meet primarily the needs of township communities and therefore can be understood as 'township enterprises' as distinguished from those operated by entrepreneurs outside the townships.

Township is a densely populated place that is frequently built outside of major commercial and industrial centres.

informal economy as "Unreported economy" refers to noncompliance that involves tax evasion in order to circumvent the fiscal code; "unrecorded economy" refers to additional informal value added that results from breaking national income accounting regulations; "illegal economy" as the contravention of rules governing the production and distribution of prohibited goods and services irrespective of the location.

Inclusive Economy is a comprehensive economic framework that maximizes community wellbeing through the maintenance of human capital, ecological capital, and shared social norms in a balanced and creative way. This integrated framework aims to (re)shape a circular economy of care through enabling technology, inclusive business, inclusive economic policy, and civic engagement to boost the participation of economic role actors.

Sustainable economic development prioritizes meeting current needs without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own. Maintaining an economic growth rate that does not cause pricing pressures, depletes resources, or negatively impacts the environment.

Inclusive economic outcome economy that is intended to deliver inclusion and equity; (2) equitable distribution of the benefits from the economy (e.g., assets, power, and value); (3) equitable access to the resources needed to participate in the economy (e.g., health, education); planetary concerns.

Integration of township businesses a secure and diverse local economy and strong export-oriented service industries through cross-industry collaboration. The government aims to promote corporate cooperation, resource management, and identify changing international trading systems, with a focus on building industry clusters

The Role of Government in implementing township economic development Act in Gauteng Province

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The Gauteng province is regarded as South Africa's hub for economic growth. Growing Gauteng Together 2030 and Beyond Strategy a road map created by the Gauteng provincial government has instructed the department in charge of economic development in the province to create economic policies in order to meet the strategy's stated goals (Gie, 2023; Growing Gauteng Together 2030, 2020). The Department of Economic Development intends to tackle unemployment challenges through developed economic policy: Gauteng Township Economic Development Act No. 2 of 2022 (TEDA). The act to facilitate economic growth and promote development in the province by focusing on promoting inclusive economic growth and creating enabling environment for job creation by providing investment interventions in the economic development of townships (Growing Gauteng Together 2030, 2020).

While other studies map and comprehend township economic development drivers, complexities, scale, ideas, perspectives, and opinions of township entrepreneurs on the execution of township economic development actions and prospects, numerous literatures on the township economic system examines township economic development systems and activities (Mahajan, 2014). This study to explore an integrated approach of authorities in enforcing township economic development action in Gauteng Province. It will be important to find out about governments' role in implementing TEDA act to ensure effective support and successful integration of township businesses the economy of Gauteng province, due to the fact government tried to tackle the aforementioned troubles of township economic development using its financial strategy, policy and programs, however it was unable to attain the expected results due to the fact nation organs in State failed to implement its goals efficaciously (Bushe, 2019; Mahajan, 2014). Exploring the roles played by the provincial government and local municipalities in offering programs and projects for the townships' economy development will be both fascinating and crucial, as it will add new knowledge to

the previously known information about township economic development. This will ensure that township businesses are successfully integrated into the Gauteng Province's economy.

1.2. Township economy: Overview and Challenges

South Africa's towns have a significant economic and political effect, but they are unable to attract formal private investment, thus they continue to be on the outskirts of the metropolitan core economies of their nearby cities. The term "Township Economy" refers to industries, markets, and companies based outside the central Business districts. As opposed to firms managed by entrepreneurs from outside the townships, these businesses are run by township entrepreneurs to primarily service the needs of township communities; as a result, they may be referred to as "township enterprises" (Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022). Many of the business operations in the listed townships exhibit characteristics of the informal economy although few of those are formal businesses operating in township communities.

According to Scheba (2020), the term "township economy" refers to all economic activities that occur in townships. It is a spatial concept that is closely linked to the original definition of townships. Most of the township economy are survivalist businesses that include hawkers, spaza shops, pavement sellers, salons, shebeens, laundromats, and other small businesses run from a person's home and street vendors. Businesses play a major part of any township economy, providing essential goods to large parts of the substantial township population ("around 40% of South Africa's urban population live in townships") (Turok, 2021).

Despite their importance and value to the local economy, informal businesses still confront several challenges. A lack of broader business knowledge and experience, financial exclusion, having no or limited access to cash, credit, transactional services, mortgage loans, asset finance, or insurance, and having no or limited access to insurance are other problems that entrepreneurs regularly encounter in these firms. These enterprises are more vulnerable as they tend to lack ICT connectivity; theft, land control, a lack of infrastructure, and harassment by the authorities (Charman, 2016).

1.3. Benefits and inducements for Township economy by Gauteng (TEDA)

The Gauteng TEDA, an established economic policy, is how the Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED) plans to intervene to address inclusive economic concerns. The legislation fosters development and economic growth in the province by emphasising inclusive economic growth and fostering an environment that supports job creation through investment interventions in township economic development (Growing Gauteng Together 2030, 2020; Kondo, 2023). The Gauteng TEDA requires the use of all organs of state within the province to adhere to specific transformative concepts that are promoting sector-based, township-based businesses' access to financial resources and addressing their challenges; for leasing any structure or empty space for use by businesses located in a township as a commercial or business location.

1.4. Township Economic Development Act (TEDA): Objectives, Support, and Implementation

The Gauteng TEDA, supports investments that support an inclusive economy and improve the competitiveness of township businesses in high growth industries like energy, transportation and logistics, tourism and hospitality, ICT and digital services, automotive, aerospace and defence, food, beverages, agro-processing and agribusiness, cultural and creative s, provides funding and facilitates ease of doing business to enable township SMMEs (Growing Gauteng Together 2030, 2020).

The first goal of the Gauteng TEDA is to "promote economic transformation to enable Black, Coloured, and Indian people to meaningfully participate in the regional township economy. The second goal of the Act is to Establish specific procurement guidelines and programmatic support that enable the government and its primary contractors to work with local producers, service providers, and manufacturers; the third, to introduce an enabling framework to enshrine in law the TEDA.

The third is forcing companies that obtain government contracts to devote a particular portion of their procurement budget to cooperatives, entrepreneurs, or firms formed in the township. Finally, foster the development and promotion of a township-based real estate development

paradigm to convert densely populated commercial areas into town high streets. This will enable municipalities to convert taxi ranks into miniature central business districts and will help the taxi industry leverage its scale to grow auxiliary value chains and industries. Thereby, promoting and encouraging the development of organisations that are reflective of the township's non-profits and companies (Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022).

The statute requires the provincial government to use township-based enterprises for 40% of its procurement budget to develop townships into fully-fledged commercial zones (Marubini, 2022). In order to enable the implementation of this law, statute applies to all governmental institutions and all municipalities in the province that subject to Section 39, (Kondo, 2023; Marubini, 2022; Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022). The Act's extensive implementation would result in the creation of a R800 million Township Partnership Fund, which will be used to support businesses operating in townships, the taxi rank sector, backyard real estate developments, and township retail establishments (Kondo, 2023; Marubini, 2022).

The Act aims to improve township economies by improving the business climate to draw private investment, provides support to enterprises in the spirit of inclusive growth and township economic development (Ngwenya, 2018; Growing Gauteng Together 2030, 2020; Marubini, 2022). The importance of the township economy in eradicating poverty, reducing unemployment, and increasing the GDP of the country is acknowledged (Mahajan, 2014; Rakabe, 2017; Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022). One of the apartheid legacies in South Africa has left the Gauteng Province with a topographical topography that includes more than 50 notable townships dispersed throughout five main economic corridors.

The bulk of young people and women make considerable economic contributions to the township. To understand the opportunities and challenges that township entrepreneurs faced in the economy, studies were conducted for instances results of the study conducted by Rabake (2017; 2016) show that the contribution or relationship of informal companies to the economy varies. The distribution of subsidies, the construction of township business incubators, and the rebuilding of township industrial parks with an emphasis on the manufacturing sector are all components of the government's strategy for helping unregistered enterprises and restoring township economies. The government may identify

opportunities for business owners' attempts to revitalise township economies, but they must improve the regional economic climate for current informal businesses to prosper while also enabling the swift transformation of businesses that demonstrate a willingness to advance (Bothello, 2023). Additionally, informal enterprises should be given policy assistance, and plans to help them or revive the township economy must take into account the needs of the many informal firms in the area.

The government have failed citizens through policy that have been intended to address macroeconomic, transformation, social welfare challenges (Banda, 2016; Govender, 2012). The law pertains to all governmental our bodies and, concern to area 39, all municipalities in the province, public partnership with authorities to make the TEDA regulation viable to implement (Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022). Provision makes it feasible for the researcher to discover if the Act will tackle the mistakes of the previous township economic moves and determine if at this early stage of implementation of the Act, if the act will address challenges faced by using township organisations subsequently reaching inclusive economic outcome.

As cited above the learn about focus on Gauteng due to the fact it is the centre of economic development of South Africa. Township economies formal or informal make a significant contribution to job creation and income opportunities within townships on a large scale. It's estimated that over three million workers are engaged in the informal economy in township (Mathebula, 2022). The strategic policy meant to promote entrepreneurial activities in the Townships both informal or formal, and the main purpose is to enhance the township economy so that it can help the Gauteng province to decrease the number of the unemployed and poverty, and to develop the province.

1.5. The Research Problem Statement

The Gauteng provincial government has been implementing township economic development initiatives in townships, but the township economy remained underdeveloped. The division of departments and spheres of government within and along township economic development and inclusive economy sectoral plans and strategies are among the challenges of an underdeveloped township economy. Despite government efforts to implement economic development actions in townships. The inadequacy and inability of local government

(municipalities) to carry out or fulfil economic development mandates, as well as the state's departmentalized operations.

Thirty years into democracy municipalities and provincial governments still have major structural challenges hindering economic growth. The following infrastructures are necessary for inclusivity, township economic growth and contribute to faster economic growth: the energy; transport – rail, ports, public transport; communication - connectivity; Facilities - Industrial hubs, economic zones as well as water and sanitation. Moreover, it is important to the study the government's role in providing programmes/ projects/ initiatives to support township economic development, most township businesses lack infrastructures, upgrading and maintenance of available infrastructure.

Gauteng Provincial government have been providing initiative to support informal and formal micro and small enterprises in township economies although these initiatives were with inadequate township-based business regulation. Over thirty years of democracy providing initiative to support informal and formal micro and small enterprises in township economies yielded no- to- limited economic upliftment to township businesses. The study seeks to investigate the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, effectively and successfully implementation of the Township Economic Development Act”.

Therefore, the case study of the project focuses on cooperative governance role in implementing the Act, provided that the act is still relatively new, researcher to investigate the government's role in putting township economic development initiatives into effect in the province of Gauteng. Therefore, the research aims to provide in-depth knowledge on how government should implement its plans for township economic development in Gauteng as stipulated in the Gauteng TEDA. Exploring the roles played by the provincial government and local municipalities in offering programs and projects for the townships' economy development will be both fascinating and crucial, as it will add new knowledge to the previously known information about township economic development. This will ensure that township businesses are successfully integrated into the Gauteng Province's economy.

1.6. Research Purpose

The aim of this research is to explore and provide broader understanding of an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success. Therefore, to investigate the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, in the implementation of the Township Economic Development Act.

1.7. Research Question

The study primary question is:

The primary research question seeks to understand governments' role in implementing township-based business regulation TEDA and township economic development initiatives in Gauteng township businesses.

The following sub questions will be investigated:

- What are the economic development programmes of the organs of the state in ensuring success and integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy?
- How do municipality and provincial government collaborate in responding and addressing economic development challenges to township businesses by implementing township economic development actions?
- What challenges does organs of state face in implementing Township economic development Act.

1.8. Research objectives.

- 1 The research objectives of this study: To explore ways government is implementing economic development action in townships to support inclusive economic outcomes and sustainable township economic development for Gauteng township businesses and successful implementation of TEDA.
- 2 To explore collaborate government' s role in providing projects/initiatives/ programmes in ensuring success and in responding and addressing economic

development challenges to township businesses by effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives.

1.9. Structure of the research report

This research report is introduced with a discussion on Gauteng Province strategy and provide detailed information on the Township Economic Development Act and the . There are five (5) Chapters outlined as follows:

Chapter 1: is the introduction that provides foundation to the understanding, to the Gauteng Township Development Act, Township economy overview and the challenges of inclusive economy. The introductory chapter further discusses purpose of this study, the problems to the research subject, presents the research questions and objectives to the study.

Chapter 2: This is a chapter presenting literature reviewed on the Township Economic Development and mandate of government in effectively developing Gauteng's economy. The literature reviewed contributes to the examination, exploration, and analysis of the role of governments in implementing township economic development initiative in Gauteng effectively. The chapter discussed and elaborated all relevant concept and phrases to the study.

Chapter 3: This chapter presents methodology, and provides and discuss the research strategy, design, technique, and procedures followed in seeking to answer the research questions as well as problem statement. The methodological approach that us qualitative study gets discussed. The chapter also discusses Ethical concerns, data collection methods and sampling approach undertaken on this study.

Chapter 4: This chapter presents the body of this research study, results and issues that emerged from fieldwork, with the analysis of the data findings of responses received and offered by individuals interviewed. The chapter presents the findings, analysis, discussion of the data from the semi-structured interviews which inform the recommendations, and conclusions of this research.

Chapter 6: The final chapter, presents the conclusion and recommendations of the study. Furthermore, recommends opportunities for joint working between spheres, aligned plans and private stakeholders' relations essential as drawn from the data.

1.10. Conclusion

The provides an introduction and objectives of the study to explore an integrated approach of government in enforcing township economic development action in Gauteng Province. The statement of the problem centred challenges of underdeveloped township economy, despite efforts of government implementing economic development actions in township, municipalities and provincial governments still have major structural challenges hindering economic growth.

The rationale is included in this chapter to justify the study, research questions, and objectives were outlined before the research context was provided. To provide clarity of the project that will focus on investigating the government's role in putting township economic development initiatives into effect in the province of Gauteng, provided that the act is still relatively new. This chapter ends with an overview of the organisation of this paper. The next chapter is the literature review tables previous research studies that to some extent in relation to addressing these study problem and research question(s).

Chapter 2: Literature review

2.1. Introduction

The previous chapter presented the introduction, and background of this study, by elucidating the research topic and outlining the study's objectives in response to a series of research questions. Chapter 1 not only outlined the purpose and logic of the research but also the overall organisation of the report. and to develop a conceptual framework for this study, relevant literature was reviewed.

This chapter seeks to draw attention to the information that earlier scholars and intellectuals have contributed to the past regarding the role of government in carrying out economic development initiatives in Gauteng Ekurhuleni Municipality. The literature presents conflicting scientific views of international perspectives on the role of government in township economic development, the expansion of the unorganised sector, cooperative governance in economic development, economic development for an inclusive economy, and successful township economic development.

The study aims to ensure that township businesses are successfully integrated into the Gauteng Province's economy, it will be fascinating and crucial to investigate the roles that local municipalities and the provincial government play in developing programs and projects for township economic development. This will add to the body of knowledge already known about township economic development and make new discoveries. Furthermore, the concepts, theories, quantitative observations relevant to township economies from an international, African, and South African context review give a theoretical and conceptual framework that guides the investigation.

2.2. Conceptual framework of the study

Conceptual framework is "an argument about why the topic of a study matters, why the methods proposed to study are appropriate and rigorous," in addition to being a process that aids in guiding as well as grounding scholars. Statements that connect theoretical ideas to empirical facts make up a conceptual framework, which is just a simplified version of a

theory. Abstract events that arise in comparable circumstances are explained or described by theories and conceptual frameworks (Ngulube, 2015).

The primary dimensions to be researched, including the important variables and elements with hypothesised linkages, are explained either graphically or narratively in a conceptual framework. A conceptual framework in light of the research subject being studied, the ideas selected for the investigation, any expected links among them will be acceptable and helpful to explain the essential concepts, variables, or aspects to be researched, together with the assumed relationships between them, narratively (Ngulube, 2015).

To map the steps necessary to examine the ethical leadership concept, the researcher synthesises important information from the literature to create a conceptual framework as outlined by Ngulube (2015), the research to examine major economic actors of the Gauteng government institution responsible for carrying out the TEDA.

In providing an academic analysis of study-relevant topics based on scientific knowledge- in South Africa, a "township" is a densely populated place that is frequently built outside of major commercial and industrial centres (Charman, 2016; Kondo, 2023). When townships were constructed as dormitory cities for township labour during the apartheid era, they had no recognisable internal economic structure and offered little social services. Since large housing developments have been built on inexpensive land, which is often removed from the opportunities provided by the core sector, this trend has repeatedly been replicated in the post-apartheid era (Charman, 2016).

In general, all economic activity taking place in officially recognized urban areas known as townships is referred to as the "township economy." This includes the creation, transfer, trading, and use of products and services. Unlike the informal economy, which refers to unregulated economic activities regardless of location, it is a spatial concept. The township economic hubs typically have minimal investment in locations, people, and worthwhile endeavours, low resource retention and high financial leakage, as well as limited connections to other formal value chains inadequate financial infrastructure, including industrial zones, business parks, business incubators, banks, business services, logistics, and serviced land low capacity networked infrastructure, such as water, sanitation, and electricity systems; limited business acumen, entrepreneurial traditions, and vocational skills; high population densities

characterised by a large number of low-income households with limited purchasing power high rates of poverty, gangsterism, drug abuse, xenophobia, stigma against private enterprise, and other social ills, along with high unemployment inadequate social amenities and public facilities, such as hospitals, schools, colleges, and libraries & Unsupportive governance structures and economic institutions (Scheba, 2020)

Township economy is mostly characterised by informal economy in Gauteng due to the geological, commercial, and structural features of township businesses. This is still very much the case today, with many townships having low levels of business investment, high unemployment, low household incomes, and poverty (Enaifoghe, 2023) . Informal economy is described as "all productive activities, carried out by workers and economic units for pay or profit that are - in law or in practice - not covered by formal arrangements, productive activities that are carried out by individuals and economic units and are not covered by formal arrangements (Dell'Anno, 2022).

Numerous Scholars described informal economy as "Unreported economy" refers to noncompliance that involves tax evasion in order to circumvent the fiscal code; "unrecorded economy" refers to additional informal value added that results from breaking national income accounting regulations; "illegal economy" as the contravention of rules governing the production and distribution of prohibited goods and services irrespective of the location (Feige, 2016; ILO , 2021; Quiros-Romero, 2021). This study will refer to township economy as found as an unofficial/ informal economic sector in townships.

The definition of Inclusive Economy is a comprehensive economic framework that maximizes community wellbeing through the maintenance of human capital, ecological capital, and shared social norms in a balanced and creative way. This integrated framework aims to (re)shape a circular economy of care through enabling technology, inclusive business, inclusive economic policy, and civic engagement to boost the participation of economic role actors. It does this by creating opportunities, access, and benefit sharing that are equitable and sustainable. In summary, it is a combination of traditional capitalism (growth, optimality, profit-driven rational choice theory) and collective wellbeing (not simply welfare), which creates value for all parties involved by acting as a spark for innovation and sustainability (Van Niekerk A. J., 2020)

Sustainable economic growth prioritizes meeting current needs without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own. Maintaining an economic growth rate that does not cause pricing pressures, depletes resources, or negatively impacts the environment. Developing solutions to achieve the ideal level of sustainability for the human-environment system. Economic sustainability aims to satisfy all parties' legitimate interests, to varying degrees. Emanuela presented a sustainability evaluation system for a township based on social, economic, environmental, and historic-architectural components (D'Andria, Fiore, & Nesticò, 2021). Scholars typically analyse township sustainability from three perspectives: economy, society, and environment (Scheba, 2020).

2.3. The national integrated approach to township economic development

The policies, laws, regulations, institutions, and governance that govern an economy determine its functioning and the degree to which it provides equity. In other words, an inclusive economy is planned to be more inclusive (Van Niekerk A. , 2019). Access to resources necessary for economic participation, such as social support, education, and training, is equitable; and the economy operates within the constraints of the planet's resources. More equity exists in the allocation of economic benefits, such as goods and services, employment, wealth, power, and economic value (Scheba, 2020; Zhong, 2020).

To encourage an inclusive economy, the Local Economic Development (LED) policies are designed to address township economic development issues. Like other local economic development, inclusive economy, township economic development policies and methods mentioned in the beginning to this study, LED did not have the desired effect. The reviews primarily examined corrective interventions/policies, highlighting the need for future synthesis to include more upstream exposures/interventions in economic development. The role played by the government in carrying out the policy action was one of the factors that contributed to its failure, Although the studies falls short in explaining the roles played by government and manner in which government is implementing economic development action in townships to support inclusive economic outcomes (Malizia, 2020; Wolman, 1996; Rodríguez-Pose, 2009).

Numerous academics have suggested that thorough qualitative research, be used for in-depth discussions of the paradigms supporting South African LED and inclusive economy policies and practises. After looking over the material that was suggested by different academics, a hole has been found in the study of implementation actions of government by organs of state at different sphere of government in different spaces (Bothello, 2023; Banda, 2016; Charman, 2016; Honig, 2006; Kondo, 2023; Ngwenya, 2018; Rodríguez-Pose, 2009; Tshivhase, 2020; Vellala, 2014; Visvizi, 2018).

2.4. Innovation, Capacity Building and Service Delivery

Township economic development requires the government to build capacity in businesses, to stimulate entrepreneurship and industrialisation. Therefore, the local municipality plays a critical role in achieving township economies. As such, it is important to explore capacity building within the sphere of the local municipality (Ababio & Meyer, 2012; Koma S. B., 2012; Meyer, 2014). To drive township economic development at the municipal level, skills development, financial capacity, service delivery, and administrative capacity were developed.

Scholars recognised that an efficient municipality provides skills development, financial resource, financial management training and equipped administrative functions for example (municipal government that successfully provides the necessary high-quality services, and that employs cutting-edge tools to fortify forums and agencies for economic development in order to facilitate the efficient execution of mandates for market identification, the adoption of cutting-edge business-accessing procedures and processes, the transfer of cutting-edge technological knowledge, and the ability to support and inspire new businesses and industries) (Koma S. B., 2012; Rogerson, 2010). Local spheres of government to develop the capacity to resolve bottlenecks and challenges hindering economic development. This has resulted in the ineffectiveness of local economic development policies (Ababio & Meyer, 2012; Koma S. B., 2012; Rücker, 2007).

In addition to providing basic services, infrastructure development, enabling, facilitating, and stimulating competitive entrepreneurship. Competent municipalities offer a variety of sectoral financial support; facilitating market access to new businesses, creating an environment that

makes it easy for businesses to enter the market, and establishing long-term strategies for business development in townships (Rücker, 2007; Rogerson, 2010; Van Meter, 1975).

Although many academics have offered insight into township economic development, they have not yet explored the state's economic development programs or how to integrate township businesses with the Gauteng economy to ensure their success. The insight offered is insufficient to guarantee inclusive township economic development in Gauteng by way of actions and policy direction.

2.5. Fostering Cooperative governance and Public Private Partnership

To promote successful and efficient township economic growth, governments should expand cooperative governance and coordination through established forums. State organs coordinate partnerships between the public and private sectors, public and private network coordination, and collaboration and cooperation among communities in addition to supporting cooperative governance and capacity development. As a strategic and tactical process, local economic development requires the cooperation, coordination, and good governance of all stakeholders, including the private, public, and state-municipality government and agencies (Koma S. B., 2012; Meyer, 2014; Vellala, 2014).

To achieve inclusive economic development (township economic development), the government to develop, facilitate and ensure effective public-private partnerships, entrepreneurship development, as well as sustainable development (Ababio & Meyer, 2012). There is mounting evidence that an inclusive economy and sustainable township economic growth are fuelled by reciprocity and pragmatism. For inclusive economic growth and local economic development, all stakeholders collaborate. They all know their jobs and collaborate from various angles to achieve the same objective (Van Niekerk A. J., 2020; Vellala, 2014).

Stakeholders' partnerships enable government to explore innovative ways to facilitate increased economic infrastructure development, economic zone expansion, and industrialisation in township (Ababio & Meyer, 2012; Koma S. B., 2012; Ietto-Gillies, 2012). Infrastructure development attracts investments from both domestic and foreign sources. Because of the increased competitiveness and sharing of productive capacity, new markets are opened, and regulatory frameworks are adaptable enough to change as conditions for

industrialists and entrepreneurs in informal business settings do. This allows for the integration of economies of scale and the achievement of sustainable local economic development through positive outcomes (Rogerson, 2010; McMullen, 2011; Meyer, 2014).

2.6. Inclusive economy

Economy that is inclusive have various conceptualisations of inclusive economic growth. The word "inclusive" was first used to describe pro-poor growth as participatory growth in year 2000. The two fundamental sub concepts of pro-poor growth are relative and absolute. Focus on the relative idea, states that it is predicted that the incomes of the poor will increase more quickly than those of the non-poor or of average income (in the loosest sense). On the other hand, advocate for a growth and development commission that bases a successful growth strategy on inclusivity, embracing equity, equality of opportunity, and social protection. Emphasis is placed on productive employment as opposed to momentary income redistribution, inclusive growth adopts a long-term view. (Vellala, 2014; Ngepah, 2017).

To reduce these economic disparities, a concept known as an inclusive economic strategy was developed (Koma S. B., 2012; Kondo, 2023). This strategy has the following characteristics: (1) an economy that is intended to deliver inclusion and equity; (2) equitable distribution of the benefits from the economy (e.g., assets, power, and value); (3) equitable access to the resources needed to participate in the economy (e.g., health, education); planetary concerns. All the four strategies to be discussed below (Bushe, 2019; Kondo, 2023; Shipton, 2021; Van Niekerk A. J., 2020).

2.6.1. Economic Inclusion

The inclusive economy an economy that is intended to deliver inclusion and equity. The strategy of inclusion is the economic thinking of contemporary neoliberal capitalism vested with economic progress and well-being economy (Van Niekerk A. , 2019). Economic well-being is seen as a goal that goes further than economic growth (Charman, 2016; Kondo, 2023). The inclusive growth -driven economy result in equity, which includes many in the mainstream of the economic activity. This well-being economy aimed to include more through horizontal structure (Koma S. B., 2012; Kondo, 2023; Van Niekerk A. J., 2020).

Thereby township economic participants are empowered in an integrated network of productivity and economic utility.

Apart from addressing overarching economic problems, this strategy necessitates sector-specific policies that focus on all potential growth areas in Gauteng. This strategy that be far more focused on capturing growing demand in the global market in areas where Gauteng has clear growth potential, as opposed to depending solely on localisation and government procurement, which have become the main approaches to industrial policy as the economy has stagnated.

Compared to depending on the government's extremely limited financial resources and the deteriorating local market, this strategy has clear advantages (Hausmann, et al., 2023). To accomplish economic inclusion, empowerment, and transformation more successfully, the government needs new tools and a new emphasis because the current projects, policies, and instruments are not meeting their core goals.

Instead of acting as a central planner, the government must act as an enabler. Certain new prospects may require township businesses strategies to boost competitiveness through more effective public input provision (Hausmann, et al., 2023). It would be less successful to adopt broad strategies without considering the unique characteristics of the various industries than to create policies tailored to each business. Additionally, without dismissing the notion of government procurement, it can be leveraged to promote innovation in Gauteng businesses. Opportunity for the private sector made possible by government policies, such as quick approval processes and supporting infrastructure (Hausmann, et al., 2023).

2.6.2. Equitable economic benefits distribution

The attainment of sustainable development objectives is facilitated by equitable distribution of the benefits from the economy strategy thus financial inclusion (Kondo, 2023). Numerous advantages are provided by equitable economic distribution, such as a rise in the usage of digital platforms, decreased transaction costs, a rise in female entrepreneurship, improved earning potential, and lower transaction costs (Kondo, 2023). Government made efforts to enhance financial inclusion could assist the poorest citizens, notably women, who control a

rising number of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, yet make up a relatively smaller portion of the country's wealth (Charman, 2016).

Governments would need to adopt a hybrid digital currency architecture that offers backups for intermediaries to achieve the goals of financial inclusion, cost reduction, and improved remittance affordability (Bushe, 2019). There would be no financial intermediary exodus and the infrastructure for Gauteng interoperability with financial systems would be made feasible. In the context of "blend finance," a crucial tool for financing the early-stage capital or private equity projects venture with a combination of social and financial rewards, its significance is further reinforced (Kondo, 2023; Van Niekerk A. J., 2020).

In order to support township businesses' growth and maintain a reasonable profit margin for business owners, the government would need to make large financial investments that would be increased with the assistance of private investment (Kondo, 2023; Signé, 2017; Rücker, 2007). Numerous strategies can be employed to address the special challenges of emerging nations regarding financial inclusion and equitable economic distribution. The government must contribute to increasing long-term tax income and integrating entrepreneurs and small business owners into the economic tax system. (Van Niekerk A. J., 2020; Van Niekerk A. J., 2020). By doing these things, the industrialised banking sectors will be able to enhance investment in poor economies, increase financial access, and address disagreements and denials concerning environmental propaganda at some of their firms, corporations as well as sectoral industries (Kondo, 2023).

The topic of township economic development has been extensively studied, with a particular emphasis on the South African context. Now that we have this understanding of township entrepreneurship, let's go back to the original query: what can the government do to boost the township economy? Many scholars made emphasis on maintaining low-gear tactics and concentrating on attainable outcomes is a straightforward solution. Ambitious plans to shift the economy's structure away from food and drink retail and toward manufacturing and not help most currently operating businesses.

2.6.3. Access to the resources for economic participation

Township residents and companies require access to a range of financial institutions, infrastructure, and a stable, competitive market (Koma S. B., 2012). The people as a whole and all local economic sectors will be able to obtain and effectively use relevant financial services to meet their needs. Equitable access to the resources needed to participate in the economy (Kondo, 2023). Government actions in the areas of legislation and regulation must be coordinated to address local economic development and foster regional financial integration. To devise strategies for passing rules and regulations that let people and organisations to engage in trade and economic activity (Van Niekerk A. J., 2020).

The systemic risks associated with payment systems usually lead to strict regulations on a global scale. Due to the much greater entrance hurdles, real progress towards synchronising goals requires governments' cooperation. For years, the main type of money used for trading has been paper money, which has supplanted barter, coinage, and commodity money (Kondo, 2023). Currently paper money has been replaced by numerous payment systems used by funding institutions to access funding application with limited use of asset- based funding, government to expand the internet network and data access to underdeveloped areas. Ensure that point of sale (POS) technology at township spaza stores and township vendors are updated to enable digital payments from customers (Kondo, 2023). By giving township businesses traceable, strong liquidity to access funding, digital transformation can help low-income and impoverished people in Gauteng Townships overcome obstacles and regularly use their bank accounts. It can also contribute to the economic growth of the townships (Kondo, 2023).

2.6.4. The economy operates within planetary boundaries.

The amount of scientific evidence that suggests we have entered the Anthropocene—a new geological epoch in which humans are a global force for planetary-scale change—is currently substantial and continues to grow. This is because there is evidence of changes that humans have brought about in the way the Earth system functions, from altered rainfall patterns to faster melting of ice sheets to the devastation of ecosystems and biodiversity. Abrupt changes that can result from climate change in human societies include heat waves, droughts, floods, rapid sea level rise, pandemics, and ecosystem collapse. These changes can also jeopardise long-term development potential (Rockström, Sachs, Öhman, & Schmidt-Traub, 2013).

Improving national, provincial, and local governance is obviously very challenging, but it is necessary for the modern transformation of governance. The government should guarantee the benefits of technology, fortify global collaboration, and enhance good governance by collaborating with academic institutions, civil society organisations, local, national, and international governments, as well as the research community. Additionally, the government should be transparent, accountable, and adhere to good governance practices (Kondo, 2023; Rockström, Sachs, Öhman, & Schmidt-Traub, 2013). Make sure that a progressive set of global rights and obligations forms the foundation of an effective international cooperation. Important sustainable technologies must be supported for both early development and widespread international adoption, particularly to protect the interests of promoting township economic development and transformation (Rockström, Sachs, Öhman, & Schmidt-Traub, 2013).

In order to ensure that human development and economic growth can occur in a safe environment for mankind, the government enacting social economic policies must guarantee a space for innovation, growth, and development that poses little risk of endangering the planet's life support systems (Rockström, Sachs, Öhman, & Schmidt-Traub, 2013).

2.7. Township economic action implementation

A series of actions carried out by the government and others to fulfil the aims and objectives are frequently referred to as policy implementation. The term "implementation" refers to the ability to develop new factors in the process to produce the desired consequences. policy implementation, both conceptually and in practice (Signé, 2017; Van Meter, 1975; DeLeon, 2002). Implementation is the execution of policies and new advancements in this field from the standpoint of traditional theory (O'Toole Jr, 2000).

Implementation provides a functional definition of the action plans and administrative products that result from this stage of the policy-making process (Mthethwa, 2012; Honig, 2006). Therefore, for the purpose of this study implementation highlights the relationships between the various sorts of actors engaged that need to be exposed to a relational analysis to make it easier to pinpoint the reasons why a policy works or doesn't work.

The purpose of this study is to examine, explore and provide broader understanding to an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, learn about the governments' understanding of their responsibility and roles in effectively providing programmes/ project that support development of township businesses to ensure township economy success in Gauteng, South Africa. According to theories, township economies are growing relative to the formal sector and have the potential to play a significant role in driving national economic growth (Mahajan, 2014; Ngwenya, 2018).

2.8. Township Economic Development: Policy implementation requirement

Most academics supported reindustrialisation by funding infrastructure development and offering certain tax incentives. Instead of implementing programmes, actions, or projects for the development of economic and sectoral industries, the government should create strong policies on incentives and dedicated taxes. It should also advocate for less government involvement in the development of industries and the economy, and more government development of industry and economic regulatory policies targeted at township economic development. putting national and international companies under pressure to carry out policy initiatives for township development.

2.9. Cooperative township economic development strategies

Many of the economic stimulators that are employed are not intended to target communities or demographics, but rather to promote economic development. Government employment policies must enhance industry competitiveness and boost township development strategies that stimulate economic growth, such as development banks, industrialisation, local manufacturing hubs, economic zone revitalization, community electrification, infrastructure development, broadband rollout, and so forth (Blakely & Leigh, 2013; Koma S. B., 2014; Kondo, 2023).

Townships can benefit from the government's policies, which are created with public input and organised to create a single focus list of priorities for socioeconomic growth (Blakely & Leigh, 2013). A companion policy must be implemented at the local level if the national and

provincial approaches to policy are focused on advanced manufacturing or increasing township exports. Similarly, the government must make sure that developed policies for economic development across all spheres of government are integrated, interrelated, and coordinated (Blakely & Leigh, 2013). National and provincial policies are meant to bring about economic change, while local policies are meant to stimulate local economic development and meet social needs (Blakely & Leigh, 2013).

2.10. Township development strategy: Environment built aspect.

Government initiatives to revitalise commercial and industrial zones and provide basic services have a significant impact on the growth of township economies, particularly in municipalities. These initiatives also contribute to the creation of high-quality living environments. Many townships economic development elements taken from Blakely and Leigh (2013) include:

- Controls: Government controls must be strategically established and developed to enhance the perception of politicians among businesses and to positively impact the investment climate.
- Transportation and Infrastructure: These development increases investments and the use of major township civic assets.
- Enterprise and special economic zones (SEZ): The SEZ designated to revitalize dilapidated and underused retail areas.
- Street and Land Scaping: Government to improve street tidiness for economic uptown in township economic and business centres.
- Basic Household Services and Housing: To encourage enterprises and maybe draw in more sectoral businesses, the government should make sure that the township is well-served, free of unsightly shacks, and has access to water and sanitation.

2.11. Township business demand: Business development strategy

Townships need to have their markets identified for current businesses to be encouraged to meet local needs. The government can help by creating programmes and incentives that draw in new businesses, assisting current businesses in expanding their operations, and helping them open offices in other areas where there is a need. Additionally, the government can

support and grow the township's current business community by providing small business and innovation centres, such as technology and business parks, research services, one-stop business information centres, venture financing companies, micro enterprise programmes that emphasise local ownership and group lending seed capital (Blakely & Leigh, 2013).

2.12. Human resources development strategy

The skilled population in the area must contribute to the economic development of the township. A key objective for township economic growth is striking a balance between the supply and demand of people resources, including necessary intellectual human capital. The government must match industry need for human resources with an enlarged intellectual workforce. Customised training, innovative development spaces, government support for focused placement, school-to-work programmes that improve young prospects, and local employment programmes that foster personal growth to gain new skills and competencies can all help achieve the aforementioned goals. (Blakely & Leigh, 2013; Koma S. B., 2014)

Township economic development techniques adopted by the government include tactics for luring in new, creative, high-tech, and green tech companies as well as for maintaining and growing already-existing companies and fostering the growth of brand-new ones (Koma S. B., 2014). This involves government cooperation in providing incentives to township businesses that are losing their competitive edge and in lending money and providing grants to companies who have discovered new markets and have the potential to grow both locally and internationally (Koma S. B., 2014; Markey, Halseth, & Manson, 2008; Blakely & Leigh, 2013).

2.13. Township economy challenges and Township economic development objectives

The township economy is a segment of the larger South African economy, and the way it is organised generally influences the amount of competition faced by all businesses, including those in townships (Charman, 2016). For the township economy to function as a system to boost company and township firm economic activity, government engagement is crucial (Marubini, 2022). The delivery of public goods and services, the creation of supportive

regulatory frameworks, and the just application of those frameworks all require intervention to get the fundamentals right. All economic activity will gain from this (Tshivhase, 2020). The above elaborated findings by Marubini (2022) of township economy as a system to guide the research methodology on how to structure the interviews to gather data that will attempt to address role of government in implementing their plans for township economic development in Gauteng as enshrined in the Gauteng TEDA.

2.14. Lessons learned in implementation of economic development for inclusive economy.

Studies evidently demonstrate that the existence of authoritative and hierarchical structures distorts the policy objectives intended to be achieved, reflecting the root of implementation failure (Honig, 2006; Mthethwa, 2012; Van Meter, 1975). To guard against distortions, the government established mechanisms to coordinate the efforts of all branches of government in delivering services, reducing poverty, and fostering development. This is because the Act establishes cooperative governance and specifies the role of the state's organs in its implementation. The effectiveness of the act to accomplish its objectives depends on the municipality level's implementation of plans in collaboration with the province government, the various branches of government's reliance on one another for project implementation support, and regular communication (Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022). Furthermore, it is important to explore the role of public servants in imposing the township economic development act in Gauteng.

It necessitates serious study and reflection on the lessons learned from earlier execution and does not offer justifications to remedy errors that occur because the original aim or plan was not carefully thought through (Honig, 2006; MacKay, 2003; Signé, 2017). The Township Development Act formally establishes the tasks of state agencies in achieving its aims and outlines them in detail (Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022). The purpose of the study was to learn more about the role public employees in effectively implementing township economic development act in the Gauteng and to better understand how the economic development initiatives being implemented.

2.15. Township economic development implementation Lessons

Vigorous implementation and monitoring of the Act are required. The government must clarify how economic policy enforcement must be carried out to ensure equity in companies. Township implementation actions must also develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess performance and progress towards objectives, as well as how this will affect monitoring and evaluation (Kuznetsov & Kuznetsova, 2019; Shai, Molefinyana, & Quinot, 2019).

2.15.1. Policy coherence centre for implementation

To guarantee that different state agencies have a common understanding of how to carry out policy intent, the Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) play a proactive role in providing policy coherence at the centre. This includes sectoral programme implementation in townships and public procurement from townships (Shai, Molefinyana, & Quinot, 2019; Jones, 2018; Kuznetsov & Kuznetsova, 2019).

2.15.2. Policy integration

The Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) are promoting cross-functional communication and collaboration amongst the state's numerous institutions to achieve policy convergence. (Shai, Molefinyana, & Quinot, 2019)

2.15.3. Need for Legislations Review

Examining the laws as they stand now and the part the private sector is already playing can help determine how best to encourage and provide incentives for the private sector to take an active role in empowerment and transformation. evaluation of the laws in place to lessen the unforeseen obstacles that small businesses face (Jones, 2018; Kuznetsov & Kuznetsova, 2019).

2.15.4. Fostered cooperative governance.

To ensure overall policy integrity, the government should collaborate in reviewing the current legislative framework for preferred procurement to allow for greater flexibility in various settings or industries. enhanced industry monitoring to guarantee that Act goals are met (Malizia, 2020; Shai, Molefinyana, & Quinot, 2019).

2.15.5. Relevant stakeholders' roles to be defined clearly.

Proper inclusion and motivation of pertinent stakeholders is necessary to ensure their involvement. To put the policy into practice and institutionally embed the intervention, essential players' roles must be clearly defined. The development of a monitoring and evaluation system policy should be included in the formulation of the intervention to specify how implementation and impact will be monitored, as well as how performance will be tracked (Jones, 2018; Kuznetsov & Kuznetsova, 2019; Milliken & Krause, 2002).

2.15.6. Innovation on township economic development

The arguments put forth by other academics who share the same opinion that the government should loosen structural restrictions on township economic development and foster innovative, mutually beneficial business relationships between informal and formal businesses as well as between informal and formal enterprises as part of interventions to advance the modernization agenda (Mahajan, 2014; Ngwenya, 2018; Ngepah, 2017; Rakabe, 2017). The role of government in the township's economic development must be examined for this study, it is crucial to understand how the government is involved in creating an inclusive economy.

Despite this, additional research is required to clearly demonstrate the link between inclusive growth and environmental sustainability. As a result, the area of inclusive growth continues to hold enormous promise for future study that could lead to more just and equal societies as well as sustainable resource use. Emerging empirical evidence for South Africa and Africa reveals a variety of effects. This shows that Africa has a long way to go before envisioning and achieving a meaningful degree of diversity in its growth (Ngwenya, 2018).

The Township Economic Development Act clearly specifies the functions of provincial and local governments in township economic development. The measure lessens the amount of paperwork that small businesses must do to get government assistance. It also empowers townships to consider any business founded within a township that requires a formal permit to operate as having such a permit. The Act intends to increase financial resources for township enterprises as well as market and procurement choices (Marubini, 2022).

Even if the legislation codifies the government's involvement in Gauteng's township economic development, more research needs to be done on how the government will carry out the initiative. Government officials and township business owners should seek out better partnerships with growing enterprises to increase markets and value chains. A more business-friendly environment must also be created through regulation change (Govender, 2012; Growing Gauteng Together 2030, 2020).

Based on the numerous academic studies examined on the perspectives of township entrepreneurs in Gauteng regarding the government's implementation of township developmental interventions such as infrastructure development. Given the prevalence of important measures that need to be put into place for township economic development, one could draw the conclusion that the literature is lacking. Numerous platforms and forums have seen similar study conducted, but no one has investigated township business platforms in Gauteng. It will be interesting to find out what township company owners in Gauteng think about how government strategies for economic development are implemented.

2.15.7. Multi-stakeholder alliances

To implement inclusive policies successfully government effectiveness will have to be strengthened (Vellala, 2014). Government in partnership with companies should encourage small businesses to become sustainable and should also push the communities to start cooperative; Government institutions has a priority role in the achievement of inclusive economic growth (Govender, 2012; Mahajan, 2014; Kwilinski, 2023). Government officials to design a sustainable smart cities model in which a smart neighbourhood would also be the potential solution to decrease pressure on a city's critical infrastructure, especially in developing countries (Visvizi, 2018).

The economy of townships needs more consideration from the government. Given the historical and ongoing neglect of economic activities in townships, purposeful action and coordinated infrastructure investment are needed to promote growth in these distant places. This study is interesting because it will provide a thorough understanding of the public sector's role based on opinions from a case study, emphasising that strong multi-stakeholder alliances with competent local intermediaries and a variety of government entities are most likely to prove most effective in advancing these activities. Municipalities should receive greater financing to strengthen their capacities and resources because local government is primarily responsible for monitoring township conditions (Scheba, 2020).

2.15.8. Public Private Partnership

Academics highlight the significance of the public-private partnership mechanism as a means of exerting influence within the economic domain (Xue, Cen, Liu, Qian, & Yuan, 2022). Public-private partnership mechanism was thought to be the most effective in putting public policy into practice, according to opinions endorsed by contemporary researchers, infrastructure projects can be financed, built, or operated through this public-private collaboration, which also aims to supply certain tasks or services (Zakharina, et al., 2020).

One of the benefits of state-business cooperation is that public bodies can use their experience to accomplish strategically significant projects (Zakharina, et al., 2020). The private sector is primarily responsible for carrying out the practical implementation of these projects. By pooling such experience, priority projects become more productive and high-quality while spending less money to implement (Zakharina, et al., 2020).

Public-private partnership models should be made more efficient and effective by considering practical solutions to current issues (Zakharina, et al., 2020). Enhancing private sector management conditions is important because it drives the implementation of public-private partnership models in the nation's institutional structure (Gaievska, et al., 2023). It also considers the state policy of decentralisation in government-private sector partnerships, which is brought about by the disparate economic and social efficiencies of national and local projects (Gaievska, et al., 2023).

2.16. Critical role of government Agencies in implementing economic policies

Due to their autonomy as institutions, most agencies have developed programmes to direct their operations in government, or they have become "sources of policy" and have submitted comprehensive policy recommendations (Barthwal & Sah, 2008). Agencies frequently receive authority to decide which instruments and strategies should be employed to accomplish a political objective as part of their implementation responsibilities although decisions of this nature undoubtedly impact the policy's outcome and future evolution, and they play a major role in shaping the policy itself, furthermore, positions and contributions are varied and multifaceted; they are not static. (Bach, Niklasson, & Painter, 2012).

To successfully meet the demands and expectations of strategies, government agencies can either collaborate with an organisation that can do so, or they can alter their own roles, functions, processes, and policies. Anything less would be undermining the entire endeavour (Van Dyke & Naom, 2016). In 2005, the Gauteng province government formed an organisation within the Department of Economic Development to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs) and cooperatives. The company is registered under the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller Act (No. 5 of 2005) and Schedule 3c of the Provincial Public Act (Public Management Act). The purpose is to boost Gauteng's growth by providing financial and non-financial assistance to SMMEs, enabling them to participate in the mainstream economy. GEP supports the Gauteng Provincial Government in implementing SMME policies (Molo, 2019).

The GEP supports Cooperatives, township SMMEs, and informal businesses by providing incubation, mentoring, skills training, community finance, Business Development Support (BDS), Township Business Renewal initiatives, and investment management. GEP supports the Gauteng Department of Economic Development's policy of revitalising the Gauteng Township Economy with the goal to transform dormant townships into industrial, manufacturing, and productive hubs, stimulating the economy and relieving poverty and marginalisation (Molo, 2019).

Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA) the GDED agency consist of five subsidiaries that implement economic development polices and strategies of the department. GGDA helps to provide investment recruitment and trade promotion measures. The GGDA's

primary function is to contribute to the development of the Gauteng city region's economy. The agency works to do this by improving the economic competitiveness of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and supporting in the development of economic sectors through focused, specialist projects. The GGDA is also responsible for fostering economic development and growth, as well as promoting an environmentally sustainable economy. Initiatives to boost the economy include facilitating investment and promoting exports (Matlala, 2015).

The GGDA's subsidiaries, the OR Tambo SEZ, and the Constitution Hill Development Company, implement infrastructure development, create special economic zones, build industrial parks, and promote Gauteng's economic development and competitiveness by encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation. Among the services provided by the organisation are support for exporters and producers. (Matlala, 2015).

2.17. Theoretical framework: township economic development

The term "theoretical framework" was defined by a number of scholars as "any empirical or quasi-empirical theory system of concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs, and theories that informs the research of social and/or psychological processes at a variety of levels (e.g., explanatory) that can be applied to the understanding of phenomena, and theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena, and in most cases to challenge and extend knowledge." The rationale behind conducting the research is explained by the theoretical framework, which is introduced and described (Ngulube, 2015). The theoretical framework offers the terminology for discussing and interpreting the social reality.

2.17.1. Social Capitalist theory

Social capital is characterised as a communal resource consisting of common standards, principles, convictions, confidence, connections, interpersonal relationships, and establishments that encourage collaboration and group endeavours for reciprocal advantages. Planning and implementing township economic development are made possible by the social capitalist theory, which supports participatory democracy and development. Social capital relates to collective good and have characteristics and qualities of personal relationship such as trust, norms, obligations, and expectations. Social capitalist theory is vested on

components of networks, relationships, trust, cooperation, public participation, connections, public and private good, common, and shared norms and values and institutions that facilitate cooperation and collective action for mutual benefits.

The Township Economic Development Act needs the involvement of all stakeholders to accomplish its goals. The theory of social capital is crucial in this context as it highlights the importance of social interactions and mutual trust among all parties involved in Gauteng's economic development. It permits the stakeholders to have shared interests as well. If appropriately implemented, this idea enhances local government engagement and democracy, which enhances TEDA planning and execution that realises intended purposes of establishment of the SME Partnership Fund, a public-private partnership initiative that extend to funding township-based SMMEs and township enterprises that are currently unable to access funding from financial institutions, providing the legal framework for unlocking opportunities for small businesses and the transforming of townships into major economic nodes for the Gauteng province.

2.17.2. Regional Development theory

Regional economic development theory is driven by economic rules applied to a location, with a focus on industrial production and manufacturing, firm localization, and economic agglomeration (Woolcock, 1998; Johannisson, 2007). This is sustained through vertical and complementary linkages among industries, which produce goods and services for export and local consumption. Local development is dependent on the ability to increase exports in proportion to consumption of locally produced goods and service (Blakely & Leigh, 2013)s.

The Local Economic Development Framework intends to assist municipalities in achieving the goal of creating competitive, innovative, inclusive, and sustainable local economies that maximise potential, address local needs, and contribute to economic development. According to Rostow (1960), local economic development is progressing from Traditional Society, which is characterised by a subsistence economy with low levels of trade and participants who lack a scientific viewpoint on the world and technology. Preconditions for Take-Off: Here, Township businesses to grow manufacturing, and a more national/international, as opposed to regional orientation. Take-off: According to Rostow, this stage is a brief period of

rapid expansion in which industrialisation begins and economic participants and institutions coalesce around a new industry.

Drive to Maturity: This stage occurs gradually, as living standards rise, technology is used more extensively, and the economy expands and diversifies. Rostow argued that the local economy thrived in a capitalist society, characterised by mass production and consumerism. (Rostow, 2013).

2.17.3. General Theory: Law of Appropriateness

According to the general theory, several governmental divisions and levels should consciously work together to address a variety of issues including the development of economy. Governmental organisations work providing the skills, resources, and expertise needed for the implementation of policies/ projects.

Ultimately, Kennedy (1972) constructed a system that relies on the willingness of different governmental levels to collaborate and bring unique perspectives to the table. Thus, it stands to reason that the difficulties posed by the underdeveloped township economy and the government's efforts to carry out economic development initiatives in townships will be mitigated in settings where there is a culture of trust and cooperation (Kennedy, 1972).

The theory notes the separation of spheres of government and division of departments within and along township economic development and inclusive economy sectoral plans and strategies, but no matter where officials are stationed, members of the public service system can address policy issues when it comes to the implementation of government policies during an economic crisis. Essentially, when presented with a policy scenario, public officials must always evaluate its execution from their own perspective by quickly identifying their own function (Kennedy, 1972).

As stated in chapter three of the Republic's Constitution, the national, provincial, and municipal governments were advised to adopt an intergovernmental system and cooperative governance, as well as a government that is unique, interdependent, and linked. Kennedy restated the general theory of offering a full range of services to residents. In case where there is implementation of policies / project of public interest there must be unified government

planning as is essential activity that needs to be driven at local government level for effective implementation. In so doing all levels of government have combines comprehensive plan that advises funds allocations, unburdening financing of activities at local level (Kennedy, 1972).

To ensure a suitable legal and regulatory environment, promote manufacturing and productive activities, develop economic infrastructure and clustered enterprise development, foster entrepreneurship development, facilitate access to markets and procurement, foster innovation, and indigenous knowledge systems, and establish the social and economic value of township enterprises, the roles of the Gauteng provincial government need to be reevaluated. Hence is it important to explore governments' role in implementing township-based business regulation TEDA and township economic development initiatives in Gauteng township businesses. This will add to the body of knowledge already known about township economic development and make new discoveries possible.

There are significant inconsistencies with the department's legislative mandate to oversee, assess, and monitor municipalities' implementation of township economic initiatives, the township economic development initiatives and support project are multi-agency effort involving departments and agencies from both the provincial and local governments. Vital the incoherence of township economic support initiatives results in the repetition of township economic endeavours among various economic development departments and establishments. This tendency leads to the waste of scarce township economic development support resources.

To support inclusive economic outcomes and sustainable township economic development for Gauteng township businesses, it is imperative that the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng be investigated. This will allow experts to present findings to the government regarding the roles that must be played to achieve sustainable township economic development and the successful implementation of the Township Economic Development Act. Most scholars have not examined the way the government is implementing economic development action in townships.

To understand how well the government is implementing the Gauteng Township Economic Development Act and to ensure sustainable township economic development, it is essential to

examine the roles and actions of the government in this process. How the government is spearheading the initiative to revitalize the townships as it did previously and thoroughly examine the implementation-related roadblocks to township economic development. To ensure the successful integration of township businesses into the Gauteng Province's economy, it will be fascinating and crucial to investigate the roles played by the provincial government and local municipalities in offering programs and projects for township economic development. This will add to the body of knowledge already known about township economic development and make new discoveries possible.

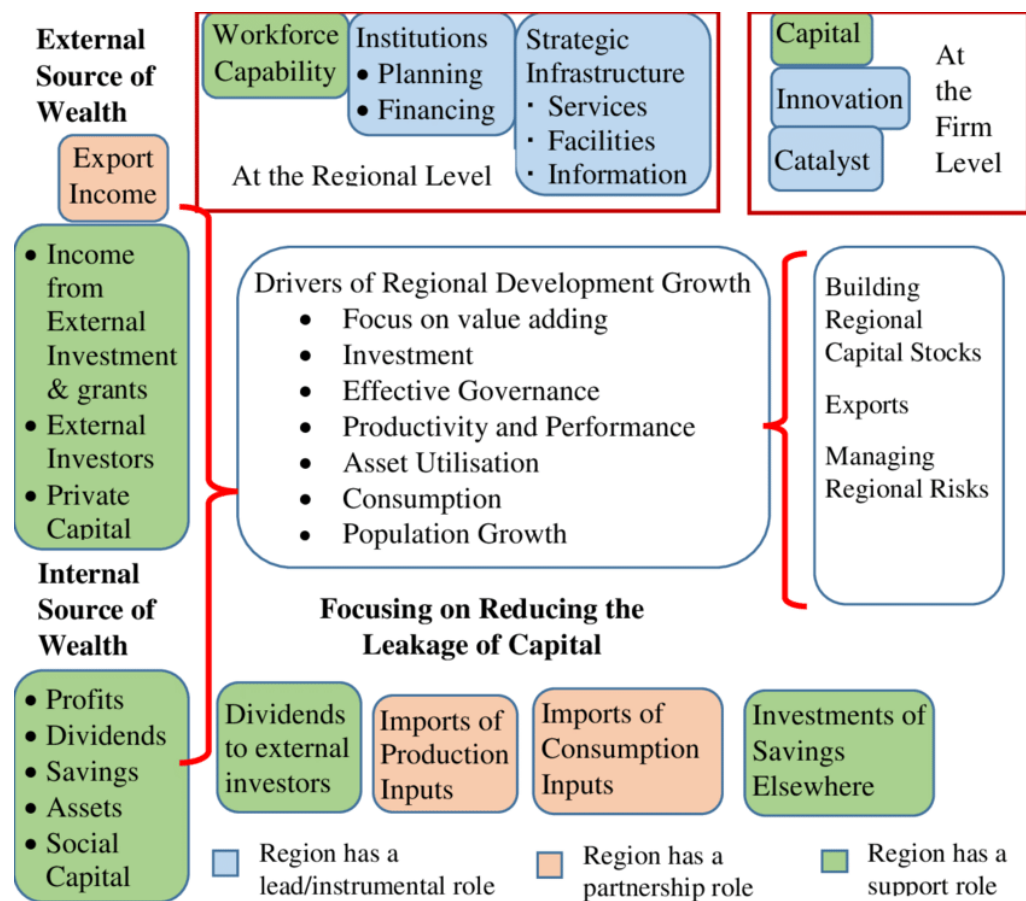
2.17.4. The Local development models.

To create a competitive environment to support township economic development and investments, a competent labour force, efficient departments, market access (export and domestic), and well-developed infrastructures logistics, and financing systems, local governments, agencies, and private institutions must build to support development and investment.

Township economies grow because of investments, production, both of skilled labour, income, and consumer appetite. Foreign capital (exports, grants, investors, and repatriation earnings) and internal capital (assets, dividends, savings, labour, and social capital) are the two primary sources of investment capital. The latter encompasses all non-financial human contributions to society, government, and commercial production and services (Stimson, Stough, & Roberts, 2006).

Exploring the roles played by the provincial government and local municipalities in offering programs and projects for the townships' economy development will be both fascinating and crucial, as it will add new knowledge to the previously known information about township economic development. This will ensure that township businesses are successfully integrated into the Gauteng Province's economy.

Figure 1: A model of the regional economic development process Source: Adapted from Lannon 2001



2.17.5. Theory of change

The creation by the government of a Theory of Change that outlines the assumptions and logical and causal relationships supporting policy is essential. modifications to the current Central Supplier Database (CSD) to enable the linking of supplier numbers with payment and transactional systems throughout the supply chain. This would give all public service institutions, including local government and state-owned companies, the chance to conduct comprehensive analyses on government spending, the execution of township projects and programmes, and the acquisition of goods from townships (Milliken & Krause, 2002; Shai, Molefinyana, & Quinot, 2019).

2.18. Integrated planning and good governance

The integrated local growth management prioritises developing a secure and diverse local economy and strong export-oriented service industries through cross-industry collaboration. The government aims to promote corporate cooperation, resource management, and identify changing international trading systems, with a focus on building industry clusters (Stimson, Stough, & Roberts, 2006; Woolcock, 1998).

Good governance has played a significant role in establishing a sustainable local economy. The province and local government planning processes entail considerable participation with the community and stakeholder groups, particularly the financing sector, business forums, implementing stakeholders, and governmental agencies. Organisations have constructed effective regional information services to promote regional development. Integrated strategic planning has also proven significant through strong collaborations that have emerged between government, business, and community organisations to carry out township economic development actions/programmed/projects. The integrated local economic planning process to be driven by a consultative, not regulatory approach (Johannisson, 2007; Stimson, Stough, & Roberts, 2006; Blakely & Leigh, 2013).

The focus of this study is the inclusive economy, which is synonymous with inclusive growth. Based on the findings, the researcher is investigating how the government is implementing economic development action in townships, for inclusive economic outcomes, as the existing theory falls short of adequately explaining the role of government in implementing township economic development action in Gauteng Province. Reviews should

focus on a broader range of outcomes for an inclusive economy, including job quality, income stability, and access to essential goods and services, as well as wealth. Reviewing access to resources, such as education and training, is crucial for economic participation.

The study aims to exploring the roles played by the provincial government and local municipalities in offering programs and projects for the townships' economy development will be both fascinating and crucial, as it will add new knowledge to the previously known information about township economic development. This will ensure that township businesses are successfully integrated into the Gauteng Province's economy.

2.19. Conclusion

The concepts, theories, and quantitative observations relevant to the study on exploring the role government in township economic development implementation from an international, African, and South African context. The review gives a conceptual and theoretical framework that guides the investigation. A conceptual framework in light to understand the role of provincial and local government in implementing sustainable township economic development initiatives for Gauteng township businesses.

Local municipality plays a critical role in achieving township economies therefore government to capacitate municipalities with innovative systems, through capacity building, administrative capacity, and financial capacity to render efficient and effective service delivery. Governments should enhance coordination and cooperative governance through established forums to achieve effective and efficient township economic development and partnerships enable government to explore innovative ways to facilitate increased economic infrastructure development, economic zone expansion, and industrialisation in township.

Government in cooperation to advocate for a growth and development commission that bases a successful growth strategy on inclusivity, embracing equity, equality of opportunity, and social protection. Emphasis is placed on productive employment as opposed to momentary income redistribution, inclusive growth adopts a long-term view. Governments to reindustrialisation through a targeted tax incentives and financing of infrastructure development

The ideas selected for the investigation and any expected links among them will be acceptable and helpful to explain the essential concepts, variables, or aspects to understand the role of provincial and local government in implementing township economic development, together with the assumed relationships between them, narratively. The system of ideas, presumptions, expectations, convictions, and theories that underpins and guides research in exploring the role of provincial and local government in implementing township economic development. Several strategies for township economic development discussed in detailed.

Theories designed to explain, anticipate, comprehend, and understand the role of provincial and local government in implementing sustainable township economic development initiatives for Gauteng township businesses, to challenge and expand knowledge within the boundaries of the critical bounding assumption. Theory of Change to be applied especially in the ways government operations and regulations.

Regional economic development theory is driven by economic rules applied to a location, with a focus on industrial production and manufacturing, firm localization, and economic agglomeration, Rostow model of township economic development in detail, theory of appropriation, model of local economic development and nation of good governance. The province and local government planning processes entail considerable participation with the community and stakeholder groups, particularly the financing sector, business forums, implementing stakeholders, and governmental agencies.

To address the research problem and questions, Chapter 3 focuses on the research design and methodology used.

Chapter 3: Methodology

3.1. Introduction

This section provides an overview and explains the study strategy, the research paradigm, processes, and methodologies used in the data gathering, preparation, and analysis phases. Its five goals were to identify and define the research approach, research tools and how they were used, sampling technique, data collection methods and the methods of data processing and analysis as well as discussing the study's constraints, viability, and positionality. The discussion of the study would uphold the ethical standards of research guidelines.

The township economy has been striving due to numerous challenges and with limited support from government. Scholars indicated that township economy have potential to addresses social and economic problems confronting Gauteng provincial government (Charman, 2016; Koma S. B., 2014; Ngwenya, 2018). The purposive sampling strategy was used with the aim of generating and providing insight and in-depth understanding, this research requires practical contacts and therefore interviews with key actors implementing the law in Gauteng because they provide information rich.

3.2. Research approach.

To gain in-depth understanding into the experience of public servants in organs of the state responsible and playing a role in implementing the Act, qualitative methodology used, since this study requires greater practical contact, it necessitates interviews with the major players implementing the Act in Gauteng. Qualitative research provides a detailed explanation of experiences, develop theories, cross-examine meanings, does not offer distinct answer, and appreciate that information, knowledge continuously come from everywhere and makeup a non- positivist qualitative research paradigm. Fundamentally there is not only one correct version of reality or knowledge (Braun & Clarke, 2013). The qualitative research is referred to paradigm about the beliefs, concepts, assumptions, practices, values, and the nature of knowledge (Braun & Clarke, 2013).

3.3. Rationale for qualitative frameworks and techniques

To appreciate what should the government do to implement township economic development actions. The research to explore key economic player of the organ of the government in Gauteng with the role to implement township economic development Act. The study will potentially contribute to the existing knowledge already known about township economic development and make new discoveries. Providing in depth understanding on what government's is doing to ensuring that there is township economic development and identify challenges facing governments in their role to successful implementation of township economy.

The research probed up by qualitative research paradigms which are basic belief systems based on epistemological; ontological; axiological and methodological assumptions. The research underpinned by the following philosophical paradigm: ethical consideration in the conduct of research "axiology"; the subjectivity qualitative research is valued because of supporting researcher's beliefs about the nature of reality "ontology"; the ontological assumptions then influence and dictate epistemology and methodology when the researcher conducts research and systematic way researcher go about discover and explore knowledge (Killam, 2013)

The exploratory nature of these research is intended to identify, investigate, while providing understanding of integrated governments' in-depth comprehension of the most effective programmes/projects/initiatives development techniques, integrated interventions, and initiatives for township economic development of township entrepreneurs. The best approaches to township economy development also were disclosed to policymakers by this study.

3.4. Research strategy.

The researcher conducted research systematically guided by a detailed plan and designed activity that produces high-quality results. The study follows through a blueprint that clearly defines the research questions and topic, issues of sampling, recruitment of participants, ethical considerations and ethic clearance, the research design: proposal and documenting the process. Utilising a qualitative study approach to recognise structural change and the fact that reality is not objective but is instead understood; study to explore the role of organs of government in effectively imposing the township economic development act, and exploring

extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, learn about the governments' understanding of their responsibility and roles in providing effectively financial and non-financial support to township businesses to ensure township economy success in Gauteng focusing on Ekurhuleni municipality area (Chilisa, 2012).

Both primary and secondary data sources consulted throughout the research. The secondary data was from several literatures on the township economic development policy, inclusive economics, and the role of government in implementing policies (Braun & Clarke, 2013). Primary data from organs of Gauteng government was gathered from department of economic development, Gauteng Growth Development Agency, Gauteng enterprise propeller and Ekurhuleni municipality of Gauteng acquired through qualitative research techniques and through contact with locals and government workers.

Through qualitative research methods and interviews, In order to establish and study the role of organs of Gauteng government that is department of economic development, Gauteng Growth Development Agency, Gauteng enterprise propeller and Ekurhuleni municipality in imposing the township economic development act in Ekurhuleni municipality, Gauteng, the researcher used interviews as a medium to gather responses (Braun & Clarke, 2013). Interactive data collection strategy of interviews conducted through face to face and virtually to generate rich and detailed data on extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and in effectively providing programmes/ initiatives/ projects that support the development of township businesses to ensure township economy success.

3.5. Method of data collection

However, for the purposes of this proposed study, virtual interviews used additional to face-to-face interaction between participants and the researcher was the optimal technique to obtain interview data recorded and transcribed below in chapter 4 (Braun & Clarke, 2013). Due to time restrictions, this technique allows for flexible data collection even though it is frequently utilised for subpar substantive interviews (Braun & Clarke, 2013). Researcher employed semi-structured interviews, which engage some leading questions but still allow for in depth -open-ended responses (Braun & Clarke, 2013). By merging aspects of both

structured and unstructured interviews, it leverages the advantages of both research approaches. A combination of closed- and open-ended questions are used in semi-structured interviews to obtain trustworthy, comparable data. You also have the freedom to ask follow-up questions, which are frequently followed by why- or how-questions, this help in exploring in depth research questions.

When examining this significant socioeconomic phenomenon, semi-structured interviews allow for strict adherence to the survey's predetermined questions rather than conversations straying from the agenda items and covering completely unexpected topics, as compared to unstructured and/or structured interview or focus group which could mean extended discussions that bleed into resource-heavy overtime.

Though they rarely last if focus groups, informal, lively in-person semi-structured interviews can last longer than telephone surveys. A reasonable maximum length of time is thought to be one hour. You can stay focused and minimize distractions by sorting answers to the pre-arranged questions about the subject matter. Semi-structured interviews provide you with rich, in-depth analysis on a research topic.

Stemming from the research purpose is extremely easy to have target audiences to assemble, such as rare professionals, or niche segments. The research to learn more about people's perspectives and experiences related to a specific topic which is the implementation of Township economic development Act in Gauteng Ekurhuleni municipality, semi structure interviews are perfect in exploring and provide broader understanding of an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success . Additionally, main questions asked respondents depended on research objectives. Semi structured interview provided a precisely defined research agenda with measurable goals that interview subjects can discuss steaming from the research objectives.

3.6. Data collection

The researcher had two list of questionnaires to participants that was divided into two for government officials and private and non -profit organisation participants accordingly, the

questionnaires were designed in a way that provides a scope for participants to raise issues that the researcher has not anticipated. After receipt of ethical clearance interviews were scheduled and conducted for a period of 10 weeks. The virtual and face to face interviews were scheduled accordingly and recorded. A notebook and tape recorder were used to record the interviews manually and electronically; the notebook's notes were scanned and saved as an electronic file. It was made clear to participants that they would be videotaped and that they could opt out at any time.

The recorder was used to ensure the quality of the notes by filling in any gaps while the recording and the notes from the notebook were being transcribed for the research. Following data collection and transcription, the data was kept secure in a bag. Subsequently, data analysis and transcription were completed, and the data was kept safe in a locked filing cabinet within an office building. The password-protected cloud storage system houses the electronic files.

Conducting interviews provided flexibility to probe and get clarity and to ask questions that were not on the list of questionnaires. The sample size generated rich, adequate, in depth and detailed data because more than twelve participants were interviewed. Data gathering in qualitative research provides understanding and interpretation of meanings, generates descriptions and complex rich detailed accounts from each participant and produces knowledge that contribute to more general understanding. On the other hand, virtual interviews were convenient and provided greater accessibility to participants. Numerous participants were working from their homes and most participants were too busy to confirm face to face engagement but opted for after-hours virtual interviews.

3.7. Sampling strategies

Several organs of Gauteng government that is department of economic development, Gauteng Growth Development Agency, Gauteng enterprise propeller and the Ekurhuleni municipality of Gauteng make up a sample size of 16 participants for the data collection. The studies suggested that in order to achieve data saturation in qualitative research, a sample size of at least 12 should be used (Braun & Clarke, 2013; Boddy, 2016; Sandelowski, 1995; Sim,

2018). Five officials from Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED) within the Inclusive economy and Sector component and Industry Development component from the Chief director, director and deputy directors position level were part of sample; five officials from the Gauteng Growth Development Agency (GGDA) responsible for township economic development and investment; industrial hubs development; small business development and incubation branches and three officials in management positions from Gauteng enterprise propeller (GEP) within the fund disbursement and SMMEs training and development branches, two officials from Ekurhuleni municipality in management position within business development, industrialisation, procurement and incubation branches and three other external specialist from Small Business Institute with Chamber of Commerce and Industry in management position, experts who were not from government organs with knowledge of Township economic development provided a different perspective on the study matter form part of the sample.

The study achieved data saturation from the sample size of 16 participants used in data collection. The analysis chapter below in chapter 4 illustrated and discussed data analysis start showing the same themes, with no new findings or variability, and data saturation focuses on the number of research interviews (same and to some extent similar research question) used in various organisations that were informed by the research question governments' role in implementing township-based business regulation TEDA and township economic development initiatives in Gauteng township businesses. The study during data analysis revealed depth of detail been greater, high number of depth interviews recruited and responses recorded showed repeat theme across the sample.

Sample of participants elaborated above purposively or based on their ability to offer richly nuanced information pertinent to the phenomenon being studied, participants were chosen. Participants were purposefully chosen, and recruitment continued until the sampling frame's requirements for age, gender, and ethnicity diversity were met. This study relied on extensive data provided by a large sample of expert informants on an important but understudied topic.

In the below chapter during data analysis the researcher conducted thematic analysis and the table in chapter 4 demonstrated starting to hear the same responses come up again and again with nothing new emerging, this had provided justification that the study probably at the

point of saturation. Research questions enabled in-depth probing and steering of the conversation towards the most useful insights an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success. Therefore, to investigate the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, in the implementation of the Township Economic Development Act.

The proposed selected sample were officials with experience and knowledgeable on of the study matter provided detailed rich, reliable, and quality information. To determine and understand roles of organs of the state responsible and playing in putting the township economic development act into effect, considering the reliability of the information obtained and the availability of time (Braun & Clarke, 2013). The cooperative efforts of organs of government mentioned above can provide better understanding. Sampling techniques used was purposive sample- purposive sampling by selecting participants based on their ability to give relevant information to the study in all institutions. (Braun & Clarke, 2013).

A purposive sample of officials with roles connected to the implementation of economic development actions; first, purposive sampling by selecting participants based on their ability to give relevant information to the study; The researcher asks participants if they know anyone who might be participate the research study from the organisation - in a snowball sample. The officials recommended to have roles in the execution of economic development initiatives by participants purposively identified and will form part of participants, the snowball sampling applied to organs of state and identified private and non-profit organisation since the researcher was not knowledgeable of all participants to be interview with township economic development insight and had a challenge of identifying relevant participants from each organisation identified purposively (Braun & Clarke, 2013).

3.8. Process of analysis

The process of analysing commenced just after data have been collected. The exciting data analysis process systematically inspecting, sorting, researcher get well familiar with the data during transcribing and modelling data by logical techniques to describe useful information,

inform conclusions, and make decisions and present the verifiable data (Braun & Clarke, 2013). The research purposes to explore and provide broader understanding an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing projects/ programmes/ initiatives that support to township businesses development to ensure township economy success, in essence understanding action of government in implementing TEDA.

To achieve the purpose of the research inductive approach for qualitative data analysis employed since approach enable research findings to be derived from the common, predominant, or significant themes contained in raw data; to summarize large and diverse raw text data into concise summaries; to establish clear connections between the research goals and summary findings derived from raw data; and justified by the goals of the research. and justifiable given the objectives of the research (McCandless, Selected research perspectives and paradigms., 2007) (Kawulich & Holland, 2012).

This study was based on framework analysis, a comparative form of thematic analysis that uses utilises composed structure of inductively- inferred themes to filter, sort, charter through data and interpret it. The framework analysis through themes distinguishes, depict, and interpret key patterns inside and across cases of and subjects within degree to which government play a part in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success.

The framework analysis is structured as follows: Data familiarisation to gain a thorough understanding of the collected data and identify the key or main themes from the data; Framework identification to objectively identify more abstract concepts to gives framework or structure for analysis and interpretation of results; Indexing of data against the framework in relation of framework components with relevant studies previously conducted; Charting to summarise Indexed data is a procedure where the researcher orders and extracts current indexed study data so it can be studied systematically and in entirety; Key learnings from the previous steps are combined by the mapping researcher, including patterns, hunches explored within the data, contrasts within and across the units of analysis and the framework components, examination of variation within framework components, subgroups, sub-themes

and clusters, and interpretation of a compelling story about the structure and pattern of the data. (Goldsmith, 2021).

3.8.1. The use of Framework analysis in data interpretation

The basic and systematic approach of framework analysis might also make it easy for new researcher to get started. While under the correct conditions, framework analysis might be easy and straightforward, it is not intrinsically simple, quick, or undemanding. Regardless of the reason for doing framework analysis, systematic movement through the processes of framework analysis gives an explicit audit trail. framework analysis reduces the data through summarisation and synthesis but retains links to original data to the answer to question that seeks to understand governments' role in implementing township-based business regulation TEDA and township economic development initiatives in Gauteng township businesses.

3.8.2. Familiarisation

The goal in step of analysis is to get to know the data thoroughly from conducted individual interviews Familiarisation featured practically in all qualitative techniques, and it is frequently described as an 'immersion' process typically, this entailed listening to recordings of interviews, transcripts reading, and logging emergent concerns in the data. Reviewing of all the material for framework analysis will take place later in the data analytic process to analyse findings on an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success. Therefore, to investigate the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, in the implementation of the Township Economic Development Act.

3.8.3. Familiarity with the data

Interviews had been conducted to a purposeful selected sample by the researcher Then I listened to the recording of the interview while reading transcript. The average length of reference interviews (20-45 minutes) allows for this, A systematic selection process was

followed, interviews were heard first from the organs of state officials at provincial level then local (municipality followed by private and non-profit organisations members).

The researcher appreciated main themes in the data by immersing in data and taking notes on key ideas. Subjects or issues that pertains to the following research questions: What are the economic development programmes of the organs of the state in ensuring success and integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy? ; How do municipality and provincial government collaborate in responding and addressing economic development challenges to township businesses by implementing township economic development actions?; What challenges does organs of state face in implementing Township economic development and reoccur through data are examples of key themes. Researchers preferred noting personal views and knowledge informed by data without clearly relating thoughts to collected data. Understanding main themes in data is the desired objective of familiarisation with data step furthermore, not necessarily reliant on developing codes (McCandless & Bangura, 2007).

3.8.4. Framework Identification

The purpose of this stage of framework analysis is to structure data so that it can be retrieved, explored, and inspected more easily during the final mapping and interpretation stage. These themes and the concepts are then grouped, sorted, or otherwise arranged to help the researcher address the study's emphasis (Parkinson, Virginia, Joshua, Emily, & Nick, 2016). These themes and concepts are then grouped, sorted, or otherwise ordered to help the researcher address the study's emphasis. The advantage of accepting both a priori and emergent issues is that it concentrates the framework on research topics while simultaneously giving flexibility, allowing the framework to accommodate interests of researcher and what's most significant to participants.

3.8.5. Generating framework

To determine the framework for the township economic development dataset, the researcher first considered the lens used during the data familiarisation process, then examined how the framework may appear given the available data and the themes identified and refined. The framework was built from perspectives of public servants and employees/ members of private

and non-profit organisations. The framework developed from perspective of participants' view on integrated approach and role of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, effectively and successfully implementation of the Township Economic Development Act (TEDA), to better understand the significance of governments' role to carry out its township economic development initiative in Gauteng effectively. The outcome to ensure achievement township economic development and successful implementation of TEDA for inclusive economy.

3.8.6. Identification of themes/ coding frameworks

Identification of themes is an active process, to identify theme researcher identified patterns in data, aiming to identify similarities and overlap of codes developed during data familiarisation. The development and identification of themes took a immerse time, because themes must be identified across proportion of data. Themes identification reflects on whether patterns have meaning and importance in answering the research questions: What are the economic development programmes of the organs of the state in ensuring success and integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy?; How do municipality and provincial government collaborate in responding and addressing economic development challenges to township businesses by implementing township economic development actions?; What challenges does organs of state face in implementing Township economic development (Braun & Clarke, 2013).

Researcher might have begun the framework identification step with a solid understanding of the data since had been involved in the research design and data gathering phases of the key economic organs of government in Gauteng effectively and successfully implementation of the Township Economic Development Act study, Therefore the researcher chose to finish this step entirely with pen and paper and without much explicit coding labour.

3.8.7. Indexing

Utilising the coding framework on the data, code of the data sets. Like how a book's index is created, this entails dividing the data into smaller units and allocating each unit to a specific theme or category. Indexing serves as the initial step in the coding process of an interview

transcript, preceding "charting" the interview, by classifying the transcripts into the framework categories. To do this, every interview transcript must be subjected to a methodical application of the framework (Goldsmith, 2021).

The process of coding framework development is through the identification of consistencies through qualitative annotation of transcripts (Iliffe, et al., 2015). In stage 2 coding framework were recorded on a different as illustrated above creating initial themes and codes, this procedure was a little bit different. All codes that have similar characteristics or consistencies were then grouped together. We assigned a fitting name to these clusters.

Indexing gives a significant chance for framework revision as well because it forces an evaluation of how effectively the framework functions for and with the research data because it must be applied to all the data at once. Verifying and modifying the definitions and bounds of each framework component and codes, as well as expanding the codes to accommodate new variations, are the activities associated with testing and revising the framework during the indexing process. The below table displays the development of final theme framework worked for dataset and revisions to the framework.

3.8.8. Charting / Summary

Charting action was taken to arrange and abstract the study data, which were indexed, in a way that makes them logically and comprehensively observable (Goldsmith, 2021). To enable data analysis in the following step of framework analysis, the "charting" stage aims to arrange the data into a more comprehensible shape (Parkinson, Virginia, Joshua, Emily, & Nick, 2016).

The researcher charts an interview by going through each framework category and summarising all the data that has been indexed to that category, giving an overview for each for every participant's division, this serve as a guideline for synthesising and creating our final coding framework through an abstraction process, guaranteeing that we were coding elements that an a priori method could have overlooked and extracting every detail from the data (Iliffe, et al., 2015). See table 2 chart in the governments' role to carry out its township economic development initiatives database.

3.8.9. Mapping and Interpretation

This framework analysis step aims to comprehend the data rather than just manage it. Examine the data to find themes, correlations, and patterns. assembling the most important features of the data to map and analyse the data set overall (Iliffe, et al., 2015). The researcher independently reviewed and evaluated the charted data, then observations and gradually started to comprehend the government's involvement in effectively carrying out township economic development programmes in Gauteng. Looked for trends in the data and started creating a series of themes to represent the government's function in effectively carrying out township economic development projects in Gauteng.

Mapping the existence and intensity of data related to framework components and subcomponents allowed me to expand on the amount of data connected to each framework component and sub-component, method of measuring data intensity fused data volume and an evaluation of the component or sub-component's relative existence throughout the interview transcript (i.e., across different questions asked during the interview) as well as among the participants. The study attempt to illustrate value variance and enhance comprehension of the government's role in efficiently implementing township economic development initiatives in Gauteng was done by using data presence and intensity for each cell, searching for emerging trends and the extent of the government's involvement in effectively carrying out township economic development projects in Gauteng using charted data.

3.9. Rationale for framework analysis

The framework analysis chosen over other qualitative approach due to the research question of the study. The baseline semi structured interviews conducted intended to prompt outlooks of public servant on their roles in implementing the township development actions; the external perspective on the roles of organs of state in the development of township economy (Parkinson, Virginia, Joshua, Emily, & Nick, 2016). The study to get on the roles of organs of state in implementing the Township Economic Development Act successfully.

Grounded theory was a potential analytic method to some extent, due to its concern with exploring social processes rather than the experiences, although this limits its applicability to

the study exploring the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, effectively and successfully implementation of the Township Economic Development Act due to its hypothetical -deductive method and interpretation of meanings (Braun & Clarke, 2013).

The framework analysis considered preferable to the more commonly used thematic analysis, is based on and interprets the data to identify, describe and explain the main key patterns across and within themes in the phenomenon of interest through being grounded in and interpreted from the data and highlights how both strategic and diagnostic subjects and emerging data-driven concepts guide the development of analytical frameworks (Goldsmith, 2021; Parkinson, Virginia, Joshua, Emily, & Nick, 2016). This was something that fit the study's goals in that the researcher had predefined subject to investigate, although wanted to be open to unexpected. How to do this is explained below.

3.10. The framework analysis relativeness to research questions

The research is within the field of economics and applied policy research. What are the provincial government and local municipality actions and interventions in effectively implementing sustainable township economic development initiatives for Gauteng township businesses? The framework analysis to helpfully address the research question that is fitted both within the 'diagnostic' and 'strategic' categories. In so far researcher is interested in finding out - what are the economic development programmes of the organs of the state in ensuring success and integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy? The question explores the actions and roles of organs of state in ensuring successful township economic development being diagnostic context; and strategic context the researcher to identify how actions implemented with the question how municipality and provincial government collaborate in responding and addressing economic development to township businesses challenges by implementing township economic development actions. The researcher drawn to framework analysis because it can be utilised for these various types of research topics and thought that its usefulness was not restricted to applied policy research (Parkinson, Virginia, Joshua, Emily, & Nick, 2016).

3.11. Generalisability

Generalisability as the extent to which conclusions drawn from the study sample can be applied to larger or diverse populations (Braun & Clarke, 2013). Even though qualitative research has many advantages generalisability has proven to be challenging for qualitative research. The study can be generalised in future should the study be conducted using mixed method and quantitative research study.

3.12. Validity, Reliability and Trustworthiness

The research considered a measure of accuracy to capture reality in the study by, among other things, letting readers "see for themselves," reporting fully, being candid, seeking feedback, recording accurately, started writing early and sharing ideas with others in the setting, listening more than talking, trying to achieve a balance through rigorous subjectivity, and writing accurately. The study's data collection method was less detached from reality, which increases its ecological validity. The research and actual world are related; the context in which the data was collected was like that of the real world, and the findings were applicable there as well.

Credibility

When researcher use this term, mean that they have captured what they meant to study and have accurately reported what they have heard. When a qualitative study employs a reliable method of data gathering and analysis, it can be considered trustworthy or dependable (Braun & Clarke, 2013). To provide assurance that the findings are accurate, reliable, and trustworthy, the researchers provided well-articulated proof of their credibility elaborated of use of a followed interview processes, timeframes and techniques, as well as transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

Dependability

Make that the results of this qualitative investigation can be replicated if the investigation was conducted with the same group of participants, coders, and environment. The study approach is richly described above, with a complete protocol supplied at each stage of the

investigation. Created an audit trail by keeping a thorough log of the previously described data collection procedure. A systematic duplication of the information presented in Chapter 4 yielded assessed accuracy in coding.

Transferability and Confirmability

Reflexive journals, multiple triangulation approaches, methodological, data source, and theoretical reviews, and other qualitative factors (authenticity of data collection processes followed, credibility of results presented and accuracy interpretation) increased the confidence that the results will be validated or supported by other researchers as presented in chapter 4 and 5. The study measured operational and theoretical data saturation and intentionally sampled from a designated sample in order to increase the degree to which the findings can be extrapolated or applied to different contexts or environments.

The degree of confidence in the data, interpretation, and procedures used to guarantee the quality of a study is referred to as the study's trustworthiness or rigor. The most crucial factor in this study, which was carried out using standard procedures frequently employed in the indicated qualitative approach, is the degree of confidence in the veracity of the investigation and, consequently, the conclusions. Variations were adequately justified for instances were interviews conducted using teams instead of face-to-face interviews and becoming involved with participants for an extended period is one way to build credibility.

Notebook created by researchers that contain notes on all activities that take place during the study as well as choices made regarding who to interview and what to watch for data stability over time. keeping notebook of thorough notes of every decision made, as well as maintaining an audit trail of analysis this provide some degree of consistency for the research findings. The problem with this study was that there was no colleague note-sharing or peer debriefing to guard against bias in the research.

The researchers addressed this criterion by trying to choose suitable participants for the study sample and by providing a thorough, rich description. Participants were chosen from among subject matter experts to fully convey the profound significance of a phenomenon and improve readers' comprehension.

Through a thorough and comprehensive description of the study's context, setting, and participants, as well as by being open and honest about the study's reliability and analysis, the researcher aimed to bolster the study's transferability. Researcher paints a vivid picture that readers will find both informative and poignant.

Additionally, the researcher received ethical clearance because there was little chance that the study would have ethical ramifications that would have compromised its objectivity and utility. The heads of the institutions gave their approval before any participants' consent forms could be filled out and the recruitment process began. The participants' ages, genders, qualifications, and work experiences varied, as did their ethnic groups.

3.13. Limitations

The study has a short window of time in which to collect data, examine that data, and present findings. The study's approach has a number of drawbacks: Despite the having saturated data due to sample size based on the data collected for this study, the findings of this study cannot be generalised, but should the study be explored using mixed research method or explored using quantitative research can be generalised (Braun & Clarke, 2013). The researcher devoted a lot of effort to planning, conducting, and transcribing the semi-structured interviews and the data they yield (Braun & Clarke, 2013).. Poorly worded interview questions harmed rapport and data gathering. Interrupted by load shedding and connectivity issues (Braun & Clarke, 2013).

In conducting interviews for the study Ekurhuleni Chamber of Commerce was not interviewed. This was due to the lack of operational business forums or institutions and the lack of access and permission to conduct research in the Ekurhuleni Chamber of Commerce. Despite these drawbacks, the research produced insightful information about.

3.14. Ethics

The study fostered confidentiality, safeguard against misbehaviour, with minimal risk to participants, and promoted participation consent. The Wits Ethics Committee assessed research protocol that has been created, University insists that research be conducted

following the very highest ethical standards. Research integrity in general is a corner stone of high-quality research. This preserved the rights and protection of study participants. The researcher applied for ethics clearance and got approval before research was conducted. Study guaranteed research participants that their participation in the study won't put them at risk in any way. The participants signed a consent form to indicate their agreement to participate in the study. Participation in the study was optional, individuals were free to quit at any time. Additionally, the consent form obligated the researcher to follow all ethical guidelines. The researcher upheld the research ethics in line with the compliance procedure throughout the face to face and virtual interview processes.

3.15. Feasibility

Feasibility process focus on can the research study be adapted, can it work evaluating recruitment capacity and resulting capacity, procedures and refinement of data collection procedures, resources, and ability to manage the study. The feasibility reviews the piloting of the study with the question of feasibility can the study work. It is generally wise to trial data collection tools before committing to any study.

As such, to determine the reliability and validity of the data collection tool, the researcher piloted the interview schedule by first conducting preliminary interviews. Test subjects are used in this process for preliminary evaluation; those used for piloting are not included in the sample. The researcher contacted other lecturers with varying knowledge backgrounds and fields of study related to economic growth, seeking feedback on the alignment of the research problem, research question, recruitment, and sample characteristics. During the preliminary examination of participant replies and study piloting, while focusing on the study's outcomes such as timelines and interview timeframes.

Officials from the GGDA who were not included in the sample were interviewed online in teams. Certain questions were revised to elicit in-depth insights and to ensure that open-ended questions are asked last during the interview session to manage participant fatigue, provide more detailed, rich responses, build a stronger connection with participants, and ask follow-up questions based on their responses. The recruitment list was reviewed and altered to include select participants from various agencies and departments who had relevant experience.

3.16. Positionality and Reflexibility

Researching a broad subject on an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success. Therefore, to investigate the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, in the implementation of the Township Economic Development Act (Hayes, 2023).

The researcher's positionality as an employee of the Gauteng Provincial Department of Economic Development however enabled her to identify relevant respondents with interest and knowledge pertaining governments' role in implementing township-based business regulation TEDA and township economic development initiatives in Gauteng township businesses and they were able to respond to questions. As a result, the researcher acknowledges that prior knowledge, background, and work experience were advantageous in conducting this investigation.

When it comes to a research task and its social and political setting, an individual's worldview and positionality are described. One's worldview, or "where the researcher is coming from," encompasses various assumptions. These include ontological assumptions, which pertain to an individual's beliefs about the nature of social reality and what can be known about it; epistemological assumptions, which are about the nature of knowledge; and assumptions about human nature and agency, which are about how we interact with and relate to our surroundings (Holmes, 2020; Secules, 2021).

Due to proximity, positionality may advantageously provide the researcher with an insider's perspective, enabling the detection of participants' hidden perceptions. As a result, being close to the subject puts the researcher in a favourable position and allows them to get to know them well and understand their values and points of view. Furthermore, approaching any member doesn't become challenging. (Holmes, 2020) However, if the researcher's positionality is unchecked, it might have a detrimental effect on the study by "making it difficult to recognize patterns due to familiarity with the community." (Wolman, 1996) This may exacerbate the bias in the process of selecting participants.

As such, one had to account for prejudice and protect against positionality's impacts when doing this research. The notion that social research is isolated from larger society and the researcher's own history is rejected using a reflexive approach to inform positionality (Hayes, 2023). According to a reflexive approach, researchers should reveal and acknowledge their identities in their work to better understand how they affect and are affected by the research process, as opposed to attempting to minimize their impact (Holmes, 2020). It is crucial for novice researchers to grasp that their positionality not only affects their own work but also how they read, comprehend, and, in the end, how much faith they put in the veracity and authenticity of other people's research. It also affects how much weight is placed on, how much people believe in, and how well they comprehend the idea of positionality (Holmes, 2020).

Researchers should openly disclose their positionality and explain how it may have influenced their study. The reader can gain a better understanding of the researcher's impact on the study process and the credibility of the results. The researcher as the employee of the department that is the custodian for the TEDA, the personal positions have the potential to influence the research, to understand governments' role in implementing township-based business regulation TEDA and township economic development initiatives in Gauteng township businesses.

In investigating, exploring and present expert findings to government on roles that need to be performed to achieve sustainable township economic development and successful implementation of TEDA. Most of the participants recruited and participated in responding to the research questions are work colleagues from Department of Economic development and in municipality and Agencies with close direct implication to implementation of township economic development Act. Researchers consider both own and other people's perspectives of themselves, while also realizing that, as individuals, they might not be fully aware of how others and themselves have constructed their identities, and that this might not be possible without careful, in-depth consideration and critical analysis.

3.17. Conclusion

The research design and methodology used for the study were described in detail in this section. To address the research questions, the study used the qualitative research. Semi-structured interviews were used to gather qualitative data. The inductive method and framework analysis, a comparative form of thematic analysis thus content analysis was used to analyse the data. Furthermore, steps were taken to guarantee the reliability and validity of the results. Ultimately, the investigation was carried out adhering to research ethics guidelines.

The data gathered for the investigation is provided in Chapter 4.

Chapter 4: Presentation of results, analysis process and findings

4.1. Introduction

This Chapter presents the research data collected in analysed themes, interpretation of the result and results that emerged from the dominant, significant, or frequent themes in raw data (semi structured interview) collected from fieldwork. Framework analysis method used to induce descriptive and explanatory conclusions from qualitative data. These are then arranged thematically based on patterns and trends in data. The framework analysis is suitable for policy research and potential for predictability and efficiency.

4.2. Results

Findings on the views of participants on governments' role in township economic development initiative in Gauteng. Interviews were conducted with representatives of the following state agencies: Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED), Gauteng Department of Economic Development (Ekurhuleni Municipality), Gauteng Growth and Development Agency Holding (GGDAH), and Gauteng Economic Propeller (GEP). The interviews focused on the roles played by the governments in effectively implementing the township economic development initiative in Gauteng. The following responses came out of the interview:

The research findings seek to support what was believed to be a key characteristic for township economic development the process of forming partnerships with NGOs, community-based organisations, the corporate sector, and local governments to manage resources already in place, generate employment opportunities, and boost the local economy within a specific area. According to the World Bank, township economic development is a process where partners from the public, private, and non-governmental sectors collaborate to improve the environment for economic growth (Rogerson & Rogerson, 2010).

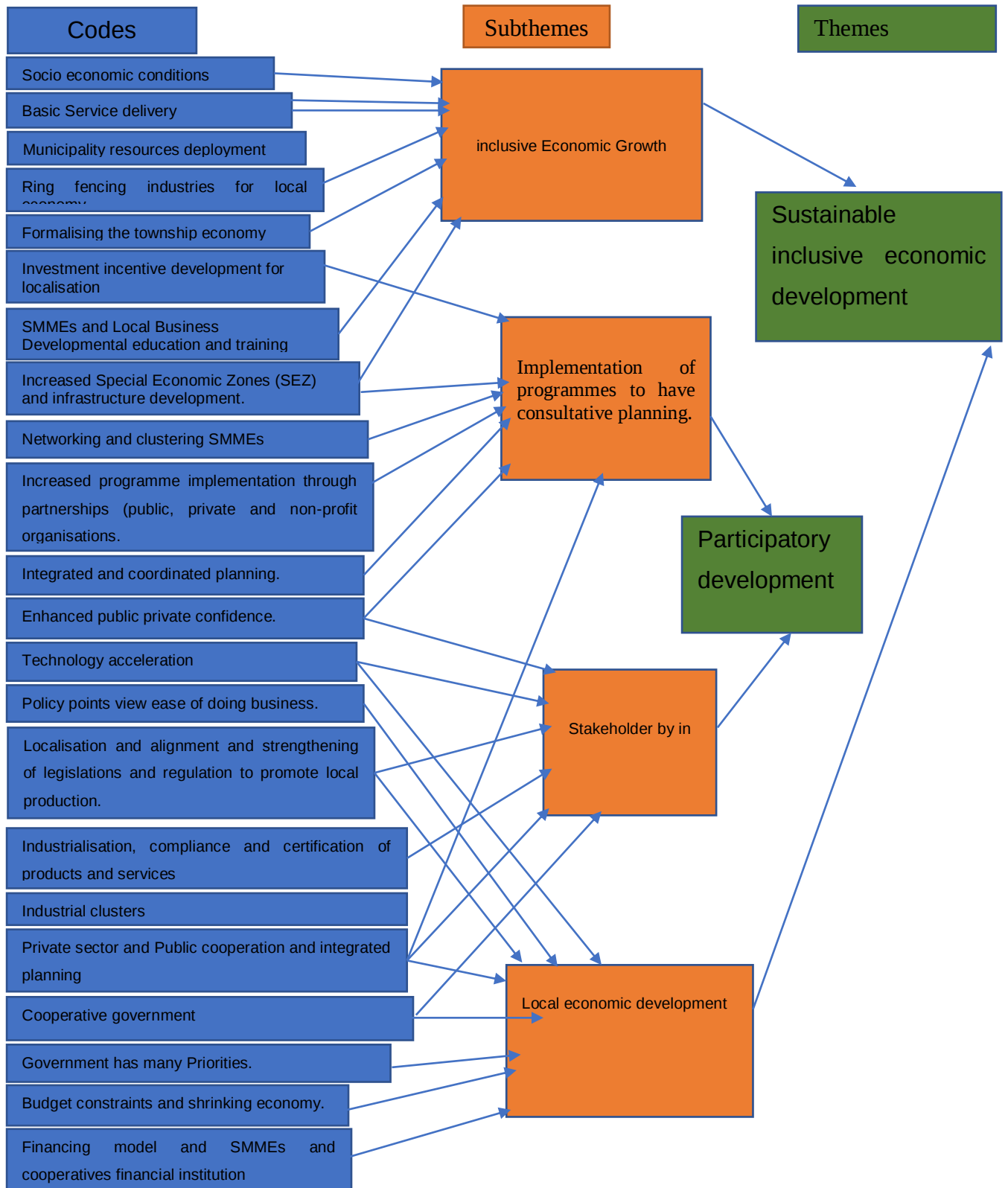
A few statements from interviews illustrate that the participation and social discourse are essential, a collaborative approach to development that fosters partnerships between the primary public and private players in each region. This allows for the cooperative creation and execution of a shared development plan, leveraging regional assets and competitive

advantages in a worldwide setting, with the goal of generating and promoting economic growth as is a territorial focus, local ownership and management, resource mobilisation, and competitive advantage building. The final coding framework used in the study of governments' role to carry out its township economic development initiative in Gauteng effectively consist of the following: The Participatory Development and the Sustainable Inclusive Economic Development. The two major themes came from the data summarised that has been indexed from interviews see table 1.

The below figure indicates the overarching themes, themes, and subthemes to be discussed below with reference to the collected data from interview. The data collected created numerous codes that were combined since were broad into one subtheme subsequent the subthemes were combined and interpreted capturing important data in relation to the research purpose. The sustainable inclusive economic development and participatory themes were identified as accurately representations of data collected.

The figure 1 present the present the 22 codes reviewed, and clustered from the data and four sub-themes emerged namely Inclusive economic growth, local economic development, stakeholder by-in and implementation of programmes to have consultative planning. A new theme, sustainable inclusive economic development, was created by combining the patterns of inclusive economic growth and local economic development. Stakeholder participation and programme implementation with consultative sub-themes were combined to create a new subject that was developed using participatory means. The codes depicted in the image below, coloured blue, were grouped into four sub-themes, coloured orange, based on their significance and applicability to the research. Additionally, the two green-coloured themes are well-refined, reflect, and work well together to provide an overall narrative regarding the data gathered for the study.

Figure 2 Candidates overarching themes, themes, and sub-themes:



4.2.1. Defining Themes of Interviews

Participatory development this overarching theme explains that government have a role to play in implementing township economic development initiatives through participatory development approach that fosters collaboration between the public and private sector stakeholders of a provincial and local government to collaboratively design, plan, and execute integrated and coordinated planned township economic development strategies/programs, utilising local resources, investment incentives, and competitive advantage development for localization.

The goal is to increase stakeholder by- in, partnership implementation of programmes and public trust in sustainable township economic development that benefits the entire community. Participation development was conceived by the participants as a cooperative role of government organs in responding and addressing the economic challenges and initiatives of townships to be professionally executed to ensure the successful implementation of TEDA in specific ways that required government to improve the use of participatory platforms, as well as the successful sustainable integration of township businesses to the Gauteng economy.

Gauteng's fostering of entrepreneurship leads to **sustainable inclusive economic development**. The focus of the theme is the expert conclusions on the actions taken by government organs and agencies to successfully execute TEDA policy imperatives and achieve sustainable township economic development. The government achievement of sustainable township economic development is because of inclusive economic growth frameworks and local economic development frameworks that are listed in summary in figure 2.

Discussions under the sub-theme of inclusive economic growth frequently touch on the duties that municipality and provincial organs of government carry out. This gives readers a better understanding of the integrated approach that all the major government institutions take, as well as the roles that need to be improved to implement township economic development efficiently and sustainably. These roles include delivering basic services, expanding SEZs, developing infrastructure, and amending laws and regulations to encourage township production. The participants' responses to the sub-theme local economic development were

primarily negative and articulated the difficulties government agencies faced in carrying out township economic development initiatives successfully. It also highlighted the obstacles that stood in the way of achieving sustainable township economic development and the successful collaborative implementation of TEDA. The democratic administration was accused of pressuring and facilitating a variety of ineffective reactive township economic development policy implementations due to its numerous agendas, limited capacity for cooperative governance, financial restraints, and contracting economy.

The participant perspectives aligned with the themes and sub-themes below offer additional insight into the roles played by government agencies in executing township economic development initiatives in Gauteng. They also demonstrate the integrated approach taken by important government economic organs in executing the Technology-Enabled Development Agenda (TEDA).

4.2.2. Government programmes that support the integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy

A few statements from interviews illustrate that the participation and social discourse are essential, a collaborative approach to development that fosters partnerships between the primary public and private players in each township. This allows for the cooperative creation and execution of a shared development plan, leveraging regional assets and competitive advantages in a worldwide setting, with the goal of generating and promoting economic growth as is a territorial focus, local ownership and management, resource mobilisation, and competitive advantage building.

The corresponding construction was of inclusive economic growth that government is intending to achieve through localisation and alignment and strengthening of legislations and regulation to promote national production. Government organs through TEDA improved programmatic support and procurement regulations that enable the government and its principal contractors to purchase from sizable clusters of township-based businesses, interconnecting them through systems to assemble as a single, sizable enterprise.

While admitting that occasionally supporting local companies simply meant the government was paying more for goods bought from suppliers outside the municipality, the

administration pledged to provide better value for the money. The government will make sure that quality goods and services are purchased from recognised local businesses. Change the laws governing state procurement and permit the government and its principal contractors to purchase from sizable consortia of township-based businesses, creating the connecting mechanisms that will allow them to supply.

“Government to procure from township manufactures and producers -participant 1 and 9, Industrial cluster significant. government to implement township procurement of products manufactured/ produced in township- participant 2 and 4; and All government institutions to work together in procuring from township – participant 15”.

The Gauteng Provincial Government is modifying township regulations and governance in several ways stimulate commercial activity in townships. One such method is through the Township Economic Development Act. It is a progressive Act that establishes improved procurement regulations that let the government and contractors purchase goods from sizable clusters of township-based businesses. It also implements a specific funding mechanism that offers wholesale and blended finance to intermediaries that can lower the risk of lending to township-based businesses.

While others added that : *“ more to be done to ease of doing business in township regulations and laws to enhance competitiveness. private companies and government to procure locally and localisation to be marketed and measures to be in place to ensure enforcement and to ban imports of goods and promote goods that are locally produced”- participant 3 and 16.*

4.2.2.1. Revitalisation of township economy for inclusive economic development

Township enterprises will be formalised by the government, and goods and services created there that adhere to regulatory requirements will be registered. Modify the laws and procedures governing townships. Regulate any legally permissible business and impose restrictions on township companies to get them recognition and funding. The government has built a system to facilitate the discovery of township enterprises and suppliers, with the aim of providing programmatic support. This approach aims to de-risk the supply relationship and

facilitate the delivery of financial services, including loans to township firms of all sizes by financial service providers.

“Laws and regulations to be amended for township economic growth participants 4, 8,10,16; But more can be done regulations and bylaws to be amended for township economy development and inclusive economy to be achieved, furthermore this will ensure effective and successful TEDA implementation participants 7”.

And other participants of the view that: *“Government to ensure that all township businesses are getting the support that the government is providing to townships without discrimination, township businesses to be educated and trained in business management training and securing of funding and grants. government to excel in provide basic services to attract private business investment to township economy- participant 15; Capacity to be deployed for match funding to township businesses participant 1; and financial investment to be deployed in such a way that accountability and responsibility is fostered and there must be financial investment that is suitable for township businesses -participant 8”.*

Additionally participant 3 was of the view that *“De risking township environment to allow for investment and innovation. Stakeholders to be mobilised to support township businesses, enhancement of customised infrastructure will drive market access and financial support from investors and elevate security concerns. government leveraging resources to support township businesses, developed investment and innovation solution to financial support”.*

The theme sustainable economic development captures Township Economy Partnership Fund (TEPF), established by the Gauteng government, serving as a vehicle for financing township businesses. Additionally, the government to collaborates with specific banks to offer guarantees associated with purchase orders for provincial procurement contracts. There is public private stakeholder participation to some extent that can be improved, to have majority stakeholders’ collaborations in implementing TEDA strategies. The government will create plans to make funding available to business owners. The Gauteng government in partnership with stakeholders developed a financing model for SMMEs, entrepreneurship development Funding. Since the government attempted to address the issues with township economic development through its financial strategy, policy, and programs, one of its roles in implementing the TEDA act is to provide access to financing in order to ensure effective

support and successful integration of township businesses into the Gauteng province's economy.

Participant 8 indicated that *“There is stakeholder engagement and implementing partners, e.g. Kasi Umnotho Fund (with ABSA);”*.

Support for SMMEs via public procurement, a financial support enabling strategies: The Kasi Mnotho Fund offers loans to qualified enterprises as a means of financial support. This support aims to improve and streamline business operations, assisting entrepreneurs in adhering to regulations and achieving sustainability. It can be used to buy trading stock, machinery, equipment, and working capital. To foster these enterprises, guarantee their long-term viability, and promote manufacturing and localisation, professional advice and assistance are given. The government collaborated with the telecom industry to guarantee the installation of fibre, broadband, and connectivity in specific regions to establish cloud zones.

The government particularly economic development in made the implementation of the TEDA a priority, which would spur the creation of the SME Partnership Fund, a public-private partnership project that will provide money to township firms and SMMEs that are presently unable to obtain credit from financial institutions. Additionally, the Act would set the legal foundation for townships to become important hubs of the Gauteng province's economy and for small enterprises to be given more chances.

Participant 6 illustrates *“Township Retail Programme aims to boost the township economy, with tools and funding has been launched officially and being implemented in several townships including Ekurhuleni townships (e.g. Tembisa)”*.

4.2.2.2. Enterprise development

Small business growth, support, and nurturing are key components of the Gauteng Economic Development department's strategy to the effective and successful implementation of the Technology and Economic Development Act (TEDA). The Gauteng Economic Departments have improved tourism and economic hubs, like industrial hubs, with infrastructure. This is consistent with the sustainable economic development theme, which examines the inclusive economic growth subthemes connected to infrastructure development and SEZ classification

and has contributed to the expansion of prosperous economic nodes. It provides internet access, shared workspaces, incubator hubs, and labs to help aspiring entrepreneurs in the ideation stage of turning their business concepts into profitable products. These resources are used to respond to and address economic development challenges to township businesses through the implementation of township economic development actions.

Participant 3 indicated *“that government to encourage more entrepreneurship that is driven by opportunity and innovation”*. Furthermore, the following participants 1,2,3,4, 8 and 10 indicated *“that government facilitate workshops on business development, skills training and mentorship sessions.”* Participants 5,7, 13 and 15 *“emphasised that Government through infrastructure development, formalising the township economy and ring-fencing industries for local economy aims to improve access to digital economy, promoting digital hubs and enhancing township market access.”*

Collaboratively government in responding and addressing economic development challenges to township businesses by implementing township economic development actions- Shared Economic Infrastructure Facilities are provided to townships enterprises intended to cover the funding for joint infrastructure that is either new, improved, or maintained and is shared by a certain number of township businesses, SMMEs, and co-ops portrayed by few participants.

Theme participatory development provides understating to actions implemented by Government for township economic development through enterprise development, fostering a setting that encourages businesses to come together in investment and government giving them access to information, business development support services, and business infrastructure (machines, tools, equipment). Revitalised and modernised the economy through corridor-focused economic growth and a township enterprise empowerment incubator plan that provides SMMEs with the requisite experience or skills, allowing them to participate more fully in the economy. i.e., Creative Industries, Furniture, Mining &, Chemicals, Clothing and Textiles, Green Skills, Automotive and Aerospace, Transport and logistics, Green Economy, and others) and enable credible township firms and microenterprises become more sustainable. 3. The above-mentioned economic development plans of the state authorities in assuring the success and integration of township businesses into the Gauteng economy.

4.2.2.3. Implementation of programmes lead by integrated and coordinated planning.

The theme participatory captures many important viewpoints responding and addressing economic development challenges to township businesses and providing actions implemented government to ensure township economic development. Township Economic Development Programme created in response to the requirement that townships be viewed as the primary government agency involved in the development of strong local economies for inclusive economy.

Furthermore, the sub-theme "increased partnership" highlights the roles played by the government in raising the bar for service delivery by facilitating partnerships and building connections across the province to optimise service delivery results. It also supports the growth of important economic sectors in accordance with the province's established industrial and economic policies. Some of the specific programmes developed to support township needs and these packaged interventions include township mapping and profiling, ecosystems for township economies, economic infrastructure and technology development, exemption incentives for township economies, investment strategies for township economies, and improved conditions and operations within the township economy. Government ensures sustainable township economic development through facilitation of township programmes that provide skills development and access to market for township furniture manufacturers, and to establish a furniture manufacturing hub in the township.

“The provisions de risk township businesses operations, through training and financial invest, licensing business. Discovery of innovation and viable businesses in township warrants sustainability of township economy and inclusivity. Delivery enables businesses to produce goods and services of quality and create a system where township businesses produces and manufacture in bulk” participant 3.

4.2.2.4. Township economic development programmes.

The Cooperatives Accelerator Bootcamp, the Gauteng Business Start-up Kit, the Youth Accelerator Programme, and the Pitching Booster Programme participant 4 have ensured that the Cooperatives are ready for investment. In further detail, Participant 4 stated that the

Cooperative Accelerator Bootcamp Program's objective was to assist cooperatives in strengthening their resilience and significantly boosting the local economy. Cooperatives can gain access to business development, coaching, and mentoring as well as creative ideas and opportunities that will help them develop into sustainable businesses by participating in programmes that provide them with fundamental training in costing, financial management, tendering, networking, business management, sales, and marketing.

Encourage the inclusive growth of value chains and the role that small businesses play in them, support ecologically sustainable methods to economic development, and increase the industry's ability to absorb labour by focusing on skill development. The Gauteng Industrial Development Zones (IDZ) are tasked with developing and operating the designated Special Economic Zone (SEZ) at OR Tambo International Airport with the aim of promoting enterprise development opportunities. The latter is facilitated through partnerships that can enable the sustainable growth of emerging enterprises or new industrialists. Government workers have been responsible for the renewal of the manufacturing industry, Special Economic Zones, and Industrial Development Zones programme acceleration.

“The SEZ and industrial hubs attracting investment and market” participant 6 and *“Government to support SMMES - through business training, scaling up production from township businesses protect state's interest by ensuring that industrial parks and SEZ operate South African nationals”* participant 10.

Through its delivery partners, the government aided in the building and refurbishment of infill residential and commercial properties in the townships, as hinted by participants 1 and 3. Enhancing the benefits of FDI for entrepreneurship involves implementing additional programmes such as creating networks of support, expanding the pool of funding sources, promoting innovation teamwork, strengthening intellectual property protection, investing in education and skill development, facilitating cross-cultural integration, and initiating startup incubation programmes.

“Government is creating opportunity to township business to do business with ease, access to market and activating Foreign direct investments (FDIs) and Domestic investments (DIs)”

Participant 3 and 12 in support of the above indicated that *“More can be done by Government on match fund, and ring-fencing production and manufacturing of products from township and develop or enforce stringent measures in importing of products that can are being manufactured in Townships; moreover, government to stimulate mass production and manufacturing, programmes for innovation and sustainable programmes”*.

Furthermore, participant 12 indicated that the Township Economy Partnership Fund (TEPF) invests in infrastructure, develops institutional stability and expertise, and releases property for strategic development, including underutilised township land. It also supports small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs) in the Gauteng township economy in the following sectors: manufacturing, the taxi economy, ICT, backyard real estate upgrading, and retail.

Most participants held the opinion that government institutions are implementing township economic development initiatives in silos, while some participants believed that cooperation and collaboration exist in the process. However, they felt that there was still room for improvement in these areas, as the township economic development initiatives were meant to address the challenges faced by township businesses.

For instances participant 16 particularly stated that *“Province working in silos; the clustering and SMMEs workshops to be consolidated into one project municipalities and with the help of provincial and national to aid resources. Resources to be mobilise int order to successfully and impactfully implement TEDA”*.

4.2.2.5. Strengthening of legislations and regulation.

Numerous participants are of the view that key institutional obstacles to township economies' expansion and development must be addressed by the government, particularly those relating to regulatory enablement. The government should also determine what measures it may take to facilitate development to reinvigorate township economies. This call for an outline of the instruments and authority (power) that the municipal and provincial governments have over township economies. A framework standard draft bylaw on township economic development might be co-developed by the Gauteng provincial government and its municipalities.

Furthermore, government should identify the necessary institutional impediments to township economies' growth and development, particularly those related to regulatory enablement. It

should also determine the steps that the government can take to facilitate development to revitalise township economies. The province of Gauteng and its municipalities may collaborate to formulate a standardised draft bylaw on township economic development and explore methods to coordinate and garner support from other provincial stakeholders in addressing economic development challenges faced by township businesses through the implementation of economic development initiatives.

“Laws and regulations to be amended for township economic growth” participant 4.

“But more can be done regulations and bylaws to be amended for township economy development and inclusive economy to be achieved,” participant 7.

“Government to have legislations and regulation in place to protect and ensure inclusive economic development of township businesses” Participant 11.

“Regulations on land and buildings expropriate to be amended for public benefit and the benefits of township businesses and regulations and laws to enhance competitiveness” Participant 13 and 16.

4.2.3. Challenges in implementing Township economic development Act.

Participants listed several difficulties, including the fact that the economy is not expanding, that funding for projects is decreasing year, and that load shedding makes it more difficult for the public to obtain necessities. Lack of trained labourers inhibits innovation, reduces productivity, and deters foreign direct investment in townships. It also keeps people caught in a vicious cycle of inequality and unemployment, which makes it harder for them to find satisfying jobs and boost the economy.

4.2.3.1. Cooperative government : socio economic development.

Inadequate governance has the potential to erode the business environment, thereby restricting both local and foreign investments as well as growth prospects. In the absence of cooperative governance issues, mistrust of the state grows, which in turn fuels state instability, civil unrest, or conflict, transforming the state from a key facilitator of inclusive growth into a significant barrier. Participants stated that to strengthen intergovernmental relations within local government planning processes and provide services for socioeconomic

development, there is a need to promote coordination and cooperation both among and within municipalities and departments.

The view of participant 5: *“The government going forward cannot implement TEDA successfully risk of collision government, budget cut, cost containment and uncooperative government with many priorities working in silos and competing to achieve some of the priorities and political interference.”*

4.2.3.2. Lack of policy strategy and implementation planning

Numerous officials who took part in the interview said that underestimating the delivery challenges and ignoring important procedures and processes during the planning stage make it difficult to implement initiatives. A lack of objective, accurate, and timely information about costs, timelines, benefits, and risks that is not based on research results from the policy's planning and implementation being unsupported by evidence at times; significant stakeholders view the TEDA in a negative light overall; decision makers are not the only ones who support the policy's implementation because they have other priorities to attend to; the policy also lacks an implementation strategy and enforcement, meaning that there is no accountability for TEDA initiatives execution failure.

4.2.3.3. Township economy development policy implementation obstacles

Several participants have noted that for TEDA implementation to be successful, action must be taken in place of change; this phase frequently sparks opposition and conflict. Policy managers face various challenges when implementing reforms, such as coalition government, shifting political priorities, and changing political leadership. Without a clear implementation task framework and strategic management model, policy managers may find it difficult to implement reforms for longer than a single political cycle.

The consensus among participants was that Gauteng has an open market economy, with township firms facing obstacles to entry from competition. Large market titans could already be well-known and well-represented, which makes it more difficult for newer or smaller companies to enter the market. However, due to globalisation and economic integration, there

are no regulations that prohibit entrance, heightened market competition, or concentration from big international corporations.

According to the participants' collective opinions, township businesses have found it challenging to adapt to changes in the competitive landscape caused by foreign-owned small businesses as well as larger retailers. Moreover, the regulatory structure frequently deliberately impedes these townships small enterprises' ability to adjust to the changing market conditions and ultimately makes it harder for them to compete with supermarket chains.

4.3. Conclusion

This chapter aimed to provide an overview of the results from the interviews with informants chosen from the study's sample. As stated in Chapter Three, this chapter has mostly focused on presenting the framework analysis methodologies. During the last mapping and interpretation step, the researcher organised the data to make it easier to retrieve, examine, and inspect. The framework was created to better understand the importance of governments' roles in implementing their township economic development initiatives in Gauteng by considering participants' perspectives on the integrated approach, the role of important economic organs of government in the province, and the successful and efficient implementation of the Township Economic Development Act (TEDA).

The development and identification of themes took a immense time utilising the coding framework on the data, code of the data sets and verifying and modifying the definitions and bounds of each framework component and codes, as well as expanding the codes to accommodate new variations was illustrated by table and then charting action was taken to arrange and abstract the study data, which were indexed, in a way that makes them logically and comprehensively observable, this enable data analysis in the following step of analysis , outlining, evaluating, and interpreting the study's findings are the focus of the next chapter.

The study's results are summarised, interpreted, and analysed in the upcoming chapter. The findings are displayed while accounting for the theme analysis and establishing links between the main research areas and the chapter's established literature evaluation.

Chapter 5 Discussions of Findings

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents an in-depth examination of the research findings and provides a clear overview of the overall outcomes, contextualising them considering the literature review. The analysis is based on the answers to the interviews that were done. This chapter further echoes the research problem that the study set out to address. The findings will be interpreted considering the identified themes to provide a broader understanding of the extent to which government plays a role in both effectively implementing township economic development initiatives and in effectively supporting township businesses in order to ensure the sustainable success and integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy.

Chapter 5 also outlines the government's responsibility for successfully implementing Gauteng's township economic development project. Additionally, it extends the scope of the research findings according to the recognised themes.

5.2. Data analysis

The themes are based on information offered in primary and secondary sources that provide background information for the study. The discussion and analysis which follows addresses the research purpose and the research question. The data collected is analysed using the following themes:

Theme 1 Participatory development.

Theme 2 Sustainable Inclusive economic development.

The purpose of this research is to explore and provide broader understanding of an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success. The research question : what is governments' role in implementing sustainable township economic development initiatives for Gauteng township businesses? The below discussion addresses the research question, objectives, and purpose.

5.2.1. Participatory development.

In chapter 2 Koma (2012) and Van Niekerk (2010) highlighted that infrastructure, a stable and competitive market, and the government's involvement in facilitating access to a variety of financial institutions are crucial for township enterprises and township development. Coordinating legislative and regulatory actions is necessary for the government to support regional financial integration and address local economic growth, to create rules and legislation that will enable people and organisations to engage in economic activity and trade.

According to TEDA, 2022 Policies for economic growth and development acknowledge that to effectively address the difficult local economic circumstances, attention must be paid to economically disadvantaged areas and populations that require specific government assistance in order to promote greater access to essential services, social and economic opportunities, and the establishment of new businesses. The Gauteng Provincial Government understands that turning around the economy necessitates the substantial involvement and meaningful inclusion of those living in impoverished areas, giving "townships" priority. the province's mainstream economy through their own businesses, which are backed by large corporations and the government.

The study demonstrated the importance of social discourse and involvement in a collaborative approach to development that establishes alliances amongst the main public and private actors in a township development focus, local ownership and management, resource mobilisation, and competitive advantage building, this enables the cooperative creation and implementation of a shared development plan that leverages regional assets and competitive advantages in a global setting, with the ultimate goal of producing and promoting economic growth. Government conducts and facilitates stakeholder engagement with companies and other stakeholders in implementing projects to drive township economic growth and sustainable development.

With reference to chapter 2 section 2.10.4 provincial and local government planning processes require significant engagement from the community and stakeholder groups, especially the financing sector, business forums, implementing stakeholders, and governmental agencies. In order to support township economic development, communities and stakeholder groups, particularly the financing sector, business forums, implementing

stakeholders, and governmental agencies have built efficient township economic development information services (Blakely & Leigh, 2013; Stimson, Stough, & Roberts, 2006).

The researcher discovered several claims that appeared to support what was believed to be a key characteristic for township economic development the process of forming partnerships with NGOs, community-based organisations, the corporate sector, and local governments to manage resources already in place, generate employment opportunities, and boost the local economy within a specific area. According to the World Bank, township economic development is a process where partners from the public, private, and non-governmental sectors collaborate to improve the environment for economic growth (Rogerson & Rogerson, 2010).

The research findings entail that government is heavily involved in the administrative and regulatory framework revisions that were made to ensure that township firms could continue to flourish and prosper, this will ensure that government achieve its objectives of formalising the township businesses as enshrined in chapter 3 of TEDA. Initiatives from the private sector are working in tandem with the government to implement government-identified strategic areas for township economic development. As indicated by participant 3 and 11 these areas include encouraging manufacturing and productive activities, offering assistance in creating clustered businesses within township space to foster inter-enterprise cooperation, making land accessible through land audits for public-owned land in Gauteng, encouraging the development of entrepreneurship through GEP financing and investments in the township, and deploying broadband infrastructure—all of which are critical to the township economy and whose expansion will undoubtedly lower connectivity costs.

The study showed that state organs need to improve partnerships between public and private sectors, coordination of public and private networks, collaboration, and cooperation across communities. To promote successful and efficient township economic growth in Gauteng and realising the TEDA objectives and principles effectively, governments should strengthen cooperative governance and coordination through established forums.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of the Act to accomplish its objectives depends on the province government's cooperation with the municipality level in carrying out plans, the

interdependence of the various branches of government in providing project implementation support, and regular communication are all necessary to effectively achieve township economic development goals. To create a more cohesive and equitable society, the TEDA, 2022 Act aims to assist and promote inclusive economic growth along a transformative paradigm. As such, the province's organs of state must lead township economic interventions, such as enabling exports from townships.

The results of the interview corroborate the claim that strong partnerships between industry, government, and community organisations have emerged to carry out township economic development initiatives/actions/programmed/projects. These partnerships have also demonstrated the significance of integrated strategic planning. The integrated local economic planning process to be driven by a consultative, not regulatory approach (Blakely & Leigh, 2013; Johannisson, 2007).

This investigation construes the approach of government being helped in the construction and renovation of infill residential and commercial structures in the townships through its delivery partners. This has been achieved by cooperativeness of municipality, provincial government and implementing partners. To maximise the benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI) for entrepreneurship, more programmes must be implemented through implementing partners.

These programmes include creating support networks, expanding the pool of funding sources, fostering innovation teamwork, strengthening intellectual property protection, funding education and skill development, fostering cross-cultural integration, and initiating startup incubation programmes. Two Primary Cooperatives were formed and established in Ekurhuleni because of the participation of 100 Cooperatives in the bootcamps. In line with the Gauteng Entrepreneurship Model, they would receive additional business support through the Incubation Programme, with the help of this support, the cooperatives would be prepared to receive investments from DFIs such as GEP.

Township economies grow because of investments, production, both of skilled labour, income, and consumer appetite. Foreign capital (exports, grants, investors, and repatriation earnings) and internal capital (assets, dividends, savings, labour, and social capital) are the two primary sources of investment capital. The latter encompasses all non-financial human

contributions to society, government, and commercial production and services (Stimson, Stough, & Roberts, 2006)

The projects, when carried out as planned, accomplish the Act's goal of creating an environment that supports the establishment of a township-based real estate development model to transform densely populated regions with high commercial density into township high streets, and provision provided for in Chapter 10- 17 of the policy. That is promote technology transfer, acquisition and adaptation of new and modern technology, development of markets and provision of marketing services, programmes for capacity building, infrastructure (Hubs) development construction and programmes to promote township-based enterprises.

Scholars evidently portrayed the importance of the public-private partnership mechanism as a strategy for influencing the economy, public-private partnerships are the most effective mechanism for implementing public policy (Gaievska, et al., 2023; Koma S. B., 2012; Koma S. B., 2014). They can be used to finance, build, or operate infrastructure projects, as well as to supply specific tasks or services. The study established that different institutions and stakeholders are involved in the implementation of township economic development initiatives and TEDA. The Economic Impact Workstream and the Provincial Economic and Jobs Warroom, according to participants, are two tools used by provincial economic development ministries to lead the economic response. The primary high impact efforts that support these economic acceleration plans are led and institutionalised by War Room, an intergovernmental programme management agency. Encourage constructive cooperation between the public, business, and civil society sectors to advance township economic growth.

The high-impact interventions in the government's roles in implementing township economic initiatives have been unified by these institutional interventions, which have also integrated the implementation of the District Development Model to serve as interface structures between sector departments, municipalities, and private sector partners. All township economic growth initiatives by public and private sector players are coordinated with the goal of sustainable economic development in Gauteng thanks to this cooperative and methodical approach.

The Participation development was conceived by the participants as a cooperative role of government organs in responding and addressing the economic challenges and initiatives of townships to be professionally executed to ensure the successful implementation of TEDA. Government in partnership with companies should encourage small businesses to become sustainable and should also push the communities to start cooperative; Government institutions has a priority role in the achievement of inclusive economic growth (Govender, 2012; Mahajan, 2014; Kwilinski, 2023).

The War Room has produced some noteworthy initiatives. For example, the Township Retail Support Programme has been implemented and is expected to reach 20,000 businesses by 2024. A progressive financing system that creates a Small and Medium Enterprises Fund is also made possible by the Act. Through it, intermediaries that can lower the risk of lending to township-based businesses can obtain wholesale and blended funding. The province has been able to create projects thanks to TEDA, including the Infill residential and commercial development (backyard dwellings) programme, the Township retail programme, the Township fibre roll-out programme, and the market access programme for IRM contractors based in the Township. The final step is the SMME Crisis Partnership Fund's distribution, which is done in collaboration with the SA SME Fund and the IDC.

5.2.1.1. Challenges faced in implementing TEDA: participatory development.

Participation development was conceived by the participants as a cooperative role of government organs in responding and addressing the economic challenges and initiatives of townships to be professionally executed to ensure the successful implementation of TEDA, in specific ways that required government to improve the use of participatory platforms, as well as the successful sustainable integration of township businesses to the Gauteng economy. Lack of confidence by the private sector in government and organs of state implementing programmes with no consultative planning, government institution still operating in silos. Government organs collaboratively to increase stakeholder by- in, improve public private partnership implementation of programmes, maximise the resource deployment and economic potential of municipal and enhance public and private trust in government.

The department's capacity to carry out programmes and projects through intergovernmental relations and the effective implementation of the District Development Model has been

impacted by coalition governments at the municipal level, which have shown to be chaotic and unsustainable due to frequently shifting political and administrative leadership. Several participants have noted that for TEDA implementation to be successful, action must be taken in place of change; this phase frequently sparks opposition and conflict. Policy managers face various challenges when implementing reforms, such as coalition government, shifting political priorities, and changing political leadership.

Insufficient governance has the capability to weaken the commercial atmosphere, thereby limiting opportunities for growth and attracting foreign and domestic investments. In case where there is implementation of policies / project of public interest there must be unified government planning as is essential activity that needs to be driven at local government level for effective implementation. In so doing all levels of government have combines comprehensive plan that advises funds allocations, unburdening financing of activities at local level (Kennedy, 1972).

The research delves into the obstacles associated with cooperative governance that affect participatory development. Without problems with cooperative governance, public suspicion of the state increases and feeds state instability, civil unrest, or conflict, turning the state from an important enabler of inclusive growth into a major obstacle.

This challenge seems to be prevalent and need to be addressed as the scholars in previous studies have indicated that cooperative governance as a strategic and tactical process, local economic development requires the cooperation, coordination, and good governance of all stakeholders, including the private, public, and state-municipality government and agencies (Koma S. B., 2012; Meyer, 2014; Vellala, 2014).

To achieve inclusive economic development as portrayed in data analysis (township economic development), the government to develop, facilitate and ensure effective public-private partnerships, entrepreneurship development, as well as sustainable development (Ababio & Meyer, 2012). There is mounting evidence that an inclusive economy and sustainable township economic growth are fuelled by reciprocity and pragmatism.

The study demonstrated that coordination and cooperation between and within municipalities and agencies are necessary to establish intergovernmental connections within local

government planning processes and provide services for socioeconomic development. Studies evidently demonstrate that the existence of authoritative and hierarchical structures distorts the policy objectives intended to be achieved, reflecting the root of implementation failure (Honig, 2006; Mthethwa, 2012; Van Meter, 1975). To guard against distortions, the government established mechanisms to coordinate the efforts of all branches of government in delivering services, reducing poverty, and fostering development.

The effectiveness of the act to accomplish its objectives depends on the municipality level's implementation of plans in collaboration with the province government, the various branches of government's reliance on one another for project implementation support, and regular communication (Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022). However, the findings of the study illustrate that there was still room for governments' improvement in these areas, to address the challenges faced by township businesses.

It is commonly acknowledged that participation is a normative strategy for economic progress. Chapter 2 portrayed that equitable access to the resources needed to participate in the economy (Kondo, 2023). Government actions in the areas of legislation and regulation must be coordinated to address local economic development and foster regional financial integration. To devise strategies for passing rules and regulations that let people and organisations to engage in trade and economic activity (Van Niekerk A. J., 2020).

The foundation of social capitalist theory is the idea that civic engagement strengthens democracy and good government. The participants contend that to achieve integrated sustainable township economic development in Gauteng, stakeholder engagement or participation could enhance township economic development planning and implementation.

5.2.2. Sustainable Inclusive economic development

Township economies are mostly dependent on local municipalities; for this reason, the government must provide them with new methods, as well as the administrative, financial, and capacity-building tools they need to perform services effectively and efficiently.

Participants outlined the difficulties government faces in responding to and addressing the economic development challenges faced by township businesses; they also presented expert findings to government regarding the roles that must be fulfilled to achieve sustainable township economic development and the successful implementation of TEDA.

Lastly, they elaborated on the ways in which economic development institutions of the provincial and municipal governments are responding to and addressing the challenges presented by township businesses through the implementation of economic development initiatives in townships. These actions were also supported by (Blakely & Leigh) that government initiatives to revitalise commercial and industrial zones and provide basic services have a significant impact on the growth of township economies, particularly in municipalities. These initiatives also contribute to the creation of high-quality living environments.

The study shows that, despite being a long-term objective, sustainable inclusive economic development is achievable. Numerous participants indicated that governments' networking and SMMEs' programmes Township Economy Partnership Fund (TEPF) and the SMME Fund launches are to help township-based businesses and bolster support for SMMEs.

The cooperation is between the IDC and the Gauteng Provincial Government through Gauteng Department of Economic Development – Gauteng Economic Propeller (GEP). The Township Economic Development Act (TEDA) provides GEP with a valuable chance to unleash the townships' economic potential. In accordance with the Act, TEPF serves as a catalyst for the initiation of economic activity in Township Enterprise Zones. State and local government agencies pool resources to enable small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs) in designated zones to obtain financing. They also offer non-financial support programmes to help SMMEs expand their enterprises.

To support township businesses in Gauteng, the provincial and local governments created the Integrated Township Economic Development Programme, which aims to address township needs, elevate townships to the top of the government's intervention hierarchy, and foster the growth of vibrant local economies.

The general theory notes the separation of spheres of government and division of departments within and along township economic development and inclusive economy sectoral plans and strategies, but no matter where officials are stationed, members of the public service system can address policy issues when it comes to the implementation of government policies during an economic crisis. Essentially, when presented with a policy scenario, public officials must always evaluate its execution from their own perspective by quickly identifying their own function (Kennedy, 1972).

Provide a regulatory framework that creates a SME fund to supply wholesale, blended finance to intermediaries that can reduce the risk of lending to township-based businesses, such as community banks, to build a specialised financing mechanism for companies involved in TER activities. By combining government action and support for public policy with unified investment pledges from industry leaders, this war room unleashes economic growth.

Budget cuts and a faltering economy, coupled with municipalities' inability to provide basic services, often lead to opposition and conflict, coalition government, a reversal of political priorities, and a change in political leadership. The lack of a well-defined implementation task framework and strategic management model may pose difficulties for policy managers while implementing reforms for multiple political cycles.

The government implemented improved programmatic support and procurement regulations, enabling it and its principal contractors to purchase goods from sizable clusters of township-based businesses. These clusters are connected through technologies that enable them to provide as if they were a single, large company. The approach, according to participants, is one method the government is putting economic development initiatives into townships to assist sustained township economic growth for enterprises in Gauteng and inclusive economic outcomes.

The research validates claims made by Hausmann and other academics that, in addition to tackling general economic issues, this approach calls for sector-specific policies that concentrate on all possible growth areas in Gauteng rather than relying exclusively on localisation and public procurement, which have evolved into the primary methods of

industrial policy as the economy has stalled. The interview's findings corroborate academic reports that the government other than the strategy to procure from township businesses, offers financial support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs) through programmes like The Kasi Mnotho Fund, which lends money to qualified companies. Through process optimisation and improvement, our support aims to assist entrepreneurs in adhering to regulations and achieving sustainability. This approach, which is much more concentrated on meeting the expanding demand in the global market in sectors where Gauteng has evident room to grow.

The analysis shows that this technique has distinct advantages over relying on the government's relatively limited financial resources and the failing local market. Because the current policies, programmes, and focus are not meeting their basic goals, the government is deploying new instruments and focusing on transformation, economic empowerment, and inclusion.

The government has developed a framework to make it easier to fund township businesses and suppliers to offer programmatic support. With this strategy, the supply relationship will be less risky and financial service providers will find it easier to offer loans to township businesses of all sizes. This have been established as support by previous studies that examining the laws as they stand now and the part the private sector is already playing can help determine how best to encourage and provide incentives for the private sector to take an active role in empowerment and transformation. evaluation of the laws in place to lessen the unforeseen obstacles that small businesses face.

The study also shows how new government policies for shared economic infrastructure facilities aim to pay for jointly owned infrastructure that is either newly built, upgraded, or maintained and shared by a specific number of township businesses, small and medium-sized enterprises, and cooperatives, as represented by a small number of participants. To help credible township businesses and microenterprises become more sustainable, the government creates an environment that encourages businesses to collaborate on investments and provides them with information, services for business development, and business infrastructure (i.e., machinery, tools, and equipment). Instead of acting as a central planner, the government must act as an enabler. Certain new prospects may require township

businesses strategies to boost competitiveness through more effective public input provision (Hausmann, et al., 2023).

As the interview results make clear, adopting broad strategies without considering the distinctive qualities of the various industries would be less successful than creating policies tailored to each business. Participants endorsed the idea that TEDA support specific sectoral clusters, so the government should develop sectoral laws and regulations that need to be amended to achieve sustainable township economic development and successful implementation of TEDA. The economy of townships is intricate.

The Local Economic Development Framework by Rostow support the intentions to assist municipalities in achieving the goal of creating competitive, innovative, inclusive, and sustainable local economies that maximise potential, address local needs, and contribute to economic development. Development corridors, activity spines, and economic nodes that are in line with the municipality's trends in economic activity should be included in the spatial development frameworks (SDFs) of towns.

The Gauteng Provincial Government's Township Economic Development policy seeks to restructure township government and legislation to foster a wide range of economic activities that create jobs. Land Use Surveys are necessary in Ekurhuleni to determine which areas need special development attention in terms of service delivery, land-use management, and spatial planning. Economic clusters in townships usually need this kind of specific development focus. Everyone will benefit from these opportunities as well as the resolution of spatial injustices.

Simplified rules and new draft standard bylaws will be used to accomplish this. To release publicly owned land in township areas for the most beneficial and development-oriented purposes, a legal framework for the Commercial Rapid Land Release Initiative should be established. Named locations for precinct-level backyard real estate enhancements should have high streets and municipal commercial precincts established. This is a section of the township backyard real estate initiative's legislative framework.

Additionally, without dismissing the notion of government procurement, it can be leveraged to promote innovation in Gauteng businesses. Opportunity for the private sector made

possible by government policies, such as quick approval processes and supporting infrastructure. Thus, a sizable amount of the scope of informal commerce is covered by the current bylaws and procedures. But there are other facets of the township economy than unofficial trade. Value chains, customised procurement models, and capacity building for resilient township entrepreneurship are not covered by any bylaw for the capable enterprise.

Additionally, there is a dearth of legislation that supports the range of businesses operating in township economies, from unofficial service providers and street vendors to formal SMMEs. Township businesses must be successfully integrated into the Gauteng Economy, and to that end, the municipality must pass by-laws that substantially conform to the matters provided. If by-laws already exist, they must be revised and amended as needed to make them substantially conform to the sustainable implementation of TEDA objectives.

In addition to ensuring that building standards are introduced for all township areas, the bylaws also take into consideration alternative building technologies for the renovation or expansion of existing properties and for new buildings; when new developments in townships are approved, they include an assessment of the potential effects on the displacement of local businesses and offer inclusionary development opportunities for those businesses where the impact would result in such relocation. Government to create an atmosphere that will encourage private sector investment in township areas for last-mile broadband internet infrastructure by: lowering the cost of wayleaves in the designated township areas for businesses ready to install and oversee broadband services there at reasonable prices; permitting a bidding process for businesses looking to provide broadband access to township communities for the use of street furniture (street lamps and related items). (Gauteng township economic development Act , 2022).

According to the results, governments should improve cooperative governance and coordination through established forums to achieve effective and efficient township economic development. Partnerships also allow government to look for new and creative ways to support increased township industrialisation, economic zone expansion, and infrastructure development. Through public spending, regulatory authority, and their support of industrial, small company development, social entrepreneurship, and cooperatives, municipalities are the primary initiators and/or activators of economic development initiatives. the creation of more private businesses, the job of a regulator has become increasingly crucial to economic

growth. The most suitable entity for this task is local municipalities, as it is crucial to the township's economic development (MacKay, 2003; Marubini, 2022; Ngwenya, 2018).

Even though government agencies were investing in, developing small businesses, and nurturing township enterprises, they were also turning idle townships into centres of industry, production, and productivity. The government is working together to implement initiatives that encourage industrialization and boost productivity. Examples of these initiatives include the Supplier Development Programme, which helps small businesses become more sustainable and competitive so they can more easily integrate into the mainstream economy; the Informal and Micro-Enterprise Development Initiative, which provides access to information, business development support services, and business infrastructure (such as machinery, tools, and equipment) to help credible informal and micro-enterprises become more sustainable; the ORTIA SEZ Cluster, which is designed to encourage productivity and export; and the strategic economic infrastructure projects that will transform Gauteng into a single, multi-tier, mega special economic zone. Quickly establishing SEZs allows for the creation of much-needed competitive manufacturing capacity.

The research indicates that the government should encourage environmentally friendly approaches to economic growth and enhance the sector's capacity to employ workers by emphasising skill enhancement. Special Economic Zones, which promote industrial and commercial activity, are a means of revitalising the manufacturing sector. They do this by transferring the management of economic activities from a legalistic and restrictive perspective to one that is more facilitative and combines all the government's powers to benefit businesses and employees in the zones.

These zones are typically located in areas experiencing economic downturns. To use this platform as the foundation for state procurement from SMEs, GPG has established a platform for SMEs to register, which includes geolocation. Township Enterprise Precincts, which are sectoral clusters of opportunity, are supported by the legislative framework established by the township enterprise zone. Township cloud zones, which include the growth of Ekasi Labs, are areas of digital opportunity clusters supported by online worker operations that are outsourced, such as data labelling, retail precincts, customer service, township-produced goods, and connected logistics and micro distribution centres (administrative business services) utilised to cross-finance free hot desks nearby, free cloud tools, and free basic

broadband. Government working together developed or established the forementioned economic nodes/hubs /zones in Tembisa.

The creation of SEZs and industrial parks is portrayed as a means of advancing and expanding access to the digital economy, fostering the growth of digital hubs, and improving township market accessibility. Local governments, agencies, and private institutions must support development and investment to create a competitive environment that will support township economic development and investments, a skilled labour force, effective departments, market access (both domestic and export), well-developed infrastructure, logistics, and financing systems. The government-run institutions that train small and medium-sized enterprises (SMMES) assess participants' export readiness to guarantee that appropriate interventions are provided; they also create an export marketing plan, comprehend the target export markets, and know the challenges facing the export industry today and how to overcome them. The training also covers some marketing attributes that the participants can use in their export strategies.

This study affirmed that multiple stakeholders are involved in the implementation of township economic development with specific reference to 4.2.5. Not only should successful public-private partnerships be promoted, but they should also be established. Government officials in the township's economic growth must assume whole responsibility for the procedure and stakeholders in the economic development to be part of the forum. In addition to encouraging ownership of the township economic development programme and generating commitment from all parties involved in the process, the municipality's inclusive economy division and economic development branch should develop a functional forum for township economic development, which are essential in fostering consensus among various stakeholders.

The scholars advocated for reindustrialisation through a targeted tax incentives and financing of infrastructure development in above section 2.8.2. In contrast to implementing programmes, actions, or projects for the development of economic and sectoral industries, the study's findings show that the government developed a robust programme on incentives and dedicated taxes. This suggests that the government should focus more on developing industry and economic regulatory policies aimed at township economic development, rather than overly involved in the development of industries and enterprises. Although the study

demonstrate that government is still struggling in enforcing multinational corporations and national corporations to implement policy action for township development and to carry out strategic initiatives for township development.

5.3. Support factors critical for successful implementation of local economic development initiatives.

There is considerable consensus regarding section 2.9.1, the study provided success factors regarding what constitutes an effective means of ensuring the implementation of township economic development programmes. The effectiveness of the Act to accomplish its objectives depends on the municipality level's implementation of plans in collaboration with the province government, the various branches of government's reliance on one another for project implementation support, and regular communication.

The disagreement over the best course of action to guarantee the effective execution of township economic development projects is confirmed by Table 2 between state agencies and stakeholders in the township economic development sector. Most participants thought that government agencies are working independently on township economic development projects, although some said there was collaboration and cooperation throughout the process. Since the township economic development programmes were designed to address the difficulties experienced by township firms, they believed that there was still opportunity for progress in these areas.

An economically sustainable local economy has been established in large part thanks to good governance. Participation from the community and stakeholder groups—especially the financing sector, business forums, implementing stakeholders, and governmental agencies—in the planning procedures of the province and municipal governments is mandatory. To support regional growth, organisations have built efficient regional information services. Strong partnerships that have developed between the government, industry, and community organisations to carry out township economic development actions, programmes, and projects have also demonstrated the importance of integrated strategic planning. A collaborative, not a regulatory, approach will guide the integrated local economic planning process (Blakely & Leigh, 2013; Johannisson, 2007; Stimson, Stough, & Roberts, 2006).

The study illustrated relevant challenges and responsibilities for state agencies to achieve sustainable township economic development and the successful implementation of the TEDA. It also showed that the government should take a comprehensive approach when examining township economic development monitoring and evaluation frameworks, taking into account appropriate types of outcomes, outputs, indicators, and targets that will be used to track and evaluate pro-growth township economic development interventions as well as appropriate processes for tracking these activities and outputs and assessing the effectiveness of inclusive economic development interventions at the output and outcome level.

The government must remove significant institutional barriers to the growth and development of township economies, especially those that pertain to regulatory enablement. The government should also determine what measures it may take to facilitate development to reinvigorate township economies. This call for an outline of the instruments and authority (power) that the municipal and provincial governments have over township economies. A framework standard draft bylaw on township economic development might be co-developed by the Gauteng provincial government and its municipalities.

5.4. Conclusion

The analysis of the data enables addressing the purpose of the research, along with the research objectives and essentially addressing the research question. This chapter dedicated towards engaging further with the findings of the study from the perspective of theory and practice. The purpose of this research is to explore and provide broader understanding an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success. Therefore, to investigate the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, in the implementation of the Township Economic Development Act.

The government has made significant efforts to support township economic development by providing infrastructure, market access, and financial access, according to an examination of the extent and method by which it is implementing economic development action in townships to support inclusive economic outcomes. This study has addressed its objectives. Chapters 4 and 5 of the research paper go into detail about the ways in which the government

is implementing economic development initiatives in townships to support inclusive economic outcomes. These include the roles that the government plays in effectively implementing the initiatives, the infrastructure, market access, and financial support that the government provides to support township economic development, and the roles that must be fulfilled to achieve sustainable township economic development and the successful implementation of TEDA.

Chapter 6 focuses on conclusions, limitations of the study and recommendations.

Chapter 6 : Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1. Introduction

This final chapter reflects on the purpose of this paper, provides a summary of the research objectives and the research findings, gives the conclusion, and offers recommendations. Chapter one of this research study introduced the research objectives and their relevance. The purpose of this research was to examine and provide broader understanding on an extent to which government play a role in effectively implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success.

The goal of the study is to improve knowledge about the importance of the role played by province and local governments in the successful implementation of Gauteng's township economic development plan. In order to support inclusive economic outcomes and sustainable township economic development for Gauteng township businesses, this study set out to accomplish three goals: to examine how the government is implementing economic development action in townships; to examine the roles that collaborate government organs play in effectively addressing economic development challenges to township businesses by implementing township economic development initiatives; to examine the role that the government plays in providing projects, initiatives, and programmes that ensure the success and integration of township businesses into the Gauteng economy; and to investigate, explore, and present expert findings to government on roles that must be performed in order to achieve sustainable township economic development and successful implementation

The study investigated the integrated approach of key economic organs of government in Gauteng, in the implementation of the Township Economic Development Act, economic development programmes of the organs of the state in ensuring success and integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy, municipality and provincial government collaboration in responding and addressing economic development to township businesses challenges by implementing township economic development actions as well as investigating challenges organs of state face in implementing Township economic development Act.

The research objectives have been addressed, examined extensively, and exploring and presenting expert findings and challenges in implementing Township economic development Act have been achieved in this study. The findings in this study have thereby addressed the research question adequately. This chapter represents the conclusions, limitations, and recommendations of the study.

6.2. Conclusions of the Study

The main topic of discussion throughout the interviews was how the governments carried out Gauteng's township economic development project. The interview produced the following responses with reference to Gauteng Ekurhuleni Metropolitan municipality, the following conclusion can be drawn:

Government capacity-building, entrepreneurship, and industrialisation are all necessary for the economic development of townships. Consequently, the achievement of township economies depends heavily on the local municipality. Focusing on sectors of the economy with potential for rapid growth, particularly in relation to exports, government agencies and departments have been formally charged with implementing laws that facilitate and promote inclusive economic growth, strengthening the township economy's productive capacity across all value chains and sectors, and promoting economic transformation through the transformation, modernization, and industrialization imperatives. Government procures from townships- The government will make sure that quality goods and services are purchased from recognised local businesses. Change the laws governing state procurement and permit the government and its principal contractors to purchase from sizable consortia of township-based businesses.

Furthermore, in Government executing the below elaborated key roles of ensuring township economic development initiative effectively, the study demonstrated that coordination and cooperation between and within municipalities and agencies are necessary to establish intergovernmental connections within local government planning processes and provide services for socioeconomic development. The extent to which government is implementing the township economic development initiatives, and roles in effectively providing economic development support to township businesses to ensure township economy success. One can

access that the government is effectively implementing successfully TEDA. To have more substantial evidence impact and outcome assessment-based studies are recommended.

Government revitalises township economy – government formalise township enterprises and ensure goods and services produced adhere to regulatory requirements will be registered. Modify the laws and procedures governing townships. Regulate any legally permissible business and impose restrictions on township companies to get them recognition and funding.

Government provide Access to finance- Gauteng government, serves as a vehicle for financing township businesses. Additionally, the government collaborates with specific banks to offer guarantees associated with purchase orders for provincial procurement contracts.

Enterprise development - Gauteng government plays a significant role in supporting, nurturing, and growing small businesses. It also helps aspiring entrepreneurs in the ideation stage of their business ideas' development into commercially viable products by offering incubation hubs, labs, internet access, and shared workspaces.

This paper first explored the economic development programmes of the organs of the state in integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy, data collection indicates that numerous programmes rolled out such as Networking and clustering SMMEs; Cooperatives Accelerator Bootcamp; the Gauteng Business Start-up Kit; the Youth Accelerator Programme; the Pitching Booster Programme and many more discussed in 4.2.5.3.

Initiatives for township economic development in Ekurhuleni are implemented in part by private institutions and civil society organisations. This restricts the potential contribution these organisations could make to strengthening partnerships for equitable economic development and ensuring the viability and success of township economic development projects.

Based on the elaborative findings, integrated projects, mandates, roles, and programmes implemented and sustainable township economic development initiatives currently developed and enforced the researcher is of the view that governments' approach to township economic development will achieve inclusive sustainable township economic development and TEDA will be successfully implemented. Although there are many challenges government is faced

with in implementing TEDA objectives that can be addressed and that requires government to work more closely with each other and with private sector to maximise capacity towards township economic development.

Both government spheres local level in the municipality of Ekurhuleni and at the provincial level in the Department and agencies, there are no active township economic development forums that facilitate private public partnership. This is an undesirable situation since cooperative township economic development forums are essential in ensuring that important economic stakeholders adopt an integrated strategy to successfully and efficiently implement TEDA projects.

According to Koma, Meyer, and Vellala's proposal, governments should improve coordination and cooperative governance through established forums to achieve effective and efficient township economic development. This is in addition to successfully implementing TEDAs to achieve sustainable inclusive economic development for Gauteng township businesses. In addition to fostering capacity development and supporting cooperative governance which currently municipality and provincial government collaborative platforms in responding and addressing economic development challenges experienced township businesses by implementing township economic development actions is being achieve by war room forum/ programme.

Government organs to enhance coordination between public and private sectors, coordination of public and private networks, collaboration, and cooperation among communities. Local economic development is a strategic / tactical process that requires economic development champions to facilitate and coordinate good governance ,collaboration, partnership, and cooperation of all stakeholders.

6.3. Limitations of the study

This study has imitations despite its useful conclusions regarding the roles played by governments in putting their township economic development plans into action in Gauteng and Ekurhuleni municipalities. This first restriction has to do with the study's scope: The province of Gauteng is divided into six local municipalities (Mogale City, Randfontein, Emfuleni, Midvaal, Lesedi, and Merafong) and two district municipalities (West Rand and

Sedibeng). The three metropolitan municipalities are the City of Johannesburg, the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, and the City of Tshwane. Time and budgetary limitations forced the researcher to concentrate just on the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.

The Ekurhuleni municipality, the Gauteng Department of Economic Development, and the Department's implementing Agencies and Institute for small business were the only places the researcher was permitted to interview respondents in alignment with the methodology presented. The researcher failed to interview Ekurhuleni Chamber of Commerce. This was due to the lack of operational business forums or institutions and the lack of access and permission to conduct research in the Ekurhuleni Chamber of Commerce. Despite these drawbacks, the research produced insightful information about.

6.4. Recommendations.

Based on the findings of the study and the conclusions drawn, the study culminates the following recommendations:

6.4.1. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks

Enhancing township economic development programmes and initiatives implementation coordination; strengthening TEDA initiatives monitoring and evaluation frameworks. This study also showed that the government should take a comprehensive approach when examining township economic development monitoring and evaluation frameworks, taking into account appropriate types of outcomes, outputs, indicators, and targets that will be used to track and evaluate pro-growth township economic development interventions as well as appropriate processes for tracking these activities and outputs and assessing the effectiveness of inclusive economic development interventions at the output and outcome level

Collaboratively Government institutions to promote sound approaches to intergovernmental relations and cooperative governance are some of the ways that the government can support sustainable township economic development initiatives and effectively and successfully implement TEDA in Gauteng. To produce thorough data on advancements made and lessons

discovered in the execution of TEDA activities, the framework should allow for the evaluation of township economic development programs/projects, procedures, and results.

6.4.2. Elimination of institutional barriers and Regulations amendment

The government must remove significant institutional barriers to the growth and development of township economies, especially those that pertain to regulatory enablement. The government should also determine what measures it may take to facilitate development to reinvigorate township economies. This call for an outline of the instruments and authority (power) that the municipal and provincial governments have over township economies.

A framework standard draft bylaw on township economic development might be co-developed by the Gauteng provincial government and its municipalities. Government should concentrate more on creating industrial and economic regulatory policies targeted for township economic development rather than being unduly involved in the growth of industries and businesses. The studies by Koma and Van Niekerk that support the proposals state that for the government to significantly boost regional financial integration and address local economic growth, it is necessary to coordinate legislative and regulatory initiatives.

6.4.3. Enhanced public-private participation

Government organs collaboratively to increase stakeholder by- in, improve public private partnership implementation of programmes, maximise the resource deployment and economic potential of municipal and enhance public and private trust in government. The province and local government planning processes entail considerable participation with the community and stakeholder groups, particularly the financing sector, business forums, implementing stakeholders, and governmental agencies. Participation is widely recognised as a normative approach to economic development. Social capitalist theory, based on the premise that community participation enhances good governance and democracy.

The researcher acknowledges this latter restriction and limitations. Furthermore, recommending that there is a need for conducting additional research on mitigation actions implemented by government addressing challenges faced in implementing TEDA initiatives; the must be a study to investigating the integrated approach of key economic organs of

government in Gauteng, in the implementation of the Township Economic Development Act using mixed research method or quantitative research method. This will ensure generalisability and transferability of research results.

6.4.4. Improved basic service delivery.

Local municipality plays a critical role in achieving township economies therefore government to capacitate municipalities with innovative systems, through capacity building, administrative capacity, and financial capacity to render efficient and effective service delivery. Municipalities' inability to provide basic services, often lead to opposition and conflict. The study showed that government to excel in provide basic services to attract private business investment to township economy.

6.4.5. Recommendations for future research

This research investigated the efficaciousness of provincial and municipal government in executing Gauteng's township economic development project. It would be beneficial if this study could stimulate more investigation into the following areas:

Numerous literatures on the township economic system examine township economic development systems and activities. This study was mapped out by studies mapping and comprehending the drivers, complexities, scale, ideas, perspectives, and opinions of township entrepreneurs on the execution of township economic development actions and prospects.

The researcher recommends that further research focusing on:

- advancements made and lessons discovered in the execution of TEDA activities.
- the evaluation of township economic development programs/projects, procedures, and results.
- lessons learned in implementing TEDA objectives.
- impact of the Private/Public sector partnership Enterprise Development funding
- outcome based study to evaluate if township economic develop policy achieved its intended objectives.

6.5. Conclusion

This chapter's goals were to highlight the study's shortcomings, draw conclusions, and offer suggestions for strengthening the significance of governments' role in implementing township economic development initiative in Gauteng effectively.

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Annextures

Interview Questions: Organs of Government

- 1) Please tell me a little bit about your professional background in relation to inclusive economy, Township Economic development. [For example, your qualifications, sector experience, and position in your organisation, senior/junior]
- 2) In your own experience what need to be done to ensure effective financial investment, market access, and infrastructure development support to township business?
- 3) What is your role in implementing Township Economic Development Act (TEDA)
- 4) Whose responsibility is it to ensure effective implementation of Township development act and who must ensure effective financial investment, market access, and infrastructure development support to township business ?
- 5) Is your department or branch/ component doing what must be done to ensure effective support to township business to ensure their success and integration into the Gauteng Province economy in terms of financial investment, market access, and infrastructure development and other support (please specify) as enshrined in the Act.
- 6) What is your understanding of Township economic development act and the role that economic development sector plays in ensure effective financial investment, market access, and infrastructure development support to township business to ensure their success and integration into the Gauteng Province economy and using economic sectoral knowledge?
- 7) What would you say are the benefits of using TEDA provisions in supporting Township business focusing on financial investment, market access, and infrastructure development?
- 8) In your work as an economic development Professional what kind of support to township business have you explicitly identified and are you providing that support to which township businesses?
- 9) Is government cooperative or working in silos in responding and addressing to township businesses challenges by implementing township economic development actions and is the government providing financial investment, market access and development of infrastructure to township business to ensure their challenges are addressed effectively?
- 10) What are the challenges to the roles of government in implementing the TEDA and ensure effective financial investment, market access and infrastructure development

support to township business to ensure their success and integration into the GP economy?

- 11) The TEDA is intended to amongst other investments that support an inclusive economy and improve the competitiveness of township businesses and ensure successful integration of township business in the Gauteng Province economy. Can it be implemented effectively and successfully?

Interview Questions: Experts in research study

- 1) Describe your organisation and its main role in assisting the development of township businesses?
- 2) What is the relationship between you and Gauteng organs of state?
- 3) How often does Gauteng organs of state engage and consult you on matter relating to township development and inclusive economy?
- 4) What plans and strategies do you use to ensure township business development?
- 5) How would you describe the role and impact government in implementing action to develop township businesses?
- 6) In your opinion, how does Township economic Development Act (TEDA) talk to your goals, objectives, and mandate?
- 7) What strategies have you put in place in your organisation to support TEDA?
- 8) What are the main issues that TEDA fails to address?
- 9) Can Gauteng government organs ensure effective support to township businesses, such as financial investment, market access, and infrastructure development, to help them succeed and integrate into the Gauteng Province economy?
- 10) What is your experience in general regarding the organs of state (Departments, Agencies, Municipality) implementing TEDA?
- 11) What must department or branch/ component do to ensure effective support to township business to ensure their success and integration into the Gauteng Province economy in terms of financial investment, market access, and infrastructure development?

Table 1 Data matrix analysis within governments' role to carry out its township economic development initiatives.

Initial themes	Initial codes	Refined codes	Final themes
Participatory development	Implementation of programmes to have consultative planning	Consultative Planning	Participatory development
	Formalising the township economy	Formal township economy	
	Integrated and coordinated planning.	Consultative Planning	
	Networking and clustering SMMEs	Networking and clustering SMMEs	
	Increased programme implementation through partnerships (public, private and non-profit organisations) .	Partnership implementation	
Inclusive Economic Growth	Basic Service delivery	Service delivery	Sustainable Inclusive economic development
	Ring fencing industries for local economy	Ring fencing industries	
	Localisation and alignment and strengthening of RSA legislations and regulation to promote national production.	Localisation and amendment of RSA legislations and regulation	
	Increased Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and infrastructure development.	SEZ and Infrastructure development	
	Industrialisation, compliance and certification of products and services	Industrialisation, and products & services standard Compliance	
	Financing model and SMMEs and cooperatives financial institution	Financing model and institution	
	SMMEs and Local Business Developmental education and training	Business Training	
Sustainable inclusive economic	Government has many Priorities.	Many priorities	
	Cooperative government	Cooperative governance	
	Budget constraints and shrinking economy.	Limited financial resources	
	Private sector and public cooperation and integrated planning	Private sector public partnership	

development	Policy points view ease of doing business.	Ease of doing business	
	Socio economic conditions	Socioeconomic status	
Stable: stakeholders by- in	Enhanced public private confidence.	Private by in	Participatory development
	Investment incentive development for localisation	Business incentives	
	Municipality resources deployment	Capacitating Municipality	
	Technology and Innovation acceleration	Innovation drive	

Table 2 chart in the governments' role to carry out its township economic development initiatives database.

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 1	DFIs /IDC SA and government to plan in collaboration	More can be done in implementing TEDA for township economic development and inclusive economy, more consultation needed, municipalities and private stakeholders by-in, the Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) to be brought on board, Capacity to be deployed for match funding to township businesses, Land provision to be fast tracked. Government can do better in bringing private sector and other state institutions on board in the implementation of TEDA.	Townships are labour hubs, for small businesses, need for infrastructures, government to procure from township manufactures and producers. All township economic development initiatives to be developed in consultation with businesses, SMMES,	TEDA provision focuses on sustainable economic development in Township. Although there are challenges to the economic development of township. Government can do better together with private sector. There is lack of capacity and resources in implementing TEDA, the SMMES lack financial skills to guarantee/ liquidity evidence/ business statements to bankers for funding or business loan, there is poor by in from private stakeholders and municipalities in supporting township economic programmes, economy not growing, lack of competencies in townships and skills to sustain township economic growth.	Collaboration and Cooperation;

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 2	Partnership enhancement of private and government and SMMES; Programme management in cooperative manner; consultative project planning of Government and Private; Government can do better in partnership facilitation and management	Municipalities can successfully implement TEDA together with relevant stakeholders, Government to work together to mobilise resources, bringing strategic partners on board, and private investors through incentives that fosters ease of doing business and inclusive economic development.	lack of innovation, barriers to entry to market. Government o develop SMMES in township for competitiveness, township infrastructures being occupied by foreigners. There is lack of investment due to safety and security concerns. Industrial cluster significant. government to implement township procurement of products manufactured/ produced in township. policies to be developed for enforcing support and investment to township businesses. localisation of products produced in townships and ringfenced for Gauteng province consumption.	Government has greater responsibility of packaging programmes that have impact in township economy and programmes to transform township economy in an attractively for market access gain, investment attraction and infrastructure investment. Government to work with each other to package incentives that are sectoral demanding per township with investment incentives packages that attracts investment and sustain investment over long period to effectively and implement TEDA.	Partnership enhancement of private and government and SMMES;

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 3	Best model to be acknowledged in formalising informal business uniformly	Government cooperation needs improvement, only few municipalities and government department not procuring services and goods from township businesses. Government and private stakeholder cooperation can be improved.	De risking township environment to allow for investment and innovation. Stakeholders to be mobilised to support township businesses, enhancement of customised infrastructure will drive market access and financial support from investors and elevate security concerns. government leveraging resources to support township businesses, developed investment and innovation solution to financial support. private businesses and strategic partners to invest in township economic hubs and industries. There is a need for collective support to socio economic development. Government has great responsibility of packaging and promoting programmes that have and will make impact to township economic sphere, More can be done by Government on match fund; de-risking, bringing stakeholders on board such as Education And Training Authorities (SETAs), provision of land and ring fencing production and manufacturing of products from township and develop or enforce stringent measures in importing of products and promote goods that are being manufactured in Townships.	TEDA provisions focuses on sustainable economic development in Township. The provisions de risk township businesses operations, through training and financial invest, licensing business. Discovery of innovation and viable businesses in township warrants sustainability of township economy and inclusivity. Delivery enables businesses to produce goods and services of quality and create a system where township businesses produces and manufacture in bulk.	Informal business registration, de risking township businesses. Government and private stakeholder cooperation can be improved.

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 4	Cooperative governance cannot be achieved, lot of competing priorities	The Act does not enforce private sector to invest and implement TEDA. The TEDA act have no provision to enforce government to implement it. Government to work together to successfully implement TEDA.	Government and Private stakeholders to support SMMES - through business training, scaling up production from township businesses. Township businesses to be encouraged to scale up production. Government procurement spent to be from township goods and services. Incubation programme in townships. high growth sector industries to be ring fenced for Gauteng' consumption and use. laws and regulations to be amended for township economic growth.	The Government programmes to be implemented too many, to prioritise and to implement fully. TEDA cannot be effectively and successfully implemented if Government have not changed, the political and administrative programmes and mandate to be aligned and be streamlined is such a way there is few programmes to implement. Currently the branch all over the show. sustainability of township economic development cannot be guaranteed and government to collaborate with private stakeholder to lessen township business competitiveness.	Government have too many priorities, Government and Private stakeholders to support SMMES -

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 5	without consultative engagement government copy other countries strategies and implement them in RSA	Already with Government have limited budget, there is a need for Government to implement TEDA through implementation Partners (private sectors), Government to work with private sector	The act to be amended to clearly define township businesses to include also white/ coloured and Indian townships. informal economy to be acknowledged as it is and to be formalised without being industrialised. The township industrials hubs to be branded in such a way to attract customers	There is a need for government to conduct infrastructure audit in township, to remove undocumented foreigners operating in those infrastructures and make them available to township RSA citizens with businesses. The government going forward cannot implement TEDA successfully risk of collision government, budget cut, cost containment and uncooperative government with many priorities working in silos and competing to achieve some of the priorities and political interference.	Government to conduct infrastructure audit in township, township industrials hubs to be branded,
Interview 6	Integrated planning can be improved	Government cooperation needed, collective planning to maximise resources. There is need for enhanced stakeholder	The township businesses to be formalised and be registered for inclusive economy to be operational as formally. The SEZ and industrial hubs attracting investment and market.	Acts stimulate mass production and manufacturing, programmes for innovation and sustainable programmes.	Integrated planning can be improved,

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in management	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 7	Province working in silos; the clustering and SMMEs workshops to be consolidated into one project municipalities and with the help of provincial and national to aid resources	The Act does not enforce private sector to invest and implement TEDA. The TEDA act have no provision to enforce government to implement it. Government to work together to successfully implement TEDA.	Infrastructure provides to township ensure innovative ways of doing business in township. The infrastructure ensures that there is liquidity in township that attracts other investment, other infrastructure development	Township businesses are mostly, have compatible market share, they are also incubation to produce goods of quality. Government is supporting township significantly enough for township economic development to be sustainable. But more can be done regulations and bylaws to be amended for township economy development and inclusive economy to be achieved, furthermore this will ensure effective and successful TEDA implementation.	Township business capacitated with infrastructure s for ease of doing business innovatively.

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 8	Sectoral plan (private and Government) to talk to one another	There is stakeholder engagement and implementing partners, e.g. Kasi Umnotho Fund (ABSA); there is collaboration with the metro municipalities in implementing programmes in township for economic development.	Infrastructures support to be increased, and the financial investment to be deployed in such a way that accountability and responsibility is fostered. More training to township businesses, there must be financial investment that is suitable for township businesses. there must be private and government investment to township economy.	More needs to be done for effective and successful implementation of TEDA not just by Government but by Private stakeholders, especially those operation in townships Partnership to be strengthened. Government to improve development and maintenance of infrastructures in townships, render basic services, implement resolutions form EXCO for all project implemented or rollout to benefit township mostly.	Sectoral plan (private and Government) to talk to one another

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 9	All relevant key stakeholder to work together in planning, and implementing programmes for impact to be realised; Government and Private both have prevalent Silo planning and implementation culture	Government working in Silos, programmes are duplicated, no cooperation, and there are lots of priorities to be implemented. Government to work together al spheres of government in planning and implementing programme for township economic development. To Implement TEDA successfully government to have strategic partners from private sector and more private sectors implementing partners.	Townships are labour hubs, for small businesses, need for infrastructures, government to procure from township manufactures and producers. Transformation of township spatial planning to economic hubs to take time and township business experience barriers to entry to economic activities, margins of businesses not supported	The Government programmes to be implemented altogether at municipality level, to best improve township economy and to direct resources and programmes where needed, currently township economic development and the implementation of TEDA not to be successful and sustainable. Government making effort alone without partners from private sectors. Programmes to benefit Township businesses, LED's to be implemented though councils, private sector implementing partner.	To Implement TEDA successfully government to have strategic partners from private sector and more private sectors implementin g partners.

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 10	Government to start implementing small programmes, formalising businesses, reducing red tapes to improve ease of doing business; developing initiatives for financing informal business; All initiatives to be developed in consultation with businesses, SMMES, private sectors.	Municipalities to work together with provincial government to mobilise resources and to make impact, municipality plans and provincial government plans to be aligned, currently government institutions not working together, making it difficult for private sector to partner with government with ease in implementing programme for township economic development.	government and Private stakeholders to support SMMES - through business training, scaling up production from township businesses. Township businesses to be encouraged to scale up production. Government to protect state's interest by ensuring that industrial parks and SEZ operate South African nationals and to ensure that foreigners have permits and documented to operate in industrial parks and SEZ.	The private and Government Spent to benefit township to achieve inclusive economy that is sustainable. TEDA provisions can be realised and effectively implemented but the benefit will be realised in the latter years of implementation should government not change how they are implementing TEDA currently.	Private and Government Spent to benefit township to achieve inclusive economy that is sustainable

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 11	Government to formalise SMMES products and services, implementing small programmes in consultation with communities' municipalities, private sector and businesses resolve security issues, road, and infrastructures, formalising businesses, developing initiatives for financing informal business;	Government working in Silos, no enforcement to implementation of TEDA provisions, initiatives and projects for township economic development benefiting foreigners and established businesses. All township development initiatives to be developed in consultation with businesses, SMMES,	The government to build more industrial parks and to have legislations and regulation in place to protect and ensure inclusive economic development of township businesses. There must be taxes enforced to imports of goods and services that can be produced in township to ensure market access to township businesses and to foster ease of doing business to township businesses	TEDA is a law that is good for township economic development, but the law that has no enforcement and not giving directive to Government to implement, this results in Act not being implemented fully and successfully. Many Departments do not perceive themselves as implementors of TEDA while they have programmes that can support township businesses, for instances school uniforms, police or correctional warder uniforms, hospital linens can be produced and manufactured from townships hubs.	legislations and regulation in place to protect and ensure inclusive economic development of township businesses TEDA to be enforced

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 12	Government to facilitate partnership better and improve on the consultation during planning and always during execution of programmes, formalising businesses; Government organs plan to be aligned to maximise resources, working together in reducing red tapes to improve ease of doing business; developing initiatives for financing informal business;	Government to have robust stakeholder engagement, to get private sector by-in in implementing TEDA.	Money sacculating in township businesses does not facilitate township economic growth. The design of township and the way of doing business will transform township economy un the long term given the TEDA. Inclusive economic development in township will be realised, government and private to work together in developing townships businesses. the distribution centres government is building to have investors to support township productions and manufacturing	TEDA nor clearly word, the BILL was clearly articulated and straight forward. The Act acknowledges two different economies but does not create a position for ease of doing business for township businesses nor provide solutions to township businesses challenges.	Government organs plan to be aligned to maximise resources and delivery of projects, working together

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 13	private sector and state organs working together, but this can be improved	Government and Private sector working in silos, even though at times implementing similar projects in townships. government institutions to work together to mobilising scarce resources, and to streamline priorities I such a way that all government priorities are implemented successfully and effectively for inclusive economy	Inclusive Economic Growth will be realised after long time. Government still lacking behind in providing basic services that attracts infrastructure, markets, and financial investment in townships. the rezoning has not been done in townships. there is budget challenge for infrastructure development. land for township businesses to have distribution centre not made available. regulations on land and buildings expropriate to be amended for public benefit and the benefits of township businesses	TEDA cannot successfully achieve sustainable township economic development, the ACT cannot effectively sustain and transform township economy to be integrated to Gauteng economy.	Government to provide services and infrastructure development that attracts investment

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 15	Government organs plan to be aligned to maximise resources and delivery of projects, working together in reducing red tapes to improve ease of doing business; developing initiatives for financing informal business; All initiatives to be developed in consultation with businesses, SMMES,	Government can do better in enhancing private sector partnership. Government Plans can be aligned, resources maximised. Private sector to have attractive incentives packages for township economic development. All government institutions to work together in procuring from township.	Government to ensure that all township businesses are getting the support that the government is providing to townships without discrimination, township businesses to be educated and trained in business management training and securing of funding and grants. government to excel in provide basic services to attract private business investment to township economy. road must be constructed, security, energy supply, waste, and security management.	Government has greater responsibility of packaging programmes that have impact in township economy and programmes to transform township economy in an attractively for market access gain, investment attraction and infrastructure investment. Government is creating opportunity to township business to do business with ease, access to market and activating Foreign direct investments (FDIs) and Domestic investments (DIs). TEDA can lead to township inclusive economy that contribute to the growth Gauteng economy in a sustainable manner	Government Plans can be aligned, resources maximised. Private sector to have attractive incentives packages for township economic development .

Themes	Participatory development		Sustainable Inclusive economic development		Theme Summary
	Participatory development	Stable: stakeholders by- in	Inclusive Economic Growth	Sustainable inclusive economic development	
Interview Responses					
Interview 16	Province working in silos; the clustering and SMMEs workshops to be consolidated into one project municipalities and with the help of provincial and national to aid resources. Resources to be mobilise int order to successfully and impactfully implement TEDA	There are private stakeholders not aware of the governments' master plans, political instability. Accountability in Government to be improved to get private sector by-in.	Infrastructures development is unlocking and attracting investment and market access to township. Industrial hubs enabling production and scaling up of products from township businesses. The products produced comply with standards and there is return in investment. there must more to be done to ease of doing business in township regulations and laws to enhance competitiveness. private companies and government to procure locally and localisation to be marketed and measures to be in place to ensure enforcement and to ban imports of goods and promote goods that are locally produced.	TEDA to be implemented all over the Gauteng's Townships to formalise businesses and integrating them into broader Gauteng's' economy, but only few Townships are benefiting from the TEDA initiatives and programmes, the TEDA not effectively Implemented, currently TEDA not effectively communicated to all townships and thus not effectively implemented only benefiting the few businesses.	Infrastructur es development is unlocking and attracting investment and market access to township. Industrial hubs enabling production and scaling up of production

Appendices

Introduction: Information Sheet



University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
P O Box 98, Wits, 2050.
2 St David's Place,
Parktown,
Johannesburg, South Africa

Dear Sir / Madam

My name is Livhuwani Singo I am a Masters student in governance at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. My supervisor is Dr. Dikgang Motsepe. I am conducting a research study about the role of the Gauteng Government in implementing township economic development in Gauteng Province. The research is about finding out what is provincial government and local municipality going to do in effectively implementing township economic development initiatives for Gauteng township businesses. The research also seeks to understand the duties of the organs of the state in ensuring success and integration of township business to the Gauteng Economy. How integrated is government in responding and addressing to township businesses challenges by implementing township economic development actions and is the government providing financial investment, market access and development of infrastructure to township business to ensure their challenges are addressed effectively. I would like to invite you to take part in this study as it will help us to learn more about the role of the Gauteng Government in implementing township economic development in Gauteng Province, South Africa. The study title is the role of the Gauteng Government in implementing township economic development in Gauteng Province.

I am inviting you to take part in an interview about role of Government's in implementing township economic development in Gauteng Province. Government's role in providing infrastructure development to township businesses and understanding cooperative governance role in implementation of township economic development actions.

With your permission, I would like to audio record the interview. The study does not require any direct costs when participating in the research project. But participation may require 30 minutes to hour of your time. The recording and the transcribed information will be stored in a secure location in a locked cupboard and password protected computer with restricted access to the researcher and the research supervisor. This data will be stored in a lockable filing system for 3 years and/or deleted after 3 years. Only Dr. Dikgang Motsepe and I will have access to the data.

The interview about role of Government's in implementing township economic development in Gauteng Province. Government's role in providing infrastructure development to township businesses and understanding cooperative governance role in implementation of township economic development actions will be confidential. When I share the results of the research study, I will not include your name or anything else that could identify you. With your permission, other researchers may use the data collected from this research study.

If you decide to take part in the research study, it should be because you want to volunteer. You do not have to take part. You can stop being in the study at any time. You do not have to answer any questions if you do not want to. You will not get any direct benefits if you choose to join the research study.

The risks for this research study are no more than what happens in everyday life / some of the questions asked may make you feel sad or upset. This research study will be written up as a research report. If you would like to receive a summary of this report, I will be happy to send it to you.

If you have any questions during or afterwards about this research study, feel free to contact me or my supervisor on the details listed below. If you have any concerns or complaints about the ethical procedures of this research study, you are welcome to contact the University

Human Research Ethics Committee (Non-Medical), telephone +27(0) 11 717 1408, email hrecnon-medical@wits.ac.za.

Yours sincerely,
Livhuwani Singo

Researcher:

Livhuwani Singo, livhuwani.Singo@students.wits.ac.za, 0633130921.

Supervisor:

Dr. Dikgang Motsepe, Dikgang.Motsepe@wits.ac.za, +27 (0) 11 717 3517



PARTICIPANT CONSENT SHEET

Title of project

The role of the Gauteng Government in implementing township economic development in Gauteng Province

Name of researcher

Livhuwani Singo

I,, agree to participate in this research project.

I agree to the following:

(Please circle the relevant options below)

The research study was explained to me. I understand what this study is about.

YES	NO
☐	☐

I understand that I can volunteer to take part in the study.

YES	NO
☐	☐

I agree that the interview may be audio recorded.

YES	NO
☐	☐

I agree that direct quotations from my interview may be used by the researcher in their research report.

YES	NO
☐	☐

I agree that my participation will remain anonymous (my name or other identifying data will not be used by the researcher in their research report)

YES	NO
☐	☐

I agree that other researchers may use the information I provide in my interview

YES	NO
☐	☐

depending on their own ethics clearance being obtained) but my name and any personal information will not be used or passed on.

--	--

..... (signature)

..... (name of participant)

..... (date)

..... (signature)

Livhuwani Singo (name of researcher)

..... (date)

Permissions to conduct research.



GAUTENG PROVINCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



INTERNAL MEMO

Enquiries: Ms Livhuwani Singo

Executive Support

Tel: 011 355 8500

TO : GAUTENG ENTERPRISE PROPELLER

**FROM : MS LIVHUWANI SINGO
EXECUTIVE SUPPORT**

**SUBJECT : REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT A
RESEARCH STUDY**

1. PURPOSE

To request permission for Ms. Livhuwani Singo: Assistant director- Secretariat to conduct research study on the following research topic, 'The role of the Gauteng Government in implementing township economic development'.

2. BACKGROUND

Ms. Livhuwani Singo is a bursary holder at Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED) and she is currently enrolled in the academic programme: Masters of Management at the University of Witwatersrand (WITS). The research to be conducted in fulfilment of master's degree, that will form part of research proposal and research report.

In order to establish and study the role of organs of Gauteng government that is Department of Economic Development, Gauteng Growth Development Agency, and Gauteng enterprise propeller in imposing the township economic development act in Ekurhuleni municipality, Gauteng, the researcher to conduct face to face interviews as a medium to gather responses.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

4. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

5. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

None.

6. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore, recommended that the Gauteng enterprise propeller approves the request from Ms. Livhuwani Singo to conduct the research study about 'The role of the Gauteng Government in implementing township economic development'.

Recommended



MS N NAICKER
DIRECTOR: HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
DATE: 14 AUGUST 2023

Recommended



MR M NAWA
DDG: CORPORATE MANAGEMENT
DATE: 14 AUGUST 2023

RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore, recommended that the approves the request from Ms. Livhuwani Singo to conduct the research study about 'The role of the Gauteng Government in implementing township economic development'.

Approved/ ~~approved with amendments/ not approved.~~



SIGNATURE

Name: Sello Manoto

GAUTENG ENTERPRISE PROPELLER

DATE: 28/11/2023