

Botswana. Delimitation Commission.

[Report of] Delimitation Commission 1972.

Gaborone, Government Printer [1972?]

16p. 3 fold. maps in pocket at end. 29½cm.

1. Botswana-Boundaries, Internal.

## DELIMITATION COMMISSION 1972

To: His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, K.B.E., President of the Republic of Botswana.  
Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judicial Service Commission to hold a Delimitation Commission under the provisions of Section 65 (1) of the Botswana Constitution, and such appointment having been published in the Government Notice No. 292 of 1972 on the Thirteenth Day of October, 1972 have the honour to inform Your Excellency that we have carried out the said Commission and we append hereto our Report.

.....  
(Sir Peter Watkin Williams)  
Chairman.

.....  
(Rev. A.G. Kgasa)  
Member.

.....  
(Father B. Setlalekgosi)  
Member.

.....  
(M.J. Pilane)  
Member.

.....  
(S.T. Khama)  
Member.

GABORONE,  
Botswana.

The 1st Day of November, 1972.

## REPORT OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION 1972

1. In the year 1964 a Delimitation Commission was appointed under the provisions of Section 3 of the Bechuanaland (Electoral Provisions) Order-in-Council of 1964 and this Commission then proceeded to divide the country up into thirty-one Constituencies. This Commission was enjoined, as we, ourselves, are similarly enjoined, to base the delimitation of the Constituencies primarily on the number of inhabitants of the country, but also taking account of natural community of interest, means of communication, geographical features, the density of population and the boundaries of tribal territories and administrative districts.
2. This Commission created thirty-one Constituencies with populations all of which were reasonably close to the population quote, that is to say the total population of the country divided by the number of constituencies; the greatest variation being only 18.7%. This is assuming that the Census which had taken place shortly before the Commission sat had arrived at a reasonably accurate assessment of the population in each district.
3. The system adopted in the 1964 Census is known as the "de jure" system, that is to say enumeration was based on villages; and persons were counted as residing in a village even though they might have taken up permanent residence at their lands or cattle posts, some of them very far away. The 1964 Commission considered that the number of such persons was insignificant and made no adjustment to meet their case (paragraph 10 of their Report).
4. A Delimitation Commission was appointed in the year 1968 which recommended that no alteration to the boundaries of any of the Constituencies was necessary. This Commission received estimates of increases of the population in the Lobatse, Gaborone and Francistown areas, but apart from this they had to apply population figures based on the "de jure" system contained in the 1964 Census.
5. The 1971 Census, the Report of which has provided this Commission with population figures in respect of each of the existing thirty-one Constituencies, was the first to be based on a "de facto" system; that is to say the enumeration was made according to the places where the people were actually found at the time of the Census. The country was then divided up not into villages, as it always had been on previous occasions, but into enumeration areas. It is, we think, manifest that while this Census cannot be completely accurate, it must be infinitely more so than any of its predecessors based on the "de jure" system. That this must be so is illustrated by the fact that the population of Serowe was accepted as being in the region of 45,000 some twenty years ago but it is recorded that the Regent himself freely admitted this was greatly in excess of the number of people actually living there. We are satisfied that this process has continued ever since not only in Serowe, but over the whole country and the effect has been to cause very considerable shifts in population which are only now for the first time revealed as a result of the adoption of the "de facto" system of enumeration.
6. There have been considerable increases in the Francistown area and to a lesser extent in the Lobatse area. In 1964 Gaborone Township was a small District Headquarters and the foundations of the capital city were then only just beginning to be dug. It is now a city of over 17,000 inhabitants and is continuing to grow. Since 1964 at least 5,000 people have made their way to the mine at Selebi Pikwe and that figure is said to be rising very rapidly.
7. The effect of all these factors has not been so much to increase the total population as to shift the population from one part of the country to another. As we have indicated this shift must to some extent have already begun to take place before the 1964 Census was carried out. The present population of Botswana is 574,094 as compared with 541,673 at the time of the 1964 Census.
8. Under Section 59 (1) (b) of the Constitution of Botswana as amended by the Constitution of Botswana (Amendment) Act 1972 the number of constituencies has been increased to thirty-two and it is our task to decide where the new Constituency should be placed. We must then delimit all the thirty-two Constituencies so that each one of them conforms as nearly as possible to the population quota, that is to say the total population of the country divided by the number of constituencies - subject to the proviso that account must be taken of natural community of interest, means of communication, geographical features, density of population and the boundaries of tribal territories and administrative districts. The population quota on the basis of thirty-two constituencies is 17,940.

9. There are only 17 Constituencies with populations reasonably near the population quota. Seven are substantially above it and seven substantially below. As we have indicated, those Constituencies with the heaviest population are the two Francistown Constituencies, Mmadinare and Gaborone. We have been able by transferring part of Francistown East to Francistown West to reduce Francistown East to more reasonable proportions but both Constituencies together have a population of over 44,000, and if that population continues to increase at its present level the question of an additional Constituency is certainly going to arise in the future. That time, however, is not yet.

10. The Commission at first considered that the new Constituency should be sited either at Selibe Pkwe or at Gaborone. A representation made to us that it should be placed in the Lobatse area was rejected because it would not relieve the congestion in the areas where it was most heavy and it would not be possible to create constituencies of anything approaching the population quota without transferring a considerable proportion of the Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi Constituency to the East, thereby traversing a further District Council and Tribal boundary. We did not regard this as an appropriate solution.

11. It was argued in favour of Selibe Pkwe that not only had it a population of nearly 5,000 at the time of the Census, but it is growing at a great rate. Mmadinare Constituency already has a population of over 28,500, while Bobirwa to the East has 17,577 and Serowe North to the West has 16,340. They cannot absorb the surplus population of Mmadinare to a sufficient extent. These are strong arguments especially as Francistown East, another heavily populated Constituency, adjoins the north boundary of Mmadinare and we consider that the population situation in the whole of this area will require careful consideration in the future.

12. Gaborone and Ramotswa is the most heavily populated Constituency of all. Gaborone itself accounts for a figure which is almost identically the same as the population quota and the South-East accounts for an excess of over 14,000. It is true that Kweneng South and Kanye South are under-populated but any transfer of any part of either of these Constituencies would traverse Tribal and District boundaries and we are satisfied that any such transfer would not be popular with the inhabitants concerned. On the other hand adjustment between Mmadinare and Serowe North in the West and Bobirwa in the East, though bringing both these Constituencies well over the population quota and only partially and temporarily relieving Mmadinare of its surplus, can be done without crossing Council boundaries or offending susceptibilities. We therefore decided that the present Constituency of Gaborone and Ramotswa should be made into two, the one being Gaborone Township itself and the other comprising the South East District apart from Tlokweng. This latter Constituency will relieve the over-population of Lobatse and Barolong Constituency of just under 1,300 constituents.

13. While the naming or re-naming of Constituencies does not come within our terms of reference we have considered the matter and have the following suggestions to make:-

- (1) **"Molepolole East"** - in view of the proposed changes of boundaries we consider that this should now be called **"Kweneng East"**.
- (2) As a consequence of (1) above **"Molepolole North"** should now be called **"Molepolole"**.
- (3) **"Francistown"** - what was formerly known for administrative purposes as "Francistown District" was in 1966 Gazetted as the "North East District" and we consider that the name **"North East"** would be a more appropriate description of the constituency **"Francistown West"** and we recommend that this be adopted.
- (4) As a consequence of the above **"Francistown East"** should now be called simply **"Francistown"**.
- (5) **"Gaborone"** - we recommend that the new constituency be called **"Gaborone"** and that the constituency now to comprise the South East be called **"The Ramotswa Constituency"**.

14. We attach hereto as -

**Appendix I:** a description of the boundaries of each Constituency as delimited by the Commission and its population using the name which we have recommended for the Constituency.

We also attach as -

**Appendix II:**

- (a) a General Map of Botswana illustrating the delimitation of the Constituencies;
- (b) a Plan of Serowe Village showing the course of the boundary between Serowe North and Serowe South Constituencies through the village;
- (c) a plan of Kanye Village showing the course of the boundary between the Kanye North and the Kanye South Constituencies through the Village.

15. On the 25th October, 1972, the Commission interviewed the Hon. K.P. Morake, M.P., and the Hon. D.K. Kwelagobe, M.P. representing the Botswana Democratic Party; Mr. B.S. Gaseitsiwe, M.P., Mr. M.N. Yane, M.P. and Mr. M. Pitsane, representing the Botswana National Front and their Memoranda are attached hereto as **Appendix III** and **Appendix IV**.

On the 27th October, 1972 we interviewed Mr. G.S. Mosinyi, M.P., and a summary of his statement is attached hereto as **Appendix V**.

We received a letter from Mr. D.M. Shamukuni on the subject of the Maun and Chobe Constituency which is attached as **Appendix VI**. We sympathise with Mr. Shamukuni but feel that it would not be possible to constitute a Constituency at Chobe alone with a population which would be far below the population quota. We think nevertheless that all possible steps will be taken to assist the Member for the Maun and Chobe Constituency to visit Chobe as often as is appropriate.

16. We wish to record our appreciation of the valuable help we have received from our Secretary, Mr. P.L. Steenkamp, from Mr. M. Bryan of the Department of Surveys and Lands, and from Mrs. Barrett who has prepared the transcript and the report.

.....  
(Sir Peter Watkin Williams)  
Chairman.

.....  
(Rev. A.G. Kgasa)  
Member.

.....  
(Father B. Setlalekgosi)  
Member.

.....  
(M.J. Pilane)  
Member.

.....  
(S.T. Khama)  
Member.

GABORONE  
Botswana.

This 1st Day of November, 1972.



## APPENDIX I.

Constituencies delimited by the Commission under the names by which it is recommended they should be called, together with the description of the Constituency boundaries, and the population contained in each Constituency.

### NOTE:

In this Appendix:

- (a) reference to a district boundary means the boundary of the administrative district named as defined under the General Administration Proclamation (Cap. 35) at the date of this Report;
- (b) reference to a tribal territory boundary means the boundary of the tribal territory named as defined under the Tribal Territories Proclamation (Cap. 68) at the date of this Report;
- (c) reference to a road means (i) in cases where the road is described under the Public Roads Proclamation (Cap. 169), the road as so described at the date of this Report;  
(ii) in other cases, the road in general use at the date of this Report between the places named;
- (d) reference to a township boundary means the boundary of the township named as defined under the Townships Proclamation (Cap. 120) at the date of this Report; and
- (e) reference to the end of a railway siding or station means the point where the railway tracks through that siding or station join to become a single track.

### CONSTITUENCY NO. 1

NAME: **The Maun and Chobe Constituency**

#### BOUNDARY:

Commencing on the international boundary between Botswana and the Caprivi Strip at the junction of the Chobe River and the boundary dividing Ngamiland and Chobe Districts; thence southwards along the said boundary to latitude 19° South; thence westwards along latitude 19° South to longitude 23° 30' East; thence in a straight line south-south-westwards to the most northerly point of the Tsetse Fly Control outer Game Fence; thence in a straight line southwards to the junction of the Tsetse Fly Control inner Game Fence and the Marope River; thence downstream along the said river to its junction with the Thamalakane River; thence continuing downstream along the Thamalakane River to its junction with the Boteti and Nxhabe rivers; thence in a straight line due south to the southern boundary of the Ngamiland District; thence eastwards and generally northwards, eastwards and northward along the Ngamiland District boundary to latitude 19° South at the north-western corner of the Central District; thence eastwards along latitude 19° South to the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia; thence along that boundary north-westwards to its junction with the Zambezi river; thence generally south-westwards along the international boundary between Botswana and the Caprivi Strip to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 20 391.

### CONSTITUENCY NO. 2

NAME: **The Okavango Constituency**

#### BOUNDARY:

Commencing on the international boundary between Botswana and the Caprivi Strip at the junction of the Chobe river and the boundary dividing the Ngamiland and Chobe Districts, being at point on the Maun and Chobe Constituency boundary; thence generally south-westwards, north-westwards and westwards along that international boundary to longitude 21° East; thence southwards along the international boundary between Botswana and Namibia to latitude 19° 30' South; thence in a straight line due east to the western boundary of the Maun and Chobe Constituency; thence north-eastwards, eastwards and northwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 18,765.

### CONSTITUENCY NO. 3

NAME: **The Ngami Constituency**

#### BOUNDARY:

Commencing at a point on the international boundary between Botswana and Namibia on latitude 19° 30' South, being a point on the Okavango Constituency boundary; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the Okavango Constituency to the point of junction of that boundary and the western boundary of the Maun and Chobe Constituency; thence generally southwards along the said western boundary to the point of junction of that boundary and the southern boundary of the Ngamiland District; thence westwards along the said southern boundary to the international boundary between Botswana and Namibia; thence northwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 14,077

### CONSTITUENCY NO. 4

NAME: **Ghanzi Constituency**

#### BOUNDARY:

The boundaries of the Ghanzi District.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 11,835

### CONSTITUENCY NO. 5

NAME: **The Kgalagadi Constituency**

#### BOUNDARY:

The boundaries of the Kgalagadi District

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 15,137

### CONSTITUENCY NO. 6

NAME: **The North-East Constituency**

#### BOUNDARY:

Commencing at the junction of the western boundary of the North-East District and the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia at the North-west corner of the said district; thence southwards along the said district boundary to the point of intersection of that boundary and the main Francistown-Maun road; thence south-eastwards along the said road to its point of intersection with the Francistown Township boundary; thence along the said boundary eastwards, northwards south-eastwards, northwards and south-eastwards to the point of intersection of that boundary and the western boundary of the Railway Reserve; thence generally northwards along the said boundary of the Railway Reserve to the point of intersection of that reserve and the prolongation of the northern boundary of Farm 6 - NQ; thence along the said prolongation to the north-west corner of Farm 6 - NQ; thence east-wards along the northern boundary of Farm 6 - NQ to its intersection with the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia; thence northwards and westwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 21,861.

### CONSTITUENCY NO. 7.

NAME: **Francistown Constituency**

#### BOUNDARY:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the western boundary of the North-East District and the main Francistown - Maun road, being a point on the North-East Constituency boundary; thence generally eastwards along the said North-East Constituency boundary to the point of its intersection with the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia; thence southwards along the said international boundary to the junction of the Ramokgwebana and Shashe rivers; thence generally westwards and northwards along the North-East district boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 22,558.

### CONSTITUENCY NO. 8

NAME: **The Sebinas and Gweta Constituency**

#### BOUNDARY:

Commencing on the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia at its point of junction with the Dukwe Cordon Fence; thence following that cordon fence south-westwards to the most easterly corner of the Dukwe quarantine camp; thence in a straight line south-eastwards to the highest point of the most easterly of the Makuta hills; thence in a straight line north-eastwards to a point one mile due north of the Church at old Mswazis; thence in a straight line due east to the western boundary of the North-East District; thence southwards along the said district boundary to a point

on that boundary four miles northwards in a straight line from the point of intersection of the said boundary and the main Francistown - Maun road; thence westwards in a straight line to the gate in the cordon fence at approximately latitude  $21^{\circ} 8'$  South and longitude  $26^{\circ} 16'$  East, known as the Tapan Gate; thence north-westwards in a straight line to a point ten miles due east of the cattle crush at Thabashukudu; thence northwards in a straight line to a point four miles due south of the most southerly of the water holes at Tsegara; thence in a straight line westwards to Beacon 'C' (as defined in the Second Schedule to the Tribal Territories Proclamation, Cap. 68), being a point on the Maun and Chobe Constituency boundary; thence northwards, westwards, northwards and eastwards along the said boundary to its point of junction with the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia on latitude  $19^{\circ}$  South; thence south-eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 14,165.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 9

NAME: **The Nkange Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing at the point of junction of the western boundary of the North-East Constituency and the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia; thence generally northwards along the said international boundary to its point of junction with the Dukwe Cordon Fence, being a point on the Sebinas and Gweta Constituency boundary; thence generally south-westwards, south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to its junction with the western boundary of the North-East Constituency; thence generally northwards along the said boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 16,411

#### CONSTITUENCY NO 10

NAME: **The Boteti Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing on the Maun and Chobe Constituency boundary at the point of junction of the western and south-western boundaries of the Central District just north of latitude  $21^{\circ}$  south; thence northwards and general eastwards along the Maun and Chobe Constituency boundary to Beacon 'C' (as defined in the Second Schedule to the Tribal Territories Proclamation, Cap. 68), being a point on the Sebinas and Gweta Constituency boundary; thence eastwards, southwards and south-eastwards along the latter boundary to the gate in the cordon fence known as the Tapan Gate; thence south-westwards along the said cordon fence to the Malatswai Gate in that fence; thence south-eastwards following the southern Serowe - Rakops road to a point on that road due south of the highest point of Bosutswe hill; thence in a straight line due west-south-west to the Central District boundary; thence north-westwards along the said district boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 16,373.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 11

NAME: **The Tonota Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the western boundary of the North-East District and the main Francistown - Maun road; thence northwards along the said district boundary to its point of junction with the southern boundary of the Sebinas and Gweta Constituency; thence westwards along the said constituency boundary to the gate in the cordon fence known as the Tapan Gate; thence south-westwards along the said fence and the Boteti Constituency boundary to the north-east corner of the Makoba quarantine camp; thence in a straight line eastwards to a point on the Monyenana river due north of the well at Bolathaga; thence eastwards down the said river to its junction with the Motloutse river; thence eastwards down the Motloutse river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve south of Foley Siding; thence northwards along the said eastwards boundary of the Railway Reserve to a point opposite the north end of Foley Siding; thence in a straight line due north-east to the North-East District boundary; thence generally northwards along the said district boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 18,594.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 12

NAME: **The Mmadinare Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the north end of Foley Siding, being a point on the Tonota Constituency boundary; thence north-eastwards along the said Constituency boundary to the North-East District boundary; thence eastwards along that district

boundary to its point of junction with the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia; thence in a straight line south-south-westwards to the point of intersection of the Thune river and the Mmadinare - Sefophe road; thence in a straight line due south to the Sefophe river; thence in a straight line south-eastwards to the point of intersection of the Seoka river and the Bamangwato Tribal Territory boundary; thence south - westwards along that tribal territory boundary to the northernmost beacon of Portion 1 of the Farm Stevensford 4 MQ in the Tuli Block; thence in a straight line west-north-westwards to a point on the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the northern end of Dikabeya Siding; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 20,826.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 13

NAME: **The Bobirwa Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing at the point of the junction of the North-East District boundary and the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia, being a point on the Mmadinare Constituency boundary; thence generally south-south-westwards, south-eastwards and south-westwards along the Mmadinare Constituency boundary to the northernmost beacon of Portion 1 of the Farm Stevensford 4 MQ in the Tuli Block; thence south-westwards along the Bamangwato Tribal Territory boundary to its intersection with the Palapye - Martins Drift road; thence eastwards along the road to its intersection with the international boundary between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa; thence north-eastwards and north-westwards along the said international boundary and the international boundary between Botswana and Southern Rhodesia to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 19,538

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 14

NAME: **The Serowe North Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing at the intersection of the Lotsani river and the Palapye - Serowe road; thence westwards along that road to Serowe Village and westwards through the said village, following the said road to the north of the Post Office and immediately to the south of the District Commissioner's office and continuing westwards along the southern Serowe - Rakops road to the Maletswai Gate in the cordon fence; thence north-eastwards following the said fence to the north-east corner of the Makoba quarantine camp, being a point on the Tonota Constituency boundary; thence eastwards along the said Constituency boundary to the point of intersection of the Motloutse river and the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve south of Foley Siding, being a point on the Mmadinare Constituency boundary; thence southwards along the Mmadinare Constituency boundary to a point on the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the north end of Dikabeya Siding; thence in a straight line south-westwards to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 17,364

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 15

NAME: **The Serowe South Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing at a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the southern end of Radisele Siding; thence in a straight line westwards to the trigonometrical beacon at Kutswe in the Mokgware hills; thence west-north-westwards in a straight line through the trigonometrical beacon at Kgorothlwe at the western extremity of the Mokgware hills to its point of intersection with the Boteti Constituency boundary; thence north-eastwards along the said Constituency boundary to a point on the southern Serowe - Rakops road due south of the highest point of Bosutswe hill, being a point on the boundary of Serowe North Constituency; thence eastwards along the boundary of that constituency to the intersection of the Lotsani river and the Serowe - Palapye road; thence in a straight line south-westwards to the north-west corner of the Leupane Livestock Improvement Centre; thence following the western boundary of that Centre to the south-western corner of the Centre; thence in a straight line south-eastwards to a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the southern end of Makoro Siding; thence southwards along the western boundary of the Railway Reserve to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 18,123.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 16****NAME: The Tswapong North Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the north end of Dikabeya Siding, being a point on the boundaries of the Mmadinare and Serowe North Constituencies; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the Mmadinare Constituency to the northernmost beacon of Portion 1 of Farm Stevensford 4 MQ in the Tuli Block on the Bamangwato Tribal Territory boundary; thence south-westwards along that tribal territory boundary, being also the boundary of the Bobirwa Constituency, to the intersection of that boundary and the Palapye - Martins Drift road; thence westwards along that road to its intersection with the Pilikwe - Lecheng road; thence in a straight line westwards to a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the southern end of Makoro Siding, being a point on the Serowe South Constituency boundary; thence north-westwards, northwards and north-eastwards along that constituency boundary to its junction with the Serowe North Constituency boundary at the intersection of the Lotsani River and the Serowe - Palapye road; thence north-eastwards along that constituency boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 21,298.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 17****NAME: The Tswapong South Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

Commencing at the intersection of the main road and the international boundary between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa at Martins Drift, being a point on the Bobirwa Constituency boundary; thence westwards along the said road and the Bobirwa Constituency boundary to the intersection of the said road and the Bamangwato Tribal Territory Boundary, being a point on the Tswapong North Constituency boundary; thence westwards along that constituency boundary to a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the southern end of Makoro Siding; thence southwards along the western boundary of the Railway Reserve to its intersection with the Tautswa river; thence downstream along that river to the junction with the Mahalapye river; thence downstream along that river to its intersection with the Bamangwato Tribal Territory boundary; thence generally southwards along the said tribal territory boundary to its junction with the Kgatleng District boundary; thence north-eastwards along the Kgatleng District boundary to its junction with the international boundary between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa; thence generally north-eastwards along the said international boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 20,857.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 18****NAME: The Shoshong Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

Commencing at a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the southern end of Radisele Siding, being a point on the Serowe South Constituency boundary; thence north-westwards along that constituency boundary to its junction with Boteti Constituency boundary; thence west-south-westwards along the Boteti Constituency boundary to its junction with the Central District boundary; thence south-eastwards along that district boundary to the south-western corner of the Debeeti quarantine camp; thence along the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of that camp to the western boundary of the Railway Reserve; thence north-eastwards along the western boundary of the Railway Reserve to its intersection with the Bonwapitse river; thence upstream along the Bonwapitse river to its intersection with the Mahalapye - Shoshong road; thence in a straight line north-eastwards to a point on the western boundary of the Railway Reserve opposite the northern end of Lōse Siding; thence north-eastwards along the western boundary of the Railway Reserve to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS 17,628.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 19****NAME: The Mahalapye Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

Commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the Railway Reserve and the Tautswa river, being a point on the Tswapong South and Shoshong Constituency boundaries; thence generally southwards, eastwards and south-westwards along the Tswapong South Constituency boundary to its junction with the Kgatleng District boundary; thence north-westwards along that district boundary to its junction with the Shoshong Constituency boundary at the south-west corner of the Debeeti quarantine camp; thence generally north-eastwards along the Shoshong Constituency boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 20,620.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 20****NAME: The Kgatleng and Tlokweg Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

- (1) The boundaries of the Batlokwa Tribal Territory; and
- (2) Commencing at the point of intersection of the Dikgokonyane river and the boundary of the Kgatleng District, also being the international boundary between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa; thence in a straight line west-north-westwards to trigonometrical beacon BPS. 128 on Morwa hill; thence in a straight line north-westwards through trigonometrical beacon BPS. 129 on Boswelagosi hill to the point of intersection with the boundary of the Kweneng and Kgatleng Districts; thence southwards, south-eastwards, eastwards and north-eastwards along the Kgatleng District boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 17,061.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 21****NAME: Mochudi Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

Commencing at the point of intersection of the Dikgokonyane river and the boundary of the Kgatleng District, also being the international boundary between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa; thence west-north-westwards and north-westwards along the boundary of the Kgatleng and Tlokweg Constituency to its point of intersection with the boundary of the Kweneng and Kgatleng Districts; thence northwards, south-eastwards, north-eastwards, southwards, and south-westwards along the Kgatleng District boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 18,550.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 22****NAME: The Molepolole Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

Commencing at trigonometrical beacon BPS. 119 on Mankanke hills; thence in a straight line westwards to trigonometrical beacon BPT. 222 on Semarule hill; thence in a straight line south-westwards to the junction of the Molepolole and Gamolele rivers; thence in a straight line westwards to trigonometrical beacon BPS. 114 at Maratagome; thence due west in a straight line to the intersection of that line and a straight line joining the beacon at Kubung Spruit on the Kweneng/Ngwaketse District boundary (1½ miles upstream from the junction of the Kubung Spruit and the Mafatelo river) and the Matlagatse borehole; thence north-north-westwards along the said line to the Matlagatse borehole; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to a point four miles due south of Bothapatlou borehole; thence due east in a straight line to its point of intersection with the Lephephe - Molepolole road; thence in a straight line east-north-eastwards to Moetlo borehole; thence in a straight line southwards to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 16,842.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 23****NAME: The Kweneng East Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

Commencing a trigonometrical beacon BPS. 119 on Mankanke hills, being a point on the Molepolole Constituency boundary; thence westwards and south-westwards along that constituency boundary to the point of its intersection with the Molepolole - Thamaga road; thence southwards along that road to the point of its intersection with Diphepe river; thence downstream along that river to its junction with Metsemothaba river; thence downstream along the Metsemothaba river to the point of its intersection with the Gaborone - Molepolole road; thence in a straight line south-south-eastwards to a point on the Kweneng District boundary three miles south-west of the intersection of that boundary and the Gaborone - Molepolole road; thence generally northwards along the said district boundary to its point of intersection with the Dikolokolane Valley; thence in a straight line west-north-westwards to the Moetlo borehole, being a point on the Molepolole Constituency boundary; thence southwards along that constituency boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 15,874.

**CONSTITUENCY NO. 24****NAME: The Kweneng South Constituency****BOUNDARY:**

Commencing at the point of intersection of the Gaborone - Molepolole road and the Metsemothaba river, being a point on the Kweneng East constituency boundary; thence westwards and northwards along that constituency boundary to the point of intersection with the Molepolole Constituency boundary; thence westwards along the Molepolole Constituency boundary to the intersection of that boundary and a straight line joining the beacon at Kubung Spruit on the Kweneng - Ngwaketse District boundary

and the Matlagatse borehole; thence south-south-eastwards along the said line to the beacon at Kubung Spruit, being a point on the Ngwaketse - Kweneng District boundary; thence south-eastwards and north-eastwards along the Kweneng District boundary to a point three miles south-west of the intersection of the Gaborone - Molepolole road and the Metsemothaba river; thence north-north-westwards to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 15,755.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 25

NAME: **Kweneng West Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing on the north-west corner of the Kweneng District; thence eastwards, south-east and southwards along the Kweneng District boundary to its junction with the Kweneng East Constituency boundary at the intersection of the Kweneng District boundary and the Dikolokolane Valley; thence generally westwards along the Kweneng West Constituency boundary to its junction with the Molepolole Constituency boundary at Moetlo borehole; thence following the Molepolole Constituency boundary south-westwards, westwards, south-westwards and south-south-eastwards to its junction with the Kweneng South Constituency boundary, at the point of intersection of the straight line due west from trigonometrical beacon BPS. 114 at Maratagome and the straight line joining the beacon at Kubung Spruit and the Matlagatse borehole; thence following the Kweneng South Constituency boundary south-south-eastwards to its junction with the Kweneng District boundary at the beacon at Kubung Spruit; thence west-north-westwards and northwards along the said district boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 16,780.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 26

NAME: **The Gaborone Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

The boundaries of the Gaborone Township.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 17,718.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 27

NAME: **The Moshupa Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the Ngwaketse District due north of the borehole at Loherwane; thence in a straight line due south to the borehole at Loherwane; thence in straight line south-eastwards to the borehole at Tlanege; thence in a straight line east-south-eastwards to the intersection of the Kanye - Moshupa road and a tributary of the Moshupa river, known as the Hatalatadi river, approximately 1½ miles south of Moshupa; thence in a straight line south-south-eastwards to the trigonometrical beacon BPS. 110 at Kwowe; thence in a straight line due south to the Kanye - Lobatse main road; thence south-eastwards along that road to the bridge over a river immediately south of Kamawe; thence in a straight line due east-north-east to the Ngwaketse District boundary; thence generally northwards and westwards along that district boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 18,770

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 28

NAME: **The Kanye South Constituency**  
BOUNDARY:

Commencing at trigonometrical beacon BPS. 110 at Kwowe, being a point on the Moshupa Constituency boundary; thence in a straight line west-north-westwards to the point of junction of the Ranaka-Kanye road and the Moshupa - Kanye road near the Bathoen Dam; thence southwards in a straight line towards the trigonometrical beacon KAN 3, to the point of intersection of that line and the northern edge of the plateau of Kanye hill; thence generally eastwards, southwards, westwards and north-westwards along the edge of the said plateau to the most westerly point of the edge of the plateau; thence in a straight line westwards to the borehole at Mhelo; thence in a straight line south-south-westwards to the borehole at Kgwakwe; thence in a straight line southwards to the borehole at Mabadisa; thence in a straight line south-eastwards to beacon Mg being the north-western beacon of Farm Mogwalala 41 - JO in the Barolong Farms as defined in Schedule B to the Botswana Boundaries Proclamation (Cap. 37) and being a point on the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory boundary; thence eastwards and northwards along that tribal territory boundary to its junction with the Moshupa Constituency boundary; thence west-south-westwards, north-westwards and northwards along the Moshupa Constituency boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 20,134.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 29

NAME: **The Kanye North Constituency**

BOUNDARY:

Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the Ngwaketse District due north of the borehole at Loherwane, being a point on the Moshupa Constituency boundary; thence southwards and generally south-eastwards along that constituency boundary to the trigonometrical beacon at Kwokwe, being a point on the Kanye South Constituency boundary; thence generally westwards, southwards, westwards and southwards along that constituency boundary to the borehole at Mabadisa; thence in a straight line south-westwards to the borehole at Tsatsu; thence in a straight line west-north-westwards to the borehole at Mahurane; thence north-westwards in a straight line to a point three miles due south-west of the borehole at Kue; thence in a straight line north-north-westwards to the borehole at Moleleme; thence due north to the Ngwaketse District boundary, thence east-south-eastwards along that district boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 16,181.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 30

NAME: **The Ngwaketse Kgalagadi Constituency**

BOUNDARY:

Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the Ngwaketse District due north of the borehole at Moleleme, being a point on the boundary of the Kanye North Constituency; thence west-north-westwards along the said district boundary to its point of junction with the eastern boundary of the Kgalagadi Constituency; thence southwards, eastwards and generally south-south-eastwards along the said constituency boundary to the point of junction of that boundary and the international boundary between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa, approximately two miles west of Mabule; thence generally eastwards along the international boundary to its point of junction with the western boundary of the Barolong Farms at approximately longitude 25° 10' East; thence north-eastwards along the western boundary of the Barolong Farms to beacon Mg being the north-western beacon of Farm Mogwalala 41 JO, being a point on the Kanye South Constituency boundary; thence north-westwards along that constituency boundary to the borehole at Mabadisa, being a point on the Kanye North Constituency boundary; thence south-westwards and generally north-westwards and northwards along the Kanye North Constituency boundary to the point of commencement.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 15,473.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 31

NAME: **The Lobatse and Barolong Constituency**

BOUNDARY:

- (1) The boundaries of the Lobatse Township;
- and (2) The boundaries of the Barolong Farms as defined in Schedule B to the Botswana Boundaries Proclamation (Cap. 37).

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 22,909.

#### CONSTITUENCY NO. 32

NAME: **The Ramotswa Constituency**

BOUNDARY:

The boundaries of the South East District excluding the Batlokwa Tribal Territory.

POPULATION BASED ON CENSUS: 15,629.



## APPENDIX III

### BOTSWANA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Box 28,  
GABORONE

Tsholetsa

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I am representing the Botswana Democratic Party. My colleagues and I have studied the census figures and it is apparent from these figures that there are several constituency boundaries that need amendment. We have proceeded on the assumption that your Commission will use the de facto census figures for the purposes of delimitation because these are the only figures given for the individual enumeration areas. We calculate that the population quota, given that the constituencies have been increased to 32, is 17,940. We have also assumed that the acceptable variation from the quota is not much more than 25 per cent. This was the figure adopted by the 1965 Commission.

#### GABORONE/RAMOTSWA CONSTITUENCY.

2. Firstly, I would like to deal with the biggest problem area, namely the Gaborone/Ramotswa constituency. This constituency now has a population of approximately 32,000. The population of Gaborone alone is 17,718 and we consider that it should form one constituency. The balance of the constituency has a population of some 14,300 and it appears necessary to supplement this number to bring it nearer to the population quota. We consider that this can be best achieved by delimiting the South East District with the exception of the Tlokweng, into one constituency. This proposal has the advantage of confining the constituency within one District Council area. The population will be in the region of 15,600 but we cannot think of another solution which will not result in constituency boundaries crossing district council boundaries with common interests.

3. To sum up, we therefore recommend that the additional constituency should be used to provide a constituency consisting of Gaborone Township. The remainder of the Gaborone/Ramotswa constituency with that portion of the Lobatse/Barolong constituency which is not within Lobatse Township or the Barolong Tribal Territory should form another constituency. This will also reduce the population of the Lobatse and Barolong constituency to 22,900 which is not considered excessive because it constitutes a small area which is easily accessible.

#### CENTRAL DISTRICT

4. There are two constituencies within the Central District which have population considerably larger than the population quota. These are the Mmadinare and Mahalapye constituencies. We have examined several possible alternatives for reducing the population of the Mmadinare constituency and have come to the conclusion that the only way to do this which will avoid the alteration of the boundaries of at least eight constituencies is by adding parts of it to the Bobirwa, Serowe North and Tswapong North constituencies.

5. Our proposal is as follows:-

- Transfer the areas within the Mmadinare constituency west of the railway line to Serowe North. The population of these areas is approximately 1,000.
- Transfer Tobane and the surrounding area from Mmadinare to Bobirwa. The population of this area is approximately 2,000.
- Transfer Moremi, Lesenepole and Maunatlala areas to Tswapong North from Mmadinare. The population of this area is approximately 4,500.

6. Implementation of this proposal would have the following results:-

Mmadinare .....	21,000
Bobirwa .....	19,500
Tswapong North .....	21,000
Serowe North .....	17,500

approximately.

7. The population of the Mahalapye constituency can be easily reduced by transferring the Makwate area to Tswapong South. This will result in the population of Tswapong South being 20,500 and Mahalapye being 21,000.

8. There are two constituencies in the Central District which are well below the quota. These are Serowe South and Sebenas/Gweta. We do not advocate any change to the Sebenas/Gweta constituency boundaries as it covers a large area most of which is not easily accessible and to increase it would only make the task of its Member of Parliament more difficult. The Shoshong constituency is somewhat in excess of the quota and we therefore recommend that the Tlabala area with a population of approximately 2,000 be transferred to Serowe South, leading to a more equitable distribution.

### TATI WEST AND FRANCISTOWN AND TATI EAST

9. Owing to the rapid growth of Francistown Township, there is now an unequal distribution of population between the two constituencies. We propose that the area north of Bosole Ranch and east of the railway line be transferred from Francistown and Tati East to Tati West. The population of this area is approximately 6500. This proposal would reduce Francistown and Tati East to 22,600 and increase Francistown West to 22,800. Although these figures are slightly over the quota plus 25 per cent there is no good reason to transfer parts of them to neighbouring constituencies. These areas are relatively small and heavily populated and constitute one township and one district council area.

#### MOCHUDI AND KGATLENG/TLOKWENG.

10. There has been a drastic decrease in the population of Mochudi. It therefore, appears necessary to transfer a part of the Kgatleng/Tlokweng constituency to Mochudi. We recommend that the Southern Kgatleng and the contiguous Tlokweng should form a constituency. The Southern Kgatleng should include Bokaa, Morwa, Oodi, Modipane, Mathubudukwane, Sekwane, Mabalane and Malolwane. This will result in a Kgatleng/Tlokweng constituency of approximately 18,200 and a Mochudi constituency of 17,400.

#### KWENENG.

11. The total population of the Kweneng District Council area has decreased by some 8,000 people between 1964 and 1971. However, in our opinion the population is still sufficient to justify four constituencies. The average population per constituency is 16,313 which is not too far below the quota. However, some readjustment is required to achieve a fairer distribution. We therefore recommend the transfer of that part of Molepolole village falling within Molepolole East constituency and the Mahetwe area to Molepolole North. This would result in a population of 18,281 for Molepolole East (to be renamed Kweneng E.) and 16,610 for Molepolole North (to be renamed Molepolole Constituency).

#### NGWAKETSE.

12. The population of the main village of Kanye has also decreased considerably since the last census. We recommend the transfer of Molapowabojang, Digwana, Gathwane, and surrounding areas to Kanye South. This would decrease the population of Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi to approximately 16,000 and increase Kanye South to approximately 19,700. Kanye South covers a small area and is easily accessible.

#### GHANZI AND K GALAGADI.

13. We do not advocate any change to the boundaries of the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi constituencies. They cover enormous areas and although the population of each is relatively low it is almost impossible for one member of Parliament to represent either of these constituencies adequately.

#### NGAMILAND AND CHOBE.

14. Although the population of the three constituencies is somewhat uneven in distribution we do not recommend a change. The variation is not excessive and the present boundaries take account of the natural community of interest.

15. Mr. Chairman, I hope that our submission will be of use to you and facilitate your work. I would be happy to answer any queries that you might have.

K.P. MORAKE (Signed)  
Executive Secretary.



# APPENDIX IV

## BOTSWANA NATIONAL FRONT

P.O. Box 100,  
Kanye.  
Oct. 26, 1972.

To: The Chairman,  
Delimitation Commission,  
Gaborone.  
Sir,

With reference to the oral evidence given by members of the Botswana National Front Party on Wednesday 25th instant, we have further considered our suggestions and recommendations and therefore wish to place on record the following recommendations:-

The Ngwaketse - Kgalagadi Constituency is by far the largest of the other three constituencies in population and size and we feel it could be reduced to conform to the quota allocation + - 18,000, it has a population of 26597.

We recommend that these villages be added to Kanye South:

(a)	52 Molapo wa Bojang	1030
	54 Motlhatshe	988
	55 Gameswaana	886
	Rammonnedi	930
		3834

(b) A further reduction will be by:

53 Mogobyegobye	1135
63 Digawana	494
64 Lorwana	999
65 Gathwane	914
66 Gamajalela	823
67 Gatampa	865
68 Motsentshe	702
	5932

The two totals 3834 and 5932 make 9766 to be deducted from 26597 leave 16831 for Ngwaketse Kgalagadi.

To Kanye South should be added 3834 and area 82 Diphatana 1365 which in the map falls under Kanye North but for all practicable purposes, voting etc. comes under this constituency.

If, as recommended the other day, the Barolong Farms which area administered from Kanye where they also have a District Council should for voting purposes come in with the Bangwaketse, their population of 12159 should be increased by the seven villages totalling 5932 listed at (b) above. A figure of 18191 is reached to make a constituency.

The Lobatse Urban District has a population of 12920. In the last General Election some of its people at 27 Content Farm 881 and other farms nearby voted at Ramotswa, South East (see bottom of Table 6 (continued)). We suggest that all farms which make up the Lobatse Block should vote in this Township area.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

B.S. Gaseitsiwe  
President, B.N.F.

# APPENDIX V.

## SUMMARY OF STATEMENT MADE BY G.S. MOSINYI ESQ. M.P.

Mr. G.S. Mosinyi, the Member of Parliament for the Shoshong Constituency, was asked by the Commission for his advice on the proposal that a part of the Shoshong Constituency should be transferred to The Serowe South Constituency. It was his view that the Tlhabala and Mogorosi areas should be included in The Serowe South Constituency. He said that these areas were much closer to Serowe than to Shoshong and were easily accessible from Serowe. Furthermore the Serowe South Constituency was smaller both in area and population than the Shoshong Constituency.

APPENDIX VI.

P.O. Box 59,  
Mahalapye.

12th October, 1972.

To:- The Secretary,  
Delimitation Commission,  
Private Bag 1,  
GABORONE.

Dear Sir,

**The Maun/Chobe Constituency**

I write to suggest about re-drawing the Maun/Chobe Constituency. My suggestion is to have the Chobe District a constituency separate from Maun.

The Chobe District is a long way from Maun and this has made it almost impossible for the Member of Parliament who is resident in Maun to visit the Chobe accordingly. Being a Motswana of the Chobe District I am bringing this suggestion to the Commission in order to have the Chobe fully represented in Parliament.

Yours faithfully,

DANIEL M. SHAMUKUNI (signed)

## REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES 1972









