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**GUEST NAME: PROFESSOR FIONA TREGENNA – DST/NRF SOUTH AFRICAN RESEARCH CHAIR IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG**

<b>SPEAKER</b>	<b>TRANSCRIPTION</b>
DR. MALKA	Hello, I'm Dr. Amaleya Goneos-Malka, welcome to 'Womanity– Women in Unity'. The show that celebrates prominent and ordinary African Women's milestone achievements in their struggles for liberation, self-emancipation, human rights, democracy, racism, socio-economic class division and gender based violence.
DR. MALKA	Joining us the line today from Johannesburg is Professor Fiona Tregenna who holds the DST/NRF South African Research Chair in Industrial Development; she is also a professor of Economics at the University of Johannesburg, she is involved in economic policy issues in South Africa as well as internationally and sits on several boards, advisory panels and councils. President Cyril Ramaphosa appointed her to his presidential economic advisory council and she also serves on the Scientific Community of the African Programme on Rethinking Development Economics, where she also lectures. Welcome to the show!
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Morning and thank you for inviting me, it's lovely to be part of the show!</b>
DR. MALKA	Prof Tregenna you have made so many achievements within the economic space and not just from a point of view of teaching students and helping advance their knowledge, but also in real practical terms; so to begin with, almost tracking back to when you first started out in your career; you attained your PhD in Economics from the University of Cambridge in the UK, you received your Masters degree in economics from the University of Massachusetts in the USA and attained earlier degrees from the Universities of Witwatersrand and Natal in South Africa. Having obtained your academic qualifications from different countries obviously allowed you to experience those societies and economies of your host nations; can you tell us what prompted you to pursue an economic career?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>I guess what really interested me in economics stemmed from a kind of social justice commitment, to start with. I think when I was younger, starting from my teens, I was very politically active, this was in the kind of late apartheid period moving towards democracy, although I actually started off studying science at university, but I was much more interested in politics and in economics. Economics kind of became clear to me as an area in which a lot gets decided and people's lives get fundamentally affected. If things are wrong in the economy not much can be right anywhere else, that might sound a bit simplistic, but I really do think that the economic domain is quite a fundamental one. So I guess I was drawn into economics kind of through politics and at first when I started studying economics I really didn't enjoy it, I wouldn't have imagined that I would have continued many more years of study up to the PhD level and remained in that area because, ya, I think undergraduate economics is quite boring, very divorced from the real world, but it got more interesting as I went along. For me, my interest in economics is quite applied; it's very important for me to kind of think through how my own economic work has some sort of relevance and hopefully in some ways I'm some sort impact on what I would call the real world.</b>

DR. MALKA	If we don't have the economy right, I don't think much else can go right and if we look at how our markets are globally connected, everything is interrelated, there's impact and implications on all sorts of variables.
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>No, absolutely. I think economics is connected to virtually all other domains, if we think about health, education, the household, the green transition, whatever, has an economic dimension and it's not necessarily to elevate that economic dimension but there's interrelationships between the economic and everything else; culture, politics and so on.</b>
DR. MALKA	And I understand that your primary areas of research concern structural change, deindustrialisation and industrial development; can you tell us a little bit more about deindustrialisation as a concept and theme because I think most of us are very familiar with creating industries, but not so much with regards to deindustrialisation?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>This kind of comes from a broad approach within development economics which suggests that a key part of economic development and a key thing for developing countries to kind of catch up with advanced economies is what we call structural change, so kind of moving towards higher productivity activities and a key part of that being industrialisation. So the growth of the manufacturing sector and moving within manufacturing towards higher productivity activities, but the reality in many parts of the world is actually one of deindustrialisation. When deindustrialisation initially started, probably about half a century ago, this was happening largely in advanced economies of the world such as the UK, the US and so on, but now it's a very widespread phenomenon around the world; we see the shrinking of the manufacturing sector relative to other parts of the economy and whereas previously countries would have gone through a period of industrialisation in building up their manufacturing sector before perhaps transitioning into services, we now observe a phenomenon of deindustrialisation kicking in earlier and earlier, so what we sometimes call premature deindustrialisation. So where a country hasn't even industrialised a lot, but they already start deindustrialising, for example, when we look at African countries, the experience is quite diverse across the continent, but at least in some of the low income African countries we see deindustrialisation already kicking in when the countries have barely even industrialised in any meaningful sense. So I've called this phenomenon preindustrial deindustrialisation, because there's not even a real built-up manufacturing sector that can kind of drive growth and development in those countries and it's already that nascent industrial sector is in some countries already starting to shrink and from my perspective a part of the problem with that is that it becomes difficult for those economies to find kind of alternative development paths that are feasible and can sustain high growth over time, because where a country has already industrialised and kind of captured some of those benefits of industrialisation and so on, even if they're moving into services economies or services activities, it's more feasible to develop sort of high-tech, export oriented, dynamic services activities, but where a country has barely even industrialised the kinds of services activities which it's likely to shift into are more kind of low skill, low productivity activities; informal retail and so on. It would be very difficult for a country that hasn't industrialised at all or in any meaningful sense to kind of jump into, you know, high-tech really dynamic services which could serve as an alternative engine of growth.</b>
DR. MALKA	You've done a lot of work within the continent and if say from an African country perspective, there are industrial hubs such as industrial zones or parks

	and that is one strategy towards industrialisation and growth; how do you think that these can be made to be more developmental and also to contribute to women's empowerment?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<p>I think that's a really important question from a policy perspective, because a number of African countries are using this as one of their policy instruments and I think it's particularly attractive for countries that don't have a strong manufacturing sector that's already kind of got a momentum of its own. So the idea is to put into place like an industrial park or a district or a zone, often something very exported oriented and to try and attract investment in manufacturing firms there. This is a strategy that does have some potential, particularly as I say, in cases where there's not really a strong and vibrant sector already and you can kind of concentrate it in one place, with particular support, with particular objectives in mind and so on. I think in order for it to leverage broader industrialisation and growth and development these kind of industrial zones have to be seen as part of a broader industrial policy and a broader growth policy, so if it's just kind of doing more of the same, creating a few manufacturing jobs, creating a bit of foreign exchange and so on, well yes it does serve a purpose and of course it's better than nothing, but what countries really need to look towards is a more dynamic approach that uses this to kind of catalyse industrialisation, structural change and growth more broadly. So in that respect kind of to concretise it I think what's really important is the linkages between the activities in these sort of zones and what happens in the rest of a domestic economy, so that they don't just become kind of enclaves of industrialisation, which are really isolated from the rest of the economy. So it's important to have supplied chain linkages, for example, where firms in these zones can source inputs from the rest of the economy, skills linkages, technological linkages and so on and then in terms of the second part of your question around the gender aspects of this; I think when we look at industrial zones and their history around the world, the record has been quite mixed, if we are honest, in terms of gender and women's empowerment. In many cases these zones have focused on kind of low cost production, sort of a race to the bottom, where it becomes a competition between countries and between firms who can offer production at the lowest wages and there's been experiences in many countries of women being paid very low wages, very poor working conditions, a lot of documentation of sexual harassment, exploitation and so on in these sort of zones, but it doesn't have to be like that. So I think it comes back to what I was saying earlier about how to use them more deliberately as a development tool, to know what is it that you want out of these zones, the race to the bottom I think is just not feasible, either economically or from a broader socio-economic development perspective, so it's important to have an approach to these which says how can we use decent work for women and for men as well, obviously, in those zones, how can we use them as part of not only an industrialisation strategy, but a women empowerment strategy, to integrate women into industries perhaps where they've been under-represented in the past, this also suggests that the kind of industries you want to attract there are not necessarily just the ones which rely on lowest cost production and make low wages their kind of selling point; I don't think that's a feasible or desirable way to go.</p>
<b>DR. MALKA</b>	It's not sustainable, because you're going to keep chasing a never-ending cycle of racing, as you said, to the bottom.
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	Exactly, so we need to look at how can we not only rely on our current, what we call a static comparative advantage, but from a dynamic

	<b>comparative advantage perspective, where would we like to build up our strengths as a country and what sort of industries we might not be leaders in at the moment, but we can build up our capabilities in those.</b>
DR. MALKA	So we've spoken about the opportunity of creating industries, we've spoken about setting up industrial hubs as one example, but we also need to be able to look towards markets where we can sell our wares and obviously generate returns. The African Continental Free Trade Agreement is a flagship project coming out of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and it speaks to the fact of being able to integrate Africa and enhance its industrialisation projects and help us have components which are more equal and fair and the idea is to create a basis of a single African market which comprises of our 54 nations and 1.2 billion people; what are your perspectives of this as an economic venture and again, how do you think it can benefit women on the continent?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Yes, indeed it is a crucial plank and a new growth and development strategy for the continent. I think that one of the constraints which the continent has faced in terms of economic growth has been that the small size of many countries, which of course derives from the colonial history and just arbitrary borders being put into place, has meant that the domestic market of many countries has been too small to really scaffold industrialisation and economic growth more broadly. So part of the idea behind this kind of regional and continental integration is to say Africa as a whole has a huge market, can we have that kind of integration amongst countries economically so that combined there's a larger market which can provide a base for firms, for sectors, for industries to actually be able to build up their capabilities within that broader market, sell not just within their small country, but within the region and the continent as a whole and of course to look beyond that as well, but to be able to build up your expertise, your skills, your knowledge, your technology and so on, with what we call economies of scale. So a domestic might be too small to do that but a regional or a continental market can be big enough. I think it's also important to recognise that outcomes won't necessarily be positive across the board or won't be even across all countries and that will largely be the outcome of policy choices as well as, to some extent, of prior conditions, so we also need to guard against some of the smaller or weaker economies becoming more swamped by this, for example, a country which is still trying to develop its own manufacturing sector, if it just gets flooded backwards from South Africa or Mauritius or other countries which have already got a bit more developed manufacturing sector, it would become more difficult for that kind of country to industrialise and develop. So I think it's important that this kind of regional integration is also combined with industrial policy measures, technology support and so on, in firms and in countries, to ensure that the benefits are actually maximised and are shared equitably.</b>
DR. MALKA	So again the policy piece is going to be crucial moving forwards from a continental perspective as well as from each country's relative representation and their expectations.
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Ya, no, definitely.</b>
DR. MALKA	Turning towards aspects of women participating in the economy; obviously women's participation in the labour force has massive or significant macro-economic contributions, but globally, and we've mentioned it already in the conversation, that women are still often under-represented in certain sectors, they're underpaid in comparison to their male counterparts, on average earning I think from a South African point of view, approximately 23% less than men; in

	your opinion what types of interventions do you think could be put in place to help remedy those types of situations?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Improving women's participation, representation and benefits from the labour force is really central and it's got implications not only for the labour force and the economy, but even well outside of that, for gender based violence, for women's freedom to make their own decisions and so on. What kind of policy interventions would be needed, I think it's really a range of things, there's definitely no silver bullet, I think there's legal aspects to it, there's economic aspects, there's skills development aspects and broadly I suppose one strand of that is kind of the removing of obstacles and of barriers and discrimination. Removing and prohibiting and enforcing prohibitions on discrimination in lending for example and access to capital, removing discrimination in the workplace, obviously in South Africa we have a fantastic suite of labour laws that do prohibit these kinds of things, they're not always enforced in practice, as we know, so there's no way that we can move towards a more gender equitable situation without positive steps towards empowering women and when we look at countries around the world we see a great degree of heterogeneity in women's status and outcomes in the labour force and the economy more broadly, somewhere women and men are close to equitably represented in terms of participation, wages and so on, others where the differences are really vast. These things are the outcome of choices which countries and firms and individuals make over a long period of time.</b>
DR. MALKA	You don't want to reduce everything to policy, but policy is there to guide and sometimes I wonder if perhaps people aren't really aware of what those policies are so that they can have them enforced or understand that from a corporate point of view a company could be putting those policies into place, but then from a...on a more personal level, that if you're aware of what your rights and entitlements and opportunities are, you can say this is a piece of policy, I can do this and I'd like you, Mr. Company or Mrs. Company, to please be accountable for that and don't deny me my opportunity.
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Ya I think that's correct because a lot of that is there on paper, it is there on our books and it is also used in practice, I don't want to just say that no its just there on paper but it's not applicable, because we do in South Africa have institutions like the CCMA and the labour courts and so on where people can go to actualise those rights. Obviously it's easier for some people than others to have knowledge of those rights and to be able to enforce them. I think the role of trade unions is particularly important in terms of taking up cases and so on, but there's also a limit to what can be done on an individual basis. So yes, the individual aspect is important, there are these rights and entitlements and so on, which have to be enforced and some of that can only happen on an individual basis, where there's a case of discrimination and so on, have that brought to the fore, but we wouldn't want to just have to rely on individuals kind of stepping up because we're talking here about a broader societal issue.</b>
DR. MALKA	Looking towards the future of women; what do you think we need to do collectively, beyond just the economic aspect and social aspect, to build more of an egalitarian society where there are no limits imposed on women?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>That's a huge question and definitely with no easy answer, but it's something which is absolutely fundamental to humanity and again coming back to the diverse experiences internationally, the reality is that in some societies the position of women is far better than others and there's far more gender equality and here I'm talking in all spheres of life than in others and of course it's not just a kind of linear thing, because sexism and</b>

	<p>gender inequality expresses itself in different forms in different societies. Even in those countries where I would say the position of women is better, it's not that it's always been like that or it's not there's never been patriarchal cultures or whatever, so those cultures and values change over time. It's not something which is easy to change through policy, unfortunately, and I think that those kind of values, patriarchal and sexist values are at the heart of many problems when we look at, for example, gender based violence and so on; it's not something which you can kind of legislate away, but there are things which can change, perhaps not over night, but there are things which can and must change and again it comes back to what I would see as the inter-connections between these different spheres; the legal, the economic, the educational, the cultural and so on, these are so closely connected and to get broader systematic change of the type you're talking about, it's not something which can just be done legally or economically or whatever, because even for example those values and gender based violence, they're also going to be affected by women's place in the economy and earning potential and so on. Women's earning potential is going to be affected by the legal, by cultural and so on, so ya to say we need an integrated approach it kind of, it's not to say no there's nothing that we can do because of course we have to do everything, but I really do think that it needs to be a multipronged approach and translating this very practically to for example the work of government; there's no government department that doesn't have something to do with and something to contribute to the place of women and to gender equality, whether it be tourism or defence or whatever, a gender approach needs to be mainstreamed within each and every government department and every level of government, from local to national.</p>
DR. MALKA	<p>The issue that I have whenever I ask this question is the fact of time and it's only through time of putting in appropriate legislation, of changing traditional patriarchal attitudes that things have been able to evolve, plus I think if we look at the world we're in today, I don't think there's ever been a period because of our healthcare systems, that we've got so many different generations at play, so one generation would have been influenced by another set of factors compared to another generation, so we've got all of these generations and age cohorts that have been exposed to different things and you're asking people to rewire their thinking to adjust to the conforms of today's society and that is always going to be a challenge. So I often wish that there was a simpler way of doing things and not having to go through this aspect of time.</p>
PROFESSOR TREGENNA	<p>Ya look on the one hand I think some things that matter will take time to change and that's a reality, but that shouldn't be a disempowering recognition or something to get us as society off the hook, as if there's nothing that can be done in the short-term. For example, fiscal policy is something that matters for women, what is the governments money spent on and every year there's a new budget, it's not something you have to wait twenty years to change and some types of expenditure effect women positively and negatively more than others, that's something that, as I say, it can be changed on a yearly basis. If we're thinking about gender based violence, yes, it might take a while to really change people's values at a fundamental level, but at the same time there's things which can be done this year in terms of police and court practices, in terms of education, in terms of just enforcing the laws that we already have on the books; ensuring safe spaces for women and so on. So it's a multipronged approach both in terms of across different domains and not just to leave everything to policy, but to think about, ya, in the home, in the family and so on and some things will take time, but things can also be done now.</p>

DR. MALKA	And perhaps in thinking along those points of view and from an economics perspective, if we think about how much money we invest into trying to find solutions for gender based violence or the money that goes into setting up homes or the money that goes into dealing with people in hospital or the time that they've spent out of work because they're addressing a situation, that has all got a cost associated to it. So if we could think of reversing that cost into creating other opportunities that could have a more positive outcome.
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Ya and it's about building the kind of society that we want and what steps are needed now; investing and not only financial investment but investment in all senses, that can build that in future.</b>
DR. MALKA	You are listening to 'Womanity – Women in Unity' on Channel Africa, the African Perspective, on frequency 9625 KHz, on the 31 meter band, also available on DSTV, Channel 802. Today we're talking to Professor Fiona Tregenna who holds the DST/NRF South African Research Chair in Industrial Development and is a Professor of Economics at the University of Johannesburg. We would love to receive your comments on Twitter:@WomanityTalk.
DR. MALKA	Prof Tregenna education is a vital tool to empower individuals and societies, as I mentioned in the introduction, you started with your studies in South Africa, then went to the USA, then went to the UK; can you share with us what role education has played in your life and career developments?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Well education has been absolutely fundamental to my life, it's something I've enjoyed, not necessarily every moment of it, certainly not every test and exam over the years, but the learning process and the development process is something that I've really enjoyed which I guess is why I kept doing more degrees and certainly I wouldn't have the position that I have today and be able to do the kind of research which I'm doing and so on, without having studied up to the PhD level. So education has been really life shaping for me and I've also had...I've been fortunate to have to the opportunity, as you said, to study abroad in the US and the UK and more broadly that's been a kind of life changing experience for me. Living in different societies where you see some things which you like and some things which you don't like, some things which you can fit in with well and some less so. Seeing different ways of doing things, different ways of people living, different ways in which societies are organised and so on, you know life-long learning might be a bit of a cliché, but it's really true, I read every day and I'm continually daunted by how much I still don't know.</b>
DR. MALKA	Both you and I have been privileged in terms of the education that we've received and it certainly empowered our lives; what are your views on education as a practical tool in the hands of women to help change not only their lives, but also the lives of their children for the better?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Yes, it's crucial, there's not much more fundamental than education in terms of the life prospects of children, obviously it's education together with nutrition and a safe and loving home and so on, but without education and access to education, quality education, meaningful and relevant education, people's life prospects are so dimmed. I feel like a lump in my throat and I'm not afraid to say that when I think about children and their potential which is wasted and their life prospects which are so harmed in the first few years of their lives, just through lack of access to education and ya, someone might be sitting in a classroom but I'm talking about access to real quality education that can open up the sort of life choices that any human being should have.</b>
DR. MALKA	And turning more towards a personal perspective, one of the questions that I ask all our guests on the show who've made significant achievements in their

	respective careers, is about some of the factors that they consider have contributed to their success, whether it is about faith, focus, values, particular people in their life; can you share with us in your opinion what have been some of your key drivers?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>I think values matter, for me as I said earlier, my values is something which brought me into economics in the first place, the feeling that a better world is possible, this is not how we want things to look and that the world can be changed has definitely been a key motivation for me and it goes to the relevance and ya, the impact of one's work. Perhaps in a, ya, a less tangible way some of the drivers for me have been have been sort of setting one's sights high and continually changing that and adjusting that and raising what you want to set out to achieve. I think goals are really important, goals will most certainly change over time, but it's important to know what you're aiming at and to aim high, even if people tell you that it's unrealistic or that it will take you too long or that someone else will do it or has done it or whatever, so I think setting your sights high and knowing and of what you need to do to get there. Learning from others is really important, learning from your own mistakes, nobody is going to be good at everything.</b>
DR. MALKA	And growing up, can you share with us a few of the pivotal moments in your life that have led you to become the person you are today?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Through my childhood, my mother was always a key inspiration to me, as a school teacher herself she put a lot of emphasis on education, this was always seen as kind of, ya, most important parts of our life and as a single parent, seeing how she managed everything and also led her own balanced life whilst I would say having myself and my brother as kind of her central focus, I think has, ya, has been an inspiration to me. In terms of sort of pivotal parts of growing up I suppose one that I would identify would be, ya, becoming politicised in the South African context, which for me was quite early, even at school and having that feeling of injustice and apartheid South Africa at that time and the world more broadly, it affected the path that my life took in terms of studies and activism and the people that I've met and values and so on, I think has, ya, in a way been a transformative life experience for me.</b>
DR. MALKA	You mentioned your mom as being a strong person, a woman in your life, can you tell us about some of the other strong women who have influenced or impacted on you?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Ya I would say there have been strong women who have been role models and inspirations to me in various spheres of life, one would be in politics where I had the privilege of being exposed to people who have played a long role in the liberation of South Africa, people who have been exile, people who have been in prison, who've been tortured, who've fought in different ways and a number of those women who are too many to mention, have been really inspirational to me, both in terms of what they've done, I suppose the cost to them personally, not to romanticise that, you see in some cases the damage to people and how they have dealt with that and then in academia as well, ya, both in South Africa and internationally, people who have made really fundamental contributions to knowledge and to upcoming students and researchers and so on. I actually feel that I would have benefited from having a mentor or mentors myself, so I act as a mentor to a number of emerging women researchers, ya, and hopefully through my own mentorship, some of which is kind of formal, some more informal, I'm able to at least pass on some of those and ya, also learn and grow myself in the process.</b>
DR. MALKA	Mentoring and mentorship is such an important part, I think, of being able to aid

	and assist people so that they don't have to let's say walk the same journey that you've walked and suffer the same types of pain, it just elevates them to another level so that they can make their own mistakes but not repeat your mistakes for instance.
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Ya so everyone has their own journey to walk and their own life and strengths and weaknesses and so on, but I think we all need to stand on each other's shoulders and learn what we can.</b>
DR. MALKA	And lastly as we close out the conversation today, please can you share a few words of wisdom or inspiration that you'd like to impart to young ladies and women that are listening to us on the continent?
<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Ya, it's a big world out there and we need to look beyond our own immediate, so whether it be our immediate city, town, village, wherever we're staying, even if we're staying in a capital city and it seems like a big place, but there's a big world beyond that and not only geographically but in terms of thought, ideas, people, so it's about broadening our perspectives, challenging accepted wisdoms within ourselves, within society as a whole. Not accepting being told things that you can't do, that you can't do as a woman and sometimes these things are not told to you in those ways, but it will come through indirectly in different ways, so not accepting that, not internalising it and challenging it when it comes up and I think standing up for ourselves, for our needs, for our beliefs, I think we've all been in a situation where maybe you're in a difficult situation or a conflict or even if it's not a conflict but a situation where you're negotiating your pathway and you often think afterwards I wish had said this or I wish I'd asked for this, maybe I would have got it or I wish I had challenged this. So I think it's about asserting yourself and not being afraid to ask for things, demand things, change things as you go. I guess also, you know, time passes really quickly, it's maybe a cliché, so it's about knowing where you're going and where you want to be, I know that some people have sort of very detailed five year plans or ten year plans, I've never been really organised enough or maybe kind of deliberate enough to do those sort of things, but I suppose broadly to kind of have an idea of where this is where you want to go and this is what you need to be doing now to get there and life work balance is also really important, something ya for me, after becoming a mom, because I now have two young kids, you look at it in a different way, it's an ongoing challenge, for me it's a daily challenge, it's a daily struggle to have that kind of balance, I don't think there is such a thing maybe as that balance and I suppose to think about, ya, what matters now for the future in terms of your children, career, relationships, happiness and so on and how to balance those things as best you can and I guess lastly I would just say to be kind to yourself and others and especially during this time of the pandemic, it's really important to look after yourselves, sometimes it's easier to give this kind of advice than to live it in your own life, but I suppose I'm also reminding myself of it as I say it. So to be kind and to take ourselves, our families, friends, colleagues and more broadly just to have that kind of positive outlook. I don't think I can say anything more, let me leave it there.</b>
DR. MALKA	To me it was a message of integration, of being self-aware, of understanding all of the elements in your life, that life is a journey, it's not a sprint, that we do have to take cognizance of our goals and ambitions and live out and live hard to attain those and I particularly liked what you said about the possibility of driving change, not accepting no for an answer if that's where your pathway and destination is. Thank you so much for joining us today it's been a real pleasure having you on the air.

<b>PROFESSOR TREGENNA</b>	<b>Thanks Amaleya I've really enjoyed the conversation.</b>
	<b>PROGRAMME END</b>