

Vuk'uzenzele



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Local government holds transformative power

SOCIO-ECONOMIC transformation is at the top of government's agenda yet the power to bring about change does not rest solely in its hands. The drivers of change should be located at national, provincial and local government level, making a visible difference in the lives of the citizens government serves.

Albert Pule

Municipalities should become centres of radical socio-economic transformation to have a positive effect on the lives of citizens.

"We need to see radical socio-economic transformation in local government," said President Jacob Zuma, addressing the Third Presidential Local Government Summit held in Midrand on 6 April 2017.

"We mean the fundamental change in the structure, systems, institutions and patterns of ownership, management and control of the economy in favour of all South Africans, especially the poor, the majority of whom are African and female," explained the President.

President Zuma said municipalities must play a role in developing small businesses and entrepreneurs.

"They must revitalise and mainstream township economies by supporting the development of township enterprises, cooperatives



President Jacob Zuma addressing the 3rd Presidential Local Government Summit in Midrand

and SMMEs that will produce goods and services that meet the needs of township residents.

"Township entrepreneurs must be used to produce food, such as bread for school nutrition and hospitals, school uniforms and police uniforms, and furniture for government offices."

The President also urged municipalities to work hard to raise the living standards and quality of life of all the

people in their areas and highlighted the importance of the delivery of crucial services, such as roads, human settlements and sanitation.

"They must include effective public transport infrastructure development, as well as new integrated and sustainable human settlements and post-apartheid cities that are more connected, liveable, smart and green.

"The renewal of old towns, inner-city regeneration as

well as township renewal must be key focus areas of our municipalities."

President Zuma also highlighted that it is important that the three spheres of government work together to deliver services.

"All spheres must work together to ensure that all township roads and streets are tarred, that the bucket system is eradicated and that all hostels are turned into family units.

"If we do this, we will bring millions of township residents into the mainstream economy, hence the need to revamp economic infrastructure and improve these areas."

Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Des van Rooyen said local government plays an important role in delivering services to the people.

"Critical to local government's mandate is the requirement that they work to improve the lives of all the citizens in their municipality.

"The improvement of the peoples' lives can be achieved through the provision of basic services, development and growth of the economy, recognising and harnessing the skills potential of people living in the municipality, job creation, and mobilising the people to make their own contribution to improve their living conditions," said Min



Educators are teaching the business of business

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UNITE TO END TB & HIV

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In all our localities, wherever they may be, we must rise now and destroy apartheid organs of government that are used to hold us in bondage. We make this call to all Black people – African, Indian and so-called Coloureds.

- Oliver Tambo.



Image: <http://www.youthvillage.co.za>

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NSP e tla šogana le HIV, TB le di-STI

LEANO LA BOSETŠHABA la Maano (NSP) ke pego ya ntwaga go mauba a Twatši ya Phokolo ya Mašole Mmeleng wa Motho (HIV), Bolwetsi bja mafahla (TB) le diphetetšo tša go dirwa ka thobalano (di-STI). Le laetša maiteko a mmušo a go fokotša gagolo tiragalo ya maemo a, go tloša phetetšo ya mma go ya go ngwana le go fokotša diphetetšo tše diswa gare ga basetsana le makgarebe.

Noluthando Motswai

NSP ye mpsha ya HIV, TB le di-STI e letetšwe gore e fokotše ditiragalo tša TB ka 30% le diphetetšo tše diswa tša HIV ka 60%.

Motlatšamopresidente Cyril Ramaphosa o tsebišitše se malobanyana thakgolong ya NSP ya 2017-2022 go la Bloemfontein. Leano le gantši le hlabollelwa lebaka la mengwaga ye mehlanano, gomme leano la mafelelo le fedišitšwe mafelelong a Hlakola 2017.

Motlatšamopresidente Ramaphosa o boletše gore NSP e sepelelana gabotse le Leanotlhabollo la Bosetšhaba (NDP), le bea ntwaga kahlanong le HIV, TB le di-STI ka gare ga ntwaga ya tlhabollo ya ekonomi le leago.

“Go šoma mmogo, re nyaka go fokotša diphetetšo tša tiragalo ya TB ka bonnyane 30%, go tšwa go 450 000 go ya go 315 000. Re swanetše go fokotša diphetetšo tše

diswa gagolo ka 60% go tšwa go 270 000 ka 2016 go ya ka fase ga 100 000 ka 2022.”

O tlaleditše gore mmušo o nyaka go fokotša phetetšo ya mma go ya go ngwana le go fokotša diphetetšo tše diswa gare ga basetsana le makgarebe go tšwa go 2 000 beke ka beke go ya ka fase ga 800. Ngwaga wa go feta Motlatšamopresidente o thakgotše lesolo la go thibela HIV gare ga basetsana le makgarebe.

Diphetetšo tše diswa tša HIV tša go batamela go 2 000 di direga gare ga makgarebe le basetsana ba mengwaga ya gare ga 15 le 24 ka Afrika Borwa beke ka beke.

Lesolo la *She Conquers* le tsenywa tirišong bjalo ka karolo ya maiteko a go fokotša phetetšo ya HIV le khuetšo ya yona.

“*She Conquers* e lebantše go fokotša diphetetšo tša HIV, go ima ga basetsana, go bea baswa ka sekolong, go fediša dikgaruru tše di theilwego godimo ga thobalano le bong le go hlolela

baswa menyetla ya ekonomi.”

NSP e na le diphegello tše di hlakilego

Motlatšamopresidente Ramaphosa o boletše gore NSP e tla lebanntšha go diphegello tša maano tše seswai go thibela HIV, TB le di-STI.

- Phegello ya mathomo ke ya go akgofiša thibelo go fokotša diphetetšo tše diswa tša HIV, TB le di-STI.
- Phegello ya bobedi ke ya go fokotša malwetši le mahu ka go aba kalafo ya HIV, TB le di-STI, tlhokomelo le thekgo ya tšhepagalelo go bohle.
- Phegello ya boraro ke ya go fihlelela batho ka moka ba bohlokwa le ba ba le go kotsing ka dikgato tše di fetotšwego ebile e le tša maleba.
- Phegello ya bone ke ya go šogana le dituetšo tša leago le sebopego tša diphetetšo tša HIV, TB le di-STI.
- Phegello ya bohlanole ke ya

RE KOPANE GO FEDIŠA TB LE HIV

BAETAPELE BA AFRIKA BORWA BA TŠEA KGATO

go matlafatša go ikarabela go HIV, TB le di-STI ka melawaneng le ka dikgatong tša ditokelo tša botho.

- Phegello ya bošupa ke ya go godiša boetapele le go abelana maikarabelo a dikgato tše di swarelago go HIV, TB le di-STI.
- Phegello ya bošupa ke ya go kgoboketša methopo go thekga phihlelelo ya NSP go kgonthišiša kgato ye e swarelago.
- Phegello ya boseswai ke ya go matlafatša tshedimošo ya maano go iša kgatelo pele ya phihlelelo ya diphegello tša NSP.

Phetogo ya maitshwara e a nyakega

“Re mo go tiišetša gore toro ya setšhaba se se se nago AIDS e kgauswi le go phethagatšwa. Re mo go bontšha sephetho sa rena sa go aga lefase le le se nago malwetši a go thibelega le a go fola

go swana le TB.”

“Re a tseba gore go fetetšwa ka HIV le TB ga se bofelo bja lefase.

Re a tseba gore monyetla wa rena o mokaone go fenywa diphetetšo tša go menagana tša HIV le TB di laolwa ke phetogo ya maitshwara go emiša phatlalatšo ya phetetšo.”

Thakgolo ya NSP ya 2017-2022 ke sebaka se bohlokwa sa go ikarabela go mauba a HIV, TB le di-STI ka Afrika Borwa.

Moano wa NSP ye mpsha ke: “Dira gore Dikgato tša rena di be le Seabe” yeo e lego kgoeletšo ya maAfrika Borwa ka moka gore a be le seabe phihlelelong ya diphegello tša Leano.

Ngwaga wo, mmušo o lebantše gagolo baetapele ba setšhaba ba go swana le maloko a palamente, maloko a makgotlatheramelao, makhanselara, baetapele ba setšo, baetapele ba kgwebo, baetapele ba sedumedi le ba setšhaba go ikgafela go lwantšha mauba a le go boledišana le ditšhaba tša gabobona. **■**

Vaccinations save lives

DON'T WAIT ... VACCINATE

BABY & CHILDHOOD VACCINATIONS

BIRTH	Oral Polio and BCG
6 TO 8 WEEKS	Oral Polio and BCG
10 TO 12 WEEKS	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Acellular Pertussis Haemophilus influenzae type B and Inactivated Polio Hepatitis B Rotavirus Pneumococcal Conjugated
14 TO 16 WEEKS	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Acellular Pertussis Haemophilus influenzae type B and Inactivated Polio Hepatitis B Rotavirus Pneumococcal Conjugated
9 MONTHS	Measles
12 MONTHS	Hepatitis A, Pneumococcal Conjugated
15 TO 18 MONTHS	Measles, Mumps, Rubella
18 MONTHS	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Acellular Pertussis Haemophilus influenzae type B and Inactivated Polio Hepatitis A (booster)
6 YEARS	Measles, Mumps, Rubella Diphtheria, Tetanus, Acellular Pertussis and Inactivated Polio
12 YEARS	Measles, Mumps, Rubella (if missed at 6 years) Diphtheria, Tetanus, Acellular Pertussis and Inactivated Polio (if missed at 6 years)

Vaccinating children is the best way to prevent serious illnesses, such as polio, diphtheria, mumps, measles and tetanus,” says Dr Vuyo Gqola, Government Employees Medical Scheme Executive: Healthcare Management.

“When people get vaccinated against a particular disease, they are not only protecting themselves, but are also helping to protect their communities. This is because the more people who are immune to a disease, the slower it spreads.”

Vaccinations make sense

Dr Gqola says the medical progress that has been made in the prevention of diseases through vaccinations is truly remarkable. Measles and polio are now relatively uncom-

mon thanks to vaccination programmes.

Smallpox is a highly infectious viral disease. It was deadly for a large proportion of the people who contracted it. It killed as many as 500 million people in Europe alone last century.

“Through global vaccination efforts, naturally-occurring smallpox was eliminated in 1977 with the last case having been diagnosed in Somalia,” says Dr Gqola.

In 2014, the South African Department of Health rolled out a school-based Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination campaign for the prevention of cervical cancer, aimed at all girls aged nine years and older in grade four.

“There is an established link between certain strains of HPV and cervical cancer,

which is a leading cause of death for women in South Africa. The girls who have received the HPV vaccine will have a considerably reduced risk of developing cervical cancer and several other types of cancer.”

“We are likely to start seeing the positive impact of this campaign in the next 15 to 20 years, when the first generation of girls to have received the HPV vaccination will reach the age where these types of cancer are more likely to develop.

“The risks associated with vaccinations are extremely rare, and are hugely outweighed by the risks of developing the disease itself if one is not vaccinated,” Dr Gqola says. **■**

Source: Government Employees Medical Scheme

Protšeke e Kgolokgolo ya Dintlo e Butšwe Bjale

PROTŠEKE YA DINTLO tša leago ye kgolo ka nageng, ye e lego Westgate, KwaZulu-Natal, e na le diyuniti tše 952 tša dintlo tše di abago madulo a go hirišwa.



■ Mopresidente Zuma le Tona ya Kgoro ya Madulo a Batho Lindiwe Sisulu ba thakgotše protšeke ye kgolokgolo ya naga ya dintlo tša leago go la Pietermaritzburg.

Thandeka Ngobese

Ge Mopresidente Jacob Zuma a e fa Caroline Carstens, 20, ntlo ye mpsha, modudi wo wa Westgate o be a sa kgolwe mahlo a gagwe gomme a re mmušo o phethagaditše toro ya gagwe ya go godišetša bana ba gagwe ka ntlong ye e nago le seriti.

“E be e le toro ya ka go ba le ntlo ya seriti ye e lego ya ka ka le lengwe la matšatši eupša ga se nke ka nagana gore toro ye e tla phethagala ka pela bjalo.

Ke leboga mmušo ge o re file dintlo tše tša seriti,” o boletše bjalo.

Carstens ke o mongwe wa baholegi ba 3 000 bao ba filwego dintlo tše diswa ge Mopresidente Zuma a bula protšeke ye kgolokgolo ya naga ya dintlo tša leago go la Westgate, Pietermaritzburg, kua KwaZulu-Natal ka la 1 Moranang 2017. Protšeke e letetšwe go bitša tšhelete ya go batamela go R4 milione, yeo e akaretšago thekgo ya ditšhelete go tšwa go lekala la poraebete.

Moholegi yo mongwe Nomkhosi Msimang, 30, yoo a šomago bjalo ka moithutabooki Sepetleleng sa Grace. O rile ge a be a hwetša molaetša ka mogala (sms) wa go mo leboģiša le go mo tsebiša gore kgopelo ya gagwe e atlegile ga se nke a kgolwe.

“Modimo wa ka! Lehono, bjale ke swere dinotlelo tša ntlo ya ka.

Mmušo wo ka nnete o kaonafatša maphelo a maAfrika Borwa. Ke kwele ka protšeke ye kopanong ya setšhaba gomme ka ipotša gore ‘e re ke iteke mahlatse ke dire kgopelo’. Ga se nke ke nagane gore motho a ka hwetša ntlo go tšwa mmušong ge a se na bao a ba tsebago, eupša ke e hweditše. Ga se ke patele le ge e kaba sente go hwetša ntlo ye ye botse. Ba nyakile fela bohlatse bja mogolo le bohlatse bja madulo go dira kgopelo. Ke leboga mmušo ge o fetotše bophelo bja ka,” o boletše.

Westgate e thakgotšwe

Ge a bolela thakgolong ya dintlo tša leago tša Westgate Mopresidente Zuma o boletše gore ge e sena go fetšwa protšeke ye e tla aba diyuniti tša dintlo tša go batamela go 1 000, go fa baholegi ba go balelwa go 4 000 madulo.

“Ka Polelong ya Maemo a Setšhaba ya 2010 le ya 2012, ke boletše ka ga bašomi ba letseno la magareng bao ba sokolelago go hweletša bona le ba malapa a bona madulo a go bitša tšhelete ya fase, a seriti gobane ba sa kgotsofatše dinyakwa tša thekgo ye e tletšego ya ditšhelete tša dintlo goba dintlo tše di thekgwago ke dipanka ka ditšhelete.

“Kago ya Protšeke ya Dintlo tša Leago ya Westgate ke karabo ye e lebantšego thwii go ditlhohlo tše bjalo. E fa monyetla go baswa ba rena ba go šoma gore ba dule ka gare ga madulo a seriti ebile e le ao

a beilwego lefelong le le botse, mola e godiša kagišano ya leago le go šwalalanya lenaneo le legolo la sekgoba la mehlang ya kgethollo.

“Mmušo wa profense ya KwaZulu-Natal o agile diyuniti tša go batamela go 500 000 go tloga ka 1994. Se se bolela gore ke baholegi ba go batamela dimilione tše pedi bao maphelo a bona a fetotšwego go ba a makaone ke mmušo wo”.

“Protšeke ye ke setoko sa khi-rišo ka moka seo se akaretšago

batho ba go amogela letseno la lapa la gare ga R1 500 le R7 500.

E na le diyuniti tše di nago le diphapoši tša borobalelo tše pedi, le phapoši ye e bulegilego yeo e nago le khiši le lontše.

“Re mmušo woo o ka se tsogego o khuditše go fihlela modudi wo mongwe le wo mongwe a dula ka gare ga madulo a seriti. Tharollo ya rena ke go bušetša seriti setšhabeng sa gešo ka madulo a batho”, go boletše Mopresidente Zuma.

Metsesetoropo ye meswa go kgabaganya Afrika Borwa

Mopresidente Zuma o boletše gore mmušo o tla tšwela pele go bea pele kabo ya dintlo go bahloki. Se se akaretša malapa a go hlokomelwa ke bana, bagolofadi le batšofadi.

“Gape ke kgwathilwe maikuto ke o mongwe wa bagolofadi ebile e le senatla Morena Maphumulo wa go tšwa Vulindlela, ge a išwa ntlong ya gagwe ye e sa tšwago go agwa. Go ba le ntlo ya seriti go tliša dikholego tša ekonomi le leago tša go balega. Tše di akaretša boleng bjo bo kaonafetšego bja bophelo, sekgoba sa poraebete le sa gago o le noši se se sa bonwego ka mokhukung wa phapoši e tee, tikologo ye e šireletšegilego le ditokelo tša paka ya bodudi.

“Mmušo wa profense ya KwaZulu-Natal o agile dintlo tša go batamela diyuniti tše 500 000 go tloga ka 1994. Se se bolela gore ke baholegi ba go batamela go dimilione tše

pedi bao maphelo a bona a fetotšwego bokaone ke mmušo wo.

Kabo ya dintlo go tloga ka 1994 e bone metsesetoropo ye meswa ya go balega e hlongwa go kgabaganya naga. Se se akaretša mafelo a go swana le Cosmo City go la Gauteng, Klarinet go la Mpumalanga, Cornubia go la KwaZulu-Natal, Zanemvula go la Kapa Bohlabela le N2 Gateway go la Kapa Bodikela. Go tlaletša mo palo ya ditšhaba tša metsemagae ye e bego e sa fiwe dibaka peleng le yona gape e hooglegagolo. Protšeke ye nngwe ye bjalo ya dintlo yeo e fetotšego metsemagae ka tsela ya leago le ekonomi ke Vulindlela gona mo Pietermaritzburg, yeo e letetšwego go aba diyuniti tša dintlo tša go feta tše 20 000 ge e feditšwe, go abela badudi ba ka godimo ga 100 000 madulo a seriti. Efela, go sa na le tše ntši tše di swanelago go dirwa,” go boletše Mopresidente Zuma.

Mopresidente Zuma o hlohleletša baholegi go hlompa dintlo tša bona.

“Dintlo tše ke tša lena. Ke a le kgopela gore le se ke la rekiša dintlo tša lena.

Re bone mekgwa e mengwe ya go tshwenya fao baholegi ba dintlo tša mmušo ba rekišago dintlo tša bona gomme ya ba bahloki gape. Tseba gore o na le sebaka se setee fela sa go kgotsofatša dinyakwa tša ntlo. Ge o ka e rekiša, o ka se sa hwetša sebaka sa go dira kgopelo ye nngwe gape,” o boletše. ■

Re bone mekgwa e mengwe ya go tshwenya fao baholegi ba dintlo tša mmušo ba rekišago dintlo tša bona gomme ya ba bahloki gape. Tseba gore o na le sebaka se setee fela sa go kgotsofatša dinyakwa tša ntlo. Ge o ka e rekiša, o ka se sa hwetša sebaka sa go dira kgopelo ye nngwe gape,” o boletše. ■



■ Protšeke ya dintlo ya Westgate e letetšwe go aba diyuniti tša dintlo tša go batamela go 1 000, go fa baholegi ba go balelwa go 4 000 madulo ge e sena go fetšwa.

Dikantoro tša merero ya selegae tše di mpshafaditšwego di theeletšwe ka Tutu



■ Mopresidente Zuma le Tona ya Maloba ya Kgoro ya Merero ya Selegae Malusi Gigaba ba dumediša bafaladi nakong ya leeto la bona dikantorong tše di mpshafaditšwego.

Allison Cooper

Mopresidente Jacob Zuma malobanyana o thakgotše leboelela dikantoro tša merero ya selegae tša Marabastad gomme o di theeletše leswa bjalo ka Senthara ya Boamogelo bja Bafaladi ya Desmond Tutu.

Nakong ya poledišano ya radio le Mopresidente Zuma, ka kgokagano ya GCIS malobanyana, o rile o sa tšwa go etela Marabastad, ka tikologong ya kgwebo ya bogare bja Pretoria, go thakgola leboelela le go theelaleswa kantoro ya yona ya merero ya selegae.

“Re thabile gore senthara e theeletšwe ka moAfrika

Borwa yo a ikgethilego yoo a lwetšego toka, tekatekano, ditokelo tša botho le tokologo a sa lape.

“Mmušo o amogela tumelole le thekgo tša Setheo sa Bohwa sa Desmond le Leah Tutu tša go theelela leboelela Senthara ya Marabastad bjalo ka Senthara ya Boamogelo ya Bafaladi ya Desmond Tutu,”

go boletše Mopresidente.

Ka 2015 Mopresidente o ile Marabastad bjalo ka karolo ya Lenaneo la Mopresidente la Tekolo ya *Siyahlola*.

“Ge ke e ya kantorong ya merero ya selegae go be go na le sehlopha sa batho ka ntle gomme ke ile ka ya go bona go ba theeletša. Ba hlagišitše matshwenyego a mantšinyana gomme ka bona gore seemo sa mo e be e le se sa thabišego. Morago ke ile ka tsena ka gare go hlahloba lefelo leo gomme ka kwa gore ditaba tše di boletšwego di nyaka go fetišetšwa pele,” Mopresidente o tšeditše.

Ditlhohlo tše di bonwego Marabastad di akaretša bokgoni bja batho bjo bo sego nene, mananeokgoparara a theknolotši ya tshedimošo a a nanyago, disestemo tša go faela tše di hlaelago, mašomelo a taolo a go fokola le tikologo ya go šomela yeo e sego ya lokela diklaente le bašomedi. Senthara gape e be e tletše ka a bomenemene, methaladi e metelele, bontši bja go fetišiša le go ba gona ga digongwana tša bosenyi.

Mafelo a bohle gabjale a hlamilwe leswa le go tsošološwa, go akaretšwa maswao, dikhaontara le mabone, gomme mokgwa wo moswa

wa tšhireletšo le fentshe ya mohlagaše di loketšwe. Diprotšeke tše dingwe tše bohlokwa di akaretša tsebagatšo ya disestemo tše diswa le ditshepedišo, go swana le sestemo ya dipeeletšo ya go itiriša le dikgopelo tša elektroniki, retšistri ye e kaonafetšego le go faela le go tšwela pele go boledišana le bakgathatema.

“Re thabile gore senthara e theeletšwe ka moAfrika Borwa yo a ikgethilego yoo a lwetšego toka, tekatekano, ditokelo tša botho le tokologo a sa lape.”

Maikemišetšo a mmušo ke go emiša bosenyi le bomenemene ka sestemong le go thibela digongwana tša bosenyi go sešomiše banyakabotšhabelo go dira tšhelete ka matsogokobong bakeng sa diphemiti, tšeo di beago tšhireletšo ya naga kotsing ye kgolo. ■

Government takes higher education seriously

Allison Cooper

During a radio interview with President Jacob Zuma, via a GCIS link-up, he engaged listeners of different community radio stations across South Africa simultaneously.

An issue raised was that of financial assistance for higher education students.

The President said that he initially called a meeting with student and university leaders and the Department of Higher Education to discuss the issues around high tuition fees and the fact that those from disadvantaged backgrounds cannot afford to pay them.

“It was clear to me at the time that the issues at hand couldn’t be resolved in the meeting due to their complex-

“No student whose combined family income is below R600 000 per annum will face fee increases at universities and TVET colleges for 2017.”

ity. Work needed to be done and I therefore appointed the Heher Commission of Inquiry into Higher Education and

Training to look into the matter,” he said.

The commission will complete its work by June this year. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Higher Education, led by Minister Radebe, is engaging all stakeholders to discuss the issues. Civil society initiatives involving business, churches and other organisations have created space for a diversity of options to be considered.

The President has invited stakeholders to participate in processes that are underway so that all views are heard.

Government recognises the needs articulated by the students, said Finance former Minister Pravin Gordahn in

his recent Budget Speech.

“As the economy grows, we will be able to do more to finance an expansion in tertiary education opportunities and improvements in student funding,” he confirmed.

Government increased its higher education budget allocations by R32 billion in last year’s budget and the 2016 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, and has now added another R5 billion.

“No student whose combined family income is below R600 000 per annum will face fee increases at universities and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) colleges for 2017.

“All poor students who

applied and qualified for National Student Financial Aid Scheme awards, and who have been accepted by a university or a TVET college, will be supported,” Minister Gordahn said.

Given the magnitude of student funding requirements, it is imperative that government develops a clear roadmap towards a better higher education and training system.

The President assured the radio audience that the commission’s report will indicate how society will achieve access, opportunity, financing and support for students in the university and further education sectors. ■