

# Vuk'uzenzele

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UNtaka 2021 umGadangiso 2





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**STAY SAFE**  
PROTECT SOUTH AFRICA  
TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT CORONAVIRUS

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# Stay alert during COVID-19 level 1

**PEOPLE MUST** continue to wear their face masks and follow all other safety protocols so that South Africa can overcome the pandemic and regrow the economy.

## Sphelele Ngubane

The country has moved to Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) alert level 1 but government urges people to continue with all the precautionary measures aimed at curbing the spread of the virus.

The wearing of face masks remains compulsory and there are still some restrictions to maintain low levels of infections and, in particular, to prevent super-spreading events. It has been a year since the first case of COVID-19 was reported in South Africa. More than 1.5 million

people have been infected and over 50 000 have died from the disease.

Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, has provided details of the regulations that have changed, including the new curfew, which is from midnight to 4am. People may only be out of their properties during this time if they have a permit or a security or medical emergency.

### Gatherings

The maximum number of people attending a religious, social, political or cultural gathering is 100

indoors or 250 outdoors, provided that the venue is big enough to allow for social distancing.

The number of people attending a funeral is limited to 100. If the venue is too small for people to be at least one-and-a-half metres from each other, then not more than 50% of the capacity of the venue may be used. Night vigils or after-funeral gatherings, including 'after-tears' gatherings, are not allowed.

### Borders

- Land borders: Nothing changes as the 20 land borders which have

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"SEKUSIKHATHI SOKOBANA  
SISEBENZISANE, NGOKUHLONIPHA  
U-NELSON MANDELA, SAKHE ISEWULA  
AFRIKA ETJA NENGCONO YABANTU BOKE."

UMENGAMELI CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

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SIKWAKHELA INGOMUSO ELIKHANYAKO NELINEPUMELELO  
NGOKUGADANGA EMTLHALANI KAMADIBA



# Imisebenzi Yembusweni Enamakghonofundwa

**M**hlazana ngikhetlwa isikhundla sokuba nguMengameli weSewula Afrika, ngathi ukwakha umbuso osebenza kuhle, onekghono nonemikhwa emihle, onganabukhohlakali zizinto ezihlangana namaqalontanzi wami aqakathekileko.

Mbuso okghonako, osebenza kuhle, onemikhwa emihle nonqophe ukuthuthukisa ilizwe ongakghona ukuphumelelisa iimbopho zokwenza ipilo yabantu belizweli ibe ngcono.

Lokhu kutjho ukuthi abasebenzi bekoro yembusweni kufuze kube madoda nabafazi abalawulwa makghonofundwa, abanamakghonofundwa, abacabangela abanye abantu, nabathembekileko.

Kufuze bazibophelele ukuphakamisa amagugu womThethosisekelo, begodu njengoba ngakhe ngatjho ekulumeni yokugcotjwa kwami, "basebenzele iinrhuluphelo zomphakathi ngokuthembeka kwaphela, hayi okhanye."

Eemvekeni ezimbili ezidlulileko, bekubanjwe imikhulumiswano yokuzwa imibono yomphakathi ngomtlo oqakathekileko womthethokambiso ozakukhuthaza ube uqinise ihlohlomezela yekoro yembusweni.

Umtlamo wokuPhumelelisa imiThetho eliZweniloke enqophe ukwEmbesa iKoro yembusweni amaKghonofundwa unqophe ukwakha umbuso osebenzela abantu bekhethu, ongeze ucajelwe yipolitiki nalapho abantu bazakuqatjwa khona ngoba bawulungele loyomsebenzi abaqatjhelwa wona.

Umtlamo lo uphasiswe yiKhabinethi ngoSinyikhaba nyakenye, kanti-ke njenganje kusakhanjiswa amahlelo



wokubonisana nomphakathi ngawo.

Ngemva kwama-27 weminyaka kwangena umbuso wentando yenengi, kungatjhiwo ukuthi nanyana laphaya nalaphaya kunezinto ezenzeke kuhle okubabazekako nje, sisese neentjhiwo ezimbi eminyangweni karhulumende eminengi malungana namakghonofundwa, ikghono lokwenza umsebenzi kunye nobukghonofundwa.

Sekukanengi khulu abantu baqatjhelwa namkha bakhutjhelwa eenkhundleni eziphezulu ezingakabafaneli nabangakazifundeli. Lokhuke kuliya ukusebenza kuhle kwakarhulumende, kubuye kukhwezelele ukuqatjhana ngobuhlobo, kufake nokucabhela kwepolitiki emsebenzini weminyango, kwenze nokuthi kungabi nokuziphendulela, imisebenzi ilawulwe ngendlela engakafaneli, bekube nobukhohlakali.

Kukhona godu nomunye umraro okhambisana nokucabhela kwepolitiki nabaphathi ekuragweni komsebenzi wembusweni. Isibonelo kulokhuya nakurarana izinto eminyangweni karhulumende lokhuya abaphathi beenkhundla eziphakemeko nabatjintjaniswako namkha nabajanyiselelwako qobe nakubekwa uNgqongqotjhe omutjha esikhundleni.

AbaNqophisi Zombebele

(abo-DG) neenKhulu zemiNyango (ama-HoD) eemfundeni ngibo abavamise ukucaphazeleka khudlwana. Keminye iminyango, abo-DG, ama-HoD kunye nabaPhathi abaphezulu azange bathintente ngoba izinto khange zitjharagane eminyangweni yabo, ngaleyindlela-ke iminyango yabo isebenza ngaphandle kokuliyeka okungako. Ebunengini beminyango lapho iindaba zoburholi zinzinze khona, imiphumela yokuhlolwa kweencwadi ivamise ukuba mihle, begodu zoke iimali zombuso ezisetjenziswe lapho kuyaziwa ukuthi zisetjenziswe njani. Lapho iinkhulu zeminyango zitjintjwatjintjwa khona kanengi, kuvamisile ukuthi kurarane izinto ngobunengi.

Esinye seemphakamiso eziqakathekileko ezenziwe emtlamweni lo kukuthi ikoro yembusweni akukafaneli ukuthi ithintane neendaba zepolitiki, begodu neminyango karhulumende nayo kufuze bona ingeyamani nepolitiki.

Ubukghonofundwa buyafuneka, kobanyana kuzokuba nobunzinzo ekorweni yembusweni, khulu khulu eenkhundleni eziphezulu. Abasebenzi bembusweni kufuze bakghone ukuragela phambili nokwenza umsebenzi wabo "ngaphandle kokutjintja aboNgqongqotjhe, aboSomkhandlu na-

mkha amaKhansela ngaphakathi kwesiqhema esibusako namkha amatjhuguluko weenqhema zepolitiki ngemva kwekhetho".

Siphakamisa amatjhuguluko anabileko, afana nokuthi kungezelelwe isikhathi seenKhulu zemiNyango nazisebenza kuhle, kuhlolwe nokuthi abasebenzi bembusweni basebenza kuhle kangangani, bekumenywe neKomitjhini yabaSebenzi bembusweni (i-PSC) ibekhona nakuhlungwa abo-DG kunye namaSekela wabo.

Ukuhlolwa kokuthembeka kwabafakiimbawo zomsebenzi abenyulelwe ukuhlungwa kungaba lisizo, ngoba kungenza ukuthi siqatjhe abasebenzi bembusweni abangasebenza ngokuthembeka. Godu sifuna nokulidlulisela nakeminye imikhakha ihlelo lokuhlolwa okukatelekileko ekuhlolwa ngalo abaphathi beenkhundla eziphakemeko nabathoma umsebenzi esithome ukulisebenzisa ngoSihlabantanga wee-2020. Imibuso eqalelela ituthuko ephumelelako inamahlelo anjalo asiza ukuphakamisa ubukghonofundwa ekorweni yembusweni.

Njengoba sitjheja emtlamweni, "umbuso kufuze uragele phambili ngokwenzela abantu umsebenzi othunye wona bavowudi nanga siqhema sepolitiki, ngokukhuthala nangokuyelela, nangokuthembeka, kodwana ubalekele ukuba bosopolitiki ngokwabo.

Siphakamisa indlela etjhube khudlwana yokufuna nokukhetha abasebenzi bomphakathi, neyokujayezwa umsebenzi kwabasebenzi abasandukuqatjwa kunyeneyokulawulwa kwamasebenzo wabasebenzi. Hlangana nalo-

khu-ke kubalwa nokufunda isiphelani nendlela ebonakala kuhle yokukuthuthukiswa kobukghonofundwa komunye nomunye umsebenzi wembusweni.

Umtlamo uthi kuqakatheke khulu ukuthi ikoro yembusweni ifundise/ibandule zoke iimphathimandla kiyo yoke imikhakha karhulumende ngemithetho yembusweni efaneleko.

IsiKolo seliZwelo ke sikaRhulumende (i-NSG) sinomsebenzi oqakatheke khulu ekufuze siwenze lapha.

Ubukghonofundwa abukaphathelani neencwadi zefundo namakghonofundwa wecwephetjhe kwaphela, kodwana buphathelene nanehlonipho efaneleko, nemikhwa emihle yokusebenzisa namaqalontanzi womphakathi.

Ikoru yembusweni inabile, inamakghonofundwa, iincwadi zefundo kunye namakghono anabileko. Abasebenzi bembusweni abanengi banamakghonofundwa akhethekileko afunekako ekwenzeni umsebenzi. Ngalokho ke akutjho ukuthi kufuneka ikoro yembusweni encazana: okufunekako eqinisweni yikoro yembusweni elungele umsebenzi enamakghonofundwa afunekako, imikhwa yokuziphatha eyembeswe ngamakghonofundwa kunye nesibopho sokusebenzela abantu.

Amadoda nabafazi bekoro yembusweni kufuze bahloniyiswe ngamandla kobanyana bazokukghona ukulima indimabo ekurageni ituthuko nekuhlanganiseni ihlelo lentando yenengi. Lesi-ke siqinisekiso sethu esiphambili sombuso okghonako osebenzela iinrhuluphelo zezakhamuzi.

Ngikhombela bona ube yingcinye yehlelo lokubonisana nomphakathi ngalomtamo womthetho, otholalaka kubunzinzolwazi be-NSG, la uzakuzwakalisa khona lakho ilizwi nombono.

Ikoru yembusweni ayisingeyesiqhema sinye, begodu akukafaneli bona ibe yikundla yesiqhema nanyana kungaba ngisiphi. Akukafaneli bona ibe ngumazenzela umathanda ngomthetho.

Ikoru yembusweni ngeyabantu beSewula Afrika. Kufuze isebenzele bona, bona bodwa. **U**

# Local doctor opens free clinic for Chatsworth community

**COMMUNITY-FUNDED** clinic gives patients with COVID-19 a fighting chance.

■ Dr Diveshni Govender helping a COVID-19 patient at the Havenside Clinic.



A new clinic opened by a Durban-based doctor is assisting the community in the fight against the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

and it is doing it for free. The clinic, operating from the Havenside Community Hall in Chatsworth, was established by Dr Diveshni Govender (39) in a bid to

cope with the second wave of COVID-19 infections. Hundreds of patients have been treated at the clinic since it opened its doors in January. "The number of COVID-19

patients we were seeing increased to the point where I had to treat some patients in their cars, in the shopping complex where my practice is located," she says.

Dr Govender contacted community activists to assist with getting her access to use the Havenside Community Hall as a makeshift clinic. Govender says that the clinic is run on donations from several non-governmental organisations, businesses and members of the community.

The 30-bed clinic has helped patients like Jeeveshni Abraham (47) and her family. Abraham, her husband and two children were admitted to the clinic after her symptoms started to worsen.

"At the clinic, we received quality care and medication. We also had access to oxygen to help with breathing a little easier when we were in distress. The clinic also admitted my brother, his wife and children when they con-

tracted the virus," she says.

When Abrahams and her family were discharged from the clinic they received medicine packages to take home.

Dr Govender says that the free medicine they dispense from the clinic is made possible through donations from members of the community.

According to her, the clinic mainly treats patients who are above 45 years of age, with about 10% of patients under the age of 12. She says that the clinic has also partnered with a private ambulance company to transport patients who need elevated care to a hospital, at no cost.

Dr Govender says: "The partnership has saved several lives as patients who are in urgent need of transport to a hospital no longer have to wait a long time for an ambulance."

Dr Govender is assisted by two nurses and has also employed a cleaner to assist at the clinic. **U**

## Kugidingwa Ilanga Loburhonodiswa (i-Down Syndrome) Ephasiniloke

Kgaogelo Letsebe

Ihlangano eQalelela zoBurhonodiswa emaZweningamaZwe ifakazele ilanga lomhla wama-21 kuNtaka njengeLanga loBurhonodiswa (i-Down Syndrome) ekuzakugidingwa ngalo labo abalwela ukuqalelelwa nokutjhejwa kwabathandiweko babo abanokugula koburhonodiswa.

I-Down Syndrome (i-DS) ikugula kwamakhromozowumi azihlukanisako umuntu nakasikimako (nakabasidisi). UDorhodere weMpumalanga uDorh. Midah Maluleka uthi, "Kunekhromozowuni 21 engezelelweko (i-Trisomy 21) eriyadisa ukukhula komzimba nengqondo yomuntu. Akunanobangela owaziwa kuhle wobukhona bekhro-

mozowumi engezelelweko le. Kunobufakazi bokuthi akukaphathelani nobukhulu bomuntu (ubukhulu besikhathi sokubelethwa nokuphila), akukaphathelani nokuthi umuntu uphila njani nokuthi unotho kangangani, nokuthi umhlobobani nokuthi ukholelwa kiyiphi ikolo. Godu akusikugula umuntu akuthola ngefuzo."

UDorh. Maluleka ungezelele ngokuthi i-DS ikugula okuvamise khulu emasaneni asandukubelethwa. "Emazweni athuthukileko, isana linye emasaneni ayikulingwana liba nalokhukugula, ukube kanti emazweni asathuthukako, njengaleli lekhethu, lisana linye kama-650 elibelethwa line-DS. Ubuncani bakhona ama-80% wabantwana abane-DS abonina bababeletha bangaphasi kweminyaka yobudala ema-

35, ngitjho nanyana kuthiwa batjho abomma ababeletha sebangaphezulu kwama-35 weminyaka ngibo abase-ngozini ekulu yokuthola abantwana abane-DS nje."

Uthi njengoba ukugulokhu kuthoma ukubonakala umuntu nakathoma ukutjhisisa nje, kuneentjengiso umuntu ekufuze aziqale. "Ekusikimani kwakamma, kuphakanyiswa bona umma loyo akhanyiswe ngesipololo esikhanyisa ngaphakathi nakaneemveke ezili-12 ukuya kezili-13. Lokhu kugkhona ukulinganisa kuhle ukuthi amanzana angemva kwendlebe yomntwana (abizwa nge-nuchal translucency) amabhombu kangangani. Amanzana lawa avamise ukuba mabhombu khudlwana ebantwaneni abane-DS.

Enye indlela yokuhlola

ngaphambi kokubeletha kwakamma kubizwa bona yi-amniocentesis. Lokhu-ke kwenziwa ngokuthumela amanzana wengubo yomntwana ayokuhlolwa amakhromozowumi. Lendlela yokuhlola-ke ivamisile ukuveza imiphumela pheze enembako, enesiqiniseko esima-98%."

UDorh. Maluleka uqinisekise wathi, abantwana abane-DS baphila ipilo ephelileko, ehle bebaphile isikhathi eside.

Nanyana kungelapheki nje lokhukugula, kodwana abantu abaphethwe yi-DS bayazuza ngokuba namakhaya anethando, nangokuthola itjhejo leenhlaha elifaneleko, nangokuthola isizo kusese nesikhathi, nangokuvulelwa ithuba lokufunda nelokufundela umsebenzi. Ngenca yetjhejo

leenhlaha zokwelapha elithuthukileko, ubunengi babantu ababelethwe ne-DS esikhathini sanamhlanje sebaphila bebafike pheze ema-55 weminyaka yobudala. Abantu abane-DS banemizwa neendingo ezifanako nezabo boke abanye abantu, ngalokho-ke bafanele batholelwe amathuba netjhejo elifanako," kuhlathulula uDorh. Maluleka.

Utijhere weTlthagwini Tjingingalanga, u-Tshepo Kekana uthi, "Ayisibo boke abafundi beendingo ezikhethekileko ekufanele baye eenkolweni zokwelatjhejo neenkolweni ezikhethekileko. Bakhona abambadlwana abakhona ukufunda eenkolweni ezijayekileko. Ngokuhlala bafunda, basekelwa beba-bekezelelwe, abafundi laba bangaphumelela ngokusezigeni eliphezulu." **U**