

Vuk'uzenzele



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English/IsiXhosa

June 2021 Edition 1



Living with vitiligo

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STAY SAFE
VACCINATE TO SAVE SOUTH AFRICA
TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT THE CORONAVIRUS



Siphelele's sauce of success

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Elderly prioritised in vaccination drive



Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu was among those vaccinated at the beginning of Phase 2 of the vaccination programme.

Image: Western Cape Government

Phase 2 of the country's Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) vaccination programme is

underway, with citizens over the age of 60 receiving their vaccines from 17 May. Eighty-seven vaccination sites

across the country opened their doors to the elderly at the start of Phase 2.

Health Minister Dr Zweli

Mkhize said the number of vaccination sites will increase as Phase 2 progresses.

He explained that government's strategy to immunise citizens who are aged 60 and above, as part of the second phase, is due to the elderly being one of the most vulnerable groups who could become ill or die as a result of COVID-19.

Religious leaders were among those who received their vaccines at the start of Phase 2.

Reverend Frank Chikane, the Senior Vice President of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), was vaccinated at the Esangweni Community Health Centre in Tembisa.

"We came here because we wanted to show the way... As leaders we wanted to show that vaccines don't kill, they help you," he said.

Chikane added that South Africans are no strangers to vaccines and that most people were vaccinated against various diseases as children.

"We all grew up with vaccines... When you went to

school, you went with a card that showed which vaccines you took... and all of us are what we are because of vaccines. There's no reason for people to fear vaccines. They are meant to help you."

Protection for the vulnerable

Bishop Malusi Mpumlwana, the General Secretary of the SACC, encouraged South Africans to "embrace the gift of God in science".

He added that vaccines are important if the country is to achieve population immunity, which will also protect the most vulnerable in society.

Government aims to inoculate five million senior citizens by the end of June, provided there is enough supply of vaccines.

South Africa's vaccination programme currently uses the Johnson & Johnson (J&J) vaccine and Pfizer vaccine, but citizens cannot choose which vaccine they will receive at this stage.

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ISirayeli nePalestina ibongozwe ukuba ilinganise uMzantsi Afrika ilandele uxolo

Amava ethu malunga notshintsho lwentando yesininzi abasisifundo ngamandla ovelwano, othetha-thethwano kunye nawokuhlangabezana.

Imeko ekhulayo kwaSirayeli nasePalestina inganqina into esiyazi kakuhle thina baseMzantsi Afrika, yokuba ungquzulwano olungalawulekiyo lunokusonjululwa kuphela ngothetha-thethwano olunoxolo.

Ikwabonisa ukuba ngaphandle kokusonjululwa kwezizathu ezikhokelela kwimpixano eyenzekayo akusayi kubakho xolo. Ezo zizathu kule meko zezokuhlala ngokungekho mthethweni kwaSirayeli kumhlaba wasePalestina, kunye nokunyashwa kwamalungelo okuzikhethele kwabantu basePalestina.

Ubundlobongela bamva nje buvuswe sisigqibo senkundla yakwaSirayeli sokuqoqosha iqela leentsapho kumakhaya abo kwindawo yase-Sheikh Jarrah kwiMpuma ye-Jerusalem ukuze benze indawo yokuhlala yakwaSirayeli.

Ukubona amadoda, abasetyhini kunye nabantwana begxothwa emakhayeni abo awayehlala izizukulwana ngezizukulwana zabo kubuyisa iinkumbulo ezibuhlungu kunye nezobuqu kwisininzi sabemi boMzantsi Afrika - sokususwa ngenkani nokuhlu-

thwa komhlaba.

Yayiyintlungu nokuthotyelwa phantsi okwakujamelene nosapho lwam, kunye neentsapho ezininzi zaseMzantsi Afrika. Usapho lwam lwasuswa ngenkani amatyeli amabini kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo zeli lizwe.

Ukususwa ngenkani komntu kwikhaya lakhe ekhonjwe ngompu yintlungu engalibaleki lula, kwaye idlulela kwizizukulwana ngezizukulwana.

Njengelizwe sisahleli nemiphumela yezenzo ezibizenziwa egameni localulo lomhlaba.

Bonke abo bakholelwa ekulinganeni, kubulungisa nakumalungelo oluntu, asinakungachukunyiswa kwaye sicaphuke ngenxa yentlungu nokuthotyelwa phantsi ekwenzeka kubantu basePalestina; kuba kuphindaka okwenzeka kuthi.

Izenzo zakwaSirayeli zaphula umthetho wezizwe. Zibonakalisa ukungakhatheleli izigqibo ezilandelelanayo zeBhunga lezoKhuseleko leZizwe eziManyeneyo ezifuna kupheliswe ukuhlalwa komhlaba wasePalestina kwaye kuzalisekiswa ukufezeka kwamalungelo wabantu basePalestina.

Oko imikhosi yezokhuseleko yakwaSirayeli yaqala ukuhlasele abakhonzi kwi-Al Aqsa Mosque eJerusalem kwiveki epheleleyo,

ubundlobongela ngoku bugubungele i-Gaza Strip, iindawo ezininzi e-West Bank kunye nezixeko ezininzi zakwaSirayeli. Olu hlaselo soluthathe imiphumlo yabantu abaninzi, kuqukwa nabantwana.

Kuyakhathaza kakhulu ukuba imikhosi yakwaSirayeli itshabalalisile isakhiwo esinemigangatho emininzi esihlala imibutho eliqela yemithombo yee-ndaba, eso senzo sithumela umyalezo owothusayo kakhulu kwiingxelo zosazazo malunga nobubundlobongela.

Ukuqhushumbisa okuqhubekayo nobungenangqiqo kwaSirayeli e-Gaza kuya kusiba neziphumo ezibi kakhulu kubantu abangaphezu kwezigidi ezibini, ekudala bebandezelekile ngenxa yokovalwa ngokungekho semthethweni kweSirayeli kangangeminyaka eli-14.

Sihlaba ikhwelo kuwo onke amaqela abandakanyekayo ukuba azibambe, ahloniphe ubomi babantu, bayeke ukulwa.

SinguMzantsi Afrika sizibophelele ekubeni yinxalenye yemizamo yamazwe ejolise ekuvuseleleni inkqubo yezopolitiko eya kuthi ikhokelele ekusekweni kwelizwe lasePalestina elinamandla neliphila ngoxolo neSirayeli, kwaye nelikwimida eyamkelwe lilizwe liphela.

Isisombululo sokuba

namazwe amabini ngeyona ndlela inokusebenza kakhulu kubantu bakwaSirayeli nabasePalestina, kwaye kufuneka siqhubeke nokusixhasa.

Ngethuba imikhosi yezokhuselo yakwaSirayeli yayihlasela abanquli kwi-Al Aqsa Mosque, nathi eMzantsi Afrika sasilungiselela ukukhumbula ikhulu leminyaka le-Bulhoek Massacre kwindawo yonqulo eNtabelanga eMpuma Koloni.

Ngomhla wama-24 ka-Canzibe 1921, imikhosi yezokhuselo yobukoloniyali eyayiphethe imipu nezixhobo zokudubula yathulula iimbumbulu kubanquli, yabulala abantu abangaphezu kwama-160 kwaye yenzakalisa phantse ama-130.

Ukubulawa kwabantu kubeke elubala inkohlakalo kungekuphela nje yamapolisa eManyano yoMzantsi Afrika, kodwa kubeke elubala nenkqubo yobuhlanga ekwakufuneka eyilandele.

Kanye njengempiki-swano kwindawo yase-Sheikh Jarrah, inkohlakalo yase-Bulhoek yayingaphikisani ngendawo nje kuphela; kodwa ezona ziseko zale mpikiswano yayikukohluthwa komhlaba ngenkani, yayimalunga nokuthunjwa kwendawo yokuhlala, ikwamalunga nocalucalulo ngokobuhlanga kunye nangokuphathwa gadalala kwabo


baneembono ezahlukeyo.

Njengoko sijonga le ngxaki yase-Middle East, ingakumbi ukubandezeleka kwabantu basePalestina, kungakuhle ukuba sikhumbule amazwi ka-Selby Msimang, ilungu elasungula i-African National Congress.

Emva kwenyhekityha yokubulawa kwabantu e-Bulhoek wabhala wathi: "Imbali ibonakalisile ukuba abantu ngokwendalo bayabuvukela ukungabikho kobulungisa".

Uqhankqalazo kwane-mvukelo yabantu abacinezweyo boMzantsi Afrika ngokuchasene nobukoloniyali kunye nocalucalulo kwangqina ukunyaniseka kwesi siprofetho.

Njengabathandi benkululeko nobulungisa, simi nabantu basePalestina kumnqweno wabo wokuzimela, nasekuchaseni kokohluthwa kwamalungelo wabo kunye nokuthotywa kwesidima sabo.

Njengabemi belizwe elikwaziyo ukufulathela inzondo yobuhlanga nokuphalazwa kwegazi, nokwakha uluntu oluqukayo olumiliselwe kumalungelo oluntu kumntu wonke, sinethemba lokuba abantu bakwaSirayeli nasePalestina bayakulandela indlela efanayo naleyo yoMzantsi Afrika, kwaye bayakufumanana baze bafumane uxolo. 

Khuselani abantwana kuxhatshazo olwenzeka kwi-intanethi

IINGCALI ZE-CSIR zisebenzisa itekhnoloji ukuzama ukuphelisa ukuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi.

Kgaogelo Letsebe

Inkohlakalo kunye neziphumo ezibi zokuxhatshazwa kwabantwana nge-intanethi kuvele elubala kwiinyanga ezidlulileyo.

Kwisenzo sakutsha nje sokuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi, umfundi weBanga le-10 uLufuno Mavhunga, weSikolo samaBanga aPhakathi iMbilwi eLimpopo, uye wazibulala emva kokubethwa ngomnye umfundi. UMavhunga watya iipilisi ngokugqithiseleyo emva kokuba ividiyo yokubethwa kwakhe isasazwe kumakhasi onxibelelwano.

Iingcali zokhuseleko kwezokuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi ezivela kwi-Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (i-CSIR) zithi ukuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi kuyingozi kakhulu eabantwaneni kwaye kungakhokelela kuxinzelelo lomphumlo, usizi, umsindo, udano, uvalo kunye noloyiko.

"Kungakhokelela futhi nasekuzijongeleni phantsi, ekwenzeni izenzo ezimbi, ekubeni yindlobongela

esikolweni, ekudaleni iingxaki zosapho kunye nakwiingcinga zokuzibulala," ucacise watsho uSipho Ngobeni, umphandi omkhulu we-CSIR.

Ukuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi kwenzeka xa umntu esebenzisa ngabom amakhasi onxibelelwano ukuhlupha, ukugrogrisa, ukuhlaza, ukoyikisa, ukulandelela rhoqo umntu ngendlela eyoyikisayo, ukuhlaza okanye ukuhlelisa ngomnye umntu.

UNgobeni uthi uphando lubonisa ukuba ama-41% wabantwana babanovale lokujongana noluntu emva kokufumana ukuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi, ama-37% abonakalisa uxinzelelo lomphumlo, ama-26% aneengcinga zokuzibulala kwaye ama-25% ayazenzakalisa.

"Ezi ziphumo zibonisa ukuba ukuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi ngumba onzima kakhulu....wongeze ngelithi oyena ndoqo wokujongana nale ngxaki kukubandakanya wonke umntu ochaphazelekayo - ulutsha, abazali, abafundisi-ntsapho,

abantu bomthetho kunye neenkampani zamakhasi onxibelelwano".

Umyinge ongama-42%, ongoyena mkhulu wokuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi wenzeka kwi-Instagram, ama-31% kwi-Facebook, ama-31% kwi-Snapchat, i-12% kwi-WhatsApp, i-10% kwi-YouTube kunye ne-9% kwi-Twitter.

Iingcali ye-CSIR uRofhiwa Netshiya uthi kukho imfuneko yokufundiswa koluntu ngazo zonke iindlela zokuxhatshazwa kwi-intanethi.

"Kufuneka sifundise abantwana ukuba ukuxhatshazwa kwi-intanethi kungakhokelela kwiziphumo ezibi" waleke ngelitshoyo.

Ukulwisana nokuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi, iqela le-CSIR lenza indlela ezakuthi ibone ukuxhatshazwa komntu kwiingxoxo ezenzeka kumagumbi onxibelelwano.

"Le ndlela isaqulunqwayo iza kuthi ngokuzenzekelayo ikubone ukuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi kwiingxoxo zamaqela ezenzeka kumagumbi onxibelelwano kwaye ithintele abantu

abaqhubeka nokuthumela intetho enentiyo. Izakunika umntu lowo uyisebenzisayo imiyalezo yesilumkiso emithathu, kwaye ukuba uqhubela phambili nokuthumela intetho enentiyo iyakumvalela ngaphandle angabisanako ukuyisebenzisa kwakhona" utshilo uNetshiya. Ucebisa abazali ukuba bafake i-software yokujonga i-intanethi kwizixhobo zonxibelelwano zabantwana babo ukuze bakwazi ukujonga izinto abazenzayo kuzo.

"Kukho iimveliso ezibiza amaxabiso aphantsi ezinokujonga ngokungabonakaliyo izinto ezenziwa ngabantwana kwizixhobo zabo zonxibelelwano kwaye zikuthumelele ngasese iziphumo kangangoko ufuna. Ezi mveliso zibaluleke kakhulu ukujonga iisayithi ze-intanethi ezityelelweyo, nezikhutshelweyo, nasekujongeni iingxoxo ezenzeka kumagumbi onxibelelwano kunye nemiyalezo ekhawulezileyo.

I-CSIR ibonelela ngezi ngebiso zilandelayo kubazali abakrokrela ukuba abantwana babo bangamaxhoba okuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi:

- Qinisekisa ukuba umntwana uziva ekhuselekile, kwaye ubonakalise ukuba umxhasa ngokupheleleyo.

- Sebenzisana nomntwana wakho ukuze nifikelele kwisigqibo enizakusithatha eniza kuvumelana ngaso nobabini.

- Xoxa ngomba wokuxhatshazwa nge-intanethi nesikolo esichaphazelekayo.

- Qhagamshelana nabazali bomhlaseli ukuze uphinde lo mba kwaye ungathethi ngezinto ezikhubekisayo.

- Bika lo mba emapoliseni kwimeko apho kukho isigrogriso sokwenzakaliswa okanye sokubethwa okanye kwimeko yokuphangwa, yokulandelelelwa rhoqo ngendlela eyoyikisayo, yokunyanzelwa ukuba ukhuphe imali ngokoyikiswa ukuba kuzakubhengezwa imfihlo yakho okanye kwimeko yokuxhatshazwa ngokwesondo kwabantwana.

- Fundisa umntwana wakho ngendlela efanelekileyo yokuziphatha kwi-intanethi.

- Bethela isimilo esihle kunye neendlela ezizizo zokuziphatha. **U**

Xa ufuna uncedo malunga nokuxha tshazwa kwiintanethi, tsalela umnxeba i-Childline ku-080 005 5555 okanye i-Lifeline ku-011 728 1347.

Basic education focuses on more

More Matshediso

The Department of Basic Education says discussions are underway to review and repackage the Presidential Youth Employment Initiative (PYEI), with a proposed second phase to start later this year.

An announcement will be made by the department once the details have been finalised.

The PYEI, implemented as the Basic Education Employment Initiative (BEEI) across all provinces, came to an end recently.

The initial duration of the programme, which started in December 2020, was four months. This was extended by a month, until the end of



April 2021.

Through the initiative, the basic education sector created employment opportunities for more than 320 000 education and general education assistants who were placed in schools across the country.

During the first phase of the BEEI, more than 27 600 school governing body-funded posts at public schools and posts at government subsidised independent schools were saved thanks to the funding it provided.

"These posts came under

threat due to schools experiencing financial distress, as a result of parents not being able to pay school fees due to the economic devastation caused by the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)," the department says.

The BEEI used direct public

investment to create employment opportunities and provide support to workers negatively impacted by COVID-19.

"The initiative was funded to the tune of R7 billion... Of this, R4.47 billion was targeted towards providing employment opportunities for the youth."

Over 868 000 applications were received from youth when the initiative started. Of the more than 320 000 successful candidates, 67% were education assistants and 33% were general school assistants.

Education assistants helped with classroom preparation before lessons, supported teachers during lessons and managed learners after lessons.

General school assistants helped with learner screening and sanitising in the morning and during school hours. They also assisted with integrating information and communication technology in classrooms. **U**