

# Vuk'uzenzele



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## Industry to help revamp economy



■ To bring about fundamental change in our economy we need more real industrialists, people who own manufacturing businesses and are not just shareholders in someone else's company.

(Image: BSA)

### Albert Pule

**G**overnment needs to promote greater patterns of economic inclusion to bring about fundamental change in the structure of our economy.

Speaking at the upgrade of the Babelagi Industrial Park, Minister of Trade and

**“Industrial parks could turn more entrepreneurs into industrialists, and create industrialists who are not just shareholders.”**

Industry Dr Rob Davies said Babelagi should help in turning more entrepreneurs into industrialists and create industrialists who are not

just shareholders.

“We need to promote patterns of inclusion for the majority of our people in activities of the real econo-

my where people will become real industrialists and owners of manufacturing businesses, not just people who are shareholders in someone else's company or people who are trading shares in one or two ventures

“We need people who

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**OR Tambo to the National Consultative Conference in December 1990: “The idea of nonracialism has triumphed in the country. Even the National Party has finally admitted this much, by opening its membership to blacks. This must spur us on to redouble our efforts in transforming our country into an oasis of democracy where a person's skin colour or sex will no longer be relevant in determining their station in life.”**

(Source: [www.sahistory.org.za](http://www.sahistory.org.za))

Life and legacy of **OR TAMBO. 100 YEARS**





# Izimo zempilo ziyathuthuka eNingizimu Afrika

Sulaiman Philip

**A**ya ngokuya anda amakhaya aseNingizimu Afrika ahlinzekwa ngamanzi, futhi ayancipha asebenzisa amabhakede kunjalo nje asemaningi amakhaya ase-xhunyelwe ugesi. Sezandile nezingane ezifundayo ezikoleni kanti abantu abaningi baseNingizimu Afrika sebethola izinsizakalo zezempilo ezifinyelelekayo.

Umbiko wakamuva nje wakwa-Stats SA osanda kushicilelwa, Inhlolovo Yamakhaya yangowezi-2016, iveza ukuthi impiloseyiphucukile yabangcono kubantu baseNingizimu Afrika abaningi ngokuhamba kweminyaka. Sesinempilo engcono, sifunde kakhudlwana futhi kunamakhaya amaningi asevelwe ezimweni eziningi, ngenxa yohlelo lukahulumeni lokuhlazeka ngezindlu.

Iqoqo labantu abahlomula ngemali yesibonelelo likhulile njengoba sekunabantu baseNingizimu Afrika abayi-17% abathola le mali. Ngowezi-2003, kwakungabantu abayi-12.7% kuphela abebefanelekile ukuthola usizo oluvela kuhulumeni. Namuhla, ngabantu baseNingizimu Afrika abangama-29% abathola usizo lukahulumeni ukuze bakwazi ukubhekana nezindleko eziyisekelo. Inani labantu

abalala bengadlile namuhla lingama-13.4% esibalo sonkana sabantu bakuleli, bancephe cishe ngohhafu kunalokho ebeliyikho eminyakeni eyishumi edlule.

Ezweni lapho ukuntuleka kwemisebenzinobubha obudlulele kusalokhu kuyiziselele, amakhaya angama-44.8% athola usizo ukuze akwazi ukuxosha ikati eziko kuhlale kukhanya nezibani. Ngokusho kwalo mbiko, amakhaya ezinhlanga ezahlukahlukene athola usizo oluvela kuhulumeni. "Cishe yingxenywe yesithathu esisodwa yabantu abamnyama (ama-32.9%) ethola isibonelelo, uma kuqhathaniswa nama-27.2% yabohlanga olungamaKhaladi, ama-11.5% aboMdabu baseNdiya kanye nama-6.2% abantu abamhlophe."

## Abantu abafundile nabanempilo

Izingane eziningi zaseNingizimu Afrika zisezikoleni ziyafunda futhi zihlonjiswe kangcono futhi seziphophile kunakuqala. Noma kunjalo, izwe lidinga ukwenza okuningi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abashiya ezikoleni baqhuba izifundo zabo baye emakolishi okufundela umsebenzi kunokuba baduve emakhaya. Ngowezi-2016, babalelwa kuma-86.9% abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abangaphezu kweminyaka emihlanu abahambele izikhu-

ngo zemfundo ababesezikoleni, ngenkathi ama-4.8% abantu ababeke baya ezikhungweni zemfundo ephakeme. Uma kuqhathaniswa, ngama-2.3% kuphela abantu abafunda emakolishi Wokufundela Umsebenzi Wezobuchwepheshe Bezandla Nokuqeqeshwa (ama-TVET).

Izwe futhi selenze inqubekela phambili kwezemfundo yojahidada. Cishe ngama-41.3% abantwana abasukela ku-0 – 4 iminyaka abahambela izinhlelo zezinhlobo ezahlukahlukene zezinkulisa.

Imfundo yangemuva kukamatikuletsheni kanye nemfundo yabadala seyihlonzwe njengendawo esadinga ukungenelelwa, ikakhulukazi ezifundazweni ezinezindawo zasemakhaya eziningi. Amazinga emfundo yabadala eNyakatho Koloni (ngama-89.8%), eNyakatho Ntshonalanga (ngama-90.1%) naseLimpopo (ngama-90.7%), zazisilele emuva esibalweni sikazwelonke sama-94.4%.

Lokhu kuphucula kukahulumeni sekwenze uhlelo lukahulumeni lwezempilo lwafinyeleleka kangconywana futhi, manje, seluphephile kunakuqala. Ngowezi-2016, angama-71.4% amakhaya afinyelele imitholampilo yomphakathi nezibhedlela njengezindawo ahambela kuzona uma amalungu omndeni



Abantu baseNingizimu Afrika sebenempilo kunakuqala, bafunde kakhulu kunakuqala, ngokusho kombiko wesikhungo Sezezibalo eNingizimu Afrika (i-Stats SA). (Isithombe: GCIS)

egula noma elimala.

## Amakhaya anogesi, nathokozile kunakuqala

Inani labantu baseNingizimu Afrika abahlala emakhaya angawabo selenyukile kusuka ku-5% ngowezi-2002 kuya kwi-13.5% ngowezi-2016, lokhu ingxenywe yakho ingenxa yoHlelo loKwakha Kabusha Nokuthuthukisa (i-RDP). Futhi yize noma kunezikhalo ezithile mayelana nekhwalithi yengcosana yalezi zindlu, izakhamuzi eziningi sezinemakhaya angawazo.

Amakhaya amaningi ase-xhunyelwe ugesi noma ngangxenyana ethile asebenzisa ugesi ovuselelekayo. Inani lamakhaya ase-xhunyelwe ugesi linyukile lisuka kuma-77% ngowezi-2002 kuya kuma-84.2% ngonyaka odlule.

Futhi kube nokukhula kwenani lamakhaya anamanzi ahamba ngamapayipi. Yi-3% kuphela

amakhaya okufanele kuyokhiwa amanzi emifuleni kuwona, imifudlana, emadanyini, emapitsini nasemithonjeni.

Futhi, izifundazwe ezinezindawo zasemakhaya eziningi zisilele emuva ngokuphakela amanzi ahlanzekile ahamba ngamapayipi angena ngqo ezi-ndlini. Ngokusho kwemiphumela, "Iningi lamakhaya eNtshonalanga Kapa (angama-94.3%) nase-Gauteng (angama-90.7%) anezindlu zangasese ezisebenzisa amanzi ngenkathi cishe uhhafu walawo aseLimpopo (angama-57.1%) nama-67.4% eMpumalanga anezindlu zangasese ezisebenzisa amanzi. Kuzwelonke, amaphesenti amakhaya angenalo usizo lokuthuthwa kwendle, noma uhlelo lokuthuthwa kwendle ngamabhakede, lehla nge-12.3% kuya kuma-4.2% phakathi kowezi-2002 nowezi-2016." **V**

# Imiphakathi igcwalisa imitapo yolwazi ngezincwadi

Nonkululeko Mathebula

**A**bantu abahlala e-Mogale City sebeqale isahluko esisha kulo mkhankaso wokugququzela uthando lokufunda.

U-Trudie Naude olikhansela laseKrugerdp, idolobhana lezokuvukuza e-West Rand, ugququzela umkhankaso wokugcwalisa ngezincwadi imitapo yolwazi kule ndawo. Uzimisele ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imitapo yolwazi yasendaweni inezinsiza ezanele kanye nokuthi ukufunda izincwadi kuyingxenywe yezimpilo zabantu kuleli dolobha.

"Abantu batshela thina njengabaholi bakuleli dolobha ukuthi sebezifunde cishe zonke izincwadi ezisemita-



Ukukhuthaza uthando lokufunda ngokunikela ngezincwadi.

pweni yolwazi yasendaweni nokuthi aziziningi izincwadi ezintsha ezifikayo.

"Njengekhansela lewadi yendawo, ngakuthatha kwaba umsebenzi wami ukulekelela nami ngifake elami igalelo ngokuthumela izicelo

kuzakhamuzi zakuleli dolobha ukuba zinikele ngezincwadi ezingasazisebenzisi.

"Impendulo esiyitholile ibe yisimangaliso esikhulu.

"Abantu baqhamuka kuzo zonke izinkalo bezonikela ngenzwadi eyodwa noma ezimbili," kusho u-Naude. Iningi lezincwadi sezivele zisemashalofini emitapo yolwazi eminingi, ngenkathi ezinye zisadinga ukufakwa ohlelweni lokufakwa izinombolo ngaphambi kokuba zithunyelwe kuleyo mitapo yolwazi edinga izincwadi kakhulu.

U-Naude uthe uthole izincwadi ezingaphezu kweziyizi-10 000 zemikhakha eyahlukahlukene kusukela kwethulwa lo mklamo ngo-Mbasa.

Imenenja yezokukhangisa yase-UniCollege u-Natalie Franklin uthe isikhungo salibamba ngazo zombili ithubaleli ngenkathi befunda ngalo mkhankaso. Uthe kubona lokhu kwaba yithuba labo lokushintsha izimpilo zabantu besebenzisa imfundo, nokuyinto ebaluleke kakhulu kubona njengesikhungo sezemfundo.

"Sikhuthaze abafundi bethu kakhulu ukuba bazibandakanye kulo mzamo futhi sabachazela nokuthi abantu abaningi abanabo omakhalekhukhwini besimanje, ngingasayiphathi-ke eyezincwadi, kanye nokuthi nabo uqobo, bayalidinga ithuba lokufunda bazihlomisise ngohlelo olungaphezu kokufunda kwasesikoleni.

"Sisebenza emkhakheni wezemfundo ngako siyakuqondisisa ukubaluleka kwamakhono okufunda. Indlela abafundi bethu abawuthakasele ngayo lo mkhankaso iyamangalisa kakhulu. Sithole izincwadi ezingaphezu kwama-300 esinikele ngazo ku-Trudie.

"Lo mkhankaso wokunikela ngezincwadi uyaqhubeka ngakho-ke sisazoqhubeka nokunikela ngezinye futhi," kusho u-Franklin. **V**

**Labo abathanda ukunikela ngezincwadi bayanuswa ukuba bathinte u-Trudie Naude lapha: 082 657 6211 noma bathumele i-imeyili kuleli kheli: [Trudie.Naude@icloud.com](mailto:Trudie.Naude@icloud.com)**



# Ezemfundo zifinyelela eqophelweni

**UCWANINGO LUKHOMBA UKUTHI** liyanda inani lemiphumela yabafundi baseNingizimu Afrika eba mihle, kuphawule uNgqongqoshe Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo ngenkathi ethula inkulumo yevoti lesabiwomali somnyango wakhe kamuva nje.

## Intatheli yakwa-GCIS

**I**mfundo eyisisekelo “nakanjani uhlelo oludlondlobalayo”, uNgqongqoshe Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo utshele iPhalamende ngenkathi ethula inkulumo yevoti lesabiwomali somnyango wakhe kamuva nje.

Ecaphuna kuHlelo Lukazwelonke Lwentuthuko (i-NDP) uthe ithi “uma kufika u-2030, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika kufanele babe sebekwazi ukufinyelela imfundo nokuqeqeshwa kwezinga eliseqophelweni, nokuzoholela emiphumeleni engcono kakhulu kwezokufunda”, uNgqongqoshe Motshekga uthe umnyango wakhe ubeke eqhulwini izindlela zokuphucula iqophelo lezinhlalo zokufunda noku-

fundisa.

Imfundo yeqophelo eliphezulu emabangeni asekuqaleni isemqoka kakhulu ukuze kuhlonyiswe izingane zesikole esikhathini seminyaka elandelayo. “Singakubika lokhu ngokuziqhenya ukuthi imiphumela yokungenelela Esigabeni Eyisisekelo isiyaqala ukubonisa imiphumela yezimpokophelo zokufunda.”

## Abafundi abebefunda iBanga le-12 ngowezi-2016 benza umlando

Ekuhloleni Kwesitifiketi Esiphakeme Sikazwelonke (i-NSC), uNgqongqoshe Motshekga uphawule ukuthi “Abafundi abebefunda iBanga le-12 ngowezi-2016 babe yinani eliphezulu kunawo wonke labafundi beBanga le-12 emla-

ndweni wezwe lethu”.

“Selokhu siba nezinga lokuphasa ku-NCS elilokhu liba ngaphezulu kwama-70%,” kusho yena.

Uqondise emibikweni yezocwaningo nokuyiyo efakazela ngokunyuka kwemiphumela ohlelweni lwemfundo eyisisekelo:

- Umbiko we-UNESCO owashicilelwa ngowezi-2015, oveza ukuthi kususela ngokuqala kombuso wentando yeningi ngowe-1994, abafundi abaningi baqhubeka nokuba sezikoleni kuye eBangeni le-12, njengoba ucwaningo olwenziwe umnyango luveze ukuthi ngowezi-2015, cishe ngabantu abasha abangama-60% abaphothula ngempumelelo imfundo

yabo yeminyaka eyi-13 yemfundo (kubalwa neBanga R).

- Umbiko wocwaningo oshicilelwe nguDkt Martin Gustafson ngowezi-2016 uveze ukuthi kwezezibalo, cishe abafundi abayizi-34 000 abathole amaphuzu angama-60% noma ngaphezulu ekuhloleni kwe-NSC kwangowezi-2016, ngenkathi kwizifundo zesayensi yokungaphili (i-physical science) ngowezi-2016 izibalo zikhombe ukuthi abafundi abayizi-28 500 bathole ama-60%.
- Ucwaningo olwenziwe nguMnyango Wezemfundo luthole ukuthi ukulungela ukungena enyuvesi sekuyinto esabalala ngokulinganayo ngonyaka wezi-2015.



Abafundi baqhuba kangcono ezikoleni zamabanga aphakeme uma bethole imfundo yeqophelo eliphezulu emabangeni okuqala. (Isithombe: BSA)

“Ukuphuculwa kwendlela abafundi abaqhuba ngayo kuleli zinga kusemqoka, njengoba lokhu kuchaza ukuthi baningi abafundi abazokwazi ukufaneleka izinhlelo ezixile kwezezibalo enyuvesi, futhi babe behlome ngokufanele ukugcwalisa amagebe amakhono akhona kwezomnotho.”

## Izikole zokufundelwa kwamakhono athile zizothuthukisa amakhono asemqoka

**ISIKOLE ESISHA SOMNYANGO** Wezemfundo e-Gauteng sokufundela imisebenzi sisanda kwethulwa e-Magaliesburg singesinye sama-27 ezikole zamabanga aphakeme esihlose ukuthuthukisa isipiliyoni sabafundi ngamakhono aqavile adingekayo ukuze kuthuthukiswe umnotho.



Izifundo zobudokotela bezilwane zezinye zezifundo ezifundiswa e-Magaliesburg School of Specialisation.

(Isithombe: Umnyango Wezemfundo eGauteng)

## Nonkululeko Mathebula

**I**sikole samabanga aphakathi sokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono athile e-Magaliesburg sizofaka ukuqeqesha ekwenzeni umsebenzi kanye nolwazi abafundi abalufunda ezincwadini kuphela, ukuthuthukisa amakhono abo kanye namathuba abo okuthola umsebenzi.

I-Magaliesburg School of

Specialisation, isanda kwethulwa nguMnyango Wezemfundo e-Gauteng, izodidiyela izifundo emikhakheni efana nomkhakha wezokulungiswa kwemikhqiqizo yezolimo, ezokuvukuza, ezokuvakasha kanye nezesayensi yokwelashwa kwezilwane ezifuyiwe ezifundweni ezihlelelwe ukufundwa.

Isikole esisha sasungulwa ngokuhlanganyela neSikole Sokufundela Umsebenzi Neko-

lishi Lezokuqeqeshwa i-Westcol soMnyango Wezemfundo Ephakeme eGauteng kanye nabanye ababambiqhaza, ukuze kusize ukubhekana nokuntuleka kwamakhono kulesi sizinda.

## Izifunda zentuthuko

Okhulumela Ezemfundo eGauteng u-Oupa Bodibe uthe umnyango wakhe uhlela ukwethula izikole zokuqeqesha amakhono athile esifundeni sentuthuko ngasinye kulezi ezinhlanu zesifundazwe.

Inhloso ukuthuthukisa amakhono emikhakheni ebalulekile, ukwethula amakhono afuneka kakhulu kwezomnotho.

“Sinqume ukuhlela kabusha izikole zezobuchwepheshe zibe yizikole ezithuthukisa amakhono athile lapho ukufunda ngokufunda incwadi kuphela kanye nokufunda ngokwenza kuhranganiswa ndawonye, kanjalo nokuba bathole isipiliyoni somsebenzi,” kusho uBodibe.

“Lena yingxenywe yemizamo yethu yokuqinisekisa ukuthi,

ngenkathi abafundi sebe-phuma esikoleni samabanga aphakeme, sebenamakhono abambekayo emikhakheni abayikhethele, nokubabeka endaweni engcono uma sebefuna umsebenzi.

“Bazophinda babe sesimweni esingcono sokuthi bangavula amabhizinisi, baqhubeka nezifundo zabo bajoyine umkhakha wezobuchwepheshe,” kusho uBodibe. Okungenani zizoba ngama-27 izikole zokuthuthukisa amakhono athile ezizovulwa ngokuba kugququlwe ezinye izikole ezivele zikhona, kusho yena.

## Amathuba omsebenzi

Njengoba sitholakala esizindeni okuvame kakhulu kusiona ezolimo nezokuvakasha, isikole sizogxila kakhulu Ezifundweni Zezolimo Nezokuphathwa Kwezivakashi.

Isikole sokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono athile saguqulwa sasiyisikole esisebenzayo ngokwengeza izifundo zokufunda ukwenza umsebenzi kanye nezobuchwepheshe

bezandla. Kunemibukiso yezi-inkomo, eyezokunakekelwa kwezivakashi, ingadi yemifino, ingadi yezimbali nesibaya sezingulube, kanjalo nendawo yokubukisa ngempahla eseshenziswa epulazini.

UBodibe uthe izifundo zokufundela imisebenzi ethile ziyiqaliswa kahle ngendlela ezifundweni zamaBanga 10 kuya kwele-12 ngonyaka ozayo.

“Izingcweti ezimbonini zezolimo nokunakekelwa kwezivakashi zizokwethula izinkulumo zokukhuthaza ezizochaya abafundi emathubeni emisebenzi ahlukahlukene nezifundo ezingale kwesitifiketi seBanga le-12,” kusho yena.

“Yize noma abafundi beBanga le-10 kuya kwele-12 bezochayeka kulolu lwazi, labo abaseBangeni le-8 nele-9 bazochayeka emisebenzini eyahlukahlukene ehlobene nesifundo leso esithile, kodwa bebe besagxile kukharikhulamulu yabo yeSitatimende Senqubomgomo Yohlelo Lokufunda Nokuhlola (i-CAPS).”