

Vuk'uzenzele

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Plans to protect women and children

President Cyril Ramaphosa has announced an emergency plan to deal with the violence against women and children in the country.

Addressing a Joint Sitting of the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces recently, the President said the plan strengthens existing measures and introduces new interventions in five principal areas.

These areas include;

- How to prevent gender-based violence
- Strengthening the criminal justice system
- Steps that need to be taken to enhance the legal and policy framework
- What can be done to ensure adequate care, support and healing for victims of violence
- Measures to improve the

economic power of women in South Africa.

"This emergency action plan

will be driven by an Interim Steering Committee located in the Presidency and co-chaired

by government and civil society organisations.

"The Steering Committee will coordinate rapid response at national level. The plan will be implemented over the next six months," the President said.

He called for the Joint Sitting to focus the attention of elected public representatives and the nation at large on the crisis of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF).

"To enhance the safety of women, we are going to, as a matter of urgency, make the necessary amendments to our laws and policies to ensure that perpetrators of GBV are brought to book. We will make substantial additional funding available for a comprehensive package of interventions to make an immediate and lasting difference.

"Cabinet has resolved to direct R1.1 billion in additional funding in this financial year to the comprehensive response to GBV. It is government's intention that the funds appropriated for this programme will be raised from within the current budget allocation and will not require additional borrowing," the President said.

Prevention measures

Government will launch a mass media campaign that will target communities, public spaces, workplaces, higher education institutions and schools, as well as recreational spaces.

"As part of this campaign, we are going to provide gender sensitivity training to law-enforcement officials, prosecutors, magistrates and policy makers – and ensure that

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Aarto encourages safer driving behaviour



■ Minister of Transport Fikile Mbalula informing the public about AARTO.

Allison Cooper

Driver's need to be extra vigilant when it comes to sticking to speed limits and obeying road rules, following President Cyril Ramaphosa's signing of the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences (Aarto) Amendment Act into law in August.

Aarto, which is being introduced to improve law-abiding and safer driving behaviour to reduce road accidents, will be implemented once it has been gazetted.

The Department of Transport says it will help address the higher number of road accidents.

"The Aarto Act is an objective and fair system of identifying reckless drivers and law breakers so that we can remove them from the driving fold," said Transport Minister Fikile Mbalula.

"We will be able to adequately address the carnage on our roads. We are burying far too many people as a result of crashes. In 2018 alone, 12 921 people lost their lives in road collisions in South Africa. Each death represented an average loss of R4.6 million to the economy, in terms of lost productivity, pain and suffering and legal and funeral costs," he said.

Under the Act, failing to pay traffic fines can lead to a block on obtaining driving and vehicle licences and an administrative fee, in addition to other penalties.

The Act also states that documents, which previously had to be delivered by registered mail through the post office, can now be served electronically and reminders can be sent via WhatsApp and SMS. The Minister said driver rehabilitation programmes would be put in place for infringers who have their licences suspended. "This shows that Aarto is not just about punishment, but has intentions to ensure compliance and change road user behaviour,"

he explained.

The demerit system

The Aarto demerit system will penalise drivers and operators who are guilty of infringements or offences, by allocating demerit points that could lead to the suspension and cancellation of driving licences, professional driving permits or operator cards. Every licenced driver starts with zero points. Points accumulate for every act that is against the law, until they reach a maximum of 12. Depending on the severity of an offence, between one and six points can be allocated at a time.

A person is allowed to drive

until he/she reaches 12 points, thereafter any more points result in a licence suspension.

When your licence is suspended you must immediately hand in any driving licence or professional driving permit to the issuing authority for retention during the disqualification period.

You may also not apply for a driving licence, professional driving permit or operator card during the disqualification period.

Any person who drives or operates a motor vehicle during his or her disqualification period is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine or imprisonment for

a period not exceeding one year or to both a fine and imprisonment.

When the disqualification period has ended, you may re-apply for and be issued with a licence. However, when a licence has been suspended for the third time, it is cancelled. Unlicensed drivers will receive no discount and their demerit points will only start to reduce once their licence is issued. However, unlicensed drivers caught for the third time will be arrested.


If you elect to go to court for an offence, demerit points are only recorded when you are found guilty.

If you appeal against a conviction, no demerit points are recorded unless the appeal is rejected or abandoned. Nothing prevents you from approaching a court to appeal or review the total amount of demerit points recorded against your name.

"We will be able to adequately address the carnage on our roads."



The demerit system also rewards law-abiding drivers by reducing one point, every three months, if no infringements have occurred. Points can be reduced until the driver again reaches zero points. Minister Mbalula said it was clear that with the increasing carnage on South Africa's roads, something has to be done to bring unlawful drivers to book.

"We have won an important battle, but the war on road fatalities is not yet over. Here is to many victories ahead, as we work together to ensuring safer roads," said Minister Mbalula. 

Tšhelete ya thušo ya leago e thuša dimilione tša batho

TEFO YA KGWEDI le kgwedi go tšwa go mmušo e fana ka tšhireletšo ya ditšhelete go batho ba Afrika Borwa bao ba lego kotsing kudu.



Silusapho Nyanda

Go netefatša gore badudi ba Afrika Borwa bao ba lego kotsing kudu ba a šireletšega, mmušo o lefa tšhelete ya thušo ya leago go batho bao ba feta go ba 17 milione kgwedi ye nngwe le ye nngwe.

Tšhelete ya thušo ya leago e ra tšhelete ye e tšwago go mmušo yeo e lefšago maAfrika Borwa bao ba palelwago ke go itirela. Tšhepedišo ya ditšhelete tša thušo ya leago e laolwa ke sehlongwa sa mmušo seo se bitšwago Setheo sa Tšhireletšo ya Leago sa Afrika Borwa (SASSA), seo se hlometšwego go fana ka ditirelo tša tšhireletšo ya leago ka nepo ya go lwantšha bohloki.

Go na le ditšhelete tše mma-lwa tša thušo ya leago, go eya ka dinyakwa tša yo a dirago dikgopelo. Tšona ke tšhelete ya thušo ya leago ya batšofadi, yeo gape e bitšwago phensene ya botšofadi; tšhelete ya thušo ya leago ya tlhokomelo ya ngwana; tšhelete ya thušo ya leago ya ngwana yo a golofetšego; tšhelete ya

tlhokomelo ya batho bao ba phelago ka tšhelete ya thušo ya leago eupša ba hloka motho yo mongwe gore a ba hlokomela; tšhelete ya thušo ya bagale ba sešole; tšhelete ya thušo ya kgodišo ya bana ba ditšhiwana; le tšhelete ya thušo ya bogolofadi.



Tšhelete ya thušo ya bogolofadi

Tšhelete ya thušo ye e hwetšwago ke batho bao ba phelago ka bogolofadi ke R1 780. Bakgopedi ba swanetše go fihlelela dinyakwa tše itšego gore ba be le maswanedi a go e hwetša.

Ge e le gore o na le bogolofadi bja mmeleng goba o fokola ka monaganong gomme seo se go dira gore o se ke wa kgona go šoma mo lebakeng la dikgwedi tše

tshela goba go feta, o ka dira kgopelo ya tšhelete ya thušo ya bogolofadi.

Ge o dira kgopelo, o swanetše go tlatša fomo ya kgopelo ya tšhelete ya thušo ya bogolofadi kantorong ya SASSA ya kgauswi le ga geno go na le mohlankedi wa SASSA.

Godimo ga fao, o swanetše go tlatša abitabiti godimo ga fomo ye e tlwaelegilego ya SASSA go na le Mokhomisenare wa Boikano yo e sego mohlankedi wa SASSA.

Mmušo o nyaka gape gore setatamente sa boikano se saenwe ke motho yo a nago le seriti yo a ka kgonago go tlišetša leina le mengwaga ya mkgopedi.

Efa gape bohlatse bja dithoto – go akaretšwa boleng bja go tšwa go masepala bja thoto efe goba efe ye e lego ya gago, bohlatse bja tšhelete ya phensene ya phraebete, sengwalwa sa Sekhwama sa Inšorentshe ya bao ba Lahlegetšwego ke Mešomo, setifikeiti sa go go lokolla mošomong go tšwa go mongmošomo wa gago wa peleng ge e le gore o be o šoma, gomme, ge e le gore

molekane wa gago o hloketše mo mengwageng ye mehlang ye e fetilego, go tla nyakega wili le dipego tša mathomo le tša mafelelo tša thekišo le phatlalatšo ya dithoto.

Ge e le gore o mofaladi, o swanetše go fana ka phemiti ya maemo a bofaladi le Sengwalwa sa Boitsebišo sa bofaladi sa dinomoro tše 13.

Godimo ga fao, gore o be le maswanedi o swanetše go:

- Ba modudi wa Afrika Borwa goba modudi wa sa ruri wa ka mo nageng goba mofaladi ebile o dula ka Afrika Borwa ka nako yeo o dirago kgopelo ka yona.
- Ba le mengwaga ye 18 go fihla go ye 59.
- Ba o sa hlokomelwe ka sehlongweng sa mmušo,
- Ba le pukwana ya Boitsebišo ya Afrika Borwa.
- Se hwetše letseno la go feta R78 120 ka ngwaga ge e le gore ga se wa nyala/nyalwa goba letseno la R156 240 ka ngwaga ge e le gore o nyetše/nyetšwe.
- Se be le dithoto tša boleng bja go feta R1 115 400 ge e le gore ga se wa nyala/nyalwa goba tša boleng bja R2 230 800 ge e le gore o nyetše/nyetšwe.
- Dirwa tlhahlobo ya tša kalafo fao ngaka yeo e thwetšwego ke mmušo e tlogo sekaseka bogolo bja bogolofadi bja gago.
- Tliše dipego dife goba dife tša kalafo tša peleng le dipego tša ge o dira kgopelo le tša ge tshekatsheko e dirwa.

Tšhelete ya thušo ya leago ya batšofadi

Tšhelete ye ya thušo e hlametšwe go thuša batšofadi.

fadi.


Tšhelete ya thušo ya leago ya batšofadi e lefša batho bao ba nago le mengwaga ye 60 goba go feta.

Moamogedi o swanetše:

- Go se hwetše letseno la go feta R78 120 ka ngwaga ge e le gore ga se a nyala/nyalwa goba letseno la R156 240 ka ngwaga ge e le gore o nyetše/nyetšwe, gomme
- Go se be le dithoto tša boleng bja go feta R1 115 400 ge e le gore ga se a nyala/nyalwa goba tša boleng bja R2 230 800 ge e le gore o nyetše/nyetšwe.

Baamogedi ba hwetša R1 780 ka kgwedi gomme bao ba nago le mengwaga ya go feta ye 75 ba hwetša R1 800.

SASSA e lefa tšhelete ye go baamogedi ka kheše ka matšatši ao a beilwego mafelong a itšego a go ba lefa.

E lefa gape ka tepositi ya elektroniki ka pankeng goba ka akhaonteng ya panka ya Poso goba dihlolongweng tša go swana le mafelong go hlokomela batšofadi. 

Tshedimošo ye e abilwe ke SASSA

Go hwetša tshedimošo ka botlalo ka ga ditšhelete tša thušo ya leago, ikgakaganye le Sassa mo go 012 400 2000 goba eya go www.sassa.gov.za.

Naa o be o tseba?

Kuranta ya Vuk'uzenzele e tlo gatiša diathekele tše mmalwa ka ga mehuta ye e fapanego ya dišhelete tša thušo ya leago ka ge kgwedi ye e le Kgwedi ya Tlhabollo ya Leago.