

Vuk'uzenzele

Niyethulelwa WuPhiko Lohlelo Lukahulumeni Lwezokuxhumana Nokudluliswa Kolwazi (GCIS)

Masingana 2022

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I-ASIDI yakha ngokushesha ingqalasisinda yesikole

More Matshedis

Isikole samabanga aphantsi iNkululeko Ralo Primary School iyisibonelo esihle soku- thi imiphumela emihle ingazuzwa kanjani uma imiphakathi kanye no- hulumeni besebenza ngokubambisana.

Lesi sikole, esizinze eMtha- tha eMpumalanga Kapa, siqale ukusebenza kwisakhi- wo segalaji ekhaya lelungu lomphakathi uNkululeko Ralo, esethiwe ngaye.

Eminyakeni eyedlule, lesi sikole sathutha izikhathi eziningana njengoba sasikhula.

Noma kunjalo, abafundi kanye nothisha abakaze bazuze zinsizazifanele kuze kube manje, ngesikhathi bengena eminyangweni emisha, yesikole sezinga eliphezulu.

Lesi sikole sakhiwe saqedwa njengengxenywe yoHlelo Olusheshisiwe Lokulethwa Kwengqala- sizinda Yezikole (i-ASIDI),

olwaqaliswa ngoku- semthethweni nguMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo ngowezi-2011.

Lolu hlelo kuhloswe ngalo ukushintsha izikole ezibeka engcupheni uku- phepha kwabafundi kanye nabasebenzi, ngenxa yokuswelakala kwengqa- lasizinda efanele, amanzi, ukuthuthwa kwendle kanye nogesi.

Kuze kube manje, i-ASIDI isiyakhe izikole ezingama-266, yahlinzeka ngokuthuthwa kwendle ezikoleni ezingama-886, izikole eziyi-1 030 zathola amanzi futhi ezingama-372 zafakelwa ugesi.

Abafundi basesikoleni samabanga aphantsi iNkululeko Ralo Pri- mary School manje sebenamagumbi okufun- dela asesimweni esiyiso futhi bayafi- nyelela esikhungweni sezinsiza, ilebhu yesaye- nsi, indawo yokwe- nzela imisebenzi ehlu- kahluke kanye nesikhungo esiphakela ngokudla.



Isikole esisezingeni eliphezulu esisha samabanga aphantsi iNkululeko Ralo Primary School sihlizeka ngendawo yokufundela enesithunzi kubafundi eMbuqe eMthatha.

Ukwabelana ngombono

Uthishanhloko uKoleka Gilman uzimisele uku- thuthukisa ezemfundo eMthatha.

Iphupho lakhe lokwakhela umphakathi isikole laqala ngowe-1988, futhi ngonyaka owalandela lapho, waqala wabela umphakathi ngalo mbono wakhe.

“Umphakathi wakithi wawugcwele izingane ezi- ningi ezineminyaka oku- fanele ukuthi seziya esikoleni ezingenayo indawo lapho zingayofunda khona. Umbono wami wemukelwa yilungu lomphakathi

uNkululeko Ralo, owani- kela ngegalaji lakhe ukuthi lisetshenziswe njenge- gumbi lokufundela,” kusho u-Gilman.

Wengeze wathi uRalo waqhubeka nokuhlela ikhonteyina yakwa-Telkom futhi yasetshenziswa njengegumbi lokufundela lokwengeza.

URalo futhi wahlela namalungu amabili emphakathini wakhe ukuba anikele ngamagalaji awo azosetshenziswa njenga- magumbi okufundela angeziwe. Okwababuhlu- ngu kakhulu wukuthi uRalo washona ngowezi-2004.

Ngowe-1994, isikole

sasuka saya eHholo i-Eli Spilkin, elakhiwa nguso- mabhizinisi wendawo u- Eli Spilkin.


“Ngalowo nyaka, sathola izindlu zangasese ezingo- mahambanendlwana ku- Mnyango Wezemfundo Eyi- sisekelo wesifunda.

Ngabe sengibheka futhi ngafaka isicelo sendawo lapho sizogcina sesa- khe khona isikole sethu. Sathola amahektha ama- hlanu omhlaba ngowe- 1998,” kusho u-Gilman.

Amagumbi okufundela esikhashana amathathu

Iqhubeka ekhasini lesi-2

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ELAMAHHALA ALITHENGISWA

Isuka ekhasini loku-1

anikelwe kulesi sikole yinhlango ezimele engenzi nzuzo ebizwa ngokuthi yi-Kats and Spaks, kanti futhi umphakathi wakha izindlu zokufundela ezinhlanu zodaka.

Kuyo yonke le minyaka, uGilman waqhubeka nokugquzela ukuthi isikole sithuthukiswe futhi ekugcineni, kwatholwa amagumbi okufundela amahlanu evela eHhovisi likaNdunankulu wase-Mpumalanga Kapa.

Ngonyaka wezi-2014, izinto zabangcono kakhulu

ngesikhathi uMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo, ngokusebenzisana ne-ASIDI, ukhipha ithenda yokwakha isikole samabanga aphansi iNkululeko Ralo Primary School.

“Ukwakha lesi sikole kwaqala ngonyaka wezi-2018 futhi kwaqedwa ukwakhiwa ngonyaka wezi-2021, siyabonga kwi-ASIDI,” kusho u-Gilman.

Sigqugquzela ukufundisa kanye nokufunda

IPhini likaNgqongqoshe Wemfundo Eyisisekelo u-Reginah Mhaule uthi

umnyango ufuna ukuqinisekisa ukuthi ingqalasizinda isesimweni esigquzela abafundi ukuthi baye esikoleni futhi bafunde, futhi igqugquzela othisha ukuthi bafundise.

“Ukwakhiwa kwalesi sikole kuyindlela kahulumeni yokubuyisela isithunzi ezinganeni zasemakhaya ezisafunda isikole nezintulayo kanye nothisha bazo,” engeza.

Ilungu lesigungu esilawula isikole, uNksz Nomuntu Dlangane, uthi lesi sikole esisha sizogquzela othisha kanye nabafundi ukuthi bafinyelele ema-

ndleni abo.

“Ukuzizwa kwabafundi bethu kanye nokuzethemba sekungcono ngenxa yengqalasizinda entsha.

Lokhu kuzosisiza futhi ukuthi sihlale siqhelelane emagunjini okufundela ukuze siqede ukubhebhe-theka kweSifo segciwane le-Corona,” kusho uDlangane.

Lesi sikole sinabafundi abangama-489, othisha abayi-14, kanye noma-bhalane ababili. Ibhekelela amabanga kusuka kwibanga-R kuya kwelesi-7 futhi yisikole esingakhokhisi imali yokufunda. **U**

I-ASIDI ngokwezombolo

- Zazibalelwa kuma-39 izikole ze-ASIDI ezabe seziphothuliwe ukwakhiwa ngonyaka wezi-2020 kanye nowezi-2021.
- Ibaletwa kwisigidigidi esiyi-R1.395 imali eyasetshenziswa ukwakha izikole phakathi konyaka wezimali wangowezi-2020/2021.
- Sekukonke, imali eyasetshenziswa ukwakha izikole ezingama-266 ibalelwa kwisigidigidi eziyisi-R8.195.

Umnqamulajuqu woxhaso lwe-NSFAS ususondele

ABAFUNDI ABAFUNA ukufaka isicelo soxhaso lwe-NSFAS banesikhathi sokuthi benze lokho kuze kube mhla ziyi-7 kuMasingana 2022.

Sphelele Ngubane

Abafundi kanye nentsha ephuma ezindaweni ezincishwe amathuba kanye nabasebenzayo bayakhuthazwa ukuthi bafake izicelo zoxhaso lwezimali lweSikimu Sikazwelonke Sokusiza Abafundi Ngezimali (i-NSFAS).

NgokoMnyango Wezemfundo Ephakeme Nokuqeqeshwa, uxhaso lwe-NSFAS lutholakala entsheni eseyiqedile ukufunda noma esivele ifunda kunoma iliphi izinga esikhungweni semfundo ephakeme.

Bangafaka izicelo zoxhaso lwe-NSFAS lokuyofunda enyuvesi noma emakolishi ezemfundo yokuqeqeshwa kwezobuchwepheshe kanye namakhono (ama-TVET), kodwa kumele bakwenze

lokho ngaphambi kokuthi kufike usuku lokuvalwa kokufakwa kwezicelo zalolu xhaso okuwumhla ziyi-7 kuMasingana, kowezi-2022.

Abafaki-zicelo kumele babe:

- Yizakhamuzi zaseNingizimu Afrika noma abahlali ngokugcwele abafuna ukubhalisa noma asebefunda enyuvesi kahulumeni noma ekolishi i-TVET;
- Ngabantu abazuza kwi Nhlango yezimpesheni Nezibonelelo Zikahulumeni eNingizimu Afrika;
- Ngabadabuka emakhaya anemalingeniso yomndeni ehlangene engeqile kwi-zi-R350 000 ngonyaka.

Ikusasa eliqhakazile

UNhlakanipho Mkhize (26) oneziqu ezifanelekile zokulungisa ugesi, uyabonga kuxhaso lwe-NSFAS, olwa-

khokhela izifundo zakhe ekolishi Umfolozi TVET College KwaZulu-Natali.

UMkhize, ongowokudabuka e-Richards Bay, wathweswa iziqu zakhe Zesitifiketi Sikazwelonke Sokwakhiwa Kwengqalasizinda Kagesi (Somsebenzi Wezandla) ngowezi-2017.

Ngaphezu kokufunda kwangaphakathi esikoleni, futhi kwakudingeka ukuthi aqedele ukuqeqeshwa kwasemsebenzini futhi aphumelele ukuhlolwa ngokwamakhono omsebenzi.

Ngasekuqaleni kwezifundo zakhe, uMkhize wabathutha eliyinqayizivele lokusebenzisa ikhono alifundelayo emsebenzini wangempela, ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uyawathemba amakhono ayisisekelo ayewathuthukisa.

“Njengomfundi ozenza unyaka wokuqala, bese ngivele ngisiza ngezinkinga

zika gesi endaweni yangakithi. Ikolishi Umfolozi TVET College lisihlinzeke ngakho kokubili ithiyori kanye nokwenza umsebenzi.

“Okuhle nge-TVET wukuthi abafundi bakhona abekho nje ekuvulelekeni kumsebenzi, kodwa futhi kuwumkhakha wokufunda ogxile emsebenzini oyimpoqo ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi banekhono elisezingeni eliyilo ngaphambi kokuphuthula iziqu zabo,” kusho yena.

Njengeny intsha eningi yaseNingizimu Afrika ephuma emakhaya ahlwempu, uMkhize wayazi ukuthi ufuna ukwenza umsebenzi wobunjiniyela, kodwa akekho emndenini wakhe owayengakwazi ukumkhokhela imali yokufunda yasekolishi.

“Ngesikhathi ngiqeda ukwazi ngoxhaso lwe-NSFAS, ngangazi ukuthi luzongiholela lapho ngifuna ukuya khona - ekubeni ngunjiniyela,” kusho yena.

Uxhaso lwe-NSFAS lukaMkhize lweminyaka emithathu lwakhokhela izincwadi zakhe, imali yokufunda kanye neyezokuthutha, futhi waphinde wathola nemali yokuzinakekela. **U**

Usifaka kanjani isicelo salolu xhaso?

Abafundi bangafaka izicelo zalolu xhaso nge-inthanethi ngokuthi balandele lezi zinyathelo ezingezansi:

- **Isinyathelo soku-1:** Ngena ku-www.nsfas.org.za bese ucofoza lapho kubhalwe khona u- 'myNSFAS'.
- **Isinyathelo sesi-2:** Vula i-akhawunti ye-myNSFAS.
- **Isinyathelo sesi-3:** Cofaza ku-'apply' bese futhi ugwalisa izigaba ezibhaliwe ngokufanele.
- **Isinyathelo sesi-4:** Faka wonke amaphepha adingekayo, lapho kufaneleke khona.
- **Isinyathelo sesi-5:** Cofaza u-'submit'.

Ngolwazi oluthe xaxa, vakashela kwiwebhusayithi ethi: www.nsfas.org.za noma ulandele izinkundla zokuxhumana ezifana no-**Facebook:** National Student Financial Aid Scheme, **Twitter:** @myNSFAS kanye ne-**Instagram:** @myNSFAS



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Printed by: RISING SUN PRINTERS

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Asikho isizathu se-GBV

Uma isizwe singahlulelwa ngokuthi sibaphatha kanjani abantu besifazane nezingane, thina asikho ndawo.

Izibalo zakamuva zobugebengu ezikhishwe uPhiko Lwamaphoyisa eNingizimu Afrika (i-SAPS) zibonisa ukunyuka ekudlwengulweni, udlame lwasekhaya, futhi mhlawumbe okukhathaza kakhulu, ukubulawa kwezingane.

Phakathi kukaNtulikazi noMandulo kowezi-2021, abantu abayizi-9 556, iningi labo kwakungabesifazane, badlwengulwa. Lesi sibalo singaphezulu ngama-7% esikhathini sombiko owedlule.

Emacaleni okuhlasela alinganiselwa kwazi-73 000 abikwe ngalesi sikhathi, angaphezu kwezi-13 000 bekungamacala ahlobene nodlame lwasekhaya. Izinga lokubulawa kwezingane lenyuke ngokulinganiselwa kokuthathu uma kuqhathaniswa nesikhathi sombiko owedlule.

Sishilo phambilini ukuthi udlame olubhebhezela amadoda kwabesifazane lungubhubhane lwesibili izwe lethu okumele libhekane nalo, njengobhubhane lwe-COVID-19 singalunqoba uma sonke sisebenza ngokubambisana.

Njengohulumeni, sinomsebenzi kanye nesibopho sokunikela ngezinsiza ezidingekayo ukulwa nobugebengu bodlame olubhekiswe kubulili obuthile.

Selokhu kwethulwa uHlelo Lwesu Lukazwelonke (i-NSP) Lokulwa noDlame Olubhekiswe Kubulili Obuthile Nokubulawa

Kwabesifazane (i-GBVF) ngowezi-2020, sekubekhona izingenelelo eziningana eku-bhekaneni ne-GBV. Lokhu kubandakanya ukugugulwa komthetho okunomphumela obalulekile, ukwesekwa kwezisulu ngokuhlinzeka ngamathuluzi okuqoqa ubufakazi eziteshini zamaphoyisa kanye nokusizwa ngokululekwa ngokwengqondo nesimo senhlalo, ukusungulwa kweSikhwama se-GBVF nokweseka imigudu yokusebenza yeziKhungo Zokunakekela iThuthuzela neKhuseleka.

I-SAPS isikhombise ukuthi senza inqubekela-phambili ekunciphiseni ukusilela emuva okukhulu ekucwaningeni ulibofuzo i-DNA, okubaluleke kakhulu ekutholeni ubulungiswa kwizisulu zobugebengu bezocansi. I-SAPS ibuye ilawule amatafula ayi-134 e-GBV eziteshini zamaphoyisa kulo lonke izwe futhi iyayiqhubeka nokuvula amanye.

I-GBV yinkinga yodlame lwabesilisa.

Ikakhulukazi ngamadoda adlwengulayo. Ngamadoda ikakhulukazi angababhebhezeli bodlame lwasekhaya.

Ngenxa yokuthi ngamadoda angababhebhezeli abakhulu, kumele kube ngamadoda ahamba phambili ekukhulumeni nasekubikeni nge-GBV, ekuqwashiseni, ekufundisani njengontanga kanye nasemizamweni yokulugwema.

Kumele kube ngamadoda asezikhundleni zokuphatha kwezemfundo, kungaba othishanhlolo bezikole, othisha noma abafundisa ezikhungweni eziphakeme, okumele benze



izikole nezikhungo zemfundo ephakeme ziphephe kubafundi nezitshudeni zesifazane, futhi angalokothi, nanini na asebenzise amandla ezikhundla zawo ukufuna ngodli ukwenzelelwa ngocansi.

Amadoda kumele nawo adlale indima yokunikezela ngolwazi nangokuba khona emindenini yawo, ikakhulukazi ekukhuliseni amadodana awo ukubonisa ubudoda obunempilo, nobuhle obutshengisa inhlonipho kubantu besifazane nezingane.

Imiphakathi nezinhlangano zomphakathi kumele zisebenzisane nohulumeni ukuqalisa ngeziningenelelo ezichaza kabusha ubudoda ukuze sizokhulisa amadoda anozwelo, ukubekezelelana kanye nenhlonipho.

Njengoba ukuqeda i-GBV kungeke kube ngumsebenzi kahulumeni kuphela, ngeke kube ijoka labesifazane nezingane ukuqeda amazinga athusayo odlame nokuhlukunyezwa okubekwe phezu kwabo.

Amadoda aseNingizimu

Afrika kumele adlale indima enkulu ekugwemeni i-GBV.

Kudingeka ukuthi aqonde ukuthi iyini i-GBV, ikakhulukazi udlame lwezocansi.

Izibalo zakamuva zobugebengu zibonisa abantu cishe abayizi-4 000 abadlwengulwe emakhaya abo noma emakhaya ezigilamkhuba, futhi emacaleni angama-400 okudlwengula abikiwe isisulu nesigilamkhuba bebenobudlelwano. Lokhu kubonisa ukuthi amanye amadoda awakuqondi ukuthi ukuya ocansini ngaphandle kwe-mvume ecacile kuyicala.

Amadoda kumele ahloniphe amakhosikazi nezintombi zawo futhi aqonde ukuthi ukuba sebudlelwani akunikezi isizathu sodlame lwasekhaya.

Uma indoda nendoda ingahlangu namadoda amabili bese bobathathu bafunge ukungaphinde badlwengule umuntu wesifazane, ukungaphinde babeke isandla umuntu wesifazane futhi baziphendulele kulesi sifungo, singaqala ukulwa ngempela ne-GBV

ezweni lethu.

Akwanele ukungenelela kuphela uma isigilamkhuba sesiboshiwe. Kufanele siyigweme i-GBV ngaphambi kokuthi lwenzeke.

Ngihlaba ikhwelo kuwonke amadoda aseNingizimu Afrika, amancane namadala, ahlala emadolobheni nahlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya, aphila isimanjemanje naphila ngokwendabuko, ashadile nangashadile, ukuthi abe yingxeny yemizamo yokugwema edingeka kabikabi emakhaya nasemiphakathini yethu.

Ngokunqaba ukuvuna udlame olubhekiswe kwabesifazane nezingane, ngokungabi yingxeny yalo kanye nokubika lezi zenzo, uyisibonelo kwamanye amadoda, ikakhulukazi kumadoda asemancane nabafana.

Uzobe uthumela umyalezo ocase bha othi ukuzalana, ubungani noma ukuthembeka angeke neze kwaba isizathu sokungasukumeli amalungelo abesifazane nezingane. **U**