

# Vuk'uzenzele

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**Sex education empowers learners**

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## No registration fee for NSFAS students

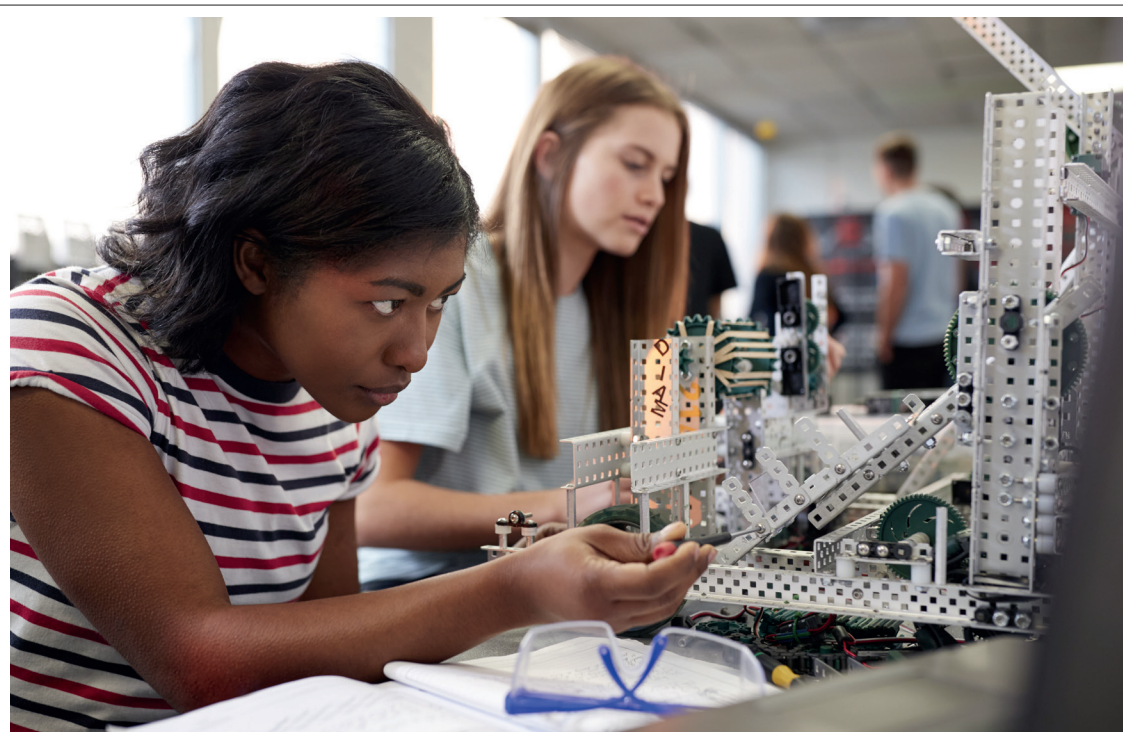
Onalenna Mhlongo and Priscilla Khumalo

**I**ndividuals qualifying for the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) do not have to pay upfront registration fees at universities or colleges.

Higher Education, Science and Technology Minister, Dr Blade Nzimande, made the announcement recently when he was briefing the media on the implications of matriculation results on the Post School Education and Training sector in South Africa.

“The fact that for the first time NSFAS is able to say you qualify, it means therefore, when you go to register when you’ve been accepted, you’ve got proof to say, ‘I don’t have to pay registration’.

“It is also a great improvement in the system because



■ The National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) has approved about 430 000 applications for individuals who qualify for funding.

before, you would have a number of NSFAS qualifying students being asked to pay registration fees, that we have eliminated now [and] who ever does this is breaking the

law,” Nzimande said.

Nzimande said 430 000 applications have been approved for NSFAS funding.

NSFAS has received a record-breaking number of

applications by the closing date of 30 November 2019, with more than 543 268 first-time applications (prior year 428 929), received from applicants across the country, with


the majority of the applicants submitting applications online via the myNSFAS portal.

“Applicants include those who were in Matric in 2019, learners in Grade 10 – 11 and those intending to further studies at the TVET (Technical Vocational Education and Training) Colleges and out of school youth, returning/continuing students without NSFAS funding in prior years,” Nzimande said.



A total of 281 639 of all applications received so far are South African Social Security Agency’s (SASSA) beneficiaries.

The Minister attributed the success rate in applications to an extensive outreach campaign, including partnerships with both local and provincial governments; and the private sector.

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# Ukukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko yingozi edinga inkathalelo yezempilo kaxakeka

Allison Cooper

**A**bantu basetyhini abaye bafumana ukukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko babazi kakuhle ubuhlungu bentliziyo obubangelwa koku, ngenxa yeziphumo ezi-thembisayo ezingqina ukuba bakhulelwe kuvavanyo lomchamo nolwegazi.

Ngokutsho kukaGqr Bushy Mhlari, oyi-Senior Registrar kwicandelo le-Ectopic Obstetrics and Gynaecology e-Dr George Mukhari Academic Hospital, ochaze ukuba ukukhulelwa ngaphandle kwesibeleko kukukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle komngxuma wesibeleko.

Uye wathi ngokuqhelekileyo, emva kokuchunyiswa kweqanda yimbewu yobudoda – okuthi kwenzeke ngaphakathi kwemibhobho yesibeleko, iqanda elichunyisiweyo lihamba ngombobho liyokutsho ngaphakathi kumngxuma wesibeleko apho lincamathelela khona kwintwebu engaphakathi esibelekweni, aze emva koko umntwana akhule.

“Ekukhulelweni okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko, iqanda elichunyisiweyo lihlala kwezinye iindawo zomzimba. Kwiziganeko ezingama-98%, olu hlobo lokukhulelwa lwenzeke kwimibhobho yesibeleko. Iindawo ezingaqhelekanga ziquka indawo esisiyilelo-maqanda emzimbeni, emazantsi esisu, emlonyeni wesibeleko nakwisiqwanga esingaphandle kwesibeleko,” utshilo uGqr Mhlari.

Xa oku kusenzeka, isihluma sembewu asinakumiliselwa kwenye indawo, into enokwenziwa inye kuphela kukuba sikhutshwe isisu eso.

UGqr Mhlari uthe umntu wasetyhini unamathuba amaninzi okufumana ingxaki yokukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko ukuba;

- unemibhobho yesibeleko eyonakeleyo okanye engaqhelekanga, enokususela kukuba wakhe wanesifo okanye usuleleko lwesifo kule mibhobho alufumene ngokwabelana ngesondo okanye ngotyando kwimibhobho;
- wakhe wanayo ingxaki yokukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko ngaphambili;
- akanayo inzala;
- unamaqabane okwabelana ngesondo amaninzi;
- utshaya imidiza.

“Ukugqabhuka kwale nwebu yambethise isihluma sembewu xa umntu enengxaki yokukhulelwa ngaphandle kwesibeleko kungambulala kwaye kungunobangela ophambili wokusweleka koomama abakhulelweyo kwiinyanga ezintathu zokuqala bekhulelwe. Izehlo zokukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko zimalunga ne-2%,” utshilo uGqr Mhlari.

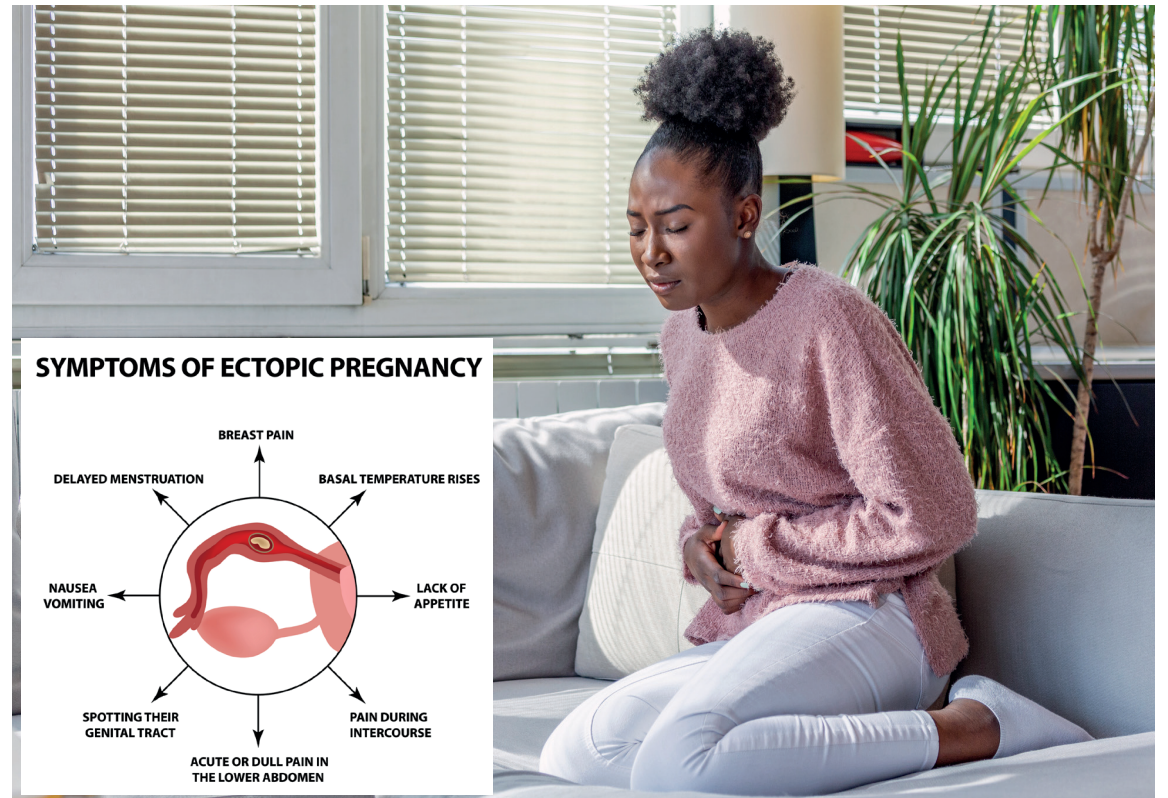
## Iimpawu zokukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko

NgokukaGqr Mhlari, iimpawu zibonakala kwangoko xa ukhulelwe. Ngamanye amaxesha, nangaphambi kokuba umntu wasetyhini aziqonde ukuba ukhulelwe.

Iimpawu eziqhelekileyo ziquka;

- iintlungu zamazantsi esisu,
- ukuphosakala kwexesha lokuya exesheni;
- ukopha kwilungu lobufazi.

“Nangona kunjalo, abanye abantu basetyhini ababinazo iimpawu kude kugqabhuke imibhobho yesibeleko. Xa oku kusenzeka, umntu wasetyhini unokuva iintlungu eziqatseleyo kwaye abanye basenokopha kwilungu lobufazi. Oku kulandelwa



sisiyezi, ukuhla koxinzelelo lwegazi, ukufa isiqaq, ukuthuka kunye nokufa ukuba unyango lulibazisekile,” utshilo.

Ukuze uxilongo luyiveze le ngxaki yokukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko kufuneka kwenziwe uvavanyo lokukhulelwa lwegazi okanye olomchamo uku-ngqina ukuba umntu wasetyhini ukhulelwe kusini na. “Kwenziwa uvavanyo lwamaza esandi olubizwa i-ultrasound emva koko ukuqinisekisa ukuba isibeleko asinanto na kwanokubona ukuba isihluma sembewu sifumaneka phi na kumzimba womntu wasetyhini,” utshilo uGqr Mhlari.

## Ukunyanga ukukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko


“Xa ukukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko kufunyanisiwe kufuneka kunyangwe ukuze kungabi sahambela ndawo, kuba ubomi bomntu wasetyhini busemngciphekweni ukuba unyango lulibazisekile,” utshilo uGqr Mhlari.

“Utyando yeyona ndlela ingcono yokunyanga le ngxaki nangona kunjalo, ukuyifumanisa kwange-

thuba kubangela kube neendlela zonyango eziliqela ekunokukhethwa kuzo phambi kokuba ukukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko kugqabhuke,” wongeze watsho.

UGqr Mhlari uthe umntu wasetyhini uyakwazi ukuphinda akhulelwe emva

kokufumana le gxaki.

Abantu basetyhini abakrokrela ukuba banengxaki yokukhulelwa okwenzeka ngaphandle kwesibeleko kufuneka badibane nogqirha wabo, baye esibhedlele okanye kwikliniki ekufutshane ngokukhawuleza. 

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