

Vuk'uzenzele



Produced by Government Communications (GCIS)

isiXhosa / English

| October 2016 Edition 1

Govt to subsidise poor and missing middle



Higher Education and Training Minister Blade Nzimande says government wants to strengthen post-school learning and teaching.

Priscilla Khumalo and
Ongezwa Manyathi

Universities will individually decide on the fee increases for 2017 academic year, Higher Education and Training Minister Blade Nzimande announced recently.

The Minister made the announcement at a special media briefing following the Council on Higher Education (CHE) report for 2017 fee adjustments as well as the Minister's ongoing consultations with key stakeholders.

"Our recommendation is that fee adjustments should not go above eight percent," Minister Nzimande said.

He added that universities currently face serious challenges in terms of funding, while at the same time large numbers of South Africans find it difficult to access post-school education because of financial challenges.

FAST FACT:

- Students with a family income of up to R600 000 per annum will be supported by government.
- In 2016 government provided R1.9 billion of the R2.3 billion shortfall following the subsidy on the 2016 university fee increase.
- In the 2016/17 financial year R14.5 billion has been made available to NSFAS.
- A total of 405 000 students received government support to access universities and colleges in 2016.

"Government is aware of these challenges and takes them very seriously."

The Minister said government is committed to finding the resources to support chil-

dren of all poor, working and middle class families, with a household income of up to R600 000 per annum, while subsidy funding will cover the gap between the 2015 fee and the adjusted 2017 fee.

"This will be done for fee increments up to eight percent."

Minister Nzimande said a key priority for government is to ensure that post-school learning and teaching is strengthened, and that financial sustainability of the sector is not eroded.

"Our economy is currently weak and our fiscal position parlous. The tax burden has been rising in recent years, and we must preserve the fiscal space to fund government's policy agenda in future years.

"This means that any funding government mobilises to support the pressing challenges in higher education, it would need to reprioritise from other government pro-

grammes."

He added that students' concerns about the affordability of university education were legitimate.

"At the same time, we need to ensure that those who can afford to pay must pay."

He added that the post-school budget has to cover students in technical and vocational education and training, while at the same time face the challenge of providing 18 million South Africans, who are unable to study at university, access to community colleges.

"In other words, our job as government requires a number of very delicate balancing acts."

All National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) qualifying students, as well as the so-called "missing middle" students will experience no fee increase in 2017, as government will pay for the



3 000 young people training to be artisans

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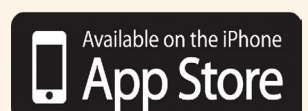


Youth project uplifts community

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Industrial parks revival to boost SA economy

More Matshediso

Government is investing millions into revitalising industrial parks across the country to breathe new life into communities that have been left out of the mainstream economy.

One such park is the Seshego Industrial Park that is managed and owned by the Limpopo Economic Development Agency (LEDA).

The park houses 72 factories, which include manufacturing, agro-processing, services and storage enterprises, among others. The Head of Land and Property Development at LEDA, Mouric Molepo, said they hope to see manufacturers more than any other industrialist renting space in the park because it is this sector that creates the most jobs.

Around 1 550 jobs have been created through the Seshego Industrial Park in

large industries, while small industries in the industrial park have created about 240 jobs.

Molepo said LEDA is upgrading the park.

"We have started with security features and have committed approximately R21 million. We hope to continue revitalising the facility to increase job creation and contribute to the economy of Limpopo."

Industrialisation has become more important to South Africa's expansion plans amid a tough global economic environment. Regional Industrial Cluster Chief Director at the Department of Trade and Industry, Stieneke Samuel, said the department is working on a programme to revitalise industrial parks across the country.

"In Limpopo, to date, we are looking at two industrial parks," said Samuel, adding that phase one of the Seshego development is complete.



The Department of Trade and Industry spent R21 million for the first phase of the Seshego Industrial Parks.

She envisages that the Seshego Industrial Park will create more jobs for the surrounding communities as more investors come on board.

Explaining the history of the industrial parks, she said they were initially established outside of cities to keep "certain people in certain areas".

"Ironically, skills were actually developed... You will find specialised skills

in various areas where these parks are located," said Samuel.

Minister Rob Davies explained that the first stage of the Seshego revitalisation programme focused on professionalising the industrial area, improving the physical security and eliminating non-business related activities that were taking place in the park.

The sum of R189 million is being spent on six

prioritised parks, under the department's Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme which is aimed at promoting industrialisation and increasing the contribution of the parks to job creation and the country's economic growth.

He said phase two will focus on refurbishing the buildings and some of the physical infrastructure beyond security. ■

Usomashishini ophila kuzenzela unekamva eliqaqambileyo

Thandeka Ngobese

UThemba Mthembu (oneminyaka yobudala engama-42) ungumzekelo ophilayo wokuba umzingisi akanashwa. Yayiliphupha likaMthembu ukusebenza njengenjineli yokukhanda iimoto, kodwa impilo yakhe eyayinkene-nkene yamnyanzela ukuba aphume kwiBanga le-10 esikolweni.

Iminyaka engaphezulu kweli-12 – uMthembu wase-Ingwavuma, ilali esemantla ephondo laKwaZulu-Natal – wayehleli ekhaya echitha iimini zakhe ngokusebenza

njengomntu olungisa iimoto ezincinci.

Into ababengayazi abantu bale lali yakhe kukuba ngeli thuba wayelungisa iimoto, wayexakekile eqamba into entsha. Kutsha nje wothuse abantu kule lali yakhe ngokuba ababonise injini engaqhelekanga engasebenzisi petroli okanye dizili. Le njini isebenza ngebhetri kuphela futhi ingasetyenziswa ukukhanyisa iibhalbhu ezincinci ezisibhozo, ifriji kunye nomabonakude.

UMthembu uxelele intatheli ka-Vuk'uzenzele ukuba umbono wokwenza injini yokuqala elolu hlobo wamfikela ngowama-2013

ngethuba kwakumana ukucima umbane.

"Ndaqokelela zonke izinto zokwenza le njini kwindawo

"Ndivuya kakhulu kuba yonke le minyaka ayihamba nje kuba injini iyasebenza ngoku."

ethengisa iintsimbi ezindala zeemoto. Kwandithatha iminyaka emibini ukwenza le njini ndiyigqibe. Ndivuya kakhulu kuba yonke le minyaka ayihamba nje kuba injini iyasebenza ngoku. Ngoku ndingenza imoto

yokuqala engasebenzisi petroli okanye dizili," utshilo.

Le njini kaMthembu ineentambo zombane ezintandathu eziya kwiqhoshana lombane, ithi yakuduma isandi sayo singathi ngumatshini obizwa igrayinda.

Uthi ukuba ebenezixhobo nenkxaso efanelekileyo, kuquka nemali, ngekumthathe ixesha elifutshane ukwenza injini enye.

"Okuyinene kukuba kungandithatha ixesha elifutshane kakhulu kuba ukuba ndinezixhobo ezifanelekileyo, ndingafundisa abantu abatsha ababini ukuba bandincede,"

utshilo.

Umnikazi womzi othenngisa iintsimbi zeemoto ezindala uBheki Gumede uthi ngethuba uMthembu esiya kufuna iintsimbi zokwenza injini zange amthathele ngqalelo.

"Kodwa kungoku nje ndimhloniphe kakhulu. Zange ndacinga ukuba umntu ophuma elalini efana ne-Ingwavuma angenza into enje. Sineziphwi ezahlukeneyo, yena isiphwiwo sakhe sihle ngenene. Ndiqinisekile ukuba uza kunqandwa zinkwenkwezi ukuba akalali emqokozweni. Ndimnqwenelela impumelelo," utshilo. ■

Ukunceda abo basesichengeni eMzantsi Afrika



Umlawuli-Jikelele oliBambela weSebe loPhuhliso loLuntu.

Noluthando Mkhize

Umlawuli-Jikelele oliBambela weSebe loPhuhliso loLuntu, uThokozani Magwaza, uthi bonke abantu abasesichengeni sokuxhatshazwa kufanele babe nayo inombo- lo yonxibelelwano yeZiko lokuLwa ubuNdlobongela beSini (i-GBVCC).

I-GBVCC yesebe liziko lemibuzo elisebenza imini nobusuku elilungise- lwe ukubonelela ngoncedo neengcebiso kumakhoba okuxhatshazwa ngokwesini.

Ethetha nentatheli yakwa-Vuk'uzenzele malunga neNyanga yoPhuhliso loLuntu, uMagwaza uthi i-GBVCC yenye yeenkqubo eziqhutywa lisebe lakhe.

“Eli ziko lemibuzo likwa-

sebenzisana namapolisa ngesixhobo sonxibelelwano esikwaziyo ukubona ukuba umntu otsala umnxeba uwutsala ephi na, ingakumbi ukuba loo mntu uyahlaselwa.”

“Ukuba umntu osesichengeni sokuxhatshazwa uziva ingathi angasemngciphekweni wokuhlaselwa angatsalela le nombolo, akuphumela uza kugqithiselwe emapoliseni wona aza kuthi aye kule ndawo yexhwayelo.”

Wongeze ngelithi eli ziko lemibuzo linoonontlalontle abangama-70, uninzi lwabo ngabo sele besidla umhlala-phantsi kwaye bengodiza-dala ngamava.

NgeyeNkanga ngowama-2015, i-GBVCC ibisele iphendule iminxeba engama-24 046 yaze yafumana imiyalezo emifutshane, u-‘please call me’, engama-22 683 kubantu abasengxakini befuna uncendo olungxamisekileyo.

Iziko loncedo nemibuzo liye lawongwa nangemba- sa i-*Changing Lives Award* kwii-AfricaCom Awards zowama-2014.

Eli ziko liphinde lathi-

wa jize nge-Best Technology Innovation Award yiNkampani yoLawulo lwamaZiko emiBuzo (i-CCMG) ngenxa yomsebenzi walo njengokuba nobuchwepheshe obudibeneyo bokuqala ngqa kwicandelo lokuhanjiswa kweenkonzo zezentlalo eMzantsi Afrika, abanye bangathi nakuwo onke amazwe asaphuhlayo.

Ukukhuthaza amaZiko oPhuhliso lwaBantwana abaseLula

Noluthando Mkhize

ISebe lezoPhuhliso loLuntu lifuna ukusebenza ngamandla ukukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kwamaZiko oPhuhliso lwaBantwana abaseLula (i-ECD), okanye izikolo-mpeleso.

“Uphando lwethu lubonisa ukuba ii-ECD zibalulekile kuba iminyaka yokuqala yezakhono zokuqiqa nokucinga zabantwana zilolwa futhi ziphuhlise kula maziko.”

“Uphando lubonisa ukuba abantwana abangene kwii-ECD bayachebeleza kwizifundo zabo xa befika kwizikolo zabanga aphantsi naphezulu,” utshilo uMlawuli-Jikelele oliBambela weSebe lezoPhuhliso loLuntu, uThokozani Magwaza.

UMzantsi Afrika unee-ECD ezingabalisiwanga ngokusesikweni, ezibhaliswe gqibelele ngokusesikweni, ezibhalisiwe kodwa ezisilela ngokuthile kunye nezabucala, ekufuneka zibhalise esebeni.

“Wonke umntu kufuneka abhalise

phambi kokuba avule i-ECD, ingakumbi emva kokuba sesifumanise ukuba ii-ECD ezithile azikho mthethweni.”

Wongeze ngelithi isebe lakhe lifuna ukusetyenziswa ukuba ii-ECD zibekelwe imiqathango nemigangatho emazisebenze phantsi kwayo.

“NjengeSebe lezoPhuhliso loLuntu, sinoxanduva lweza ntsuku zili-1 000 zokuqala zobomi bomntwana nelokuba akwazi ukufumana izibonelelo zophuhliso lwabantwana abaselula.

“Sisabonisa neSebe leMfundo esiSiseko. Sithi ukusuka ezalwa umntwana ade abe neminyaka emine, ubomi bakhe buluxanduva lwethu malunga nokusetyenziswa ukuba bayakwazi ukungena kwii-ECD, kodwa emva koku, luxanduva lukabani kurhulumente ukutatamisa aba ‘nomngqushwana’ xa beneminyaka emine ukuya kwemithandathu?”

UMagwaza uthi kukho ii-ECD ezimalungana nama-21 000 ezibhaliswe kwisebe lakhe.

Iziko loncedo nemibuzo lingatsalewa umnxeba kule nombolo ingahlawulelwayo: 0800 428 428 (0800 GBV GBV). Abo batsala umnxeba bangacela unontlalontle weZiko loNcedo abatsalele umnxeba ngokucofa u-*120*7867# (simahla) kwiiselula zabo.

U-SASSA ubhiyozela iminyaka elishumi

Noluthando Mkhize

Kulo nyaka i-Arhente yeziBonelelo zezeNtlalo noMhlala-phantsi yaseMzantsi Afrika (u-Sassa) ibhiyozela iminyaka eli-10 ikho.

Umlawuli-Jikelele oliBambela nowonyuliweyo njengeGosa eliyiNtloko lesiGqeba (i-CEO) lika-Sassa uThokozani Magwaza uthi njengexalenye yemibhiyozo eli qumru liza kuhlalutya futhi liziphendle ngemisebenzi yalo ebe yimpumelelo naleyo ineendawo elibonokuhwalela kuzo.

Omnye wemisebenzi walo oncomeka kakhulu kukuba abantu abazizigidi ezili-17 bafumana izibonelelo-mali zezentlalo.

UMagwaza uthi nangona oku-

kungumsebenzi omhle, i-arhente isasokola ukugubhula abantu ukube beze ngaphambili baze kubhalisela isibonelelo-mali zezentlalo.

“Sifumene iingxelo ezithi abantwana abazizigidi ezibini abangekagqibi nonyaka beze lwe ukuya kwabo baneminyaka emithathu abasifumani isibonelelo-mali sabo zezentlalo.”

Wongeze ngelithi isebe lakhe libhalisa abantu abatsha

abangama-300 000 ngonyaka libabhalisela isibonelelo-mali zezentlalo futhi eli qumru liza kubamba iphulo lokufundisa apho liza kuxelela abantu ukuba ngokoMgaqo-siseko banelungelo lokufumana isibonelelo-mali.

Eminye yemingeni u-Sassa ajongene nayo ngumba wokutsalwa kwemali yabantu esisibonelelo-mali zezentlalo.

UMagwaza, ongusihlalo



weqela labaPhathiswa elinikwe umsebenzi wokugwalasela umba wemali ezitsalwayo kwimali yabantu esisibonelelo zezentlalo, uthi iSebe lokuPhuhliso loLuntu liyaphikisana nokutsalwa kwemali yokufowuna, yamanzi nombane, phakathi kwezinye izinto, kwimali esisibonelelo zezentlalo.

“Le mali ihlawulwa ngurhulumente yenzelwe ukuba igxothwe ikati eziko. Ayinakusetyenziselwa enye into. Umthetho uyakubethelela ukuba le mali akufuneki iphathwe ngomnye umntu ngaphandle komnikazi wayo.”

UMagwaza uthi isebe lenze izilungiso kumgaqo-nkqubo ezigxininisa ukuba makungabikho mali ingenye itsalwayo ngaphandle kwe-10%

yombutho kamasingcwabane.

“Isebe lithi i-10% eya kumbutho omnye kamasingcwabane. Into esiyifumanisileyo kukuba abantu babangamalungu emibutho kamasingcwabane yekhaya emibini okanye emithathu into leyo ebangela ukuba imali etsalwayo igqithe kule 10%.”

U-Sassa uyawaphucula nama-phulo akhe okulwa ubuqhetseba norhwaphilizo.

“Siseke icandelo labaphandi esizama ukugqibezela obunye ubucedu-cedu bokulimise- la ngokugcweleyo kungoku nje. Noko kunjalo sele linabo abasebenzi asele beqeshiwe kulo ukuze libe liqalisa ukusebenza. Sifuna ukubusiphula neengcambu ubuqhetseba norhwaphilizo ku-Sassa.”