



*Youth month*

## YOUTH CONSENSUS can it save the NDR?

Historically young people have been in the forefront of social changes, somehow at odds with older generation's view or perspective within the societal lens.

The old folks will often tend to kneehalter and restrain what they would generally perceive as manifestation of lack of experience and a too 'forward attitude.

Contrarily, the youth regard old people as stiff-necked and holding on the past. But in the long run the youth's opinion in most cases become popular and is in due course embraced.

In their song *Let Him Go*, Bob Marley and the Wailers sing:

"... You rebuke and scorn, and you make him feel blue. Let him go... Remember he is smart, remember he is strong. Remember he is young and he will live long, so, Let him go ..."

Their other song *Cornerstone*, the lyrics go like: "The stone that the builder

refuse Will always be the head cornerstone. (Sing it brother). You're a builder, (baby). Here I am, a stone Don't you think and refuse me 'Cause the things people refuse Are the things they should use Do you hear me? Hear what I say ...

It is ironic that people who are more likely to provide solutions have their views often pushed aside and are represented by others. In some instances they are rebuked and their voices subdued. It is the young people who are most affected by societal issues and who will possibly live longer, but the scheme of things within society are such that the fate of the youth is decided outside them – often with an unpalatable and unnecessary ambitious providence.

To this end some young people think it is rather haughty stance against them that need a counter approach.

Unemployment figures and poverty indexes among young people are

generally high. Young people have little role to play in the economy, this despite in some cases young people having high consumer presence in specific commodity fields. Access to meaningful education is poor and remain a challenge that is difficult to deal with quicker and effectively.

Diseases, unplanned pregnancies and other obnoxious health issues frequent the youth more than other ages. Crime (violent) is often higher among young people. Most of these challenges are, however, addressed and dealt with at higher levels where youth representation is low.

The ANC Youth Leagues of the past had indicated the fiery spirit of the youth of their times in promoting their ideas that changed the course of the struggle and at the same time accelerating the ANC's revolutionary motion.

Pixley Isaka Ka Seme, Anton Muziwakhe Lembede,

Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo are some of prominent youth firebrands within the ANC who certainly influenced and changed the political trajectory in South Africa. There were others from other organisations or youth formation who contributed in

the future. The prevailing political situation in the country requires youth action. The political harangues and slanders sprouting in some quarters are clear indication that the progressive movement is under attack and needs to



Young people under the banner of ANCYL have been encouraged by President Ramaphosa to be part of the process of rebuilding the ANC. (Image Alet Pretorius/Galo)

raising the political bar against the oppressive regime through grassroot movement, like the BCM, *Black Consciousness Movement*. Its proponent, Steve Biko, remains one of the iconic anti-apartheid references in the struggle for liberation. Student leaders like Tsietshi Mashinini, Khotso Seatholo, and many other radical young people represented the voice of the youth outside the realm of elderly political views.

The month of June is recognised as Youth Month in South Africa, with 16 June as its recognition's *raison d'être*. This day always occasions government, political parties, civic organisations, etc., to remember or celebrate the day by holding events and making speeches about issues affecting young people; their education, health and participation in the economy and strategic approaches to challenges confronting them as well as opportunities available.

It is important to include the youth in planning the future, but a good thing too, to provide adequate resources for their development in various fields so that they are properly equipped and do not fail in contributing to build a strong democratic State with economic freedom for all in

act, and act quickly, to arrest the conflagration that threatens the democratic process. It requires the zeal and strength of the youth within the progressive structures to stop the subversive attempts by the few who are hell-bent to distract the country from moving forward to reduce unemployment and poverty.

Young people as influencers have the ability to popularise and sway public opinion. Young people are indisputably trendy and show more alacrity in dealing with issues. They are therefore relevant and important factor in getting involved in restoring or reconfiguring the character of the movement, to stop it from sliding into the abyss of history.

Isn't it time for young people, like the youth of 1976 and the 80's, and further, similar to the process of compilation of Freedom Charter, that within the entire progressive movement and in the Alliance in particular, to come together and formulate a consensus that will pre-empt the anti-revolutionary tendencies that have crept in the movement, and produce a new, youthful roadmap for the ANC, alliance partners and all other progressive structures?

## Basebetsi ba tseka toka le tekatekano

Basebetsi ba feme e tsebahalang ya diphahlo Botshabelo ba lebile ho batla thuso Ofising ya Boemedi ba Palamente e Botshabelo ya Setho sa ANC Palamenteng ya Afrika Borwa, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, eo e bileng e le Motlatsa Dipuisano Sebokeng sa Naha.

Ho qomme ho se utlwane pakeng tsa basebetsi le motsamaisi femeng ya Kaofela Clothing, mme basebetsi ba tobane le mathata a maholo ka lebaka la ho se lefshwe meputso ya bona.

Kaofela Clothing e na le konteraka le Lefapha Bophelo profensing ena ho etsa diaparo ka mefuta tse sebediswang dipetlele. Ena le bsebeletsu ba fetang 30 bao e saleng ba sebeletsu khamphani ho tloha selemong sa 2016.

Basebetsi ba khamphani ena ba re motsamaisi wa yona o

arotswa basebetsi dikoto tse bang. Ba re ke nako ba sa kgole, mme ha ba hlahisa taba ena ho bookamedi, ba behwa kgefutsong ya nako e kgutshwane, ke hore ba se sebetse nakong e itseng, athe ba bang bona ba tla tswella pele ka tshebetso hobane ba sa ipelaetse. Ba tiisitse hore motsamaisi o ba tshwere hampe.

Mosebeletsu wa Ofisi ya Boemedi ba Palamente, Mme Nomzamo Khoba o ile a itehanya le motsamaisi ba feme e le ho fumana nnete ya taba hotswa lehlakoreng la feme.

Mme Khoba o ile a ikopanya le motsamaisi ba feme e leng Mme Khiba mmoho le moradi wa hae, Mme Mpho Khiba ho utlwa lehlakore la bona la ditaba. Mme Khiba o ile a se fane ka tshbedisanommoho empa moradi'ae yana o ile a re o tla lokisa ditaba le ho nka diqeto tse tlang ho tlisa kutwano le

tshbedisanommoho pakeng tsa basebetsi le motsamaisi. Mpho Khiba o ile a ba a re ba sebetse ba lokolohile ho nka mehato ya semolao kgahlano le tlhekefetso ka kara feme.

Ho ile ha ba ha hlahella hore ramosebetsi ha a ngodisa basebetsi Lefapheng la Mesebetsi. Motsamaisi o ile a re ba mothating wa ho ngodisa basebetsi Lefapheng la Mesebetsi.

Ho sa le jwalo, Ofisi ya Boemedi ba Palamente bo lekile ho ikopanya le Lefapha la Bophelo profensing empa e ile ya supiswa ho batla tlhakisetso Lefapheng la tsa Mesebetsi. Lefapha la Mesebetsi le boletse ha taba ena e tla fuputswa.

Ofisi ya Boemedi ba Palamente e tla tswa e behile feme leihlo ho latela tshepisano ya batsamaisi yah ore ba tla lefa basebetsi ba sa lefshwang.

# Innovative ways needed to rescue ailing local government, Stofile

Some of the reasons local government fails is reliance in old ways of doing things, and chiefly under funding. The inability and reluctance to abandon old formulas and invent new ways of doing things contribute in the poor state in which the local government sphere finds itself today. This is according to the President of SALGA, Mr. Bheke Stofile.

Stofile says while South Africa is regarded and known to be relatively better than other countries in the continent, and comparatively should be doing better, the local sphere of government is performing miserably as a result of a combination of factors such as under-funding and poor and bad management of governance by administrative and political leadership.

He cites Ghana as one of the countries that has better ways and innovative formulas in managing allocations to sphere of local government than South Africa. Ghana for instance, he says, "uses a 'mixed bag' approach in funding local government, viz. poverty count, size of the land and total

population, while South Africa relies on two (historical) principles of allocation of financial resources, namely; total population size and total economic size. This demonstrates over reliance in old system and lack of new innovative ways in dealing with the chronic and systemic challenges of under-development and poor management of resources, he says.

"The constitution demands from other spheres of government, namely; provincial and national governments, to support local government. The current cohort of leadership does not seem to understand what this responsibility means - instead, many think it is a 'big brother and small brother' relationship. As a result, they fail to see their revolutionary responsibility of contributing towards transforming South Africa, with an efficient and effective local government as a vehicle towards that aim." He adds.

Stofile says the more than 1200 municipal systems that were inherited in 1994 existed to maintain the colonial and apartheid hegemony. The people's call for creation of 'one tax base, one municipality', was one of the significant

feature of the democratic struggle - a forerunner in the discourse that shaped the democratic municipal structures. It was legitimately realised, in part, by the establishment of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) at the advent of democratic order.

Unless we turn our backs from old ways of doing things, curbing maladministration, poor management and (poor) resources allocation and spending in the local government sphere, says Stofile, lack of or poor service delivery and underdevelopment will continue to trample on the fundamental rights of the masses of our people, and the endemic poverty will



Familiar scenes in municipalities where workers and residents stage protests indicate poor or lack of communication and general weakness of leadership

He says despite the democratic breakthrough and creation of Municipal Demarcation Board, meant to deal with new municipal system that would have been inclusive and spread financial resources in a just and equitable manner, the situation has not changed much, there is still bias in funding model used. Rural provinces remain under-funded through 'equitable allocation formula'.

"The question is; how equitable is the equitable share in the mist of under-development? Facts and reality in the local government sphere where communities reside have proven the equitable share formula to be highly inequitable, necessitating the need for innovative change." He remarked.

keep on gnawing the very dignity of those who once believed they are inheritors of this hard-earned democracy.

He says the huge socio-economic problems and devastating social ills experienced on daily basis are a great source of concern and need to be dealt with speed and decisively. "The youth, in particular, has a role to play in offering ground-breaking innovative solutions in addressing both municipal and societal challenges, including re-orientating our administrative and financial legislative provisions to integrate and factor in concrete conditions that lay bare the great challenges faced by our municipalities and society on daily basis." He concluded.

## Learners stand against Gender Based Violence

By Nthabiseng Lebotho

The Grade 12 learners from Popano High School from section A Botshabelo, embarked on a peaceful march against Gender-based violence (GBV), high rate of killings around their area including LGBTQ learners rights.

Their march started at Botshabelo Police station, then proceeded to Botshabelo Magistrate Court where they read their memorandum outside the court. In their memorandum learners

stated that they want to feel safe everywhere they go, including their family members. Learners said enough is enough with crime.

On the hand, they said learners who are LGBTQI Community should be treated with respect.

The march was supported by the ANC Youth League (ANCYL), South African Teachers Union (SADTU) and Teachers from Popano High School. It was one of the activities in Botshabelo that emphatically demonstrated the Youth Month spirit.



Batjha, haholoholo banayana, ho kenyeletswa barutwana le baithuti dikolong le ditsheng tsa thuto e phahameng e ba mahlatsipa diketso tsa dikgoka ho tswa ho bomphato ba bona le setjhabeng. baithuti bana ba re 'Ho lekane!'

## Batjha ba lokela ho nka boikarabelo, Makoloane

Molekgotla wa lebatowa la 36 Mangaung le fumanehang Botshabelo, Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane, o re o na le tshepo ya hore batjha ba tla una molemo tseleng ena kaho ya demokerasi e phethahetseng.

Makoloane o re ho se ho kgathilwe tema e kgolo ho thehweng ha demokerasi le ntshetsopeleng dintlheng tse fapaneng tsa setjhaba naheng ya Afrka Borwa. Hara tse ngata o qoholotse thuto maemong a fapaneng. O re thuto ke e nngwe ya diphetoho tse totobetseng tse bonahalang ka har'a naha. O re ke taba e tsejwang hore mehleng ya pejana thuto e ne e arohantswe ho latela mmala mme e fapana ka boleng ho ba batsho le ba basweu.

"Thuto ya hona jwale ha e sa kgetha mmala. Merabe yohle - ba batsho le ba basweu ba fumana thuto e tshwanang. Ho ntse ho tswelwa pele ka mekutu ya ho ntlafatsa thuto le ho batalatsa ditshita tse teng ka hara sedikadikwe sa thuto tse bakilweng ke mmuso wa kgetholo ka dilemo tse balwang ka makgolo." O rialo a supa hore thuto ke ntho ya bohlokwa mme e lokelwa ho behwa ka sehlohong ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba.

O thoholeditse lebotho la batjha la 1976 leo seabo sa bona ntweng ya boitseko se ke

keng sa hlakoha kapa ho fokotseha bohlokwa. Ke nalane ya bohlokwa eo batjha ba kajeno ba lokelang ho ithuta ka yona - ho atamela tharollo ya diphephetso le mathata ka kopanelo, boitelo le ka mafolofolo.

O re batjha kajeno ba ka sebitsa le dibopeho kapa har'a tsona ho tliisa diphetoho tse molemo. O re sena se bolela hore batjha ba lokela ho ikamahanya le mekgatlo e ntshetsang demokerasi pele e le mekgatho ya batjha.

"Batjha ba lokela ho ba ditho tsa mekgatlo ena e ntshetsang tokoloho le demokerasi pele hore ba tle ba thuse ka botlalo ho phethahatsa toro ya naha e lokolohileng eo moruo wa yona o lokelang ho tswela molemo bohle - ho fedisa thokeho ya mesebetsi le bofuma bo jeleng setsi hara setjhaba." O re ke ha ba ka kena ka hara mekgatlo ena hobane mantse a bona a tla utwahala ho feta ha motho a bua bonngweng ba hae. Mekgatlo ya batjha eo Makoloane a buang ka yona ke mekgatlo e ka hara sekgele sa Progressive Youth Alliance, e kenyeletsang ANCYL, YCLSA, SASCO le COSAS.

O re batjha ba ka ikgopotsa kapa ho keteka boitelo ba batjha ba 1976 ka 'tsele tse ngata tse molemo, tse kenyeletsang tlhwekiso ya tikoloha le dibaka tse kgethehileng, dipapadi le meqoqo ya ntshetsopele.

# South African communist Amos Mbedzi dies a martyr for liberation of Swaziland

Story by People's Dispatch

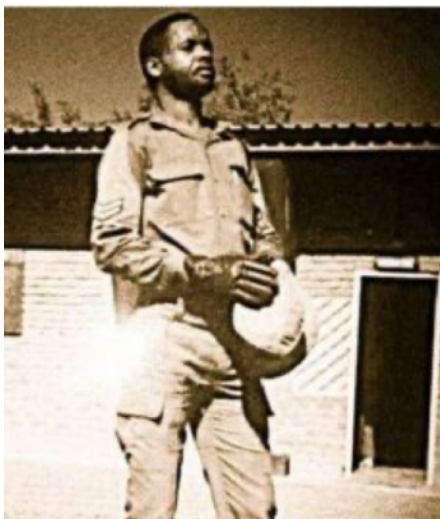
Communists and pro-democracy activists across Swaziland and South Africa are mourning the death of Amos Mbulaheni Mbedzi, a South African communist revolutionary who fought against the apartheid regime.



The regime had delivered a slow, inhumane and painful death to him by tormenting and draining the life out of him in the most cruel fashions and (then) sent him to South African prison in an attempt to sanitize his image from the unjust incarceration that led to his untimely death," said Swaziland Multistakeholder Forum.

"As Swazis, we shall never forget your sacrifice," said the Swaziland National Union of Students (SNUS). "Just like Che Guevara, you sacrificed your life for the liberation of human beings. Pass our greetings to Musa Dlamini and Jack Govender," it added, referring to Mbedzi's comrades who died in the bomb blast on the day of his arrest. One of them was a SACP member and the other was a member of PUDEMO.

He died on June 7, 2022, in Polokwane, the capital of South Africa's Limpopo province. He had been serving a prison term in Swaziland but was transferred to South Africa to finish his remaining time in prison after it had become clear that he would not live for much longer, having been denied medical care in the Swazi prison.



An archival photo of Mbedzi in South Africa

The 58-year-old had spent the last year of his life paralyzed and wheelchair bound, dependent on his fellow inmates in a maximum security prison in Swaziland.

Mbedzi joined Umkhonto weSizwe in 1988 when he was a student at the University of Venda.

In 1989, he left the country to go to Uganda for military training. He returned in 1993 and was integrated into the South African Defence Force but resigned in 1996 to focus on his work in the South African Communist Party. Mbedzi moved to Swaziland to struggle for the liberation of its people from the last absolute monarch on the continent, King Mswati III.

"Comrade Amos Mbedzi gave his life serving the people of Swaziland. He was arrested in September 2008, charged under Swaziland's draconian Terrorism Act. When the regime failed to prove terrorism, it ridiculously changed the charge for the murder of his two (own) comrades, Musa "MJ" Dlamini and Jack Govender, who tragically lost their lives in September 2008 in a bomb blast. Comrade Amos survived the blast but was heavily injured," the Communist Party of Swaziland (CPS) said in a statement. He was sentenced to 85 years of concurrent terms in prison. "His deportation earlier this year was because it was evident that his life was nearing its end and it became convenient to send him to a South African prison to die.

"In the memory of Comrade Amos Mbedzi, the SACP will continue to support the struggle by the people of Swaziland," the South African Communist Party (SACP) said in its statement. "In memory of Comrade Amos Mbulaheni



Lechesa Tsenoli, with Polly Boshielo and Solly Maphaila at funeral service of Amos Mbedzi.

Mbedzi, the CPS calls for the unity of the people of Swaziland to wage a relentless fight, under the "Democracy Now" campaign, for the complete dismantling of the (monarchy) which has oppressed the people of Swaziland for about five decades," the CPS stated.

The SACP's first Deputy Secretary, Solly Mapaila, says: "This was one of our finest revolutionaries, comrade Amos Mbedzi. He was killed by the despotic Swazi government, and especially by its leader king Mswati III. And we blame them, the Swazi government for denying him healthcare and inflicting assault on his body and torturing him."

## Serving the ANC with honour, loyalty and commitment

Bernice Machi, organising/membership official in the Free State province has given the ANC almost 30 years of unbroken service. She started in 1994 in what was then known as Southern region, stationed in Thaba Nchu. After a while she was moved to Bethlehem and Xhariep. She would also on one occasion be sent to do work in the Eastern Cape. Bernice worked in many ANC national events, including national policy conferences.



She left the country to join the military wing of the African National Congress, Mkhonto we Sizwe, MK, in 1979 and received military training in Tanzania and Zambia.

She has been part of the loyal personnel that has kept the midnight oil burning during the turbulent times the organisation has been going through - by focusing on actual organisational issues rather than the faults that often manifested themselves in the organisation. She remains positive that with honest, dedicated and collective effort the ANC will triumph over the debilitating situation it now finds itself. Bernice says it has not been easy to work in an environment that was difficult for the organisation to be vibrant and strong, but she relied on her military training background to focus and have courage to carry on.

She says: "I am humbled to have been part of this great organisation, to be part of the team in the provincial office, to be given an opportunity to serve the organisation. It has been a fulfilling experience and I hope to continue along the same line. I enjoy my work and I am proud to be part of the cohort of those who work hard to unite and rebuild the ANC."

To the new and young members of the ANC, Bernice says they should 'learn about the ANC, learn about true politics, not about politics of gaining access to resources and securing leadership positions'. It would seem, she says, the ANC is going down because of tendencies like these. "Treat others with respect, especially the elderly. This is one important value in the ANC that is often forgotten. Respect is a recipe for solidarity and unity."

\*The freedom we enjoy today, though not complete, came at a huge price - with many people sacrificing their youth to swell the ranks of MK, with some even paying with their lives. We relish their courage and patriotism as we continue to bask in the glory of their courageous deeds, to install democracy in South Africa. It therefore behoves the youth of today to take active part in the democratic development; to preserve and promote the democratic values enshrined in the Constitution.

## Youth Feature: Nompendulo Thobile Mkhathswa

ANC Member of Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. She serves in the National Assembly



She is the Chairperson of Chairperson of Portfolio Committee on Higher Education, Science and Technology.

Nompendulo is a former student leader and former #FeesMustFall activist. She graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand with a Bachelor of Science (BSc) in geography.

She also holds a Post Graduate Certificate in Education (University of South Africa) and Post Graduate Diploma in Educational Management and Leadership, (Regent Business School)

"I wish to see a South Africa, and Africa where the youth are educated and skilled; where women are emancipated and safe, where all people enjoy the wealth of our country."

## What is the level of knowledge of drone aviation in South Africa?

**D**rone technology is one of the fastest growing technology in the world and South Africa is increasingly becoming one of the beneficiaries of drone operations in various industries. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV's), commonly called drones are known in South Africa legally and commercially as Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS).

Drones are used for various operations, most commonly for photography and videography. Drones are also used for a number of operations like mapping and survey, research, property and infrastructural inspections, security and surveillance and in emergency and rescue situations among many others uses.

Many people, individuals, private and public institutions use drones for leisure, sport and at times illegally for conducting business or to do organisational (including government) work.

Drones that are used for commercial purposes (financial gain) or organisational work are required to operate within a legal regulatory framework for RPAS and broadly within the scope of the Civil Aviation and Public Transportation legislation. These among others include license to

fly the drone, its registration with South African Civil Aviation Authority, SACAA, acquisition of air services license and more importantly, no person is supposed to operate a drone commercially, for corporate or for non-profit operations without an operations certificate (Remotely Piloted Aircraft Operations Certificate).

There are a whole set of specific (legal) requirements within the aviation industry that regulate RPAS in South Africa, that are within the mandate of SACAA (South African Civil Aviation Authority) found in Part 101 of the civil aviation regulations.

Drone activities have proliferated the airspace today in the country, with many operating toy drones, consumer drones and commercial drones. Many people who use drones for private use or for business purpose do so without proper knowledge of the law that governs their use.

All these machines use both controlled and uncontrolled airspace, and many times it is against the law. Further, in many instances, little is taken into considered of the hazards that they (machines) can bring to life and property. While South Africa is more advanced in many ways within the aviation realm than its

counter parts within the continent and beyond, much still need to be done to inform and educate the public about the technology. Much more need to be done to open the industry to all, especially young people, to create a just and equitable

skewed legacy of apartheid has led many black people to be indifferent to aviation. Many people, including the youth are only willing consumers, who are more content to use the tech devices without delving into how things work and why in the world of physics do



As an agricultural country, South Africa cannot escape use of drones to increase food production and improve food security (Pic. AGRIVI)

participation in the (drone) industry and create a conducive environment for the development of the technology in the country.

Public education on aviation matters, in particular drone aviation, is critical and need to be prioritised by introducing it actively in the public space, including schools and in other levels of society with higher number of young people. The

things behave the way they behave, and how can they be manipulated to benefit humanity. The world of robotics challenges young people and beacon them to the realm of AI (Artificial Intelligence) of which RPAS are part of.

It is important therefore to expose aviation to as many people as possible - the many who are uninformed and to

support (young) people who may have interest in pursuing different branches of aviation; pilots, air traffic controllers, technicians and engineers (in avionics and MEMS), etc.

It is also important to begin an active (information and educational) campaigns on RPAS, lest we are caught napping in the advancing artificial intelligence that is more and more visible in the industry; to enable us, as a nation, to participate and derive maximum benefits from it. It is equally important to educate all South African publics; residents, business/corporate and importantly, government at various levels about drones and legislation that govern their use; dangers and benefits attached to their activities.

If government in some of its departments or institutions use, encourage or turn a blind eye on the illegal use of drones through making use of unlicensed personnel, unregistered aircraft and without operational guidelines enveloped in the operations certificates, this is bound to be a recipe for failure and chaos that will not only lower South Africa standard in aviation, but will certainly lead to civil litigation and possibly serious and catastrophic aviation accidents.

Whether flown for leisure or commercially, drones require thorough knowledge to operate and knowledge of related legislation and great responsibility from operators. (See also page 8)

## Government committed to empowering young people

Some of government departments' views on addressing youth unemployment challenges as scanned by **Sonwabile Ngxiza**

### Defence and Military Veterans -

The 4th Industrial Revolution and concomitant jobless growth has also impacted on our economic competitiveness in challenging global markets.

This must be viewed alongside rising youth unemployment, the attendant challenge of providing relevant skills for the future, unequal access to infrastructure, the protracted legacy of Covid-19, protracted looming energy and water paucity adds to our growing domestic insecurity, increase in year-on-year violence, crime and social unrest and rising fundamentalism and extremism.

Simply put, we need to retire more senior staff and recruit more young and agile people.

**Cooperative governance and traditional affairs** - Youth unemployment at over 70% continues unabated. Additionally, a total of 382 young people were supported through technical skills apprenticeships, learnerships, graduate programmes and bursaries.

This is complemented by assisting some 100 young graduates in practical experience, so that they may complete their professional registration processes.

**Public Enterprises** - SOCs are also important contributors to economic transformation and support for SMMEs,

skills development, provision of internships and learnerships, and local procurement:

As at 31 March 2022, the SOEs collectively contributed the following towards skills development:

\*There is a total learner pipeline of 2,715 trainees currently in the system registered in various programmes across SOEs.

\*Of these, 1,621 are artisan trainees, 235 of which are funded through the National Skills Fund as a part of the SOEs programme of Optimising their training facilities; 623 are engineering trainees; 252 technician trainees and 956 trainees in sector specific training programmes.

\*A total of 387 students have been supported with bursaries in the 2021/22 FY.

\*Over and above these, a total of 334 completions were recorded for the financial year under review, with 107 placements into permanent positions.

**Basic Education** - Basic Education Sector has successfully implemented a mass employment intervention through the Presidential Youth Employment Initiative (PYEI); thus contributing significantly to the Government's role of alleviating poverty, redressing the past imbalances, protecting livelihoods, especially among the most vulnerable people, especially among the youth, women and the people with disabilities. For both Phases 1 and 2 of the Initiative, in total, the Sector has managed to create five hundred and ninety-six thousand (596 000) job opportunities for young people, with a total budget allocation of

thirteen billion Rands (R13 billion), since the 01st of December 2020 to date.

**National Treasury** - In 2017, government announced a policy for fee-free higher education. We are announcing an additional allocation of R32.6 billion for financial support to current bursary holders and first-year students under the National Student Financial Aid Scheme. R3.3 billion is allocated to absorb medical interns and community service doctors.

**Trade, Industry & Competition** - Or we look up and beyond and see how the world is changing, which will allow us to shift drastically and build a real consensus on the hard choices, and with discipline and focus grow the economy inclusively so that it can create jobs and opportunities for young people, and in a way that shares, rather than concentrates wealth.

**Health** - Additionally, 2 429 medical interns, community service personnel, amongst them doctors, nurses and pharmacists were employed. We are grateful for an additional R2,1 billion over the next two financial years allocated for medical interns.

**Science and Innovation** - We have supported and funded over 200 young emerging innovators through our Living Labs Programme in township and rural communities in KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape and the Free State. Through the Decadal Plan, we have identified the digital economy as one area into which we are going to channel our resources. I have also instructed

the National Skills Fund to prioritise training in digital skills, especially for our youth.

**Correctional Services** - The upgrade and refurbishment of the Emthonjeni Youth Centre will regain a total of 640 bed spaces and transform the centre into a state-of-the-art Integrated Security Systems facility.

**Higher Education** - The SETAs combined, placed 44 619 unemployed into learnerships, of which over 34 710 were young people below the ages of 35 years old and over 25 550 were females at the cost of about R 1 billion.

To further ensure the rapid skilling and training of our youth, particularly those in rural and townships, we are going to focus our attention to their training in areas such as agriculture and information and communication technologies.

**Labour and Employment** - The Department also actively participates in the digital Pathway Network Management system, which as at January 2022, offered 674,000 job opportunities. Over the two phases of the Presidential Youth Employment Stimulus, 596,000 appointments of school assistants have been made, making this the single largest youth employment programme in the country, supporting the aims of the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention.

The Department will also extend training projects aimed at creating jobs, particularly for the youth, in the fibre optics, food handling and mixed farming sectors. The projects are undertaken through the UIF LAP programme. We will also establish 10 specialised Youth Centres over the coming two years - in addition to our 126 Labour Centres. Part-time centres, mobile centres and the Departmental buses - expand the physical reach of employment services to more remote areas. (More Departments in the next edition)

**COMMENT**



**NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT**



**Constitutional Court grants Parliament six months**

**Parliament, Cape Town:-**  
The Presiding Officers of Parliament- Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa Nqakula and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Mr Amos Masondo, welcome the Constitutional Court’s ruling granting Parliament a six months extension of the deadline for the amendment of the Electoral Act, 1998 (Act No. 73 of 1998).

The ruling comes after Parliament filed an application in April 2022 to the apex Court requesting that it be granted an extension from 10 June 2022 to 10 December 2022 in order to give Parliament sufficient time to properly deliberate on the Electoral Amendment Bill and to ensure that citizens across the country are afforded an opportunity to meaningfully participate and share their views on the Bill in accordance with sections 59(1)(a) and 72(1)(a) of the constitution.

The Electoral Act, 1998, was declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court in June 2020 to the extent that it requires that

adult citizens may be elected to the National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures only through their membership of political parties. The Court gave Parliament 24 months, from the date of the order, to rectify the defect.

Following the Court’s judgment in June 2020, Parliament and the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs have undertaken various actions including meetings with relevant stakeholders, such as the Minister of Home Affairs and the Independent Electoral Commission to ensure that they together set in motion the process that would ensure that they give effect to the order within the stipulated timeframes.

A clear integrated roadmap was developed and agreed to by the role players which included proposed dates that the Department would introduce the Bill. However, these dates were not met. Several follow up communications were sent to the Department, which did not yield any positive outcomes, and the

Presiding Officers escalated the matter in November 2021 to the Deputy President Mr David Mabuza, as the leader of government business, for his intervention.

The Bill was subsequently only introduced in the National Assembly on 10 January 2022, and it was only then that Parliament was seized with controlling the manner and pace at which the Bill could be processed, specifically mindful to ensuring that adequate public participation was facilitated.

This late introduction only gave Parliament five months to process a Bill of such public significance and interest.

Parliament will use this extension period to finalise the Bill. It is anticipated that the Bill will be sent to the President for assent by end September, so as to leave sufficient time for the President to remit the Bill to Parliament should he have any constitutional concerns.

**ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Youth month in our country annually refocuses our national attention on progress with addressing young peoples concerns in general.

We recently completed debating government departments budgets votes and we used a youth lens to look at them.

The necessity for and urgency to provide gender sensitive and responsive budgeting remains crucial - spreading its appreciation and implementation equally remains crucial but sadly not understood despite protests to the contrary.

We hope to see a marked improvement in the following period like we are just went through and will be going through in local government.

We similarly hope to work towards improving the outcomes of the Auditor General’s reports on local government results of auditing.

The recent poor results the AG reported on must spur all of us to take more robust actions in the interest of proper management of public resources by the majority of municipalities.

The public, people in our communities deserves better! In similar vein the Zondo Commission has completed its report to the president.

Implementation of its findings, broadly to clean up government, deal effectively with acts of corruption must preoccupy all of us inside and outside the State is urgent. Integrity, ethical conduct must be evident in the conduct of public and private affairs in general and specifically public affairs.

We cannot afford the soiled reputation of the state machinery in the eyes of the people because of the actions of a minority of the greedy, corrupt and incompetent.

Our young republic with its huge potential, deserves it urgently. The levels of corruption and maladministration, compounds the deepening levels of poverty, inequality and unemployment and the recent impact of consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic.

**CONCERN ABOUT POOR MUNICIPAL AUDIT OUTCOMES**

**Parliament, Cape Town:-**

A joint meeting of the Standing Committee on the Auditor-General, the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA) and the Select Committee on Appropriations today received a briefing from the Auditor-General of South Africa (AG) on local government audit outcomes for the 2020/21 financial year.

The AG stated in its report that local government audit outcomes were in a poor state when the previous administration took over in 2016/17 and there has been no improvement since then. The committees also heard that some municipalities have improved their audit outcomes, but others regressed. Only 61 out of the 257 municipalities in the 2020/21 audit report have better audit outcomes than in the 2016/17 audit report, while 56 of them have worse audit outcomes.

The committees expressed their appreciation to the AG for the positive results on many municipalities’ audit outcomes as a result of her interventions



**Auditor General, Tsakani Maluleke** decried the poor state of affairs in municipalities. (Pic. Thobile Mathonsi/African News)

and the interventions of other agencies. These interventions should be highlighted and used where there is regression, the committees said. Committee members also emphasised the importance of increasing the capacity of the Office of the AG to ensure its work continues and translates into improved municipal financial management and audit outcomes.

The AG told the committees that despite reporting shortcomings and providing recommendations over the years, as well as numerous costly national and

provincial initiatives and interventions, the poor state of key financial management controls shows that municipalities have not yet mastered financial reporting, as 75% of them were not able to submit quality financial statements for auditing.

The committees remain concerned that the state of municipal audit outcomes is not in a good space, but they look forward to interacting with the full audit report as committees of Parliament, particularly SCOPA and the committees responsible for overseeing local government. The audit as the technical product must assist in finding solutions that will lead to local government functionality.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES

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# TRIBUTE TO THE YOUTH OF 16 JUNE 1976

By Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi



embracing the revolutionary cause.

Youth give rise to infinite hope, and young people are the creators of a bright future. A nation can thrive and prosper only when it places hopes on its youth and maintains its youthful vigour. Che Guevara described the youth as a flaming torch and a mirror for the oppressed peoples of the world who are fighting for their freedom. They must always strive to be the best at everything, struggle to be the best, feel upset when he is not and fight to improve, to be the best. He pleaded that if the youth cannot be best at least they must be among the best. There should be a great spirit of sacrifice, not only in heroic ventures but at all times, making sacrifices to help the next comrade in small tasks so he can finish his work, so he can do his work at school, in his studies, so he can improve in any way.

Our youth must deepen their political grasp of the situation in our country, the continent and internationally. They must understand that they are a part of a huge and invincible army of the anti-imperialist world, dedicated to peace, freedom and social justice. The situation in the world today is disturbed and fraught with great danger, because of the aggressive, expansionist and war-mongering policy of the US. The youth must follow the course of international events carefully, on the basis of the internationalism, make a correct assessment of the situation, draw conclusions and tasks, know how to cope intelligently and skilfully with the plots of US imperialism.

The Soweto Uprising was a culminating moment in a series of protests that had occurred throughout this period. These include, but not limited to: the peasants' revolts of the 1960's, the student protests of the 1960s and 1970s, the Sharpeville Massacre, the Rivonia Treason Trial, pro-Frelimo rallies organised by the South African Students Organisation (SASO), and the Durban Strikes. Without these precursory struggles, it might have simply been one more localised rebellion, a disconnected act of dissent. Instead, it was the spark that lit the flame of resistance.

**Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi**  
**SACP Free State PEC Member**  
 Writes in a personal capacity

The brutal killing of Hastings Ndlovu, Hector Petersen and many others on June 16 1976 has bound our people together by blood that covered the streets of Soweto, the blood that has since soaked the soil of our motherland in even bigger qualities.

In his book, **The Road to Soweto: Resistance and the Uprising of 16 June 1976**, Julian Brown cogently observes that Soweto did not stand alone in the past. The Uprising did not explode out of a period of quiescence, resurrecting a buried tradition of struggle. It arose out of the incremental, imperfect and ambiguous struggles of the previous dozen years – the struggles of white and black students, of workers, and of communities. T

These struggles shaped the terrain on which the school-going students of Soweto acted, providing examples of successful public protest, models of local organisation, and a set of ideas that could provide an ideological framework for action. Without these artefacts of the earlier struggles, the Uprising may not have happened at all – or, at least, would have been very different.

The mammoth task facing the youth was condensed by Moses Kotane in his clarion call to the youth of South Africa. He said "At this hour of destiny, your country and your people need you. The future of South Africa is yours and it will be what you make of it. Remember our heroes who are today sacrificing their lives for the freedom of persecuted, terrorised and tortured people. Our gallant and heroic fighters expect every young South- African to join the struggle for the freedom of our fatherland and our people... It is only through a grim and bitter armed struggle that the system of apartheid can be overthrown by the oppressed people of South Africa. We must fight".

The young lions of 1976 gave fresh impetus

to MK's war efforts and played an important role in the history of our struggle and became an important landmark in the history of the armed struggle. The Soweto upsurge brought into the ranks of MK thousands of angry young people. Clearly these young people were determined never again to allow the regime to enjoy the monopoly of violence.

Heroes like Richard "Barney" Molokoane, Victor Khayiyane, Victor Sekete, Solomon Mahlangu, Marcus Motaung, Jerry Mosolodi, Simon Mogoerane, Motso "Obadi" Mokgabudi, Nomkhosi Mini, Linda "the lion of Chiawelo" Jabane, David "Speech" Moisi and many other gallant fighters of June 16 detachment were imbued with the spirit of selfless sacrifice and no surrender. The phase from 1976 onwards had armed propaganda, as its primary objective, i.e. to announce once again the presence of MK in the only way an army announces presence: action.

The Youth have proven to be a vital and virile force of the liberation movement. Since its inception, the ANC Youth League concentrated on working out African Nationalism, criticising the old methods of struggle of deputations and resolutions to the regime, and tried to impose a militant outlook. This culminated in the adoption of the Programme of Action at the Annual Conference of the ANC in 1949. For the first time in the history of the ANC the National Executive was elected which pledged itself to implement a specific programme of action.

The ANC Youth League played an important part in the adoption of that programme of action. The salient features of the programme were mass political actions, in the form of boycott, national days of protest, and civil disobedience. When the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) was launched more than a decade after the Soweto uprising, it adopted the slogan, **Freedom or Death-**

**Victory is certain**, an indicative of the courage, determination and commitment displayed by the youth.

Education was and remains one of the component parts of the struggle we are waging. We can counter hypocrisy and lies with the complete and honest truth. The more cultured the bourgeois state, the more subtly it lied when declaring that schools could stand above politics and serve society as a whole. In fact the schools were turned into nothing but instrument of the class rule of the bourgeoisie. The persistent low rating of municipalities and the state of SOE, state of service delivery in general clearly indicate lack of capacity in almost all spheres of government. This casts some doubts about the seriousness of our government about education and the role of the intelligentsia in reconstructing and renewing our country

The working people are thirsty for knowledge because they need it to win. They have realised that knowledge is a weapon in their struggle for emancipation, that their failures are due to lack of education, and that now it is up to them really to give everyone access to education. They learn from their own experience, from their failures and mistakes, and they see how indispensable education is for the victorious conclusion of their struggle. Meanwhile, environmental catastrophe and global war loom menacingly on the horizon.

Capitalism offers a meagre lot to a generation already disillusioned by its numerous pitfalls of cyclical crises, unemployment, mounting debt and the horrors of imperialist war, with many turning to damaging behaviours, to self-harm and suicide, or succumbing to the lure of reactionary ideology. These problems are not exclusive to young people but particularly impact on this age group. As conditions under capitalism deteriorate and social safeguards are eroded, young people will be more at risk than ever before and will be more open to

## CPA AFRICA REGION COMMITTED TO WOMEN AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

**C**ommonwealth Parliamentary Association, CPA, Africa Region, held its 52<sup>nd</sup> Conference in Freetown, Sierra Leone recently. The Conference was held under the theme: *"The role of African Parliaments in building inclusive society to counter insecurity in Africa"*.

Mr. Lechesa Tsenoli, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly in the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa attended the conference that had attracted a host of African Parliaments from all its sub regions.

Discussion were centred around five topics, namely: Social, Health, Education and Environment, Economic, Political, Gender and Youth. After deliberations, a number of resolutions were adopted.

These resolutions demand from all CPA, Africa region branches to each implement all the resolutions per the dictates of the Constitution of the CPA. The following resolutions were adopted:



Parliamentarians and officials from African countries at the 52nd annual CPA Africa region Conference official opening. The Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, RSA Parliament attended the occasion. Next to him on the left is South Africa's High Commissioner in Ghana, Ms Grace Jeanet Mason.

Draw lessons from Covid-19 to build a strong foundation to tackle future pandemics, Mobilise regional and international coordination and cooperation in the fight against Covid-19,

The role of African parliaments in accelerating intra Africa Trade, Strengthen Parliamentary visibility - parliamentary efforts in resources allocation for purposes of executing its constitutional mandates,

Evolve and adopt new strategies to increase women's participation in politics, Mentor and empower the youth in governance and leverage information and technology for their employment.



## Banna le Bashanyana HO TLISENG TOKA YA BONG

### Phatlalatsa ya Delhi le kgoeletso ya ho nka mehato

(Di tswa kgatisong e fetileng)

**Mehlala ya dibaka tse ikgethang tsa maano le mehato ya ho rerisana le bashanyana le banna ka toka ya bong e kenyellets:**

\*Ho matlafatsa bana le batjha ho ba le boitshwaro le ho hlohlletsisa boitshwaro bo fetolang mehopollo ka tsa bong ho fedisa dikgoka tse itsosolosang le ho ba ngoka ho ba mahlahana a diphetho.

\*Ho tliša thuto e phethahetseng ya maikutlo a thobalano le thibelo ya mantlha ya dikgoka tsa bong, GBV, e le karolo ya dikharikhulamo tsa dikolo, ho kenyelletsisa ditokelo tsa botho, tekano ya bong le bophelo bo botle le ditokelo tse amanang thobalano le pelehi.

\*Ho etsa dikharikhulamo tse phephetsang batho ba nang le mehopollo e fosahetseng ka bong le tse kgothaletsang ho nahana ho manollang.

\*Ho rupella matitjhere le batsamaisi ho fana ka dibaka tsa ho ithuta tse nang le kelohloko ya bong.

\*Ho sebedisa mawa a itshetlehleng ka maemo a kgolo ya motho le tikoloho ya phedisano ho tloha bonyaneng haholo, ho tswelwe pele ka bahlankana le barwetsana le ho ba lokisetsa ho ba batho ba baholo ba nang le kelohloko ba bong, ba lekanang le ba tsotellang.

**Rerisanang le bashanyana le banna ka thibelo ya dikgoka tsa bong (GBV)**

Banna le bashanyana ba ntshetsa pele bohlo ba GBV, le hoja le bona ba lematswa ke yona. Ditlwaello tsa bong tse sa fetoheng di ruta bashanyana le banna ho arabela dikgohlano ka dikgoka le ho okamela balekane ba bona. Banna le bashanyana ke mahlatsipa le baetsi ba dikgoka ka nako e le nngwe. Ntsha e amehang diketso tsa GBV ke banna ke ho ba kahara dikgoka le ho bona dikgoka ha ba hola. Ho bohlokwa ho sebetisa le banna le bashanyana ho fetola ditlwaello tsa phedisano tse ntshetsang pele GBV, ho lokisa ditlamorao tsa dikgoka tseo bashanyana ba bang kahara tsona le tseo ba di bonang, ho kenyelletsisa kutlwisiso le tokiso ya disosa tsa ho se lekane ha bong, tse kang dikamano tsa matla tse sa lekaneng, diketso le mehopollo e fosahetseng e ntshetsang pele kgethollo kgahlanong le basadi le bananyana, bong bo nang le batho ba mmalwa le batho ba sa ikamahanyeng le bong, le ho phahamisa mehlala e meng ya batho bakeng sa bashanyana.

**Mehlala ya dibaka tse ikgethang tsa maano le mehato ya ho rerisana le banna le bashanyana ka toka ya bong e kenyellets:**

\*Ho phahamisa maano a momahanyang thibelo ya mantlha ya GBV a shebaneng le banna le bashanyana.

\*Ho rerisana le banna le bashanyana hore ba lekane haholwanyana maphelong a bona le ho hanana le mefuta yohle ya dikgoka, ho kenyelletsisa dikgoka tsa ka lapeng, le diketso tse kotsi tse kang manyalo a bana le manyalo a qobello, kgetho ya thobalano e kgethollang ka bong le ho kgaolwa ha diitho tsa botshehadi.

\*Ho kgothaletsa banna le bashanyana ho ba lekgonono ntheng ya ho se lekane ho atileng ho dibopehong tsa setjhaba.

\*Ho etsa maano a ho kenyelletsisa banna le bashanyana ha ho fediswa dikgoka ho basadi le bananyana dibakeng tsa setjhaba.

\*Ho etsa mananeo a batho ba batona ba etsang dikgoka a momahaneng le lekala la boahlodi le bobuelli ba mahlatsipa; ho kenya tshebetso taolo ya dithunya; le ho fana ka tshehetso ya molao, ya ditjhelete le ya tsa dikelelelo le phedisano ho ba phonyohileng le ba boneng dikgoka.

**Rerisanang le banna jwaloka bontate le bahlokamedi le ho nka boikarabello bo lekanang bakeng sa mesebetsi ya tlhokomelo e sa le lefeng**

Bopaki bo bontsha hore ha bontate ba na le seabo kgodisong ya bana ba bona ba sa le banyane, ho kenyelletsisa pele ba hlaha, ho na le kgonahalo e hodimo ya hore ba tla dula ba amane le bana ba bona maphelo a bona kaofela. Hobane basadi le bananyana ba etsa mesebetsi ya tlhokomelo e fetang ya banna le bashanyana ka makgetlo a mabedi ho isa ho a leshome, ho na le tlhoko ya fihlela tekano e felletseng ya seabo sa banna le bashanyana mesebetsing ya tlhokomelo le ya seabo sa basadi mesebetsing e lefang le hore ba fumane meputso e lekanang. Hona ho ka etswa feela ka ho arolelana mesebetsi ka bottlalo.

**Mehlala ya dibaka tse ikgethang tsa maano le mehato ya ho rerisana le banna ka toka ya bong e kenyellets:**

\*Ho fana ka diitsebeletso tsa setjhaba, meralo ya motheo le maano a tshirelletso ya setjhaba, le phahamiso ya boikarabello bo kopanetsweng kahara metse le malapa.

\*Ho fokotsa le ho aba botjha mesebetsi e sa lefeng, ho dumella, haholoholo basadi, nako e ngatanyana bakeng sa ho etsa dintho tse ding tse kang boithokomelo, thuto, ho ba le seabo dipolotiking le mesebetsing e lefang; le ho abela mmuso botjha mesebetsi ya tlhokomelo ya metse e fumanehileng ka ho thusa ka ditjhelete, ho laola le ho fana ka diitsebeletso tsa tlhokomelo.

\*Ho phahamisa kabelano e lekanang ya mesebetsi e sa lefeng mahareng a banna le basadi ho fokotsa seabo se seholo ho fetisisa sa mesebetsi e sa lefeng sa basadi le bananyana le ho fetola maikutlo a matlafatsang karolo ya mesebetsi ho latela bong.

\*Ho phahamisa maano a lifi ya bontate e tswetseng pejana.

\*Ho etsa matsholo a tlhokomediso ya setjhaba le a thuto ho fetola mehopollo ka mesebetsi ya phano ya tlhokomelo hara banna.

\*Ho tshetsetsa phatlalatsa dithuto tsa tokisetso ya ho ba ntate le matsholo a shebaneng le mesebetsi ya banna maphelong a bana ba bona ho ka fetola maikutlo a bontate a hore ha ba kgone ho fana ka tlhokomelo, le ho thusa banna ho lemoha melemo ya ho ba le seabo se se holwanyane.

**Rerisanang le banna jwaloka balekane ba tshehetsang, batho ba fumanang thuso le ditlaente tse ntle tsa phetolo ya Bophelo bo Botle le Ditokelo tsa Thobalano le tsa Pelehi (SRHR)**

SRHR e nkuwa haholo e le boikarabello ba

basadi lefatsheng kaofela, ha banna bona ba tswela pele ho se tsotelle ditlhoko tsa SRHR tsa bona, tsa balekane ba bona le tsa malapa a bona. Tshebediso e tlase ya diitsebeletso tsa SRH ke banna, jwaloka ditoko tsa HIV le kalafo, ke sephetho sa ditlwaello tse sa fetoheng tsa bong hammoho le diithibelo tse bakwang ke dibopeho tsa setjhaba ka bobedi jwaloka ditlilini tse seng maamong a ho rarolla mathata a ikgethang a batho ba batona. Ka lebaka leo, basadi le bananyana ha ba sale ba imelwa ke morwalo wa bona le wa malapa a bona wa SRHR feela, empa ho se be le seabo ha banna ho boela ho jarisa tsamaiso ya bophelo bo botle morwalo o turu o sa hlokaleng. Thuso ya banna le bashanyana ka SRHR e bontshitse e eketsa haholo tshebediso ya diitsebeletso ke banna, hammoho le tshebetso le tlhompho ya SRHR ya balekane ba bona, e leng seo se tla ntlafatsa bophelo bo botle ba basadi, bana le banna ka bobona.

Mehlala ya dibaka tse ikgethang tsa maano le mehato ya ho rerisana le banna ka toka ya bong e kenyellets:

\*Ho phahamisa diitsebeletso tsa bophelo

bo botle le ditokelo tsa thobalano le tsa pelehi tsa basadi.

\*Ho rerisana le banna le bashanyana ho fetola ditlwaello tse sa tsitsitseng tse bopang diphetho tsa bophelo bo botle tsa thobalano le tsa pelehi le ho ba thusa ho batla lesedi le diitsebeletso bakeng sa ho rarolla ditlhoko tsa bona tsa thobalano le tsa pelehi.

\*Ho fana ka thuto e phethahetseng ya thobalano e phahamisang ho nahanisisa ditlwaello tsa bonyaneng, dikamano tse ntle le ho se lekane ha matla ka thata.

\*Ho phahamisa maikarabello a kopanetsweng a banna le bashanyana a boitshwaro le ditokelo tsa thobalano le tsa pelehi.

\*Ho eketsa phumaneho le tshebediso ya mekgwa ya dithibelapelehi tsa banna le/kapa thibelo ya ditshwaetso tsa thobalano, STIs.

\*Ho etsa le ho sebedisa menyetta hore banna ba nke boikarabello diitsebeletso tsa pele bana ba hlaha le tsa bophelo bo botle tsa bana.



**MEXICO'S PRESIDENT AMLO: U.S. BLOCKADE OF CUBA IS A 'TYPE OF GENOCIDE'**

By Ben Norton (MRONLINE)

Mexico's left-wing President Andrés Manuel López Obrador has condemned the illegal U.S. blockade of Cuba as a "type of genocide" and "tremendous violation of human rights."

At his daily press briefing on the morning on June 6, López Obrador was asked about his decision to boycott the U.S. government's Summit of the Americas in Los Angeles, California.

The Mexican president, known popularly by the acronym AMLO, explained that he refused to attend in order to protest Washington's exclusion of Cuba, Venezuela, and Nicaragua.

López Obrador denounced the blockade that the United States has imposed on Cuba for more than 60 years, in flagrant violation of international law.

"How is it that a blockade is maintained that prevents food from arriving to the Cuban people, that prevents medicines from arriving?" he asked.

"That is a type of genocide," the Mexican president declared, calling it "a tremendous violation of human rights." "When the subject of the blockade is addressed in the UN, every country votes to lift the blockade. One or two prevent it," AMLO noted.

"It would be the peak [of hypocrisy] for

us to attend the Summit [of Americas] in that context," he added.

That violates the foreign policy of Mexico, which our constitution establishes, the non-intervention, the self-determination of peoples.

AMLO reiterated his call for "the integration of all of the Americas," but he emphasized that "that is going to mean a change in the policy, leaving behind confrontation, leaving behind hate, leaving behind the threats, the blockades, the meddling, and choosing brotherhood."

In May, López Obrador took a historic trip to Cuba, where he called for an end to the U.S. blockade and criticized right-wing "coup-plotters."

"I will keep trying to get the United States to lift the blockade," the Mexican president said.

The Summit of the Americas opened in Los Angeles, California on June 6.

Honduras' new left-wing President Xiomara Castro and Bolivia's socialist President Luis Arce joined AMLO in boycotting the summit in condemnation of the U.S. government's refusal to invite Cuba, Venezuela, and Nicaragua.

Guatemala's right-wing president, Alejandro Giammattei, likewise chose not to attend, in protest of the policies of the Joe Biden administration.



# Re kgaba ka Diratswana



## Mapotso Kena, Ph.D., Plant Pathology

O re fa dikeletso tsa tjalo e atlehileng ya meroho le dijalo tse ding diratswaneng tsa hae.\*Di fetolwetse le ho ngolwa ka Sesotho e le tsela ya ho ntshetsa pele le ho kgothaletsa ho bala puo ya Sesotho.

### Kgetho ya dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding bakeng sa seratswana sa meroho

Jwaleka ha ho se ho ile ha bontshwa letotong le fetileng la ditaba, dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding di ka ba le dipheo tse ngata seratswaneng sa meroho, moo ho ka kenyetsang ntlafatso ya boleng ba mobu, tokiso ya nitrogen (N), twantsho ya lehola, le ho ba lehae la dikokwanyana tse molemo.

Ho fumana molemo o hodimodimo wa dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding, ho bohlokwa ho kgetha mofuta (kapa motswako wa mofuta) e loketseng karolwana enngwe le nngwe ya ho jala seratswaneng. Lethong le latelang re tla phatlalatsa tse ding tsa dijalo tse tshepang e le dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding bakeng sa dihla tse fapaneng, taolo esita le maemo a tikoloho.

Tlhopiso e latelang e bontsha kamoo ho ka kgethwa dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding.

#### Tse lokelang ho elwa hloko ha ha ho kgethwa dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding

Ha ho kgethwa dijalo tse kgurumetsang

tse ding bakeng sa karolo ya ho jala seratswaneng ho lokelwa ho ela hloko dintlha tse tharo tse latelang:

**Leano la ho jala ka phaphanyetsano:** Na dijalo tse kgurumetsang di tla bapala karolo e fe e molemo sehle sa tjalo? Na ke dijalo di fe tsa meroho tse tlang ho etela pele dijalo tse kgurumetsang le htse tlang ho jalwa kamorao ho tjalo ya tse kgurumetsang?

**Sepheo sa taolo:** Seo ho batlwang hore dijalo tse kgurumetsang di se etse ke eng? Mosebetsi wa bohlokwa wa dijalo tse kgurumetsang ke o fe - na ke ho kenya bophelo mobung e le ho ntlafatsa boleng ba ona, ho thusa ho iketsetseng ha nitrogen (N) mobung bakeng sa meroho, kapa ke ho theha lehae bakeng



Dijalo tse shweleng tsa dierekisi di ka sebediswa ho kwahela kapa ho sireletsa mobu. (Setshwantsho: M. Gregory)

sa dikokonyana tse molemo esita le ho lwantsha mafu a hlahang mobung?

Maemo a tikoloho: Ke mofuta e fe e tlang ho hola hantle maemong a itseng; a boemo ba lehodimo, mobu le phumaneho ya kganya (letsatsi).

Kgetho ya dijalo sehle sa itseng Hona le molemo e mengatanyana ya dijalo tse kgurumetsang sehle sa nngwe ha ho jalwa meroho ka phaphanyetsano. **Dijalo tse shwang mariha** le tse phelang hara mariha di jalwa ho ella mafelong a sehla a ho hola ha tsona, mme e be balemi ba diratswana ba nka monyetla wa maemo a futhumetseng a hlabula ho hlahisa dijalo tsa meroho. Dijalo tsa hlabula tse kgurumetsang di ka jalwa nakong e kgutshwane hang ka mor'a ho qala ha sehla sa selemo (jwaloka lettuce) le ho ya nakong ya pheletsong ya sehla seo ya kotulo (jwaloka broccoli kapa kale).

#### Dijalo tse shwang mariha e le tse kgurumetsang

Dijalo tse kgurumetsang e le tse shwang mariha di ka jalwa pakeng tsa maqalong a Hlakola le ho ya mafelong a Hlakubele, e be di



Dierekisi le tsona di ka sebediswa ho kgurumetsa dijalo tse ding. (Setshwantsho: M. Gregory)

hola jwalo ho ya mafelong a lehlabula ho isa maqalong a hwetla, mme e be di shwa dikgweding tsa pele tsa mariha ka lebaka la ho lala ha serame se matla. Ho molemo ho jala dijalo tse tse kgurumetsang tse shwang mariha ka mor'a meroho e jalwang nakong e kgutshwane ya sehla sa ho jala (jwaloka green beans kapa meroho e lekgaba). Ka ha mofuta ona wa dijalo tse kgurumetsang di bolawa ke serame, di laoleha ha bobebe.

Sehle sa latelang ho ka jalwa meroho ya sehla sa maemo a phodileng (jwaloka peas, spinach le broccoli) hara lekgaba le shweleng la dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse shweleng hanghang hoba mobu o phetholwe.

### Kgetho ya dijalo tse kgurumetsang

Nako ya ho jala	Sepheo	Kgetho ya sejsla se kgurumetsang
Sehle sa futhumetseng (Mphalane - Hlakubele)	Ho thibela lehola Ho nolofatsa mobu o thata Ho hlahisa nitrogen ya maiketsetso	Buckwheat  soybean
Sehle sa phodileng (Mmesa - Phato)	Ho nolofatsa mobu o thata Ho hlahisa nitrogen ya maiketsetso	Oats and radish clover

## DRONES IN CHINA AIM TO FIGHT POVERTY

By Mihir Gokhale

(The article first appeared in Borgen Project blog, 2020)

### 3 Ways China fighting poverty with drones

#### Drones and satellite imagery:

Drones monitor the well-being of crops from the sky and assist in spraying chemicals and other supplements. Drones can also take photos of crop fields and relay these images back to farmers. The photos can determine the exact amount of soil, water and other resources needed for their agriculture to thrive. This practice is dubbed "precision agriculture." With the help of technology, this

technique is increasingly applied to crops like corn and soy in subsistence-based China. More than 55,000 agricultural drones are currently in use in China. The drones have sprayed pesticides over an estimated 30 million hectares of land, according to the director of the China Agrotech Extension Association.

**Boosting yield and incomes:** In 2019, nearly 4,500 drones in the Chinese province of Xinjiang accomplished agricultural productivity for 65% of the cotton fields in the region. Although it may seem as though drones are taking jobs from the average working farmer, their subsequent introduction actually raised Xinjiang's cotton output by 400,000 tons. An increase of \$430 million in revenue is another

result of the use of drones. Furthermore, one drone can do the work of 60 farmers in one than one hour and can spray pesticides 50 to 80 times faster traditional farming. Thus, an efficient agricultural and harvesting environment is created. Drones essentially stimulate economic growth and support the rural working class in China by removing time and labor costs from the equation, helping farmers escape poverty.

**New networks:** Drones are well-suited to the rugged farming environment in China. They can fly high above a grassy region or traverse difficult terrains often found within rural regions. These drones have easy adaptability and control through cell

phones. This is especially useful for farmers who cannot entirely survey those areas individually. Additionally, farming data from drones enable farmers to access weather and disaster warnings, allowing them to prepare in advance. Those features inspired the government to conjure up a new idea: internet towers.

China's Ministry of Commerce employed a widespread plan to implement infrastructure for e-business in more than 80% of its villages to combat poverty. Farmers utilise so-called e-commerce service stations, with the help of these newly created networks and cable signals, to reach new markets to sell their products. In fact, online retail sales of agriculture have seen a significant yearly increase of 25.3%, with rural areas constituting a majority of this percentage.

The innovative and real-life applications of drones are virtually limitless and present a new way of combating global poverty. This Chinese experiment shows positive results and could soon become emblematic of drone-based agriculture on a much larger scale. In turn, this will help farmers that struggle with low agricultural yields and integrate farmers into an increasingly tech-based economic environment while lifting them out of poverty.

(See page 4)