



PARLIAMENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# Re betla TSELA

Free/Mahala



ANC PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY NEWSLETTER ROOM 18, 155 AB HOSPITAL ROAD, MANGAUNG MUNICIPALITY OFFICES, BOTSHABELO 9781, TELEPHONE NO. 051 5345157

## COMMENT

Welcome, readers! This is our first of many to follow newsletters. We wish to inform, to share, to raise awareness, to invite the community to engage more effectively with matters of importance.

This is our ANC parliamentary constituency office newsletter. We however service people in the community irrespective of their political affiliation.

Although it starts from the municipal offices where our office is, it will however, work together with others in Mangaung.

We intend to build community through it, by collaborating and working together with others all the time.

We believe like Maya Angelou, the African-American activist, writer who died recently, that: 'know more, do better'.

We invite the community we serve, right from the beginning, to think about how we can sustain, support for this newsletter for a long time to come. We will report on matters about parliament and the legislatures, about issues relevant to and coming from communities we serve.

We particularly encourage those with good ideas to solve many problems in our neighborhoods to come forward and share those with us. We also invite those who will receive this newsletter to share it with as many people as possible. This is because as we start, we do not yet have enough money, nor will we ever have enough to cover the many who may like it, to produce more copies.

Let's share.

Knowledge is only potential, as someone said, it becomes power when practically used.

Do you know interesting, motivating, challenging stories for our readers? Are you working on a fascinating, creative solution to some problem you want to share? Or do you know someone who is? Do you have a skill you want to teach, or do you know someone with a skill who can be approached and persuaded to teach/coach it?

Let's identify asserts, strengths, resources and build on them in our neighborhoods. It's our responsibility!



Mr. Lechesa Tsenoli.  
Photo: Parliament

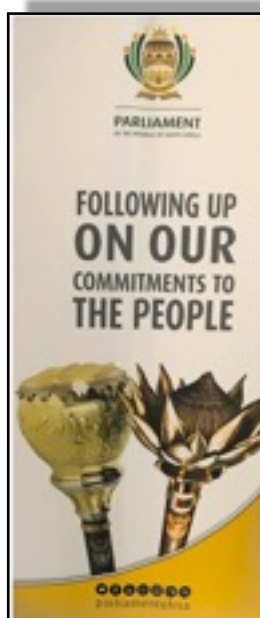
Similarly, it is our duty to campaign against drugs, alcohol abuse, both of which fuel the totally unacceptable violence in our homes, neighborhoods, cities, towns and villages. We must push back against poverty, inequality and unemployment. Exploitation in the work place, which often is accompanied by violence must be stopped.

Men and boys must work together to understand better the roots of our violent, patriarchal behavior.

We must redefine, as a result, our relationships with women and children and others who see themselves differently to ensure peace, neighborliness and Botho/Ubuntu, a humane philosophy and worldview of our continent. Yes, we must reclaim and reassert them.

Further still, we must reserve only the best of our humaneness, just as we would expect ourselves to be treated, for the disabled, the elderly and infirm. We fully agree with their slogan: 'nothing about us without us'. Welcome once more!

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## NEW SETTLEMENT BRINGS HOPE

Many residents in Botshabelo who never had their own homes are now pleased to have a piece of land that they will truly belong to and call home. Many of them have been living in the backyards of other people, if they could afford. The new R section is part of Ward 37 in Botshabelo.

More than 2430 sites have been issued already and it is expected that many more

people will be settled in this area in the near future.

About 400 sites have been provided with water.

However, progress is in sight as efforts to install electricity has now commenced.

Only 400 sites have been provided with water. (At the time of visit, 14 August 2019). There is currently no electricity and toilets in the new settlement. This is a great concern from many

residents here who say the absence of electricity is not going to make their lives easier.

Lack of streets lighting, they say, may encourage criminal activities.

It is also a source of concern that there are no toilets or any kind of sanitation facilities at the moment. This has left many people helpless and sometimes embarrassed when nature calls.



Mr. Itumeleng Makoloane, ANC PCO Administrator in his regular visits inspects the sprawling new settlement, the R Section. Pic.Own.

## Kwetliso ya Ditho e phethilwe

Kwetliso ya ditho tsohle tsa Palamente e se e phethilwe, mme le ANC e se ile ya kenya baromuwa ba yona lefehlelong (induction). Hore Palamente e qale ka mosebetsi wa yona dilemong tse hlano, ditho tse kgethilweng ho emela setjhaba Palamenteng ya bo 6, jwaloka di-Palamenteng tsohle tse ding tse fetileng, di lokela ho tjhoriswa le ho kwetliswa hore di tle di tsebe ho etsa mosebetsi ka tsebo le ka ho phethahala.

Ho ANC ho hlokahala hore baemedi ba yona ba setjhaba Palamenteng le Makgotleng a Ketso ya Melao diprofenseng ba utlwisise ka botebo boikarabelo bo bohlo bo bo ba bo jarileng mosebetsing wa bona. Boikarabelo kapa

mosebetsi wa bona o itshetlehile haholo thomong (mandate) ya bona ho latela Lengolo la Ditshepiso (Manifesto) la dikgetho tse tswa feta. Ho ya ka tokomane ya *OR Tambo - School of Leadership*, katleho ya Tsamaiso ena ya bo-6 (6<sup>th</sup> Administration) e itshetlehile haholo katlehong ya ANC phethahatsong ya thomo ya yona le dintlha tse ka sehlohong tseo e iphehletseng tsona.

Hore sena se etsahale ANC e lokela ho nka boikarabelo ba hore baromuwa ba yona ba be le tlhahiso-leseding, tsebo, esita le boitshwaro bo hlokehang. Empa hwa bohlokwahadi hoo baromuwa ba lokelang ho ho tseba ke hore Palamente ke Matla a Setjhaba; ka mantswa ANC ke yona e eteletse.

*mmuso pele - ka tsela e jwalo*, ke yona e lokelang ho kenya bophelo le mafolofolo ka hara Palamente hore ho tle ho phethahatswe ditabatabelo tsa batho tse ka sehlohong nakong eo e (Palamente) etsang mosebetsi wa yona ho latela Molaotheo.

Lenaneo la ANC la ho kwetlisa baromuwa Palamenteng le reretswe ho fihlela dipheo (objectives) tse latelang:

*\*Ho thusa baromuwa ho utlwisisa karolo eo ba e bapalang ka hara dihlopha tse thehilweng e le karolo ya sebopeho sa Palamente, jwaloka: study groups, Committees, Plenary and executives.*

(di tswela pele leqhepeng 2)



# “Ofising e Tshweu”

ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office



Le ha mmala wa moaho o se o fetohile - ho baahi ba bangata ba Botshabelo Ofisi ya Parliamentary Constituency ya ANC e Ward 31, Botshabelo, e tsebahala ka lebitso la “Ofisi e tshweu”. Motho a ke ke a lahleha ha bonolo ha a batla ho ya ofising ena. Ho boholo ba baahi bao o kopanang le bona seterateng ba ka o supisa ka ntle le bothata hore “Ofising e tshweu” ke hokae.

Sena ke sesupo sa tshebetso e tsitsitseng ya ofisi ena. Motsamaisi wa ofisi ena, Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane o re ke boitelo, mafolofolo le boikokobetso bo tlisitseng tshadimo e tjena setjhabeng. Ke kahoo letsatsi le letsatsi e le semphethe-ke-o-fete ofising ena. Ho kena batho ba tllileng ka mofuta e fapaneng ya ditaba. Ho kena batjha, ho kena maqheku le batho ba hloakang mesebetsi, ho tla batla thuso ya tlhahisoleseding. keletso kapa tataiso tabeng e itseng.

“Re leka ka hohle, ka nako tsohle ho thusa setjhaba ka moo re ka kgonang. Re etsa hona ka boitelo le boikokobetso hobane re basebeletsi ba setjhaba. Re phehella ka nako tsohle ho hotetsa tlhase ya dipuisano tse tsweletseng pakeng tsa batho le baromuwa kapa baemedi ba bona Palamenteng.”

Makoloane o tswela pele ka hore: “Re dumela polelong ya ANC dilemong tse na tse hlano tseo re keneng ho tsona, polelo e reng: “*Thuma Mina, empa Khawuleza ANC*”. O tswela pele hape ka hore ofisi ena ke lesupatsela la bohlokwa ho bontsha le ho tataisa setjhaba ha se batla dithuso tsa ditshebeletso kapa ba hloka lesedi mabapi le ditshebeletso ka ho fapana. Boikarabelo bo bong ba ofisi ena ke ho nka karolo dikopanong tsa setjhaba, ho kopanya baahi diketsahalong kapa mererong e molemo, ho thusa

ho thehweng ha meqoqo e amang setjhaba le ho thusa setjhaba ho fumana dikarabo kapa ditharollo tsa diphephetso tse itseng setjhabeng.

“Ofisi ena, mmoho le dibopeho tse ding tsa ANC, esita le mahatammoho a rona re etella pele dipuisano tse amanang le tshebetso ya mmuso le diphephetso setjhabeng sa rona. Sena re se etsa ka ho etela le ho buisana le mafapha a mmuso le mekgatlo ya setjhaba ka nako tsohle,” Ho hlalosa Makoloane.

Mosebetsi o sa le mo ngata o lokelwang ho phethwa, mme kutlwisiso ke hore ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office, mmoho le dibopeho tsohle tsa ANC le mekgahlo yohle ya selekane di lokela ho ema mmoho jwaloka masupatsela a Diphethohong tsa Naha tse tlišang Demokerasi. (*National Democratic Revolution*).



Mong. Itumeleng Makoloane, (ka katiba e tshhehla) mmoho le baahi ketekong ya Letsatsi la Mandela.

## Community Mobilization

### Health services a concern in Gladstone

Provision of health services in many rural areas in the Free State is still a source of great concern. According to concerned residents of Dipudungoaneng (Gladstone) in Thaba Nchu, patients still struggle to get services and medication at the local clinic.

“One morning my child got sick. I rushed her to the clinic. Unfortunately, my child didn't get any help from the clinic because, according to the nurses on duty that time, it was their time to knock off.” Said a concerned mother.

Some residents said that sometimes the clinic goes for about a week closed. They further say the clinic lack resources and thus cannot provide services to its maximum. They complain about health workers who knock off way too early; sometimes as early as 11:30. Many people depend entirely on the clinic therefore many people flock there to get assistance. Despite the fact that the clinic is about five rooms big, it is still never enough as it becomes jam-packed when opened. It also serves another seven nearby rural areas.

Residents say the Mangaung Metro Municipality's Executive mayor Olly Mlamleli paid them a visit last year and promised to address their concerns soon. The Department of Health in the Free State has promised to investigate the matter, so that the facility serves the community properly and effectively.

By: Own correspondent.

#### (di tswa leqhepeng 1)

\*Ho tiisa hore Ditho tsa Palamente le tsa Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao di utlwisisa hantle hore Mmuso o

Ntshetsopeleng (Developmental State) ke eng, le hore matshwao a Mmuso o Ntshetsopeleng ke afe.

\* Ho bopa motheo wa momano (cohesion) le kopano hara baemedi ba ANC Palamenteng le Makgotleng a Ketso ya Melao diprofensing.

\* Ho eketsa kutlwisiso ya ditho (MP's le MPL's) ya:

\* 1.-Leano la ANC le mekgwa ya ho le ho kenya Tshebetsong (ANC Strategy and Tactics)

\* 2. Molaotso wa Rephapoliki

\*ya Afrika Afrika Borwa

\*(Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

\*3. Leano la ANC le mananeo a yona esita le dintlha tse ka sehlohong

\*4.Boitshwaro le mekgwa e metle Ntweng ya Boitseko (Revolutionary Morality and Ethics)

\*Ho kenya kutlwisiso ho Ditho tsa Palamente (MP's) le Balekgotla (MPL's) ka kamano ya dibopeho (structures) tsa ANC le Palamente le Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao.

\*Ho etsa hore Ditho tsa Palamente le Ditho tsa Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao di be malala-a-laotswe ho etsa

\*mosebetsi wa bona wa mabato wa bona (constituencies) ho ya ka kutlwisiso ya ANC le ka tayo ya molao.

\*Ho thusa hore Ditho tsa Palamente le ditho tsa Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao di etse mosebetsi o tswileng matsoho Palamenteng, e le ho beha ANC botleng setjhabeng.

\*Ho tiisa hore ditho tsa Palamente le tsa Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao, di emetse ditabatabelo tsa sepolotiki, setjhabeng ka ho fapana mme di ikarabelo ho baahi ba emetseng.

## SELEMO SA DIPUO TSA SETSO

2019 e hlwaiwe ke Matjhaba a Kopaneng e le selemo sa ho ela hloko, ho ntshetsa pele le ho keteka dipuo tsa setso. Sesotho ke enngwe ya dipuo tsa setso tse sebediswang haholo naheng ya rona. Tsebo le kutlwisiso ya Sesotho e bohlokwa jwaloka puo e sebediswang dibopehong tse ngata tsa mmuso, dikolong, ditsing tsa thupelo le dibakeng tsa thuto e phahameng. Sesotho se sebediswa hape makgotleng a dinyewe, Makgotleng a Ketso ya Melao le Palamenteng.



# SEBOPEHO LE MESEBETSI YA PALAMENTE

Palamente ke sebopeho se thehwang ke kopano ya baemedi kapa baromuwa (Ditho tsa Palamente) ba kgethilweng ke setjhaba dikgethong tsa setjhaba ka nako e itseng.

Seboka sena sa baemedi (assembly) se ikarabela ho etsa melao. Diprofensing kopano ena ya baemedi ba setjhaba e bitswa Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao.

Dilemong tse ding le tse ding tse hlano batho ba Afrika Borwa ba ya dikgethong ho kgetha batho ba tlang ho theha Palamente le Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao.

Palamente ya pele ya demokerasi e ile ya thehwa ka mora dikgetho tsa 1994, ke kahoo e ileng ya bitswa Palamente ya Pele (1<sup>st</sup> Parliament), Palamente e thehilweng ka dikgetho tse sa tswa feta tsa Naha tsa 2019, e bitswa Palamente ya bo-Tshelela (6<sup>th</sup> Parliament).



National Assembly

Palamente e dikarolo kapa Matlo a mabedi, e leng Seboka sa Naha (National Assembly, NA) le Lekgotla la Naha la Diporofensi (National Council of Provinces, NCOP). Ntlo e nngwe le enngwe e na le karolo e e bapalang esita le mesebetsi e ikgethileng, jwaloka ha Molaotheo wa Naha o hlalosa. Empa ka nako enngwe Matlo ana a mabedi a ye a kopane ho etsa mesebetsi ka kopanelo, jwaloka nakwaneng

e sa tswa feta ha ho ne buwa ka ditaba tsa tshotlo le polao ya basadi.

Mosebetsi o moholo wa Palamente ke ho etsa melao le ho etsa tekolo ho tsamaiso le mesebetsi e etswang ke Mmuso ka mafapha esita le dibopeho tse ntshetsang pele demokerasi. Ka lenaneo la ho isa Palamente Bathong (Taking Parliament to the People), ditho tsa palamente, ka Matlo ana a mabedi di na le

monyetla wa ho ya setjhabeng ho buisana le setjhaba ka ditaba tse amanang le mesebetsi o etswang ke Palamente, Mmuso le dibopeho tse ding tsa setjhaba le tsa poraefete.

Ka ho otloloha mesebetsi ya Palamente ke:

- Ho etsa melao le ho e fetisa.
- Ho hlahloba le ho okamela tshebetso ya Mmuso, mafapha esita le dibopeho tsa setjhaba
- Ho kgothaletsa setjhaba ho nka karolo ho etsa melao, le ho nka karolo tshebetsong tse ding tse amang Palamente le dibopeho tse ding.
- Ho nka karolo, ho kgothaletsa le ho okamela kamano le tshedisano-mmoho mafapheng a Mmuso.
- Ho nka karolo le ho kena dipuisanong le dibopeho tsa matjhaba (ka hara mabatowa, Kontinenteng esita le lefatsheng ka bophara).

Mohlodi: Parliament of the Republic of South Africa



National Council of Provinces



## BASADI BA DULA MAJWANA

Karolo eo basadi ba e bapatseng tokolohong ya naha ena (haholoholo basadi ba batho ba batsho) e ke ke ya hanyetswa mme e totobetse le ho hlahela nalaneng ya naha ena ya boitseko ka ntle ho pelaelo. Le ha ho le jwalo, basadi ba ntse ba sotleha le ho salla morao dintlheng tsohle tsa ntshetsopele.

Basadi ke bona ka bongata bao e bang diphofu tsa botlokotsebe, tlhokeho ya mesebetsi, le mafung a bakwang ke bofuma le ditlwaelo tse itseng setjhabeng. Basadi ka bongata ba sa e tshwere mohatleng ha ho shejwa ditaba tsa khiro mesebetsing e ka sehlohong. Empa hape basadi ke bona ba tshwereng le ho momahanya malapa le ho tlamahanya setjhaba e le ho aha maemo a polokeho le kgotso malapeng le setjhabeng mehleng ya kajeno. Ka mantswa a mang basadi ke karolo ya bohlokwa kahong ya setjhaba.

Phato e tsejwa jwaleka Kgweledi ya Basadi mme ka selemo se seng le se seng kgweledi ena e ketekwa le ho elwa hloko ka mekgwa e fapaneng Letsatsi la 9 Phato ke lona le ka sehlohong kgwedeng ena ka ha ke lona le

hlwailweng ho keteka le ho hopola tsohle tse amang maphelo a basadi. Tokoloho ya basadi ka ho phethahala, ditokelo tsa bona le ntshetsopele ya bona ke tse ding tsa dintlha tseo ho qoqwang ka tsona ka botebo kgwedeng ena. Leeme kgahlanong le basadi le tlhokofatso ya bona di behwa pepeneneng ka sepheo sa ho di fedisa le ho theha maemo a toka le polokeho ya bona naheng ena.

Ena e ba nako ya kgwehletso ya ho kenyeletsa basadi ka ho lekana le bo-mphato wa bona ditabeng tsa puso ka kakaretso le tebisong ya demokerasi Afrika Borwa, Kontinenteng le lefatsheng ka bophara. Ka tsela e jwalo, phahamisano ya ditaba tse amang basadi le keteko ya karolo eo ba e bapalang kahong ya setjhaba e lokelwa ho phahamiswa ka dinako tsohle – e seng feela letsatsing le le leng kapa kgwedeng e le nngwe ya selemo.

Palamente e ile ya feheletsa Kgweledi ya Basadi ka ho tshwara "Palamente ya Basadi ya 2019", ka di 29 Phato selemong sena. Ena e ne e le Palamente ya Basadi ya pele e tshwarwang ke Palamente ena ya bo-6. Ketsahalo ena e ne e tshwaretse Palamenteng, Cape Town. Ho ne

ho nngwe basadi ka bongata ho tswa dikarolong tse fapafapaneng tsa setjhaba le ho tswa dibakeng tse fapaneng tsa naha. Dibui e ne e le tsa mefuta; basadi ba batjha, Ditho tsa Palamente le Ditho tsa Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao ho tswa diprofensing, ditsebi le barutehi mafapheng a fapaneng.

Speaker sa Seboka sa Setjhaba Palamenteng, Mme Thandi Modise, o ile a fana ka puo e le ho betla tsela ya dipuisano tsa letsatsi leo. Puong ya hae o buile ka boitelo ba basadi le seabo sa bona ntweng ya boitseko le kahong ya demokerasi naheng ena. O hlalositse ka moo basadi ba ileng ba phatlalla le naha ena ho theha kopano ya basadi e le ho lokisetso ho bopa Lengolo la Dintlha tsa Tekatekano tsa Basadi (Women's Charter).

Ketsahalo ena e etella pele meqoqo e tlang ho tshwarwa diprofensing tsohle e le ho lekola kapa ho sheba botjha Lengolo la Dintlha tsa Tekatekano tsa Basadi la 1994 ka morero wa ho tlisa tekatekano ya sebele. Dilemong tse 25 the fetileng ho ile ha amohelwa Lengolo la Dintlha tsa Tekatekano tsa Basadi mme ho thwe ke nako ya ho etsa tekolo e tlang ho shebana le dintlha tsohle tse amang Ditokelo tsa Basadi. Ka lebaka diketso tsa botlokotsebe tsa tlhokofatso ya basadi tse jeleng setsi, mokotaba wa kopano ena e ne e le: *"Gender and Institutionalism: Towards Strengthening the National Gender Machinery as a response to addressing Gender Based Violence in South Africa"*. Ho dumelwa hore diqeto tsohle tse nkilweng kopanong ena hara tse ding di tla thusa ho fokotsa diketso tsa botlokotsebe tse amang basadi.



The Speaker of the National Assembly, Me. Thandi Modise met the staff in the Office of the Speaker. The purpose of the meeting was to 'know each other' and to understand what each one does within the regime of responsibilities in the office. This exercise, she explained, is part of building a coherent and effective parliamentary services outfit.

She explained that officials are there to promote the work of public representatives and ensure that Parliament works effectively. She further said that the meeting is a means of getting to know people and know what their responsibilities are and how they relate.

She made it clear that though there may be differences (contracts) between the personnel in the private offices and those in administration, all are links towards smooth



running of Parliament's affairs. But she equally decried the blurred lines of responsibilities among officials and said that there should be clearly defined boundaries between responsibilities.

Me. Modise appealed for calm and cultivation of positive attitude and pride from members of personnel. She says members should demonstrate empathy to one another towards a healthy working

## Speaker meets officials

environment. She encouraged the spirit of collegiality and respect among workers.

She further said it is important to re-look how the Parliament is structured so as to promote efficacy and remove blockages in processes.

The private offices she explained, need an all-time ready personnel that is able to provide prompt and effective services to the public representatives at very critical times.

### Nka karolo ntlafatsong le ntshetsopeleng ya lesedinyana lena.

*Sena o ka se etsa ka ho:*

- \* fana ka mofuta wa ditaba tse ka hlahiswang lesedinyaneng lena.
- \* Ho re ngolla maikutlo a hao ka ditaba tse hlahisitsweng kgatisong ena.

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## RSA LAWMAKERS ATTEND CPA CONFERENCE IN TANZANIA

The Chairperson of National Council of Provinces, (NCOP), Mr. Amos Masondo with the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Lechesa Tsenoli led a delegation of South African lawmakers to Zanzibar, in the Republic of Tanzania to attend the 50<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), Africa Region Conference.

The Conference began on the 30<sup>th</sup> August 2019. The member States within the region include the following countries: Botswana, Cameroon, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leon, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Conference was held under the following theme: "e- Parliament: Seamless Platform for facilitating Democracy".

The Conference started in earnest on Monday, 2 September 2019 after the arrival of the Executive Committee the previous day. The use of ICT in many applications is evident and common in modern life today. Parliaments in many parts of the world have embraced technology to communicate and share information faster and more effectively.

It was therefore befitting that in its business the Conference dealt with the impact of ICT in parliamentary processes, for instance how it may be employed to strengthen public involvement in the legislative process.

Social media was also considered worthy part of the Conference discussions, as it (social media) may contribute in enlivening communication between parliamentarians and their constituencies. Naturally, issues of women and the youth are topical within our conversations as African communities, Government and the lawmakers.

The Conference, in advancement of women issues and consideration of young people's role in our developmental agenda as Africans, could not escape the burden of discussion of these issues.

Participation of women in decision-making came in sharp focus in the deliberations. In order for young people to take meaningful part in the affairs of their countries the Conference introduced the discussion "Implementation of Youth Policies as a tool to combat migration".



Mr. Amos Masondo,, NCOP Chairperson headed RSA delegation at the conference

The Conference ended on the 5<sup>th</sup> of September, 2019 with participants heading back to their different countries with new responsibilities and tasks derived from the Conference's resolutions.

Effectively implemented the resolutions of this 50<sup>th</sup> Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Africa Region will go a long way in contributing in rebuilding the continent; its social fabric and economy - to rid herself of race and gender prejudices, crime and the debilitating poverty prevalent in many of her communities.

The participation of the Republic South Africa's legislative structures in the CPA is an expression and commitment of the role it (South Africa) plays in international affairs in pursuit of its International Relations policy espoused by the 54<sup>th</sup> National Conference of the ANC with the objective of contributing in building a better Africa and a better world.

BELOW: Some of the delegates attending the Conference



*Building a better Africa and a better world.*



# MOSUPATSELA FM

## Pointing in the right direction

Community radio stations are located in communities they serve. Ideally, this proximity should provide them with an added advantage over other categories of radio stations. However, the conditions that present themselves to community radio stations are pretty different to the ideal situation, and often unfriendly and quite harsh at times.

Not only do stations face lack of infrastructure and basic resources, but lack

of requisite and formal skills is common among journalists in community radio stations.

It is therefore with great awe that amid challenges, some community radio stations are able to produce quality news and programmes that are relevant to the communities they serve. Mosupatsela community radio station is one such distinctive communicator that provides useful informative and educational

reports to its communities. It is also a partner (with communities) that converge people in their leisure and entertainment spaces.

Mosupatsela fm is a Botshabeleo based community radio station established in 2000. It serves communities of Botshabelo, Thaba Nchu, Bloemfontein, Dewetsdorp, Excelsior, Theunissen, Winburg, Hobhouse, Verkeedervlei, Wepener Tweespruit and some parts of Lesotho. Its



Thabelo Ramakatane and Pulane Makatse on air in one of Mosupatsela Fm makeshift studios. Pic. Own

mandate is to provide listeners with local accurate information, both in news and programming departments.

Main dissemination of information in the form of news with hourly news bulletin, current affairs, that includes sports updates,

locally and nationally. It also plays a vital role in the entertainment sphere; empowerment of local artists and small businesses and educating people in all spheres of life with its different programmes.

It is also mandated to take part in development of languages (policy). The broadcasting leading language is Sesotho, followed by Setswana, isiXhosa and English. One of its major mandate is to sharpen the talent in the radio sector for growth. A lot of people obtained experience from Mosupatsela FM, and some are now in big companies such as SABC.

However, like many of its kind, Mosupatsela faces many challenges among which is lack of resources to gather information as quick as possible, especially in the news department. Lack of funds remains a pervasive challenge as journalists have to do with meagre stipend than earn a basic salary. Despite this, Mosupatsela is one of the best community radios in the province and continues to improve the communities' awareness of issues around them.

In the large broadcast area of Mosupatsela radio station and in a scarcity of instant information dissemination instruments, Mosupatsela fm is correctly placed to supplement existing communication platforms to provide vital information needed in the communities. Service delivery and other issues that affect communities are some of its important information indexes

## TOUGH SENTENCES FOR CULPRITS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



Section of the crowd that marched to Parliament to hand in the memorandum on gender-based violence to the President

Perpetrators of gender-based violence should be given tougher prisons sentences and not be released on parole. Men who rape and murder women should face life-long sentences, said President Cyril Ramaphosa to marchers who gathered at Parliament in early spring this year.

The President had to make time from World Economic Forum held in the city to address the marchers. The President condemned the high rate of gender-based violence in the country and committed to ensure that cases of this nature are regarded as high priority cases within the justice system.

The President addressed marchers, predominately women, who marched to Parliament to demand an action against the scourge of murders and rapes that happen in the country. The march followed a spate of killings and escalating rapes and other violent acts against women across the country. The

President said tougher measures must be taken against those who rape and kill women and children.

He said there must be no bail for those arrested for rape and murder of women. He added that those imprisoned for rape and murder should not be paroled. The President addressed the march outside his official residence in Parliament, the Tuynhuis in Cape Town.

The march occurs in at the backdrop of Women's Month that was concluded by the 2019 Women's Parliament that started the process of review of the Women's Charter.

Women from various walks of life participated in the march, including pupils from nearby schools. They sang and displayed placards with messages expressing their sentiments that in the main condemned the killings and demanded justice that is quicker and prison sentences

that are tougher. The march has been a significant step taken by women, particularly young women who are coming out.

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# What are The Sustainable Development (SDG's) Goals?

*The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a framework of 17 goals and 169 targets across social, economic and environmental areas of sustainable development, which United Nations (UN) Member States have committed to making a reality over the next 15 years.*

The SDGs are to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expire at the end of 2015, but are much broader in their scope. Unlike the MDGs, which were focussed on social issues, the SDGs set out targets across all three dimensions – social, economic and environmental – of sustainable development. Furthermore, while the MDGs were targeted at developing countries, the SDGs are applicable to all countries. The SDGs form part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development which UN Member States adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The adoption of the Agenda is the culmination of a lengthy process of intergovernmental negotiations and consultations that lasted nearly three years.

The outcome document of the process, 'Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', consists of a short preamble, a declaration (outlining the vision and principles underlying the Agenda), the SDGs and accompanying targets, as well as sections on the means of implementation and the follow-up and review of the Agenda. The 2030 Agenda is an important political consensus

document declaring UN Member States' intent to work collectively towards achieving people-centred sustainable development over the next 15 years.

The 2030 Agenda can be expected to affect the policy and funding priorities of both implementing governments and donors during this time, leading to a channelling of global development funding to the areas reflected in the goals and targets and in unencing national development strategies and programming. This will present important opportunities for both advocates and service providers of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

*Source: International Planned Parenthood Federation.*

## The Sustainable Development Goals

**Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

**Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

**Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

**Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.

**Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

**Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

**Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

**Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

**Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.

**Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries.

**Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

**Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

**Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

**Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

**Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial, ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

**Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

**Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

## Viewpoint

# Trump's Trade Wars

The rise of Donald Trump to become United States of America's President marked a turning point in American politics arousing narrow nationalism and populist sentiment with his "America First" slogan. This slogan permeated through the foreign policy approach as well as foreign trade policy.

The mainstay of his "America First" slogan translated into abrupt changes in the overall international trade policy. Trump's administration escalated hostilities in the international trade agreements by withdrawing from several agreements such as Trans-Pacific Partnership and North American Free Trade Agreement, although the US later committed to re-negotiate rather than withdraw.

The Trump administration also regarded the World Trade Organisation (an international body that regulates trade agreements) as the worst deal ever.

This abrasive approach is premised on the notion that America is getting a raw deal in existing trade arrangements thus using strong arm tactics in fulfilment of his yet another slogan "easy to win" gains in international trade agreements. The principal target of Trump's injurious trade war has been one of the world's largest economies, the Peoples Republic of China.

The pretext of targeting China is its own protectionism and theft of US technologies however the real reason is Trump's hatred of the economic and political model of the Chinese government. In this regard Trump invokes a little known statute that allows the President to impose tariff barriers in cases where US national security is threatened.

The tariff policy of the Trump administration is to encourage consumers to buy American goods by making imports more expensive.

Trump has imposed billions worth of tariffs on Chinese products which has led to further retaliatory tariffs imposed by Beijing on US products. This trade uncertainty in the international trade arena has multiple implications for the world economy.

Huawei has become the epicenter of the economic war between US and China with the Trump administration placing the giant tech company on the list of companies that US firms cannot trade with unless they have a license in terms of the executive order signed by Donald Trump.

The result was that Google (US) company prevented Huawei from certain updates in the Android Operating System. Limiting the Huawei from the Android Operating System will

certainly retard technological progress towards the 5G development.

What are the implications of the trade war for South Africa?

Several US manufacturing companies have already pulled out of the south African market thus hurting the employment security and further job creation. For instance, General Motors ceased operations in 2017 and handed over its manufacturing plant in Port Elizabeth to Isuzu. Similarly, Chrysler, Dodge and Fiat have also closed operations leading to major job losses here at home.

On a broader scale the import tariffs imposed by the two giant global economies will impact on exporting local products to trading partners globally. The trade war or economic conflict will impact negatively on developing economies such as south Africa that seek to export goods for consumption in the north American market.

In terms of technology development punishing Huawei is bound to frustrate consumers in terms of accessing technological services from the Chinese smartphone giant. As indicated earlier the US attempt to punish China under the allegation of threat to national security will inevitable retard technological development as Huawei holds patents to 5G technology.



# Puo - motheo wa boiteanyo wa batho

Puo ke karolo ya bohlokwa ya ntshetsopele ya demokerasi Afrika Borwa. Molaotheo wa Naha o dumella tshebediso ya dipuo ka bolokolohi e le e nngwe ya ditokelo tsa sethato. Ka ntle ho puo ho ka ba thata hore batho kapa ditjhaba lefatsheng lohle ba kgone ho etsa dikamano tsa mofuta o fe kapa o fe le ho buisana ka dintlha tse ba amang letsatsi le letsatsi.

Kgwebo (moruo) le dipolotiki di itshetshile boiteanyong (communication) ka puo (language). Dibopeho tsa mmuso, tsa setjhaba le tse ding le tsona di itshetshile puong. Boithabiso le dipapadi di ralwa le ho ntshetswa pele ka puo.

Dikolo le di-univesithi, ditsi tsa bodumedi, jwalo jwalo, kaofela ho tiisa boteng ba tsona di sebedisa puo. Ka mantswe a mang puo ke yona e teanyang (interface) batho ka merero ya bophelo ya letsatsi le letsatsi.

Puo ke yona e fetisang molaetsa wa dipolotiki – Puo ke yona e ntshetsang pele thuto. Puo ke yona e sebediswang ho bopa maano (*policies*) dibopehong tse ngata tsa mmuso le tsa setjhaba.



Karolo ya baahi ba neng ba tlile dipuisanong tsa ntshetsopele ya dipuo tsa setso.

setjhaba ka boiteanyo e etsahala ka puo.

Ha puo e sa hlaka, molaetsa o ke ke wa utlwiswa ka nepahalo. Puo ke yona e thehang lebaka la ho ba teng ha ketsahalo (*sine qua non*). Puo ke yona e kgannang dipuisano ka hara matlo a mabedi a Palamente ya Afrika Borwa. Puo ke yona e phedisang dingangisano ka hara Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao diprofensing le ka hara Bo-Masepala.

Katleho kapa ho hloleha ha matsholo a mekgatlo ya dipolotiki ho itshetshile kutlwisong ya melaetsa ya matsholo ao. Melaetsa e lokela ho phuthelwa le fetiswa ka puo eo bao melaetsa e lebesitsweng ho bona ba e utlwisang.

Ha ngata dikopanong tsa setjhaba ho sebediswa sekgowa. Sena se etsahala le moo setjhaba se senang kutlwisiso e phethahetseng ya sekgowa. Sena se fokotsa sekgahla le matla a molaetsa.

Boiteanyong ba tsona le setjhaba dibopeho tse ding tsa mmuso di buisana le setjhaba ka dipuo tseo setjhaba di sa di utlwising hantle. Hona ho fana ka melaetsa e sa hlangang ho baahi.

Ho hlakile hore katleho ya boiteanyo (communication) bo itshetshile puong (language). Ka tsela e jwalo puo ke lelakabe le hotetsang boiteanyo pakeng tsa batho.

## Heritage Dialogue

A successful dialogue on use and development of indigenous languages was held recently here in Botshabelo as part of heritage celebrations. The event was organized by the Parliamentary Constituency Office of the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Lechesa Tsenoli.

Councillors and members of the public were among other people who attended the occasion and took part in the discussions. The Deputy Speaker addressed the meeting on the importance of using and preserving indigenous languages.

Dr. Mathene Mahanke, from the Free State Department of Sport Arts, Culture and Recreation and Dr. Elias Maletle from the University of Free State presented papers on the subject. Mr. Tsenoli explained language as an important heritage piece that has been left by ancestors and therefore (it) must be preserved.

Both Dr. Mahanke and Dr. Maletle also emphasized the importance of using indigenous languages as a form of identity. It is important, they said, to cultivate pride in one's language as it is a form of who you are.

The occasion marked the beginning of series of similar projects that will be held in pursuit of ongoing program of bringing Parliament closer to the people.

## COSATU happy with new Pro-poor law

COSATU welcomes the President's signing of the National Credit Amendment Bill (debt relief bill) into law. This is one of the most pro-poor and pro-worker Acts passed by Parliament.

In particular the Federation appreciates the President signing the bill into law despite the relentless and callous harassment and opposition from the Banking Association and some modern-day Scrooges in Treasury. We are pleased that the President stood firm and rejected their calls for him to send the Bill back to Parliament.

It will provide badly needed debt relief to millions of over indebted and heavily exploited workers and their families. It is estimated by Treasury and the banking sector that it will provide debt relief of billions of Rands.

It will allow the unemployed and persons earning R7, 500 and less per month to apply for debt relief for short term debt valued at R50, 000 and less. It targets in particular households headed by children, persons with disabilities and women. It allows the Minister for Trade and Industry to seek relief for sectors that may have been devastated by a natural or economic disaster. It is not reckless as claimed by the Banking Association.

It is reasonable, balances and will give a helping hand to those who need it most. It is critical for consumers not to mistake it for a green light to engage in

reckless borrowing or financial behaviour.

It will allow eligible highly indebted consumers to apply for such debt relief interventions as:

- Restructuring their debt repayment schedule over 5 years or if not possible then to;
- Suspend credit payments for 12 to 24 months with regular reviews; and to
- Extinguish the debt or a percentage of the debt if after 2 years the consumer is still not able to pay the debt; and
- Empowering magistrates to reduce interests charges to as low as 0%. These interventions will only be possible once all existing consumer debt relief options have been exhausted. Consumers need to understand that once taking accepting such interventions that they will not be eligible to apply for further credit for a certain period.

It protects essential household items from repossession e.g. school uniforms and books, bedding and kitchen appliances. This is essential to defend the rights and dignity of affected families and their children. It is time debt collectors, sheriffs and companies showed some compassion for the downtrodden and desperate.

COSATU welcomes the criminalisation of illegal lending. Government must crack down on these loan sharks who have preyed upon, fleeced and exploited thousands of impoverished and desperate workers.

These crooks must be shipped off to prison. COSATU urges the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition and the National Credit Regulator to move swiftly to publish the relevant regulations and announce when they will come into effect. No unnecessary delays by sleepy officials will be acceptable.

The banks and lenders must come to the party, embrace the progressive spirit of the Amendment Act and ensure its implementation. Both government and the private sector must engage in mass public education campaigns to ensure consumers are aware of their rights.

COSATU salutes the dedicated efforts and leadership shown by the then ANC MPs on the then Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry who drafted this humane bill, defended it from numerous attacks and ensured its passage. In particular we would like to thank the Portfolio Committee's former chairperson, Cdes. Joan Fubbs, whip Bheki Radebe and sub-committee convenor Adrian Williams. They have been true allies of workers.

The 6th Parliament must now move to criminalise the barbaric conduct of some banks and in particular some bank officials who move with undue haste to auction off the homes of defaulters, usually at far less than their market value and often to their friends who then resell these homes a few months later for a massive profit. This condemns thousands to homelessness and poverty. Such persons must be dealt with.

The banking sector must be forced to stop such attacks on the destitute

**\* Other progressive acts approved by the President include the following:**

### 1. Film and Publications Amendment Act:

- This Amendment Act will provide additional protection to women, and in particular young women, who are increasingly abused, threatened, blackmailed and humiliated by men distributing

or threatening to distribute revenge porn.

This will now be a serious criminal offence where the perpetrators can be sent to up to 4 years in prison or R300 000 in fines. We need such harsh laws to deal with those miscreants and neanderthals amongst us who still think women are there to be abused.

- Internet service providers will be held responsible if they knowingly allowed or used their services to be used to distribute child pornography.

- The Act also tackles the dissemination of hate speech and the incitement to violence through the various forms of media. As seen recently in criminal acts of mob violence, this is needed to help further capacitate the law enforcement agencies to crack down on such criminalities.

### 2. Property Practitioners Act:

- Provides for further consumer protection and codes of conduct for property practitioners; and
- Puts pressure on the sector to transform.

### 3. Electronic Deeds Registration Systems Act:

- The Act provides for government to digitalise the property deeds systems;

- Government committed itself in writing at Nedlac that this will not result any in any workers in the Deeds Registry losing their jobs;

- o COSATU and its affiliate NEHAWU will hold government to respecting this commitment to workers.

- It will help to speed up the registration of property deeds which all too often take months, inhibit the growth of this sector and result in unnecessary delays in new home owners moving into their properties.

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# Tsa Dipapadi / Sport News

## Bolo ya maoto e ya 'phela' Gladstone

Gladstone e tsebahetse ka bolo ya maoto nakong e fetileng. Le kajeno batjha ba tulo ena ba nse ba hata mehlaleng ya baholo ba bona ka ho kgothalla dipapadi.

Dilemong tsa 1980 Gladstone e ile ya tuma haholo ka bolo ya maoto ka dihlopha tse pedi tse neng di le matla; Moroka Pirates, e neng e le boetapeleng ba David Sekee. Sehlopha se seng se ne se bitswa Rangers. Junior Pirates ya D Section, Botshabelo ke sehlopha se setjha se tswang ho Moroka Pirates.

Ba bang ba ileng ba nka karolo sehlopheng sa Moroka Pirates ke George Phalole esita le David Sekee. Mehlang ya kajeno bolo ya maoto e sa le matla tulong ena. Ke ka hona kgweding ya Basadi bolo ya maoto Gladstone e ileng ya e ba karolo ketekong ya kgwedi ena ya Basadi ka ho hlophisa tournament ya Ruth First pakeng tsa dihlopha tsa selehae.

Papadi tsena tsa keteko ya Kgwedi ya Basadi di ne di hlophisitswe ke YCLSA seterekeng sa Caleb Motshabi. Qetellong ya tournament Home Stars e ile ya ikgapela mohope.



**Ka hodimo:** Tjhesehelo ya dipapadi e kgolo batjheng esita le tlhokahalong ya disebediswa kapa ditsha tsa dipapadi le boithapallo .

**Ho le letona:** Home Stars, Bo-mpodi ba Mohope wa Ruth First 2019

Mohope ona o bitswa Ruth First Trophy ho hlomphe le ho tlotlisa molwanedi wa tokoloho le mohale wa dipolotiki le setho sa peleng sa SACP, e leng mme Ruth First, eo e neng e le mohatsa moetapele wa SACP, Joe Slovo.

Mme Ruth First o ile a bolawa ke qhomane (bomb) ya lengolo a le palehong Maputo, Mozambique ka 17 Phato 1982.



## Indigenous games - lest we forget

Celebrating heritage is a constant reminder of who we are – where we are from and how we are shaping our presence and planning our approach to the future. It is an opportunity to look and experience the landscape of South Africa's diverse cultural tapestry and rich heritage.

Our heritage may be both tangible and intangible. Mountains, rivers, building, flora and fauna, food, apparel, etc. may denote our tangible heritage whereas language,

music, poetry and folklore may represent intangible heritage. Indigenous games are also important indexes of our heritage. Unfortunately many of them have given away their place to modern and foreign games some of which have become popular and form part of our official sports regime today.

Little if none of our traditional games have made it into the mainstream competitive sporting codes. This happened to many of South Africa's indigenous games that

have been with us for centuries and are now receding further back into complete oblivion.

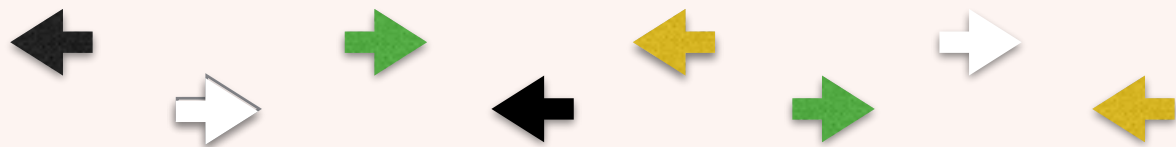
Although we have pushed back many of these indigenous games and forgotten about them, few are still with us. some of them compete in form or content with modern day (Olympic) sporting codes.

Many of these (indigenous) games have elements that modern sporting codes carry, for an example; accuracy, mental or and physical strength, coordination, endurance and speed are

among elements required in today's top competitive games. If some of the indigenous games could be included in our sporting regime - encouraged and developed, they will not be consigned to distant memories and dustbins of history, but we will begin to understand and feel their benefits.

This will guarantee a place for them (games) as a legacy for our posterity to continue reaping both mental and physical benefits from them and to celebrate them as part of our heritage.

*Diketo, kgati, kgokotlana, lesokwana, ho kalla, morabaraba, tjhekoane, tswibila, letjeketjane, etc.* are some of the indigenous games that are worthy to practice today.



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