



Re betla TSELA



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Dimilione tsa ma-Afrika Borwa di bolailwe ke HIV/AIDS. Sewa sena se re ama kaofela. A na' re etsa ho lekaneng re le setjhaba sa Afrika Borwa, dinaha tsa khonthinente ya Afrika le lefatshe ka bophara ho thibela kapa hona ho fokotsa sekgahla sa sewa sa HIV/AIDS?

E se e le dilemo tse totobelang ho tse mashome a mane jwale HIV/AIDS e le taba ya tse ding tse ithommeng pele ho tse bakang mafu a batho ka bongata ho phatlalla le lefatshe lohle. Mme ditlaleho tsa diphuputso di supa Afrika Borwa e le yona e ithommeng pele ka sewa sa HIV/AIDS lefatscheng lohle. Ho ya ka diphuputso selemong se fetileng (2018) batho ba ka bang 7.1 dimilione ba Afrika Borwa ba na le tshwaetso ya HIV, mme batho ba seng ba timetse ka 'baka la kokwanahloko ena ba se ba ka ba 32 dimilione ho ba 75 dimilione ba seng ba tshwaeditswe ke kokwanahloko ya HIV ka 2018 lefatscheng.

Batho ba phelang ka HIV ho ya mafelong a 2018 lefatscheng lohle ba ne ba ka ballwa ho 37.9 dimilione. Profensi e di hulang ka pele ka bongata ba batho ba nang le tshwaetso ya HIV ke KwaZulu-Natal e latelwang ke Foreisetata. Mokgatlo wa Dipalo-palo wa Afrika Borwa (Statistics South Africa) o ile wa lekanya hore ka 2017 batho ba ileng ba hloka hloka ke AIDS ba ne ba ka ba 126,755, e leng



Dimilione di bolawa ke

HIV/AIDS

AFRIKA BORWA

25.03% ya mafu a bileng teng Afrika Borwa selemong seo. Ho bonahala hore HIV/AIDS e hlahella haholo ho basadi ba dilemomong tse ka tlase ho tse 40. Hona mohlomong ho bakwa ke ditlwaelo tse itseng kapa tsela tsa ho phela. Tsena di kenyeletsa tshotlo le peto ya basadi.

Diphuputso di supile hape hore batho ba batjha (banana le bashanyana) ba sebedisa di condom ho feta batho ba baholo ba nang le lesithetho la ho sebedisa di- condom. Bongata ba batho ba batjha ho feta batho ba hodileng ba tseba ka HIV/AIDS.

Potso ke hore ha e le moo batho ba batjha ba tseba haholo ka HIV/AIDS mme e le bona ba ba ngata ka ho fetisisa naheng, ke hobaneng sewa see se ngatafetse hakaale? Ke eng se sa etswang hantle dibopehong tsohle

tse setjhaba ho fokotsa sekgahla sa HIV/AIDS? Na boitelo ba batho ba batjha bokae ho tobana le kgodumodumo ena, e le ho bopa setjhaba sa ka moso se sa tsietsweng ke HIV/AIDS? Na ke eng sek etswang ke thekenoloji ho thusa?

Re lokela ho ema ka maoto ho lwantsha sewa sena. Batjha ba lokela ho itela le ho itima tsohle tse ba atametsang tshwaetsong ya HIV/AIDS.

Ke ka bongata ba batjha ba nkang karolo letsholong la twantsho ya HIV/AIDS re ka fokotsang sekgahla sa sewa sena. Bonngweng ba rona re le baahi re lokela ho etsa boitlamo ba ho thusa twantsong ya HIV/AIDS. Re lokela nka karolo matsholong a etswang ke mmuso le mekgatlo e ikemetseng ntweng ena.

16 Days of Activism

"Enough is Enough", is the theme of this year's campaign of 16 days of activism of no violence against women and children. President Cyril Ramaphosa launched this year's campaign on 25 November to mark the beginning of 2019 activism calling to end violence perpetrated on women and children.

While the focus is on the 16 days, the the fight against violence on women and children should be waged for all the 365 days of each year. The nation, particularly men, have to stand up, join the call and help in galvanizing society to act in unison in eliminating the evil and deprave deeds by few men in our society.

Because if men stand by and do nothing, soon this debauchery will eat all our moral fibre, and nothing but nothing will be left for our posterity of the good men who once walked the length and breadth of our land in building a country of peace, security and prosperity!

MK Footprints



Established in 1961 as a direct response to the apartheid regime's brutality unleashed on the people MK fought relentlessly, at a huge sacrifice though, for the liberation of South Africa.

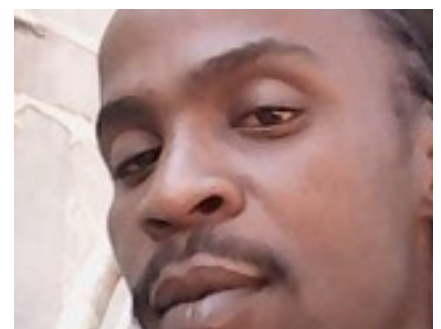
Over two decades MK fought uncompromisingly for the establishment of democracy, and knew that soon with their contribution and the masses, it was going to be high noon for the undemocratic regime. And indeed, soon after the rigor mortis has set in the body of the apartheid beast, the former combatants of MK did not waste time but joined the masses jubilantly to usher new democratic order. Many swelled the ranks of the Legislative institutions and the Public Service sector of our country. Others took their rightful place in the army of democratic South Africa.

As many braved the sophisticated weaponry of apartheid, some paying with their lives, surely, many stand ready even today, to serve and build a country of peace and prosperity. Like Horace, the Greek poet, in his Ode III.2 proclaimed: 'Dulce et decorum est propatria mori', we pay tribute to these men and women who sacrificed their lives for their country and we solemnly but proudly say: *'It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.'*

THABANG O PHELA KA HO E TSA DIETA



Tse ding tsa dieta tseo Thabang a iketsang tsona ka matsoba



Thabang Phirinyane

Monghadi Thabang Phirinyane, ya dulang U-section, Botshabelo o dumela polelong ya Sesotho e reng "mphe-mphe e ya lapisa, motho o kgonwa ke sa hae". O qadile kgalenyana ho ikemela le ho iketsa. Le ha ho le jwalo o batla tshetso ya ho atolosa kgwebo hore a tle a ikemele. O re o qetile nako e telele a sa sebetse mme o lekile hona le hwana ka ntle ho katleho e bonahalang.

"Ke qeteletse ke hae mona ho batla tsela ya ho iphedisa." Ka katamelo ena ya bophelo ya ho ikgwantlella o qadile kgwebo ya ho etsa dieta. O etsa dieta tsa mefuta yohle, tsa banna le basadi ka ho

tshwana, ho kenyeleditse meqathatso (sandles) le dieta tsa bana ba sekolo.

"Ke ile ka fumana thupelo ya ho etsa dieta. Phephetso e kgolo hona jwale kgwebong ena ya ka ke mehlodi ya tlhahiso (production), ho kenyeleditse; sebaka sa ho sebeletsa, metjhini, matlalo le disebediswa tse ding kgwebong ena." O rialo, a hlalosa hore ha ho bonolo hobane hona jwale o etsa dieta tsena ka matshoho feela ho tloha qalong ho isa qetellong.

O tshema hore ha a ka fumana thuso ya ho emisa kgwebo ena ka tshetso e tsepameng ya tjelele o tla eketsa tlhahiso haholo mme

hona ho tla atolosa kgwebo le ho mo fa monyetla wa ho ruta batjha mosebetsi ona. 'Hona jwale ke etsa dieta ka "order" ka lebaka la mehlodi e fokolang ya tlhahiso. Ho na le batho ba batlang dieta tse ngata tseo ba ka ithekisetsang tsona. Ke sitwa ho ba thusa ka ha ha ke kgone ho etsa dieta ka bongata ka nako e le nngwe. hobane ho hlokeha matsete (investment) a tlhahiso e hodimo (mass production)."

Phirinyane o ipiletsa ho batsetedi ho mo thusa ho hodisa kgwebo ena eo a tshepang hore e ke ke ya thusa yena feela, empa etla thusa le batho ba ba ngata, haholoholo batjha ba sa sebetse ba ke keng ba iphumanela moputso feela, empa ba ka ithutang tse ngata kgwebong ena.

- MEN'S FORUM -

Banna ke karolo ya tharollo

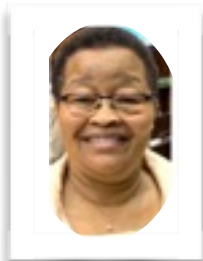


Me. Sylvia Lukas le Mong. Lechesa Tsenoli mmoho le ba-nkakarolo seabong sa banna twantshong ya dikgoka tsa bong.

Cape Town: Polao le diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi, bana le batho ba fokolang e etswang ke banna ba bang naheng ena e lokelwa ho lwantshwa ka mahlakore ohle. Kahoo banna ke lehlakore le leng le ka thusang haholo twantshong ya ketso tsena tse sehloho, tse hlabisang di hlong le ho swabisa.

Banna ka bo-bona ba lokela ho nka karolo e kgolo ho thibela ho sotlwa, ho betwa le ho bolawa ha basadi. Ana e bile maikutlo a bankakarolo kopanong ya Seboka sa Banna, se neng se tshwaretse Palamenteng. Ho ne ho phuthehile baemedi ba Seboka sa Banna ho tswa diprofenseng tsohle tsa Afrika Borwa, mmoho le makala a

amehang a Palamente. Motlatsa Modula-setulo wa Lekgotla la Naha la Diprofensi (National Council of



Me. Sylvia Lukas

Provinces), Mme Sylvia Lukas le Motlatsa Motsamaisi wa Dipuisano Sebokeng sa Naha (National Assembly) Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, ba ile ba tsamaisa mosebetsi ona ka kopanelo.

Lukas o itse ho lokelwa ho lwantsha matla a sokameng setjhabeng a banna (Patriarchy) e le ho thibela diketso tsa dikgoka tsa bong (Gender Based Violence).

O re basebeletsi ba mmuso ba sebetsanang le ditaba tsena ba lokela ho ba le boiphihlelo ba ho rala maano (strategies) a tlang ho sebediswa

twantshong ya diketso tsa dikgoka tsa bong.

Ho ne ho le teng hape Motlatsa Letona la Lefapha la Thekolohelo la Naha (Department of Social Development), Mme Henrietta Bokgopane-Zulu. Yena o ile a hlalosa kamoo banna ba lokelang ho nka karolo letsholong lena la twantsho ya diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana.

O boletse hore banna ba lokelwa ho matlafatswa hore batle ba be le seabo sa moshwelella ntweng ena. Tlhabollo ya banna e ntlha di ngata ke le leng la leano la Lefapha ho ya ka Bokgopane-Zulu, mme leano lena le tla bopa banna ba mmankgonthe, ba tlang ho thusa ho aha Afrika Borwa e bolokehileng.

Tsenoli o nyatsa tshebediso e mpe ya jwala

Matsatsi a phomolo a kgwedi ya Tshitwe a atisa ho beha pepeneneng basadi le bana diketsong tsa dikgoka ka lebaka la tshebediso e mpe ya jwala le dithethefatsi. Kahoo ho lokelwa ho tla ka ditsela tse ding tsa boithabiso ho fapana le boithabiso bo itshetlehleng ho jwala le dithethefatsi. Ana ke maikutlo a Motlatsa Motsamaisi wa Dipuisano Sebokeng sa Setjhaba, Palamenteng, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli.

Monghadi Tsenoli o ne a fana ka puo kopanong ya Men's Forum Palamenteng ho tlella mafelong a selemo. O re sekgahla se phahameng sa kgwebo nakong ena ya matsatsi a phomolo, ho beha kगतello e kgolo malapeng e lebisang ditlamorahong tse seng monate.

"Ke phephetso ho rona ho tla ka ditsela tse bohla tse ka sebediswang boithabisong hona le jwala le dithethefatsi sehle sena seo re se lebileng sa phomolo."

"An'a re malala a laotswe?" Ho botsa Tsenoli ha a tswela pele puong ya hae phuthehong ka boikemisetso ba ho lwantsha diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana. O re ho lokelwa ho lohothwa ditshebetso tse ka tlišwang setjhabeng mabapi le taba ena.

O tswetse pele ka hore ho kgathilwe tema hobane ho tswa kopanong e fetileng ho ile ha etswa tlaleho ya Palamente ya Banna e seng e ile ya iswa ho South African Local Government Association, SALGA, ho badula-ditulo ba di-Community Police Forum ba diprofensi tse robong kaofela. Tlaleho e ile ya ba ya iswa hape ho Speakers Forum, ho Commonwealth Parliamentary Association sedikeng sa Afrika. O re ho nka karola ha banna twantshong ya dikgoka tse lebisitsweng ho bong ho tla eketsa matla a letsholo la 16 Tshitwe la ho ba kgahlano le diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana.

O qetsetse ka hore hodima tsena tsohle ho lokelwa ho hopolwa hore twantsho ya bofuma, ho sa lekalekane le twantsho ya tlhokeho ya mesebetsi ke boikarabelo bo boholo ba ho theha maemo a lokolohileng, a hlokanang tshabo le bofutsana.

To eke out a living in a barren land - RESOURCEFULNESS & SELF-RELIANCE -

The grand plan of apartheid did little to kill the indomitable spirit of many people who have made Botshabelo their home. Ironically, "Botshabelo" means a place of safety in Sesotho. But for many the condition of being protected from danger or risk has been elusive and inaccessible like a mirage.

The cause?

Abject and pervasive poverty has over decades eaten away the soul and bone of many in this barren piece of land. In turn, the area counts as one of the most densely populated in South Africa.

There are little opportunities for economic life for residents of Botshabelo. Those who happen to be lucky work in Bloemfontein, over 60 km away, resulting in month or week-long traveling costs, exhausting significant part of their earnings. As a result many are unable to



Thabo Ntsoeu, showing some of his beadwork.

make ends meet and have thus little hope for survival.

But for some the survival instinct has kicked in. Thabo Ntsoeu, a wheelchair-bound youth, Thabang Phirinyane and Mme Dieketseng Seutloali are some of Botshabelo residents who have not surrendered to poverty, but have stood up to confront the debilitating conditions. Resourcefulness

and self-reliance are key to survival and success.

Ntsoeu has a small scale beadwork (decorative) that he depends on. His aim is to impart his self-taught skills to other young people and hopes that one day a good Samaritan will come his way to help him to make his dream come true.

On the other hand while Dieketseng Seutloali is employed, nothing stops her from augmenting her salary with proceeds from her small sewing business. She makes corporate clothes, including garments for political parties and school uniforms.

She started her business way back in 2006 before she got employed. But since this does not in any way stop her from continuing with her business, her dream is to expand, creating job opportunities for more people.



Itumeleng Makoloane wa ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office, Botshabelo, le Mme. Dieketseng Seutloali ba bontsha mesebetsi ya bae.

“People with albinism are people too”- Ntombela



L to R:- Mohau Nhlapo, Free State Premier, S. Ntombela, Irene Mofodi (Dept. Human Settlement) and Makgala Pitso.

People with albinism are human beings like all other people without albinism.

The only difference is their skin pigmentation - otherwise they are normal people. “Says the Premier of Free State, Sefora Hixonia Ntombela during the launch of disability rights awareness programme in November. She said it is important that society should not isolate people with albinism but

accept them as people. The programme, launched on the 14 November 2019, was marked by a peaceful march from Hoffman Square in the city CBD to the Premier’s office.

The Department of Social Development in the province mounted a campaign that was aimed at doing away with the prejudice and misconceptions about albinism that at times lead to killing of people with albinism.

Ntombela said that this is a matter of great concern and called on members of communities to join hands and fight for the rights of people living with albinism.

Mohau Nhlapo, who is living with albinism made a passionate plea to government and society to acknowledge albinism. He said it will be proper for people living with albinism to be represented and catered for in structures of government.

Albinism Facts: Medical condition of a group of inherited disorders characterized by little or no melanin production. Most people with albinism have pale skin, eye conditions and are sensitive to the sun.

This condition may increase the possibility of having skin cancer. No cure exists for albinism but skin can be protected and eye conditions can be treated-through preventative and self-care methods. There are also corrective devices that can assist with eye care or treatment.

melanin is a general term for a group of natural pigments in most living things (organisms).

“Whatsoever thou resolveth to do, do it quickly. Defer not until the evening what the morning may accomplish.” Anonymous

Parliamentary Constituency Office encourages skills

The ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office in Botshabelo in partnership with Atvance Academy held a career Expo in which about 500 young people attended. The purpose of the Expo was to inform and expose young people to opportunities that exist through the academy.

Further the initiative is intended to encourage a qualified and skilled youth. “Our responsibility as the ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office is to acquire information on programmes such as this one for the people – to create networking and continuous liaison with all members of the communities in which we are (Parliamentary Constituency Office)

established and beyond.” Says Itumeleng Makoloane, an Administrator in the ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office in Botshabelo. Young people were informed that vocational training is important as it equip people with requisite skills for employment.

Atvance Academy representative, Junior Sekete said they are not able to reach as many people as they would want due to vastness of the area.

He said they are looking forward at establishing a branch in the vicinity to reach more young people. Young people who attended the Expo were



Some of young people who attended the Expo on technology information

equally excited. They appreciated the opportunity, “It is a good start to be exposed to this kind of programmes considering the 4th Industrial Revolution that is demanding highly skilled people.” Said one young person attending the event. However, there were others who were concerned about

the cutoff age of people eligible for training in the programme. People who are over the youth age limit are also facing the same challenges that younger people are facing, and they too must receive these opportunities, they reasoned. The programme was held in the following wards: Ward 34, Ward 32 and Ward 36.

ANC PCO E THUSA SETJHABA KA TLHAHISO-LESEDING



Baithuti ba materiki ba tlatsa diforomo tsa kopo tsa NSFAS, ANC PCO

Hara mesebetsi e meng ya Parliamentary Constituency Office (PCO) ya ANC ke ho kgothaletsa meqoqo ya ntshetso pele setjhabeng. Ke ho utlwa tseo setjhaba di se labalabelang le ho thusa ho fana ka lesedi le ho fetisetsa ditaba tsa setjhaba dibopehong tse nepahetseng, jwaloka; mmusong le Palamenteng.

Thuto jwaloka e nngwe ya dintlha tsa bohlokwa setjhabeng e melomong ya batho ba ba ngata ka hara metse ya rona. Batjha ka bongata ke bona ba amehang ditabeng tsa thuto. Ka tsela e jwalo, PCO e dula e le malala-laotswe ho thusa batjha ka

dintlha tse amang thuto le kwetliso ya mesebetsi. Sena e se etsa ka ho ba batlela lesedi le nepahetseng, le ho ba hokanya le mafapha a nepahetseng a mmuso, mekgatlo le ditsi tse fapaneng.

Nakong e nngwe PCO ena ya ANC e kopanela diprogramo tse molemong wa setjhaba le dikarolo tsa mmuso kapa tsa Mekgatlo e Seng ya Mmuso. Sena ba se etsa ho latela polelo ya dikgetho ya ANC (Manifesto) e nngwe ya dintlha tse ka hodimodimo ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba.



Pele mololao o ka nkwa e le molao o tshwanela ho fetiswa ke palamente le ho *saenwa* ke Presidente. Nakong eo o ntseng o sebetswa molao o bitswa seka-molao (bill) . Hara maemo ao molao o fetang ho ona ho ba molao ho kenyeletswa a latelang:

- * Ho hlaliswa ha seka-molao (introduce)
- * Ho tsoseletswa ha seka-molao (revive)
- * Ho fetiswa ha seka-molao (pass)
- * Ho tiiswa ke Presidente (assent to)

Dika-melao tse hlalishitsweng (tlisitsweng) kapa tse ntseng di tshohlwa Palamenteng ho tloha Motsheanong ho fihlela Pudukwane selemong sena ke tse latelang:

Melao kapa dika-melao tse hlalishitsweng/ tlisitsweng ka Palamenteng

- National Health Insurance Bill
- Recognition of Customary marriage Act/ Bill
- Judicial Matters Act/Bill
- Independent Electricity Management Operator Bill
- Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) & Tax Bills
- Military Discipline Bill
- Prescription in Civil & Criminal matters (Sexual Offences) Act/Bill
- Special Appropriation Bill
- Promotion of access to Information Act/Bill

Melao kapa dika-melao tse tsoseleditsweng Palamenteng:

- Road Accident Benefit Scheme Bill
- Defece Act/Bill
- International Crimes Bill
- Prevention of hate Crimes Bill
- SA Reserve Bank Act/Bill
- Municipal Systems Act/Bill
- Border Management Authority Bill
- Traditional Courts Bill
- Cyber Crimes Bill
- Municipal Structures Act/Bill
- Child Justice Act/Bill

Melao kapa dika-melao tse seng di fetisitswe (qetilweng ho sejetswa) - - Foreign Service Bill

- Independent Police Investigation Directorate Act/Bill
- Child Justice Act/Bill
- Division of revenue Act/Bill
- Adjustments appropriation Bill
- Taxation Laws Act/Bill
- Rates & Monetary Amounts Act/Bill
- Tax Administration Laws Act/Bill

Dika- melao tse entsweng melao (*tse saenetsweng ke Presidente*)

- Appropriation Bill
- Special Appropriation Bill

Adopt an activist approach - Modise tells Forum

Cape Town. "MP's and MPL's are required to serve the people all the time and wherever they are". Said the Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms. Thandi Modise at the meeting of the Speaker's Forum held in Cape Town this spring.

The Speaker and Chairperson, Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairperson from both the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces respectively, Speakers of the Provincial Legislatures from all nine provinces as well as officials from Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures met to discuss matters of common interest including the need to be more interactive with all stakeholders.

The forum foreshows a commitment of strengthening the legislative sector - not only by making it proactive in approach, but also to inculcate an activist approach in the sector. A number of areas of the sector work were discussed in the forum. These included matters carried over from the 5th Parliament, issues and the impact of underfunding of the sector.

The forum noted that the recurrent underfunding of the sector inhibits the Legislative work. One way of correcting that emerged from the forum was to hold a budget Lekgotla to look into issues that will serve as best practices and correct the budgetary inconsistency.

In one of her comments, Me. Modise emphasised the need of language usage in parliament. Training of translators/interpreters in the legislative sector, she said, is an important matter that cannot be compromised. She said the use of different (indigenous) languages is important as it instils buoyancy in people's interactions and therefore strengthens the legislative work.

The Speaker also made the speakers and deputy speakers at the forum aware that as elected representatives they may do oversight anytime and everywhere, not only when the responsible committee is in specific area. She advised that MP's and MPL's must have a basic understanding of different pieces of legislation that will help them when interacting with the people and in their oversight responsibilities.

Accepting their responsibilities as public representatives it requires therefore of them an activism that is interactive in approach. The depth of discussions and optimism displayed at the forum evidently indicate a growing enthusiasm and desire to understand the interconnectedness and the symbiotic relationship among all arms of State- a good index for a deepening democracy in South Africa, underpinned by a visible and strong parliamentary system.

Dipalopalo tsa Melao e ntseng e sebetswa Palamenteng (ho tloha Motsheanong 2019 ho fihlela Pudukwane 2019)

- * Melao kapa dika-melao tse hlalishitsweng/ tlisitsweng ka Palamenteng = **13**
- * Melao kapa dika-melao tse tsoseleditsweng Palamenteng = **31**
- * Melao kapa dika-melao tse seng di fetisitswe (qetilweng ho sejetswa). = **10**
- * Dika- melao tse entsweng melao (*tse saenilweng ke Presidente*). = **02**

FIGHT AGAINST FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME

Cape Town- Babies (unborn) are future citizens and therefore enjoy the rights we enjoy. Unborn babies have the right to be protected against alcohol consumption before, during and after pregnancy.

We do not have any evidence on the amount of alcohol that can be consumed during pregnancy without harming the development of the unborn baby. For this reason it is best to avoid alcohol intake before and during pregnancy and especially when you breastfeed.

This was the main message of the outgoing Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Non Profit Organisation (NPO), FASfacts, Dr. Lizahn Cloete, a senior lecturer in the Occupational Therapy Division at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa. Cloete says alcohol use by pregnant women is responsible for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) in babies.

She says, while it is a life-long disability, FASDs are completely (100%) preventable and therefore all efforts must be done to prevent it.

FASfacts, said Cloete, is committed to preventing the syndrome and 'speak on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves', the unborn babies. South Africa has reportedly the highest rate of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in the world.

The syndrome affects many families and has a major (negative) impact on the social fabric society in South Africa and the continent at large. Dr. Cloete was speaking at the FASfacts annual general meeting held at the Cape Town International Conference Centre recently that was attended by a vast network of activists against substance alcohol abuse, drug and substance abuse by pregnant women from as far as Eastern Cape. FASfacts CEO and founder, Francois Grobbelaar said the responsibility of prevention of use

of alcohol in pregnant women is not the responsibility of the (pregnant) women alone, but men as well. He says the responsibility extend to the whole community – to take active steps to fight the irreversible and devastating effects of alcohol and substance use by pregnant women in unborn babies.

Grobbelaar said the organization has been actively fighting, campaigning and raising awareness about fetal alcohol syndrome for the past 17 years. This has been mainly in the Western Cape, with its Head Quarters Worcester. It has also been active in the both the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape. He said the organisation is now expanding in all other remaining provinces of South Africa.

SACP le COSATU

di ntsweleng tabeng ya moruo

Bloemfontein:- Ditho tse pedi tsa Selekane (Alliance), SACP le COSATU di ntswe-leng tabeng ya ho fehla mesebetsi profensing (Foreisetata) e le karolo ya ho tsoseletsa moruo. Ho ya ka bona batho ba ba ngata ba na le bokgoni ba ho sebetsa empa mesebetsi ha eyo.

Moruo wa profensi o hola ka monyebe mme profensi ena e lahlehetswe ke boemo ba yona ba ho ba ka sehlohong tlhahisong ya dijo Afrika Borwa. Tsena di hlaheletse tlalehong e kopanetsweng ya kopano e neng e tshwerwe ke mekgatlo ena e mmedi Bloemfontein pejana.

Mekgatlo ena e dumellana ka hore boemo bo fokolang ba moruo bo tlišwa ke leano la *capitalism* le fokodisang moruo ka lebaka la sekgahla sa *technology* tlhahisong (*production*). Ho ya ka mohopolo wa bokomonisi taba

ena ke kobo-anela lefatsheng ka bophara; taba ya tlhahiso e potlakileng, e ngata empa e baka tlhokahalo e fokolang ya dihlahiswa le kuno e phahameng ya boramesebetsi; ha ka lehlakoreng le leng sena se baka ho ja basebetsi mmetwane ka ho ba fa meputso e tlaselase.

Sena se bakilwe ke pudulana (*bubble*) e entsweng ke leano la *capitalism* ho Diphetoho tsa Indasteri tsa bo 3 (*3rd Industrial Revolution*) esita le kgatelopele kajeno ya Diphetoho tsa Indasteri tsa bo 4 (*4th Industrial Revolution*). Tlaleho e kgothaletsa ho tshwara dipuisano ka mathata a moruo ka hara Foreisetata.

Ditho tsena tsa Selekane di supa boemo bo sa jeseng ditheohelang ka hara Makgotla a metse profensing. Tlaleho e hlalosa hore Mohlahlobi wa Dibuka wa Naha (Auditor General)

o bontsha ho sa hlwekang ha dibuka tsa makgotla a metse yohle ka hara profensi. Ke basebetsi, ditho tsa COSATU, tse utlwang bohloko ka ho fetisa ha makgotla a metse a sebedisa tsamaiso e sokameng.

Sena se bonahala le tshotlong ya ditho tsa mekgatlo ya basebetsi e amanang le COSATU ka hara Mmuso wa Profensi, mekgatlo ya Kgwebo ya Mmuso esita le mekgatleng a metse. Ho latela boemo bona kopano e ile ya qeta ka hore SACP le COSATU di lokela ho kopana le ANC ho tshohla ditaba tsena.

Kopano e ipileditse ho baahi ho lefella ditshebetso e le karolo ya ho matlafatsa phano ya ditshebetso ka hara makgotla a metse. Makgotla a metse, ka lehlakoreng le leng a lokela ho tsepamisa taolo le tsamaiso tsa bona tsa ditjhelete.

Taba e nngwe e ka sehlohong e tshohlilweng kopanong ena ke ho matlafatsa letsholo la ho theha dibopeho tse matla tsa SACP le ANC le hore ho tiiswe letsholo la ho eketsa

botho (membership) ba basebetsi ka tlasa COSATU. Sena se tla tliša momahano le kopano ka hara setlamo.

Ntwa kgahlanong le bobodu le manyofonyofo e lokela ho ntshetswa pele ka matla hobane ke tsona tsena tse bakang ho nyehla ha moruo le phano e fokolang ya ditshebetso.

Kopano e hlalositse hore batho ba amehang manyofonyofong le bobodung ba lokelwa ke ho nkelwa mehato.

Hara diqeto tse nkilweng ho kenyeleditswe tse latelang: Ho nka karolo ho kenya tshebetsong National Health Insurance (NHI), ho thusa ditabeng tsa letlole la ba feletsweng ke mosebetsi (UIF), ho lwantsha bobodu le manyofonyofo mmusong le dibopehong tse ding tsa setjhaba esita le ka hara mekgatlo, ho lwanela phano e ntle ya ditshebetso, ho lwanela tshireletso ya ditokelo tsa basebetsi le ho ntshetsa pele ntwa kgahlanong le diketso tsa dikgoka tsa bong (Gender Based Violence).

Brian Bunting

1920 - 2008



ya Afrika, le ho sebedisa mekgwa e metle e bohloke ya mehopolu ya Marx ho tliša tharollo mathateng a yona. Lesedinyana lena le hlalaha tlasa mathata.

Le ha ho le jwalo re ikemiseditse ho le phatlalatsa hobane re ya tseba hoba Afrika e hloka mohopolo wa bo-komonisi jwaloka ha lefatsheng le omeletseng le nyoretswe pula."

Seratswaneng sa lona sa maikutlo se bitsitsweng:

"The New Africa – Capitalist or Socialist?", lesedinyana lena le ile la re: "Re tseba capitalism Afrika. Re e bone mme e re sotlile. Ka tlas'a capitalism naha, mehlodi ya tlhaho le diindasteri, tse ahilweng ka mofufutso wa basebetsi, di matsohong a batho ba itseng le dikhampaning tse itseng. E mong le e mong monga khampani ha a hlalaha molemong wa setjhaba emp o hlalaha bakeng sa kuno ya hae a le mong feela. O lefa basebetsi tefo e nyane haholo mme yena a nke boholo."

"Socialism e fapana hole le capitalism. Tlhahiso yohle – lefatsheng, merafo, difeme, jwalojwalo, ke tsa setjhaba kaofela. Tlhahiso e ya rerwa. Morero ke hore motho e mong le e mong a fumane sa ho ja, diaparole bodulo (ntlo). Morero wa tlhahiso le morero wa setjhaba ke ho etsa hore motho e mong le e mong a kgotsofale le ho phela ka boiketlo, hore e mong le e mong a rutehe mme a hlalohle... Socialism ke ho fedisa tshebediso empe ya basebetsi le setjhaba"

... ditswela pele kgatisong e latelang

Ha se molwanedi feela wa tokoloho ya hlaheletseng ka mahetla, empa ke e mong wa diqhoku tse tsebahalang sedikadikweng sa boqolotsi le bongoding ba ditaba; haholoho ditaba tse mabapi le ho lwanela toka le phedisano ya leeme la se morabe le kaho ya moruo wa bohle.

Brian Percy Bunting o bapetse karolo e kgolo ntshetsopeleng le kahong ya bo-komonisi mekgatlong wa Makomonisi wa Afrika Borwa, *South African Communist Party*, SACP. Boholo ba bophelo ba hae Brian Bunting o ile a itella ho sebeletsa SACP le ho ntshetsa pele mohopolo wa bo-komonisi (Communism). O ile a kena mekgatlong wa SACP ka 1940 a le dilemo tse 20. Yena mmoho le mofumahadi wa hae Sonia ba sebeleditse SACP ka nako e telele palehong mose ho mawatle esita le Afrika Borwa.

Brian Bunting o tsebahetse ka makgabane a hae a boqolotsi le bongodi ba ditaba, haholoholo ditaba tse amanang le mekgatlo wa SACP le kgodiso ya ona lefatsheng lohle, ha holoholo konthinenteng ya Afrika, le Afrika Borwa ka ho qoholleha. Empa hape Brian e ne e le moqolotsi ya hlwahlwa wa ditaba ya neng a ngola ka diketsahalo tsa bohlokwa tse

amang setjhaba mahlakoreng a mangata a bophelo. O ile a sebeletsa masedinyana a *Rand Daily Mail* le *Sunday Times* mme ha morao ya eba mohlophisi wa lesedinyana la *Guardian*. Lerato la hae la diphatlatso le ile la mo hulela ho hlophisa masedinyana a latelang: *Advance*, *Clarion*, *Peoples' World*, le *New Age*. Brian o ile a tobane le thibelo ya sepolotiki ka mekgatlo le ho kwalla ka ntle le ho iswa mekgatleng a dinyewe.

Ka 1963 Brian o ile a ya palehong London le ba lelapa la hae moo a ileng a sebeletsa SACP ka tlasa boetapele ba Yusuf Dadoo. O qadile ho hlophisa *African Communist* dilemong tsa bo 1980's. O kgutletse Afrika Borwa ka 1991 moo a ileng a nna a tswela pele ho nka karolo ntshetsopeleng ya demokerasi le kgodiso ya SACP. Boqolotsi le bongodi ba ditaba ba hae bo ne bo ikgethile – ka hore bo ile ba itlhahisa le ho emella mathata, ditshoso, tshotleho le ho tujwa. O ne a inehetse le ho itella mosebetsi oo a neng a o etsa ka tlasa maemo a thata a kgethollo.

Pale le ditaba tsa hae di lokela ho fumana sebaka se ikgethileng maqhepeng a nalane ya ntwa ya boitseko Afrika Borwa. Se latelang ke karolo ya pele ya phetolelo le kgutsufatso ya se seng sa dingolwa tsa hae lesedinyaneng la *The African Communist*:

"Ha e ba morero wa mmuso wa kgethollo ka ho kwala molomo *Communist Party of*

South Africa (CPSA) ka 1950 e ne e le ho fedisa diketso le mehopolu ya bo-komonisi, diketshahalo tsa dilemo tse latelang di bontshitse ha morero oo o ne o fosahetse. *Communist Party* e ile ya itheha botjha ka 1953 mme ya ipitsa *South African Communist Party* (SACP) e le ho bontsha phapang ho CPSA e tllileng pele ho yona, mme e ile ya qala hanghang ho hlopha ditho tsa yona le ho tswela pele ho phatlalatsa bo-komonisi maamong a neng a se molaong.

SACP ha e ya ka ya tsebahatso boteng ba yona setjhabeng ho fihlela ha mmuso o phatlalatsa maemo a qomatsi ho latela dipolao tsa bongata tsa Sharville le Langa ka 1960. Tlaleho ena e ne e bakwa ke tshabo e neng e le teng ho baetapele ba bang ka hare ho SACP - hore tsebahatso ya SACP ka pele e ka tshoha e mpefaditse ditaba ka hara Lekgotla lohle la boitseko. Empa ka lebaka la kgatello e neng e tswa ho ditho ya ho phatlalatsa ditaba tsa SACP ka mekgwa o tsepameng, ya ba ho phatlalatswa lesedinyana la *The African Communist* ka Mphalane 1959.

Tlaleho lesedinyaneng leo e ile ya hlalosa tjena: "*The African Communist*" e qadilwe ke sehlopha sa balatedi ba mehopolu ya Marx le Lenin Afrika ho phatlalatsa le ho tshireletsa mehopolu ya tokoloho Khontinenteng

EDITORIAL COMMENT

National Health Insurance (NHI)
a road to a healthy and prosperous society

We are now hurtling towards the end of the year. Holidays are upon us but, as usual, mixed with never ending service to people in our constituencies.

We challenge you, our readers, in this edition, to find creative ways to holiday and have fun, without alcohol and drugs and enjoy life with families, friends and neighbours differently.

It is possible and once we get used to it we will wonder why we ever started using alcohol and drugs!

We bring you once more a rich collection of news and views from around the world as well. We are looking forward to the results of the Special National Congress of the South African Communist Party (SACP), which takes place during the second week of December.

The congress will assess the party's state of organisational health, its relationships in the alliance, the domestic and international balances of forces as they affect its campaign towards Socialism.

The African National Congress itself will this time - first week of January - celebrate its 108th birthday. All roads lead to Kimberly in the Northern Cape for the celebrations as well as for listening to the NEC's state of National Democratic Revolution.

Give us a response - we need to know we are on the right track, that you have the pulse of your neighborhood, that you have creative ideas to built community, support the vulnerable, fight for justice, be against corruption and practice and promote humaneness.

This newsletter aims to be an organizer, a connector, a facilitator and a match maker for the creative, the innovative. Join Us! Make it part of your reading club. Largely in Mangaung but hey, why not elsewhere as well? Consider it part of your platform to link up with others through it. Let's engage each other, and not be isolated, doing things alone. We can go and see much further and deeper if we work together.

We wish all our readers happy holidays (hopefully) free of booze and drugs. Let's not drink and drive, for our safety and that of others. Let's stop the violence in our communities, especially against women and children. Let's free our neighborhoods and streets of fear and want! Let's reclaim botho ba rona, Ubuntu bethu, onse menslikheid,, where we live, for the sake of our grand children and others to come!

South Africa is a land of contrarities. It is a land of abundance yet many are living in penury. It is a country with robust debates on national issues and little wonder therefore to see matters of public interest and of public good are debated so fiercely by all and sundry for various reasons.

The public healthcare system issue – provision and dispensing of public healthcare resources is today a topical issue that has been propelled into the public arena by the advent of National Health Insurance (NHI) Bill.

While there are divergent views on the healthcare landscape in our country, we all need to agree that a public health model that we want for the country should cater equally for all – this will be a perfect and just scenario as all people are equal and should enjoy without any limitation the Human Right guaranteed by our Constitution.

Economic status wealth or poverty) should not be determinants in the provision of quality healthcare services. The NHI bill is an instrument of reform that intends to

revolutionise how healthcare resources are distributed justly and equally to all citizens. The bill, currently in the public discourse upon maturity into law will do a great deal to address the inequalities that exist in the public and private healthcare system. It is mostly wealthy people who have medical aids and money who can easily access top quality healthcare services.

The poor cannot afford to go to expensive medical facilities or consult doctors with steep costs. To address this anomaly the bill ... *“aims to achieve sustainable and affordable universal access to quality health care services.”* This will be done through the National Health Insurance Fund which will be responsible in buying health care services for the users.

For the NHI to benefit all citizens, rich and poor alike, they will have to register as users of the fund. Regardless of their status citizens will receive services equally. Services will be quicker, medical equipment and supplies less scarce because the current uneven and skewed acquisition of resources

of health services will be replaced by a single universal system. The reform of the healthcare resources allocation as contemplated in the NHI bill through structured interventions will go a long way in addressing the inequalities in our society when it is enacted. It will have a positive impact on the population's health index especially on the labour front.

Workers who will have access to quality healthcare facilities under NHI will spend less time absent from work and this will result in high or increased production. Many schools, particularly in poor areas, that are dogged by absenteeism as a result of persistently sick pupils and students because of poor or lack of healthcare services, will benefit from the well distributed NHI facilities to cater equally for all citizens.

There are few or no healthcare facilities and services in many rural communities. Young, old and sickly residents in hamlets and remote villages walk long distances to access healthcare services.

But very often these facilities are ill-resourced in terms of personnel, equipment, supplies or even infrastructure.

This bill that will surely be successfully passed and assented to will ensure a radical change of the public healthcare system that will now guarantee availability of quality healthcare services to the rural communities who many are farm labourers – they contribute hugely to the agricultural industry in the country. A creation of a universal and equitable healthcare service implemented by a national health insurance for all, is sure a great contribution towards a healthy and productive society.

Parliament is currently out on a campaign of public hearing over the country regarding the National Health Insurance Bill, in which the people's contributions and comments are considered towards the conclusion of the law-making process of the national health insurance issue.

Re ngolle kapa o re letsetse ho re tsebisa maikutlo a hao ka lesedinyana lena: ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office. ROOM 18, 155 AB HOSPITAL ROAD, MANGAUNG MUNICIPALITY OFFICES, BOTSHABELO 9781, TELEPHONE NO. 051 5345157
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Castro's lasting legacy by Benitez Verson

On November, 25 we commemorated three years since Commander-In-Chief Fidel Castro, the historical leader of the Cuban Revolution, departed to eternity.

José Martí, the Cuban National Hero said: "Death is not true when the work of life has been well fulfilled." That is why instead of mourning his physical loss, today we should celebrate his life because Fidel has not died.

Eleven presidents of the US government tried to kill him more than 600 times. They did not succeed. *Fidel is today a symbol of revolution, sovereignty, anti-imperialism, internationalism and solidarity.* He will always remain the voice of rebellion, resistance, dignity and hope. He will continue to teach us that all who fight for a just cause must stand firm; we must maintain unwavering faith in victory.

Fidel led the miracle of the first revolution of the working class and for the working class in Latin America and the Caribbean, just 90 miles (145km) from the US.

Today Cuba is the Latin American nation with highest life expectancy, the only in the region without child malnutrition, and the one with the lowest infant mortality rate. Cuba has the world's highest

doctor-to-patient ratio and all Cubans enjoy free high-quality health care. There is no illiteracy in our country and education is free at all levels, including university. *Fidel taught us that when you educate people, you empower people,*

The preservation of the unity of our people at all costs was Fidel's greatest obsession, and it must be ours. Because of the unity and social cohesion achieved, the Cuban people have been able to resist 60 years of hostility and harsh economic, commercial, and financial blockades imposed by the US government.

That is why our sleep has not been disturbed by the recent steps taken by the Trump Administration, which has strengthened to unprecedented levels of hostility and blockades against the Cuban people.

Fidel will remind us day by day that *the struggle for social justice has no borders and that solidarity with other peoples of the world must be and essential quality of every revolutionary.*

Under Fidel's leadership, thousands of Cuban internationalist combatants came to this continent, fought together with our

African brothers and sisters against colonialism and oppression, and contributed to defeat of the apartheid regime. Many of them fell on the African soil.

Fidel also sent tens of thousands of doctors, dentists, nurses, health technicians, teachers, engineers and many other civilian co-operators to help more than 100 countries in the world, cooperation that remains until today. *More than 5000 Cuban collaborators provide various services in Africa today and about 9000 students from the continent are studying in our Island.*

One of Fidel's legacy was his concept of Revolution: "Cubans will never give up the construction of our socialism. *Revolution is a sense of the historical moment; it is changing everything that must be changed; it is full equality and freedom; is to be treated and treat others as human beings; it is emancipating ourselves and others; is to challenge powerful dominant forces within and outside the social and national borders; it is to defend values at the price of any sacrifice; it is modesty, disinterestedness, altruism, solidarity and heroism; is to fight with audacity, intelligence and realism; it is never to lie or violate ethical principles;*



it is a deep conviction that there is no force in the world capable of crushing the force of truth and ideas."

Cubans will never give up the construction of our Socialism and we will not deviate from the path that we have sovereignly chosen. The continuity of the profound human Revolution built under his leadership is guaranteed. *Our strongest commitment will be to continue his legacy. Thank you very much Fidel.*

Benitez Verson: is the Cuban ambassador to South Africa, Eswatini and Lesotho

High 5 for the Legislative sector - end 2019

The year 2019 marks memorable milestones in the history of the parliament. Two notable events that took place this year make us look back with pride to what would under normal circumstances not be tasks to execute with such relative ease - as it turned out to be in this case.

Two State of the Nation Addresses were delivered. First, the Parliament hosted the President to present the last State of the Nation Address during the last term of the 5th Parliament and of the ending of the Government/ Administration. The Parliament occasioned the second State of the Nation Address after the elections, that is informed and deriving its mandate from the triumphant ANC's election manifesto. The State of the Nation Address therefore became the first State of the Nation Address in the first term of this 6th Parliament.

The composition of Members of Parliament (MP's) in this 6th Parliament indicates relative signs of maturing and deepening democracy. A relatively younger legion of MP's made their way into (this 6th) 1st Estate as compared to other previous parliaments.

Conversely, while the 60/40 (continuity & change) composition per (ANC) resolution was not met, other requirements are relatively fulfilled, e.g. increase in equitable gender representation. The number of women increased perceptibly compared to previous compositions of MP's in Parliament, a relatively good progress compared to other countries on the continent and the world. The following equivalence gives an indication of the total number of MP's and MPL's, men and women in Parliament:

EaEastern Cape: 36(m)
29(w) = 65 Free State:
16(m) 14(w) = 30
Gauteng: 36(m) 26(w) =
62, KwaZulu-Natal: 40(m)
40(w) =80, Limpopo:
28(m) 19(w) =37,
Mpumalanga: 14(m)
12(w) =26, North West:
18(m) 15(w) =33

Northern Cape: 17(m)
13(w) =30, Western Cape:
19(m) 12(w) =31,
Parliament: 246(m)
203(w) =449, Total:
428(m) 355(w) =843.

In parliament 217 out of 400 are new members and 43 out of 90 in the NCOP are new. Some of the 'new' are former MEC's /MPL's and councilors. The entire legislative sector is now up and running. Critical legislative initiatives, e.g. proposed changes to the Sec 25 of the Constitution, the National Health Insurance bill and, the sector bill that add formal legislation in regard to the cooperation of the three spheres of government.

The other significant legacy development is agreement to set up a Bargaining Council for the legislative sector. Individual legislatures have run their induction programs for all members. The program was also held for the Speakers Forum. The sector is finalizing its strategy for 6th term. The reduced support for the ANC means it lost 19 seats in the National Assembly. This has put pressure to reduce caucus support staff.

The sector had to respond to the restructuring of government by aligning committees with the

new combined departments, with some nuances of delays in effectiveness of the newly created ones. The overall reconfiguration of government need attention for optimum efficiency. Further, there is a need to reflect on the time spent in legislatures in comparison to time needed to interact with the masses. The cost cutting measures underway are likely to retard effective oversight, accountability and robust public engagement. Austerity measures have proven fatal elsewhere and while it is valid to condemn wastefulness, maladministration and corruption, reducing spending in critical areas may have the opposite effect or worsening the socio-economic environment strived for.

The robust hearings that started in parliament during the fifth term exposed the political damage caused by the earlier period. This became evident when the constitutional court rapped the institution over the knuckles for violating the law and insufficiently holding the executive to account.

Parliament collaborated with and supported the establishment of the Zondo commission - a crucial gesture of support to enquire publicly the source of state capture and facilitate action to be taken against the alleged perpetrators. The robust debates that often occur in parliament is indicative of growing and maturing democracy that revolutionaries understand and accept. Migration became one of topical issues recently.

Parliament engaged with relevant African and international representatives of relevant bodies to deal with migration and foreign nationals related issues. These issues prefigured a meeting with Ambassadors from the rest of continent convened by the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). There is ostensibly poor communication within society on how these issues are understood and therefore need deepened and ongoing dialogue.

Last year in May the Parliament took a lead to examine the status of government across the board dealing with aspects of the 4th Industrial Revolution. Apart from the exhibition that was held following the State of the Nation Address in 2018, the Speakers Forum also held an interesting legacy summit debate on this subject, looking into opportunities, risks and implications attached to this phenomenon.

Some of the concerns from the debate were: absence of a national strategy that ought to manage opportunities, risks in the area of jobs, ethics, regulatory and legal issues necessary for advancing the interests of the people and to further encourage public engagement regarding range of issues of 4th Industrial Revolution like artificial intelligence.

Active coordination, including research bodies, higher education sector, public entities and national departments are some of the elements that will contribute in development of an effective strategic

approach to the 4th Industrial Revolution. Public engagement of the legislative sector is crucial, it must be deepened and strengthened from a variety of angles! These are crucial platforms for the battle of ideas, of ownership of the outcomes by the majority of participants.

An activist legislative sector is the best assert in fighting poverty, inequality and unemployment. We (legislative sector) are foot soldiers against poor governance and maladministration. The sector is also a direct link with the people, it is well placed to test assumptions brought before it, be the depository of key knowledge that affects the live experience of people.

Increasingly parliaments/legislatures have entered into diplomatic field. Previously, the environment was played in by the executives of countries only. Our sector is right in there and playing a critical role in pursuing our country's interests.

Strengthening the sector as a crucial 1st arm of the State is thus key to achieving the goals of the national Democratic Revolution. Its potential remains inadequately explored! The institutions that support democracy are themselves key in the work they do. They essentially close gaps which occur in government. Responding to their issues as people correctly demand and resourcing them properly, is critical to their effectiveness.



Mong. Nkhahle Lebona

Nkhahle o re ho hlokahala tsamaiso le taolo e tsepameng mabollong

O ekeditse ka hore ho lokela ho ba le taolo le tshebedisanommoho pakeng tsa bohle ba amehang. "Batswadi ba lokela ho tseba ha bana (bashemane) ba ya mophatog, hobane ha se molao hore bana ba tlaase dilemong ba ye mophatong ka ntle ho tumello ya batswadi."

O tswela pele a bile a hlalosa hore basuwe ba lokela ho nka taolo e kgolo tsamaisong ya mephato. Nkgahle o hlalositse hore o fumana ditlaleho ka nako e nngwe tsa moo ho tlowang melao. e itseng ya Lekgotla la Motse. "Jwaloka ka hona jwale, ke qeta ho fumana tlaleho ya hore basireletsi ba tlhaho (Environmental rangers) ba qeta ho tshwara bashemane ba ntseng ba rwalla patsi ka ntle ho tumello, ba itloletse moedi (trespassing)." O itse jwalo a bonahala a ngongorehile.

Molekgotla o re ditaba tsena di lokelwa ho emelwa ka maoto. le ka kutlwano. Mongahdi Makoloane yena o supa hore ke nnete hore ditaba tsa mabollo di lokelwa ho sebetsa ka kopanelo. Empa yena o re ho hlokahala hore di sebetswe ka tlhokolotsi. "Ke ya dumela

hore bohle ba amehang ba lokela ho tla mmoho ho boisana ka mabollo - ele ho fumana tharollo ya moshwelella ya tsamaiso ya moetlo ona wa bohlokwa o tshireletswang ke molaotso wa naha ka tlasa bolokolohi ba dikamano le ditaba tsa botjhaba. Le ha ho le jwalo ho bohlokwa hore ho tswa mmusong le mekgahlong e amehang ha ho thehwa dikomiti tsa tsamaiso ya ditaba tsa mabollo, ho lekwe ka hohle hore baemedi bao ba kgethwang e be batho ba bolotseng." Ho bolela Itumeleng Makoloane.



Mong. Mveng Skalk

O re morero wa ho bolotsa (bashemane) o kenyeletsa dithuto tse tebileng (koma) tseo karolo ya tsona eleng ho bopa banna ba mankgonthe, ba tlang ho nka karolo kahong ya setjhaba se phethahetseng. "Morero wa lebollo ke ho bopa banna ba nang le boitlhompho le boikarabelo. Ke kahoo ho hlokehang motheo o tiileng wa tsamaiso ya mabollo." O rialo a phethela. Moahi e mong, Ntate Mveng Skalk, wa karolong ya A hona Botshabelo mona yena o re o ngongorehiswa ke ban aba ba nyane ba iswang mabollong. O re ban aba lokela ho iswa lebollong ba se ba hodihodile mme ba se ba na le kutlwisiso e phethahetseng ho re ha ba tswa leboolong e e be batho ba rutehileng ho ya ka kwetliso ya bona mophatong.

Moahi wa sebele

Re le batho ka bonngwe, malapa esita le baahi, re na le ditabatabelo tse itseng. Ditabatabelo tseo e ka ba tsa nako e kgutshwane kapa tsa nako e telele. Ho na le dintlha tse ding tse dulang di le ka sehlohong tse hlokwang ke batho ka nako tsohle. Ditlhoko tsa mmele jwaleka dijo, diaparo, jwalojwalo, di hlokeha ka nako tsohle - re hloka dibaka tsa tshireletso jwaloka matlo, ditsela, motlakase, metsi, dibaka tsa tshireletso le tsa polokeho le dibaka tsa bakudi. Re hloka hape le dibaka tsa thuto le dibaka tsa tsamaiso ya setjhaba.

Tsena tsohle ke dintlo tseo re di hlokanng le letsatsi tse fanang ka kgotsofalo, mme re ikutlwe re thabile, re bolokehile. Ha di le siyo? Tlhokahalo kapa ho ba siyo ha tsona ho kenya bosula, ngongoreho, ho se kgotsofale esita le kgalefo ka nako e nngwe. Hore tsena di dule di le teng, di babaletsehile kapa di anetse re lokela re le baahi ho ba le boikarabelo ba ho di hlokomela, ho dibaballa le ho di tshireletsa ka mehla.

Moahi ya lokileng ke ya nang le boikarabelo ho tloha ka lapeng ho isa ka ntle setjhabeng. Ke moahi ya ke keng a sheba kwana kapa ho itimeletsa ha a bona bobee. Ke moahi ya ke keng a utswa kapa ho senya thepa ya mmuso kapa ya setjhaba. Ke moahi ya sireletsang tikoloho le mehlodi ya tlhaho. Ke moahi ya sebeletsa kgotso le tshireletso ya ba fokolang, ya nkang karolo kahong ya setjhaba. Moahi ya jwalo ke moahi ya lokileng, ya ntshetsang setjhaba pele. Ke moahi ya boulelang le ho rata Naha ya Habo. Ke moahi wa sebele.

Molekgotla wa ANC ward 37 karolong ya R, Botshabelo, Monghadi lebona Nkhahle o re ho hlokahala taolo le tsamaiso e tsepameng mabollong.

O re hantlentle ha ho a dumeletseha ka molao hore ho hlonngwe mepahto kappa ditsi tsa ho bolotsa ka hara motse. Mabollo a mang a tsamaiswa ka tsela e lokileng ha a mang a tsamaiswa ke batho ba se nang boiphihlelo le tsebo. Hape, nakong e nngwe tabakgolo e se e le ho etsa tjelete ka ho bolotsa. Ho bolela Nkhahle e bile a phaella ka hore ha ho letho le fosahetseng ka moetlo wa ho bolotsa, a mpa a re ho hlokehang ke taolo le tsamaiso ho dtaba tsa ho bolotsa.

Athe Motsamaisi wa ANC Parliamentary Office (ofising e tshweu), Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane yena o re ho hlokehang ke ho tsamaisa le ho laola ditaba tsa mabollo ka tlhokolotsi le ka seriti..

"Ho lokela ho ba le tsamaiso e molaong ya mabollo. E ke ke ya e ba ntho e lokileng hore ho tlae diitsha tsa ho bolotsa ka hara motse." Ho bolela Nkhahle Lebona.

A picture is worth a thousand words - a community at work



Basadi ba stokvel sa Itsoseng Basadi ba arola dijo tse rekilweng ka matsete ho lokisetsa keremese.



Mosebetsi o mobolo wa ho lokisa tsela karolong ya W Botshabelo otswela pele ka matla.



Basebetsi ba nakwana ba Masepala ba ngodisa babloki, Botshabelo nakwana e fetileng



Hanyane-banyane motlakase o nose o atamela motse o motjba, Karolong ya R, Botshabelo



"Made in Botshabelo". Tse ding tsa dieta tse etswang ke Tshabang Phirimanya (Ditaba tsa bae di leqepeng la pele)

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