

Vuk'uzenzele

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	<p>Matric results - how to cope</p> <p>Page 4</p>	<p>STAY SAFE</p> <p>PROTECT SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>TOGETHER WE CAN BEAT CORONAVIRUS</p>		<p>Apply for an overseas scholarship</p> <p>Page 9</p>
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Job creation is the icing on top of entrepreneurship



■ Pastry chef Gugu Mazibuko is making his mark in the cake industry while also creating jobs and boosting the South African economy.

Dale Hes

Pastry chef Gugu Mazibuko (25) is building a reputation as a cake decorating king in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), where he runs his own confectionery business.

Mazibuko grew up in Ulundi in northern KZN. His mother was a good baker and this inspired the young Mazibuko to pursue a career in food.

“I knew that I wanted to be in food, but I didn’t know which path I wanted to take. I went to several different colleges before I eventually discovered that working with pastries was what I wanted to do,” says Mazibuko.

Mazibuko studied to be a pastry chef through the International Hotel School, and then discovered a love for cake decorating.

“I didn’t know if cake decorat-

ing could actually be a full-time career for me but, funnily enough, I gained inspiration from the TV show *Cake Boss*, where this guy had become very successful with his cake decorating. This gave me some motivation to start my own business.”

Mazibuko started advertising his services on social media, and then word began to spread about his business.

Gugu the Baker, as he is known in Pietermaritzburg, now creates a variety of beautifully decorated cakes for special occasions, such as weddings, birthdays and anniversaries, and also makes other small pastries for clients.

“I love the creativity of decorating cakes. Every client comes in with a different style and decoration that they are looking for,

Cont. page 2



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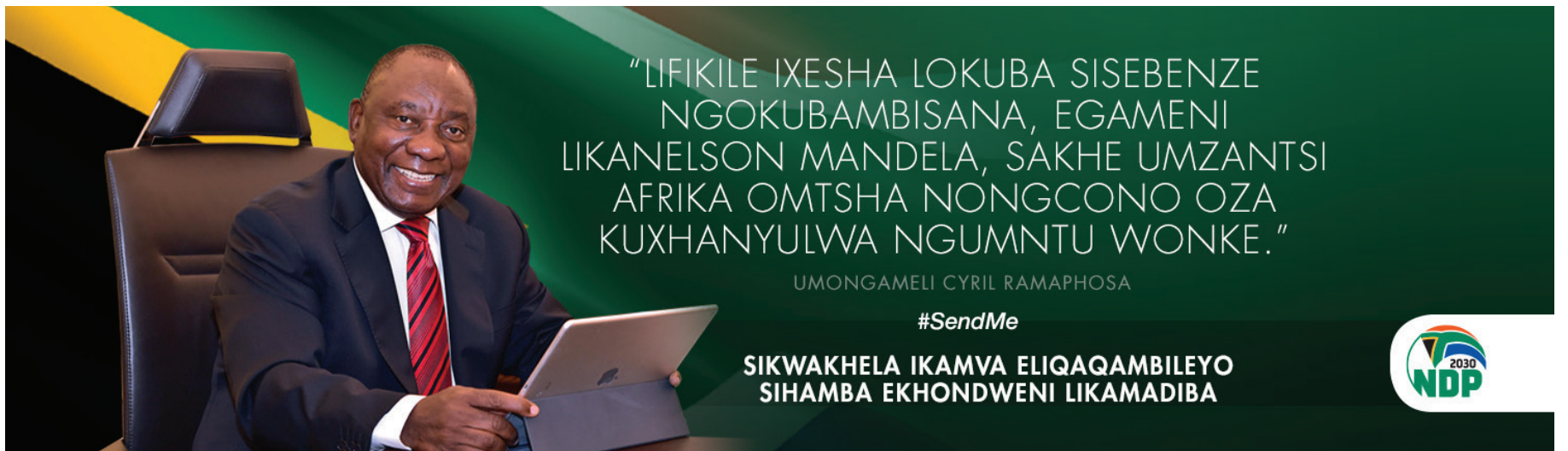
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UMzantsi Afrika woyisa iNtsholongwane kaGawulayo (i-HIV) noGawulayo (i-AIDS)

Njengokuba siqhubeka namalinge wethu okulawula ubhubhane wentsholongwane i-corona otshabalalisayo, asikwazi ukungayihoyi eminye imiceli-mngeni yezempilo kawonkewonke ilizwe lethu elijongene nayo.

Ngaphezulu kweminyaka engamashumi amathathu, ilizwe lethu belixakeke zinzame eziqhubekayo zokulwa iNtsholongwane kaGawulayo (i-HIV) noGawulayo (i-AIDS), nothe wathatha imiphefumlo emininzi waze wadala imbandezelo nentlungu.

Ukususela ekuqhambukeni kwe-COVID-19 kweli lizwe, ngokuvaleleka phantsi kwemiqathango ethile kwisizwe jilele kunye noxinzelelo kwiziseko zethu zezempilo, uninzi lweenkonzo ze-HIV, i-AIDS nesifo sephepha (i-TB) ziye zabulaleka. Oku kuye kwabangela umceli-mngeni ekuvavanyweni kwabantu nokuqalisa unyango lokuthomalalisa iNtsholongwane kaGawulayo. Abantu abaninzi bakufumanise kunzima ukulanda amayeza wabo kwaye bambalwa abantu abebekwazi ukufikelela kwezinye iinkonzo, ezifana nolwaluko lwamadoda olwenziwa kwagqirha ngokuzithandela.

Kwangaxesha nye, zininzi izifundo ezifundiweyo kwindlela amaziko ezempilo kawonkewonke wethu asabele ngayo kubhubhane wentsholongwane i-corona okunokomeleza umlo wethu wokulwa ne-HIV kunye ne-TB.



UMzantsi Afrika usaqhubeka ukuba nelona nani liphezulu labantu abaphila ne-HIV ehlabathini. Noxa kunjalo, kuyakhuthaza ukufumanisa ukuba kule minyaka ilishumi yokugqibela idlulileyo sithe senza inkqubo ekunciphiseni inani losuleleko olutsha lwe-HIV kubo bonke abantu belingama-60%.

Kukwakhuthaza ngokunjalo ukuba usuleleko lwe-HIV kumantombazana afikisayo nabantu basetyhini abaselula luye lwehla ngokuncomekayo kule minyaka ilishumi yokugqibela. Eli liqela elibalulekileyo kuba lelona lilindeleke ukuba lisenokuba kumngcipheko wokufumana i-HIV.

Inkqubo yethu yonyango ibe negalelo ekunciphiseni inani lokusweleka okubangelwa yi-AIDS ngama-60%. Kubekho ukuncipha okukhulu ekuswelekeni okunxulumene ne-HIV phakathi kwabantu abatsha.

Sikwazile ukunciphisa inani lokusweleka kuba thina, ndawonye kunye namahlakani wethu, siye sasungula inkqubo ebanzi yamachiza okuthomalalisa iNtsholongwane kaGawu-

layo efikelela kwizigidi ngezigidi zabantu abaphila nesi sifo.

Ekuqaleni kweminyaka elishumi, inkqubo yethu yokuthintela usuleleko lomntwana olusuka kunina (i-PMTCT) lwe-HIV ayikhange ifumane kupapashwa ngokwaneleyo. Ngoku sinelinye lawona mazinga aphezulu okupapashwa kwe-PMTCT eMaZantsi e-Afrika, nethe yalehlisa kakhulu izinga losuleleko phakathi kwabantwana.

Nangona sikunciphisile ukusweleka nosuleleko olutsha, sisekude ekufikeleleni kwiinjongo zethu eziphambili esazibophelele ukuba sijongise kuzo ngowama-2016 zokunciphisa usuleleko lwe-HIV ngama-75% ngowama-2020. Ukuba ngaba siyaphumelela ukwenza oko, sisenokuyifikisa esiphelweni into yokuba i-AIDS ibe sisoyikiso kwezempilo kawonkewonke ngowama-2030.

Ngelishwa, asikafikeleli apho. Kufanele senze kakhulu nangaphezulu ukuqinisekisa ukuba abantu abatsha bayaxhotyiswa ukuthintela usuleleko, kuquka nangokutshintsha indlela yokuziphatha, ukufike-

lela kwiikhondu nokwenza uvavanyo rhoqo. Kufanele siqinisekise ukuba umntu ngamnye owosulelekileyo uyakwazi ukufikelela kunyango nenkathalelo.

Kufanele sisebenze nzima ngakumbi ngokuthintela usuleleko lwe-HIV phakathi kwabemi abangundoqo, kuquka nabo bathengisa ngemizimba, amadoda awabelana ngesondo namanye amadoda, kunye nabantu abazitofa ngeziyobisi. Kufuneka sikuphelise ukubabeka ibala nokubacalucalula aba bemi. Asinakuba nethemba lokuyiphelisa i-HIV ukuba ngaba asizinanzi izidingo, iinkxalabo namalungelo walo naliphi na iqela labemi bethu.

UMzantsi Afrika kufanele uwandise amalinge okwaluswa kwabafana kwagqirha ukunciphisa umngcipheko wokuba bafumane i-HIV. Ulwaluko olungakhuselekanga akufanelekanga ukuba lushiyi abafana neengxaki zezempilo ubomi babo bonke, kwaye akukho mntu umakabhubhe ngenxa yolwaluko. Kufuneka siqinisekise ukuba abafana boluka ngendlela ekhuselekileyo.

Sikhuthazwa ziziphumo zophononongo lwakutsha nje malunga nokutyhileka kwangaphambi kokukhuseleka kwizifo (i-PrEP). Ngokungafaniyo nonyango lokuthomalalisa iNtsholongwane kaGawulayo olunikwa abantu abane-HIV, i-PrEP iquka ukusetyenziswa rhoqo kwamachiza okuthomalalisa ngabantu abangenayo i-HIV ukuthintela usuleleko. Olu phononongo, lwenziwa ngoosonzululwazi boThu-

ngelwano lokuLinga uThintelo lwe-HIV, lufumanise ukuba ukutofa-emva-kwexesha elide okwenziwa kanye ngeeveki ezisibhozo kungcono kunokusetyenziswa kwepilisi yokukhusela i-HIV yonke imihla. Ezi ziphumo zinamandla okomeleza indlela esisabela ngayo kulo bhubhane ngokuncomekayo.

Ukuze siphumelele ekupheliseni i-AIDS njengesoyikiso kwezempilo kawonkewonke kule minyaka ilishumi izayo, kufanele sidibanise ezi mpumelelo zinkulu kunye neenguqu ezibalulekileyo zokuziphatha. Sikwadinga ukuba soyise iimeko zezoqoqosho nezentlalo ezenza igalelo kwizinga eliphezulu losuleleko.

Omnye wemisebenzi yethu engundoqo kukuxhobisa amantombazana afikisayo kunye nabantu basetyhini abaselula, ngokwasemfundweni, ngokwezoqoqosho nangokwezentlalo. Kufanele ukuba bakwazi ukuzithathela izigqibo malunga nazo zonke iinkalo zobomi babo, kuquka isini sabo nokuziphatha kwabo ngokwezesini.

Ekugqibeleni, siza kuphumelele ekupheliseni i-AIDS ngokuxhobisa abantu abatsha, abantu basetyhini kunye nabanye abantu abasemngciphekweni. Oku kuquka ukuxhobisa ngokufikelela kulwazi, iingcebiso nenkxaso. Kuquka ukufikelelela kwimfundo nakumathuba ezoqoqosho, ingakumbi kubantu basetyhini abaselula. Ukuxhobisa kukwathetha ukuthi umntu ngamnye kufuneka akwazi ukufikelela kuvavanyo, unyango kunye nezinye iinkonzo zezempilo.

Abantu baseMzantsi Afrika sebehambe umgama omde, banyamezela kakhulu kwaye benze inkqubo enkulu ekuhlweni i-HIV, i-AIDS neSifo sePhepha. Masiqinise zonke izigqibo zethu namanyathelo ukuqubisana nokoyisa i-AIDS ingabuye iphinde ibekho.

Elinye ithuba lokufumana imatriki yakho

Cathy Grosvenor

Akukashiywa lixesha lokufumana imatriki yakho okanye ukufumana iziphumo ozifunayo, lowo ngumyalezo osuka kwiNkqubo yeNkxaso yokuNikwa iThuba leSibini lokuFumana iMatriki yeSebe lezeMfundo esiSiseko (i-DBE).

Umlawuli wale nkqubo, uGqi Sandy Malapile, uthi ibakala lemfundo lematriki liyimfuneko engathandabuzekiyo kuba ngaphandle kwalo, iingcango zamathuba amaninzi zihlala zivalekile.

“OoGunyaziwe beCandelo lezeMfundo noQeqesho (ii-SETAs), abanikwe umsebenzi wokuxhobisa isizwe ngezakhono ngeenkqubo zezakhono kunye nezokuqeshwa njengabafundi, nazo zikwafuna abafaki-zicelo babe nematriki,” utsho uGqi Malapile.

Imiselwe ngenyanga yoMqungu yowama-2016, inkqubo yokuNika iThuba leSibini ixhasa nabani na – noba uneminyaka emingaphi na – ofuna ukuphumelela okanye ukuphucula ibakala lakhe lematriki, isifundo ngesifundo kwaye umntu uba ngumfundi wethutyana. Akukho zindleko zihlawulwayo.

Ngubani onelungelo?

- Ngabantu abafuna ukuphucula iziphumo zabo zematriki, nokuba basanda kuyibhala imatriki yabo kutsha nje okanye kwiminyaka engamashumi eyadlulayo. UGqi Malapile ucacisa ukuba umntu ofuna ukufundela ubunjineli, umzekelo, kusenokudingeka ukuba aphucule iziphumo zakhe zezibalo ukuze abe selungelweni lokungenela ezo zifundo.
- Abantu abangazange bayiphumelele imatriki abafuna ukunikwa ithuba lesibini lokuphumelela.
- Abantu abasishiya isikolo



bekwi-Gredi ye-9 (iBanga lesi-7 ngokwakudala), babe ngoku baneminyaka engama-21 okanye ngaphezulu, babe benqwenelela ukuphumelela imatriki yabo.

Uqalisa njani

Bhalisa kwenye yee-ofisi zezemfundo zezithili ezingama-75 kweli lizwe jikelele okanye ubhalise nge-intanethi kule webhusaythi: www.eservices.gov.za.

Ubhaliso luvuliwe ngomhla woku-1 kweyeDwarhuluze luvalwe kweyoMdumba yowama-2021. Abafundi basenokuzifundela okanye kwelinye lamaziko okuNika iThuba leSibini ali-133 apho kuthi kufundiswe ngokuthi kume umhlohli phambi kwabafundi xa sele kubuyiwe emisebenzini nangeempela-veki.

UGqi Malapile uthi ngotitshala abagqwesileyo ngokusebenza kuphela kwisithili ngasinye abathi baqeshwe kula maziko. La maziko awafumaneki kwidolophu okanye kwilali nganye, kodwa abekwa kummandla apho kubhalisekhona elona nani likhulu labantu into ethetha ukuthi

indawo akuyo inokutshintsha unyaka nonyaka.

Bonke abafundi abo badibana nabahlohli ngokufanayo kunye nabo bazifundela ekhaya bavulelekile ukufumana uludwe olupheleleyo lweenkonzo zenkxaso yokufunda, ukususele kwizifundo ezisasazwa kunomathotholo nakumabonakude ngamaxesha aqinisekileyo; ukuya kwizixhobo zokufunda ezinokukhutselwa zifumaneka ku-intanethi; ize, kwabo bangakwaziyo ufikelela kwiikhopyutha, iiprinta ne-intanethi – izixhobo zokufunda eziprintiweyo bayazithunyelwa liSebe lezeMfundo esiSiseko (i-DBE). Abantu abanazo iikhompyutha kodwa bengeyayo i-intanethi okanye i-data, bangacela i-CD enazo zonke izixhobo zokufunda, eyakuthi ithunyelwe kubo ngeposi.

“Uninzi lwabafundi abangabantu abadala ababaxeshela lininzi lokunikezela kwizifundo zabo. Ngethamsanqa, basenokuthatha isigqibo sokuba umntu ufuna ukwenza izifundo ezingaphi na ngonyaka kuba abanaxesha limiselweyo lokugqiba imatriki yabo.”

Xa sele bebhalisile, i-DBE iza kunceda umfundi ngamnye omdala ukukhetha ezo zifundo abafuna ukuzenza ize ibacacisele ukuba zeziphi ezisisinyanzelo. Wakuba selungelweni laso, umntu ophume esikolweni emva konyaka wowama-2008 ufumana iSatifikethi esiPhezulu seSizwe ize lowo uphume esikolweni ngaphambili, afumane iSatifikethi esiPhezulu esiHlonyelweyo. Kodwa ke, uGqi Malapile uthi zozibini zikumgangatho ofanayo kwaye, ngokuxho-mekeke kwizifundo umntu azenzileyo namanqaku awafumeneyo, zingasetyenziselwa ukufaka isicelo kwiidyunivesithi nakwiikholeji.

Ukunika ithuba lesibini

I-DBE ibamba imiboniso yoluntu ukukhuthaza abantu ukuba babhalise kwinkqubo yokuNika iThuba leSibini. Amaziko emfundo aphakamileyo kunye nee-SETA ayame nywa ukuba anikezele kangangoko ngolwazi kwabo bantu banomdla.

Kwemininzi yale miboniso, uMphathiswa u-Angie

Motshega uceliwe lututsha ukuba avelise inkqubo eziza kunceda abantu abatsha ukuba baqesheke ngakumbi, utsho uGqi Malapile.

Ukuhlangabezana noko, i-DBE imisela inkqubo yophuhliso lwezakhono kulo nyaka egxile kwizigidi ezithathu ezinamakhulu amane (isi-3.4 sezigidi) zabantu abatsha abangekho kwimpangelo, kwimfundo okanye kuqeqesho. Izifundo ziza kususela kwizakhono zobomi – zifake izihloko ezifana nokuba ibhalwa njani iNkcazo ngoBomi boMntu ngokuMalunga neMfundo neMpangelo (i-CV) kunye nokuba yintoni omawuyenze kudliwano-ndlebe lomsebenzi; ukuya kwizifundo zezakhono ezisisiseko, ezifana nokulungisa izihlangangu, isiseko se-ICT kunye nobuchule bokufunda nokubhala. **V**

Ubuzazi na?

- Nokuba usishiye isikolo kwiminyaka yowama-60 okanye kutsha nje, kufaneleke ufunde ngokwale kharityulam yangoku.
- Ukuba inkqubo yezemfundo yaseMzantsi Afrika ikwalungiselela nabantu abaphume esikolweni phambi kokufika kwi-Banga leThoba, ngenkqubo yemfundo ezisisiseko noqeqesho yabadala yeSebe lezeMfundo ePhakamileyo noQeqesho.

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