



UBUPHOFU NESONTO

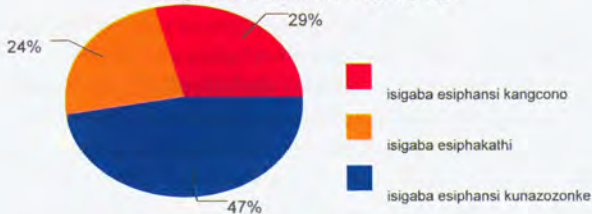
PACSA FACTSHEET NO. 43 NOVEMBER 1998

Umuntu onjani ompofu na?

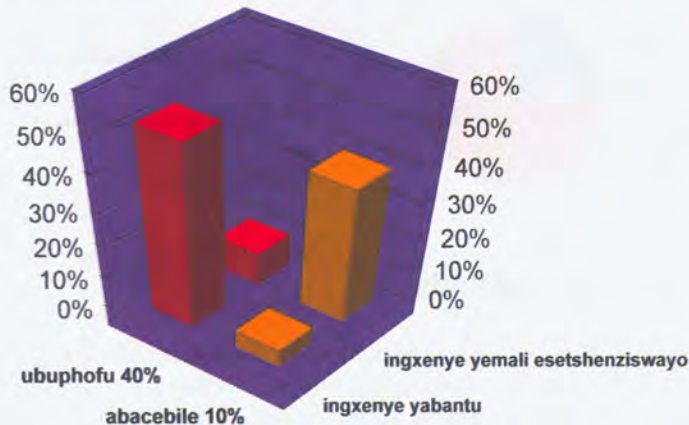
Yize ubuphofu buyinto esabalele nezwe lonke laseNingizimu Afrika kodwa amazinga obuphofu awalingani. Ubuphofu singabuchaza ngezindlela eziningi, isibonelo ukuthi singathi umuntu ohola imali engaphansi kweholo eliphilisayo uyahlupheka. Kumbe singachaza ubuphofu ngokuthi siqhathanise inzuzo eyenziwa ngabantu abasezigabeni ezehlukene zokuphila. Lokhu singakwenza ngokuhlukanisa iNingizimu Afrika izigaba ezinhlanu zamazinga okuphila bese sithi isigaba esiphansi kunazononke kumbe ezimbili eziphansi ezabantu abampofu. Lena iyona ndlela esetshenzisiwe lapho u 20% kumbe 40% wabantu abasezingeni eliphansi njengoba kukhonjisiwe kulezizinombolo ezibekiwe. Ukuklanywa kwamazinga ngokwezizimbobo kuhamba kanjena: iqembu eliphansi kakhulu yilelo elinenzuzo ka R178 ngenyanga, elesibili elilandela lelo elinenzuzo ka R301 ngenyanga. Amazinga amahlanu awalingani: lamazinga amabili aphansi ehlangene enza ngaphezu kwengxenyane yenani labantu baseNingizimu Afrika.

U - 53% ongabantu abampofu usebenzisa imali engaphansi kuka 10% wemali esetshenziswa ngabantu baseNingizimu Afrika

Ingxenyane yabantu engu 53% ihola imali engaphansi kuka R301 ngenyanga



lapho bethenga izimpahla. Kodwa izinjanga zenza u - 10% wenani labantu baseNingizimu Afrika, u - 5.8% kuphela wenani labantu baseNingizimu Afrika osebenzisa imali engu 40% wemali esetshenziselwa ukuthenga izimpahla.



Ukungalingani

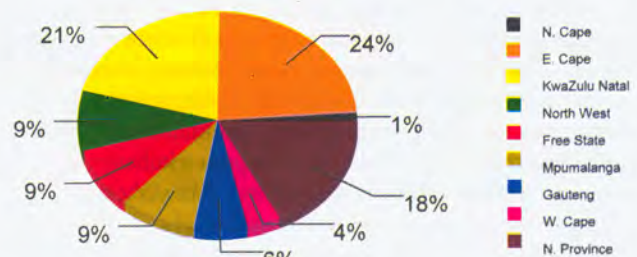
INingizimu Afrika ingenye yamazwe anokukhulu ukungalingani kwezakhamizi kwezomnotho, isimo lapha simbi sedlula amazwe anjengo Nigeria, Kenya kanye ne Chile. Kodwa singcono uma usiqhathanisa neBrazil.

1. Abantu abamnyama yibo abampofu kakhulu

Ngenxa yemithetho yobandlululo ebisetshenziswa esikhathini esedlule kwabangela ukuba uquqaba lwabantu abamnyama luhlale lumpofu. Lubalelwa ku 95% bese kuthi u 5% osele kube "ngamakhaladi". Kuloluquqaba lwabampofu u-65% wabantu abamnyama no 33% wamakhaladi uhola imali engaphansi kuka R301 ngenyanga.

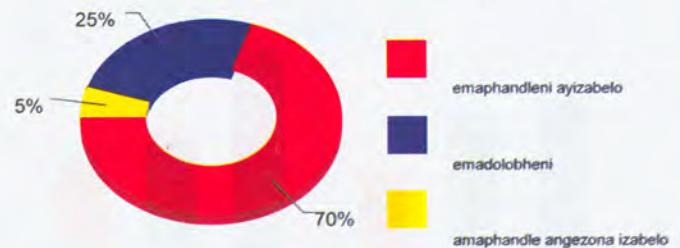
2. Abantu basemaphandleni bampofu

Ubuphofu ngokwahlukahluhana kwezifundazwe



Ubuphofu busabalele ngokungalinganiyo kuzozonke izifundazwe zaseNingizimu Afrika. Kodwa kumele sikhumbule futhi ukuthi kwabona abantu babekwe ngokungalingani kuzo lezifundazwe. Isibonelo eMpumalanga Kapa kanye nesifundazwe esiseNyakatho zihlanganisiwe zinabantu abampofu ababalelwa ku 42%. Eqinisweni kunabantu abangu 75% eNingizimu Afrika abahola imali engaphansi kuka R301 ngenyanga abahlala ezindaweni ezisemaphandleni.

Ubuphofu bugxile kakhulu emaphandleni



Lobubuphofu buyahambisana nenqubo yobandlululo esiphuma kuyo bheka nje ngoba inani elingu 70% labantu abampofu yilelo elihlala emaphandleni abekade eyizabelo yize kuyinani labantu abangu 50% kuphela elihlala kulezizindawo. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ezindaweni ebezaziwa njengezabelo (ngaphandle kweKwandebele engu 48% neKaNgwane engu 58%), abantu abangaphezu kuka 60% bampofu futhi bahola imali engaphansi kuka R301 ngenyanga. ETranskei izibalo zingu 92%.

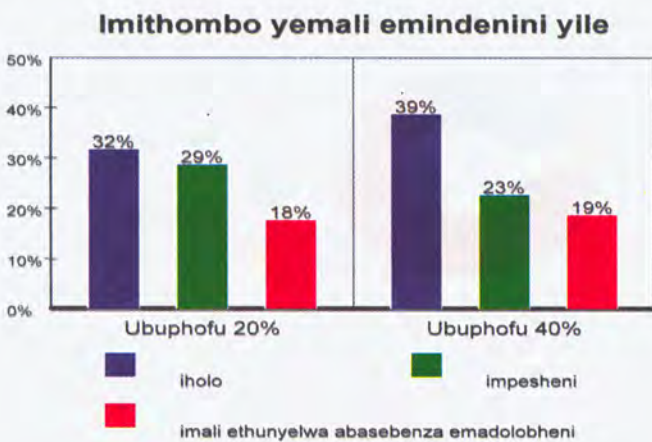
3. Abesifazane nabantwana bampofu

Kuvamile ukuthi ikhaya eliphethwe umama libempofu, kungaba ubaba akekho nje kwasampela kulelokhaya noma usebenza kude nasekhaya. Cishe ukuba amakhaya angenabo obaba kwasampela enza u 67% kuthi lawo anobaba abasebenza kude enza u 70% wonke angena esigabeni sabampofu. Amakhaya anabantwana abaningi avamisile ukuba mpofu. Empeleni izingane ezibalelwa ku 61% ezimpofu. Lokhu kuba kubi kakhulu uma sibheka kuphela abantu abamnyama ekuyibona abenza uquqaba lwabantu abampofu. Izingane ezingaphezu kuka 70% zabamnyama zimpofu. Izingane zona zenza u 45% wabantu abampofu zibe zingu 38% wenani labantu abaphila eNingizimu Afrika.

Ukuba njani ukuba mpofu na?

Ubuphofu bubonakala ngezindlela eziningi ukuthi unamalini okwazi ukuyisebenzisa kungokunye okukhombisa ukuthi umpofu kangakanani. Ukuthi uyitholaphi imali oziphilisa ngayo, uyasebenza yini noma awuqashiwe, unawo yini ugesi namanzi ahlanzekile na; uyakwazi yini ukukhokhela izindleko zokwelashwa uma ugula; udla ukudla okunomsoco yini ukuvimbela izifo; ufunde ngokwanele ukuba ungaqasheka; zonke lezizizathu zinomthelela ekubeni mpofu. Kufanele sikhumbule ukuthi ingxenye yabantu abampofu abantwana bona abangenalo ithuba lokuthi baguqule isimo abakuso. Ukuqasha ingane isebenze manje ithole iholo, lokho kudinga ukuba kuqhathaniswe nokuthi leyongane idinga imfundo ukuze ikwazi ukuhola kangcono kusasa. Kubantu abampofu izimbangela zobuphofu zibanomthelela esinye kwesinye. Ake sibheke lesisibonelo somuntu omnyama wesifazane ohlala emaphandleni, nguyena obheke ikhaya futhi unabantwana okumele abondle. Uma kumele ukuba ithathe isikhathi esingangehora ukuyokha amanzi nokutheza izinkuni, njengalokhu abaningi benza, ube esesalelwe isikhathi esincane kabi ukuba angenza umsebenzi ongamngenisela imali. Uma kumele ahlale ekhaya ukuze abheke abantwana bakhe amathuba okuthi angathola umsebenzi ongamholela imali mancane kakhulu. Futhi kunokwenzeka ukuthi awukho kwawona umsebenzi emaphandleni.

1. Imali qobo lwayo iqhamukaphi na?



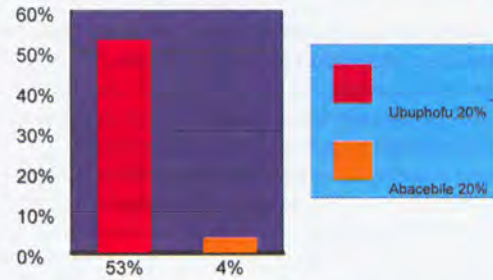
Imindenini emithombo yayo yemali okuyizimpesheni kunye naleyo ethunyelwa yilabo abasebenza emadolobheni emindenini yabo esele emakhaya yakha u 50%. Imindenini eyingxenye yokukodwa kokuthathu (32%) kuphela esebenzisa iholo

njengomthombo wemali ekhaya. Uma ubheka izibalo zalabo abasezingeni eliphansi, abangu 42% abezimpesheni kanye nalabo abathunyelwa imali, kuthi labo abahola imali engaphansi kuka R301 ngenyanga benza u 39%.

2. Abangaqashiwe nalabo abangaqasheki

Ukuqashwa nakho kuncike ebuphofini kanye nobuhlanga. Ngokwezibalo babalelwa ku 53% abangaqashiwe kulabo abathola imali encane kanti kulabo abadla kahle izinga labaoashwa lingu 4% kuphela.

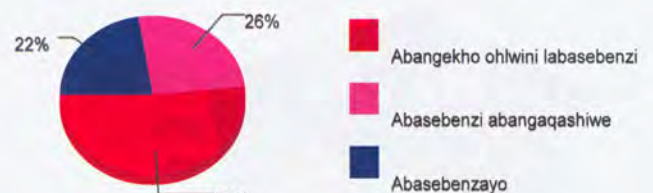
Izinga lokungabikho kwemisebenzi



Izinga lokungaqasheki kubantu abamnyama lingu 38%, kanti kubelungu lingu 4%. Amathuba okungaqashwa kumuntu omnyama angaphindwa kasishiyagalolunye uma eqhathaniswa nawomlungu. Kanjalo abesifazane basesimweni esibucayi kakhulu uma beqhathaniswa namadoda (36% abesifazane 26% amadoda). Abasemaphandleni bona basenkingeni kakhulu uma beqhathaniswa nabasemadolobheni, cishe bangu 40% emaphandleni, 21% emadolobheni.

Kudingeka ukuthi ekubaleni kwethu sikhumbule ukuthi kunabantu abangayidingi imisebenzi ngenxa yokuthi bayagula, bakhubazekile, basafunda kumbe bakhulisa abantwana. Kuleliqembu labampofu kakhulu (abahola uR178 ngenyanga) inani elingaphansi ngohafu elingaba abasebenzi. Njengoba sekuphawuliwe ngenhla ukuthi bangaphezu kwengxenye kuleliqembu abangasebenzi, ngakhoke bangu 23% kuphela kubo abasebenzayo. Ngu 30% kuphela emaqenjini abantu abampofu kakhulu osebenzayo.

Abasebenzayo kumbe abangakwazi ukusebenza bangu 20% eqenjini labampofu

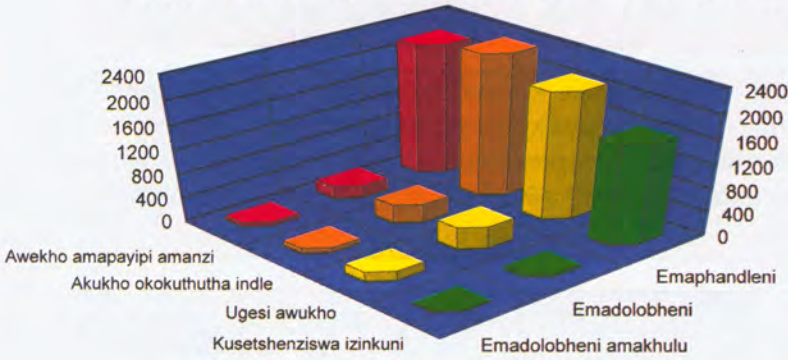


3. Ingqalasizinda

Abantu abampofu emaphandleni abanayo ingqalasizinda uma beqhathaniswa nabampofu abasemadolobheni.

Emindenini ebalelwa ezigidini ezimbili nengxenye yasemaphandleni (2,5 wezigidi), kunemindenini engaphezu kwezigidi ezimbili (okungabantu abayizigidi ezingu 12) abangenawo amapayipi amanzi kanye nogesi, kuthi imindenini ebalelwa ezigidini ezingu 1,6 (okungabantu abayizigidi ezilishumi) basebenzisa izinkuni uma bepheka.

Inggalasizinda (imindenini engu 1000 empofu)

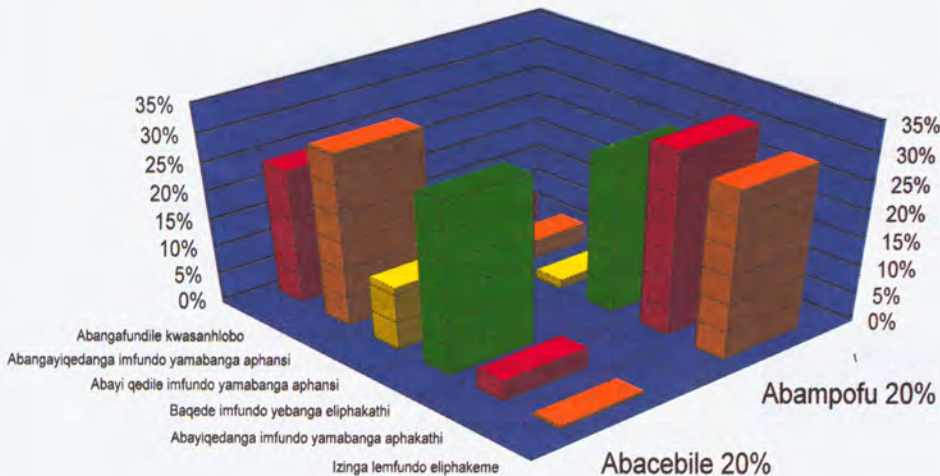


Ukungabikho kwengqalasizinda kusho ukuthi siningi isikhathi esisetshenziselwa ukukha amanzi kanye nokutheza izinkuni. Kulaba abampofu kakhulu (abathola R178 ngenyanga) basebenzisa isikhathi esilinganiselwa emahoreni amathathu ekukheni amanzi kube isikhathi esingangehora ukutheza izinkuni zonke izinsuku. Bangu 88% kubo abakha amanzi kanti phakathi kwabo u 24% uhamba ibanga elingamanyathelo angu 500 uma liyokha amanzi. Abane kwabahlanu abenza lemisebenzi abesifazane.

4. Imfundo

U- 50% wabantu abadala abampofu (labo abangaphezu kweminyaka engu 16 abaseqenjini labampofu kakhulu) abanayo kwasanhlobo imfundo kumbe banemfundo yamabanga aphansi, u 7% kuphela onemfundo yamabanga aphakemeyo.

Izinga lemfundo

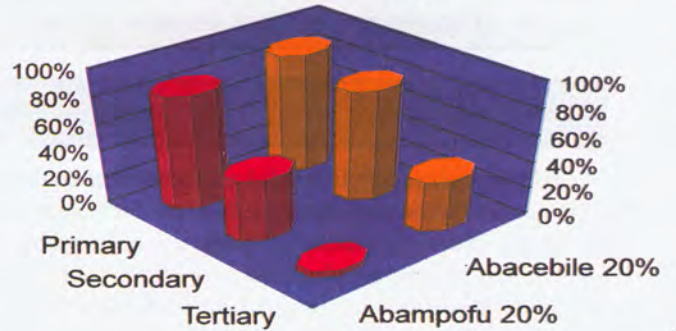


Leligebe phakathi kwamazinga emfundo libonakala ngokuthe bha uma kubhekwa amathuba emisebenzi kanye namaholo atholwa abampofu nabacebile. Abantwana okumanje basezikoleni bayakhombisa ukuthi lesisimo siyaqhubeka.

Lomdwebo uyakhombisa ukuthi isimo ezikoleni nasemazingeni ahlukene ezemfundo kuhamba kanjani. Lokhu kukhombisa ukuthi abazali bayakhona

yini ukuthumela abantwana babo ezikoleni zemfundo ephakeme. Ngenxa yobuphofu abazali bayahluleka ukulungisela abantwana babo ikusasa elingcono: **ubuphofu buzala ubuphofu**

Isimo ezikoleni



5. Ezempilo

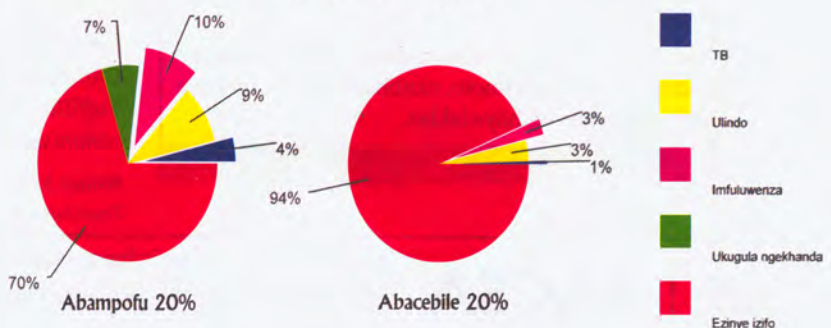
Ngenxa yokungabibikho kwenkonzo yezempilo kanye nokuswelakala kwengqalasizinda, abantu abampofu baba nempilo ebuthakathaka.

Lezizifo ezintathu I TB, isifo sohudo, kanye nemfuluwenza zeyamaniswa nobuphofu futhi zenza ingxenye eyodwa kwezine 25% yezifo ezibikwayo kanti kubikwa u 6,4% kuphela kulabo abacebile. Phezu kwalokho isifo sokugula ngekhandla siphansi kakhulu kwabacebile u 0,1% kuphela kepha singu 7% kwabampofu. Lokhu akukhombisi kuphela ukungabikho kwezinto ezisekela ezempilo kodwa nokuthi kulula ukuba abampofu bahlukumezeke ngandlela zonke.

Babalelwa ku 25% abampofu abangakufumani ukwelashwa uma begula u 3,5% wabo usebenzisa izinyanga. Izizathu zalokho kuba izimali kumbe ubukude bodokotela nemitholampilo. Ngaleyondlela abantu abampofu abasemaphandleni abanayo inkonzo yezempilo abangakwazi nokuyikhokhela.

(igciwane lesandulela ngculazi kanye nengculazi akubaliwe kulezizibalo.)

Izifo zabampofu



Izindlela Ezakhayo Esingabhekana Ngazo Nenselelo Esiyiphonselwa Ubuphofu

AmaKrestu kumele asebenzise lokho iBhayibheli eliwafundisa khona mayelana nokunakekelwa kwezihambi, izintandane kanye nabafelokazi; ijubhili; ukubuyiselwa kwempahla yabampofu; isifundiso sikaJesu ngokuthanda umakhelwane kanye nalokho akwenzayo lapho abela izinkulungwane ezinhlanu ukudla. Yize isimo sanamuhla singeze safana naleso sesikhathi sikaJesu kodwa umbuzo umkhulu ukuthi singawenza kanjani lomqondo kaJesu na?

Imisebenzi engabhalisile ngokusemthethweni

Ingingi labantu abampofu ikakhulukazi abesifazane benza imali ngokwenza imisebenzana njengokuba namashibhi, ukuthunga emakhaya, ukudayisa ukudla, ukudayisa imisebenzi yezandla kanye nokunye. Ubuhle balemisebenzi buningi: incike ekubeni nekhono elitholakala kalula emphakathini, ikhono olifunda ekhaya (njengokuphisa utshwala, ukusebenzisa ubuhlalu nobumba, ukuthunga nokupheka). Lemisebenzi ingenzelwa emakhaya ikakhulukazi uma kukhona abantwana abasakhuliswa. Lemisebenzi ayifuni ukuba uze ube nemali eningi ukuze uyiqale isibonelo ukuthi umama osebenza njengomsizi wasezindlini angazithungela ngesikhathi sakhe sokuphumula, futhi azikho izindleko ezixhumene nalemisebenzi njengentela kanye nemali yezimpesheni. Ngokunjalo wona lamathuba anezinkinga zakhona: asikho isiqiniseko sokuthi uyohlale unawo, uma ugula noma usukhulile awutholi nzuzo, enza inzuzo encane kakhulu, izimo zokusebenza azigculisi futhi mancane kakhulu amathuba okwenzela ulwazi onalo.

Ukusebenza ngokuhlanganyela kanye nokwakha amaqembu okuxhasana kungasiza kakhulu ekusekeleni lendlela yokusebenza. Isibonelo izitokfela zingasiza ekutheni abantu bakwazi ukuthenga izinto ngokuhlanganyela bethengelana. Ngenxa yokuthi abantu bayazana futhi bayethembana ngaleyondlela kukhokheka kalula futhi akukho bungozi bokuthi lemali ngeke ikhokheke. Kodwa-ke abantu abampofu kunezinga elithize lemali abakwazi ukuyifaka esitokfeleni. Isibonelo kungabanzima kakhulu kubantu abazidayisela emgwaqeni ukuba bahlanganise imali ukuze bakwazi ukuzithengela imoto yabo ezobasiza kulomsebenzi abawenzayo.

Uma uqashe izisebenzi ebhizinisini lakho elisekhaya

- ✚ Ubakhokhela iholo eligculisayo na? (Bheka isibonelo incwajana yakaPacsa ekhuluma ngokuqashwa kwabasebenzi basezindlini.)
- ✚ Izimo abasebenza kuzo ziyegculisa na?
- ✚ Uyabaqeqesha abakusebenzelayo na? isibonelo ungafundisa lowo ukusiza ekhaya ukuthunga ngomshini, ukushayela imoto, ukubhala ngomshini kuye ngokuthi yini onayo ekhaya lakho.

Uma ulilunga lesonto

- ✚ Siza abantwana abanenkinga ezifundweni zabo kumbe ufundise abantu abadala
- ✚ Nikela ngamakhono akho kulabo abafuna ukusebenza ngokubambisa ubasize uma mhlawumbe befuna ukuthena imishini yokuthunga noma ubadayisise izinto abazenzile.
- ✚ Bakhuthaze abantu ukuba bakhulise amakhono abo.
- ✚ Yakha amathuba emisebenzi njengokuthi nje uqashe labo abasanda kuqeda izifundo zabo njengomabhalane esontweni.
- ✚ Xhumana nabanye njengokuthi nje usize ngokudla esikoleni esithize esisemaphandleni.
- ✚ Khuluma nabantu asebethathe umhlalaphansi ukuthi bafundise abasha amakhono njengokubaza nokunye.
- ✚ Imali yesonto ingasetshenziswa njesitokfela kumbe ibhange elincane elingabolekisa izimali ezinenzuzo encane.
- ✚ Kufundiswe abantu abadinga amakhono okuziqalela amabhizinisi amancane.
- ✚ Mema ocwepheshe bazofundisa ngezomnotho.
- ✚ Hlanganyela nezinye izinhlangano ekulweni nobuphofu.
- ✚ Xhasa umkhankaso obizwa ngokuthi i- 2000 Year Jubilee okhuluma ngokwenziwa komhlaba idolobhakazi kanye nesithunzi somuntu ephethwe I Industrial Mission Network kusukela ngo 1998 kuya ku 2000, ukusiza isonto ukuba liqonde ukuthi umnotho womhlaba uyithinta kanjani iningizimu Afrika futhi unamthelela muphi kubantu abampofu. Uchungechunge lwezifundo zebhayibheli luzotholakala. Bathinte kulenombolo (0331) 2606295 noma 0331 2606294 isikhahlamezi.

Sources include:

Children, Poverty and Disparity Reduction: Towards Fulfilling the Rights of South Africa's Children. A report commissioned by the RDP Office, May 1996.

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