

**Yini i-nationalisation?**

Ukuphathwa ngabazimele komnotho omkhulu – okuyizimayini, amafamu amakhulu, amabhange namafekhtri amakhulu – kuyimbangela yokuqala yomphakathi wongxiwankulu. Lokhu kuphatha ngokuzimele, okwesekelwe kwavikelwa ngumbuso, kunika ongxwankulu amandla okulawula isizwe bebe bezifihle ngombuso wentando yeningi. Futhi kuyindlela yokweba ngokusemthethweni umnotho – nakuba wonke umnotho ukhizwe yizandla zabasebenzi, ugcina usezandleni zongxiwankulu.

Sisodwa isizathu esenza ongxwankulu bazibandakanye emkhizweni: inzuzo. Zishaywe indiva izidingo zabaningi bengacatshangelwa abantu. Izimbongi eziningi ezikhizwa impahla eseqophelweni eliphezulu zikhonela ukuhlinzeka abacebe kakhulu ngezimoto zohlobo oluphambili, izindlu ezinkulu nama-yacht (izikebhe ezibizayo), ngesikhathi izigidi zabantu bengenazindlu ezanele, amanzi ahlanzekile kanye nokuqoqwa kwemfucuzo. Ukukhizwa izimpahla ezizezingeni eliphezulu kwenza inzuzo, okuyinto engenzeki ekuhlinzekeleni kwezidingonqangi nehlahlakhe kwabantu abangenamali.

I-nationalisation ithatha ukulawulwa komnotho ezandleni zabantu abangoxiwankulu, okuyinto evukuza umnyombo wombuso wobungxiwankulu uma yenziwa ngaphansi kolawulo lwabasebenzi. Yingakho ongxwankulu bephikisana ne-nationalisation yangempela yamadlelandawonye; kubo kuyinto ephakathi kokufa nokuphila. Phansi kombuso wongxiwankulu umnotho okhizwa ngamandla abaningi uthathwa abayingcosana. Emphakathini yobudlelandawonye umnotho ungowabo bonke. Amadlelandawonye azibandakanya nomkhizwo ukufeza izidingo zomphakathi kunokulangazelela ukwenza inzuzo yabathile. Lokhu kuzokwenza ukuba umphakathi ukwazi ukudala imisebenzi nokukhuphula izinga lempilo kuhlomule uwonke-wonke.

Ingaba isigaba songxiwankulu siyayisebenzisa yini i-nationalisation?

Isigaba songxiwankulu singaphoqeleleka ukwenza i-nationalisation ukunqamula imikhawulo nokushayisana kwenqubomgomo yabo yezomnotho. Ongxiwankulu basemazweni aphelela eYurobhu naseMelika, bayishanela i-nationalisation emabhange abo ngo-2008, benzela ukuhlenga umnotho wabo ukuze ungafadabali. Umbuso wobandlululo nawo wayisebenzisa i-nationalisation ihambisana nokuqashwa kwabasebenzi abamnyama ngemali encane ngaphansi kwengcindezi yobandlululo ukuze kudaleke ukuba ongxwankulu bamaBhunu bakwazi ukuncintisana namazwe omhlaba. Ohulumeni abahambisana nobungxiwankulu bamazwe asafufusa njenge-China ne-Brazil basebenzisa i-nationalisation

I-nationalisation: imibuzo nezimpendulo

Ukubekwa komnotho wesizwe ngaphansi kombuso – i-nationalisation – kuwukhiye ovula indlela yokwakha umphakathi wobudlelandawonye (socialism). Akumangazi ukuthi ongxwankulu nezintatheli zabo bahlala njalo belwisana nombono we-nationalisation sengathi yichilo. Noma kunjalo, kaningi bayaphoqeleka ukweseka izinkampani zabathile, nakuba wonke umnotho wesizwe sonke ongaphansi kwenkulu ingcindezi ngenxa yokungqubuzana kwenqubomgomo yabo, besebenzisa eyabo indlela ye-nationalisation engalinganiswa nomfanekiso ophendukezelwe we-nationalisation yobudlelandawonye. Kubalulekile ukuthi amaqabane azihlomisise ngokuqonda umehluko.

nokungenelela kwamandla ombuso ekuthuthukisweni komnotho wabo kulolu chungechunge lomcintiswano. ENingizimu neAfrika, i-Eskom ivumela inkampani eyodwa yezimayini, i-BHP Billiton, ukusebenzisa amaphesenti ayishumi ogesi wesizwe jikelele ngentengo engaphansi kuhhafa wemali esetshenziswe ekukhizweni kwawo, kanti abantu babataliswa izintengo eziphezulu zihleze zinyuka.

Kuzo zonke lezi zimo umnotho ubekelwe phansi kwesizwe ukuqhubekela phambili izimfuno zongxiwankulu. Abasebenzi akumelanga babenethemba embusweni wobungxiwankulu namaqembu abusayo awo afana neANC neSACP ukuba kube yiwo aqhuba uhlelo lwezimbongi ezibekwe phansi kwesizwe. Isibonelo, inkampani ephansi kukaHulumeni iPosi lakwabelana ngoR2.3 billion wamathenda angafanele ngonyaka odlule.

Ingabe ukulawula isabelo kuyi-nationalisation?

Esinye isinyathelo esithile songxiwankulu esichazwa kaningi njenge-nationalisation, singukuthi umbuso wobungxiwankulu utshale izimali enkampanini noma embonini ethile ngendlela enika uhulumeni 'isabelo esilawulayo'. Empeleni lokhu akusiyo i-nationalisation kodwa ngobubele obukhulu singakubiza ngengxenywe engaphelele ye-nationalisation nje. Ngokuvamile kusetshenziswa inkampani ethile ephansi kukahulumeni, edalelwa le nhloso, ephathwa osokhulu abafakwa ngumbuso bengakhetwanga ngabantu. Lapha emzansi inkampani kahulumeni ebizwa ngokuthi i-Public Investment Corporation inezabelo eziningi ezimbonini.

Kodwa le yinye yezindlela zokutshala izimali zobungxiwankulu nje. Nalapho uhulumeni ephethe phezu kwamashumi amahlanu wamaphesenti kusuke kungelona 'ulawulo' lwangempela. Umbuso njengoba usuke unamasheya uthola inzuzo ngendlela efanayo neyabo bonke ongxwankulu abasuke betshale izimali zabo: okungukuxhasazwa kwabasebenzi namandla emboni ukuncintisana nalabo abanezinkampani ngokuzimele. Ongxiwankulu abazimele abangabanikazi bamasheya, noma beyingcosana, bayaqhuba-

ka ukuthola inzuzo enkulu endaweni yokuba lezo zimali ziphinde zitshalwe embonini okanye zisetshenziswe kwezinye izingxenywe zomnotho. Umgomo we-nationalisation weEFF (bhaka ekhasini lesihlanu) ufana ncamashi. Balwela ukuba u-60% womnotho wasezimayini kanye nawezinye izimbongi ezibalulekile kube ngaphansi kombuso.

Ingabe i-nationalisation yamadlelandawonye ihluke kanjani?

Nawu umehluko: i-nationalisation yamadlelandawonye izophathwa ngokwemigomo elawulwa futhi inganyelwe ngabasebenzi. Inhloso akusikho ukuvikela ulawulo lwesigaba sobungxiwankulu kodwa ukuqeda lokho kulawula kwabo. Ukulawula kwabasebenzi kuzokwenzeka ngokungulwa kwamakomidi akhethwe ngabasebenzi kanye nezinyunyane, umphakathi wendawo kanye namaqembu abantu abanesidingo semphahla esiqhikizwayo.

Amakomidi abasebenzi azobala aphinde acubungulise zonke izinhloso zezimbongi ezibekwe phansi kombuso. Izimfihlo zamabhizinisi namanani angafanelekile ukuthengiselana kuzoqedwa ngokuvulelana kwamabhuku. Amakomidi abasebenzi yiwo azonquma ukuthi ingcebo yemboni isetshenziswa kanjani, aphinde anqume nangezinhlelo zokutshala kwezimali, nokwenzangcono izinsiza kusebenza. Yiwo futhi azobheka ukuthi konke kwenzeke njengokunqunywe. Abantu besigaba sabasebenzi yiwo qobo lwabo abazobe beqinisekisa ukuthi izimbongi ezibekwe phansi kombuso zisetshenziswe ngokwezidingo nezimfuno zesigaba sabasebenzi.

Izokwenzeka kanjani i-nationalisation yamadlelandawonye?

I-nationalisation yamadlelandawonye ngeke yenzeke ngemvume yongxiwankulu. Kuzodinga umzabalazo omkhulu osebenzisa onke amandla esigaba sabasebenzi nezinhlangano zaso ongaqinisekisa ukuba abasebenzi benze njengokunqunywe bawathathe amafekhtri nezinye izingcebo baphinde bazinikele ekucekeleni phansi imizamo yongxiwankulu yokwonela phansi umnotho.

Angeke yini iholele**ukuba osozimali nosolwazi balifulathele izwe?**

Ukulawulwa kokuhwebelana namazwe angaphandle ngumbuso wentando yeningi yesigaba sabasebenzi kuphela kungavimbela kalula imizamo yongxiwankulu ukuyisa izimali 'zabo' emazweni angaphandle ngenhloso yokucekela phansi izimbongi ezingaphansi kombuso.

Ukukhathazeka ngokuhamba kosolwazi beya kwamanye amazwe bebalekela izimbongi ezibekwe phansi kombuso wesigaba sabasebenzi uphambanisa indima kwezomnotho edlalwa ngongxiwankulu naleyo edlalwa ngabasebenzi abaqeqeshiwe abakhokhelwa imihlo ephazulu nangosolwazi. Labo solwazi nabasebenzi abenza imisebenzi ephambili njengobunjiniyela bezinsimbi nobunye ubuchwepheshe obubalulekile obudingeka ezimayini, ababona abanikazi bomnotho noma bekhokhelwa izimali ezinkulu ngenxa yokushoda kwabasebenzi abaqeqeshiwe kule mikhakha yabo. Ngesikhathi esiningi, lesi simo esikhethekile ibenza ukuthi babone izimfuno zabo zifana nalezo zongxiwankulu, nakuba lokho kuwukuzikhohlisa ngesikhathi esiningi.

Ukutshala kakhulu kwezemfundo nokuqeqeshelwa amakhono kuzokwenzelwa ukuphelisa ukuba kube ngabathile kuphela abanamakhono nangengozi yokuthi umphakathi wonke ulawulwe ngaleli qeqebana losolwazi. Kodwa okwamanje akunasizathu esingabanga ukuba labo solwazi bengaqhubeki nokuthola imihlo yabo. Ngeminyaka esanda kulandela ukubhuqkwa kombuso wobungxiwankulu eRashiya, amaqabane (ama-Bolshevik) aphoqeleka ukuvuma ukudela okwakufanele bakuthole ngokwamaholo ukuze kuhlale kukhona abasebenzi abanolwazi. Kodwa labo solwazi bazoba ngaphansi kolawulo lwamakomidi abasebenzi.

Ingabe i-nationalisation ayizange yahluleka ngaphambilini?

Abavikeli bongxiwankulu ban ezibonelo eziningi 'zokuhluleka' kwe-nationalisation kodwa akukho nesisodwa isibonelo abasishoyo esasingaphansi kolawulo nokunganyelwa ngabasebenzi. Nase-USSR kwakunjalo. Eminyakeni eyalandela ukuguqulambuso kwaseRashiya ngo-1917, ama-Bolshevik athatha izinyathelo ngobuchule ukuqeda ubungxiwankulu nokuqala ukusebenzisa

ulawulo lwabasebenzi. Kodwa kunokuba baqhubekela phambili komphakathi wobudlelandawonye, abaphikisi nokuguqulazwe ngaphansi kukaJoseph Stalin bafaka umbuso wabaholi nabachwepeshi abakhethekile endaweni yentando yeningi yabasebenzi. Ukuchaza izinkinga zokuhlulwa komnotho wase-USSR ngeminyaka yo-1930, uLeon Trotsky wakusho ukuthi "umbuso wobudlelandawonye udinga inkululeko njengoba umzimba usuke udinga umoya".

I-nationalisation yemboni yezimayini zaseZambia ingenye yesibonelo 'esithandekile'. Kodwa izimayini zakhona zazingabekwe phansi kombuso ngokugcwele. Ngonyaka ka-1969 uhulumeni kaKaunda wathatha u-51% wezabelo ezimayinini ezinkulu ezimbili zethusi. Kuthe ngaphezu kweminyaka engaba ngamashumi amabili leyo mboni yabe seyintshontshelwe yaphinde yacekelwa phansi ngabosokhulu bombuso ukunelisa izimfuno zeqembu elibusayo kanye nongxiwankulu abasondelene nalo kanti inzuzo yayilokhu imunceka iza ezandleni zalelo qeqebana labo ngxiwankulu abazimele ababepethe umunye u-49%. Isigaba sabasebenzi sasingenakwenza lutho.

Ingabe i-nationalisation isiyisa emphakathini wobudlelandawonye?

Ongxiwankulu basebenzisa i-nationalisation njengento ephuthumayo, kungaba ukuvimbela inhlekelele okanye ukuqinisa amandla abo ukuncintisana nabanye ongxwankulu abayizimbongi zabo ezinkulu. Kodwa emva kokuba izimbongi ezithathwe phansi kombuso seziqedile ukunelisa izinhloso zesigaba songxiwankulu zesikhathi esithile nangasemuva kokuba zintshontshelwe ngendlela ebanelisayo, ekugcineni ziyathathwa zibuyiselwe kongxiwankulu abazimele ukuze nabo bazitholelele inzuzo.

Kumadlelandawonye, i-nationalisation iyinxenywe yomzabalazo wokulwela ubudlelandawonye. Lolu guquko lokuphatha ngokuzimele luholola ekuphatheni ngobambiswano olutholalaka kunationalisation, lubanga ukukhinyabezeka okukhulu lwesisekelo somnotho wombuso wongxiwankulu kuveze obala ukwehluleka kwawo. Kodwa ukuze kukhinyabezeka nombusazwe wongxiwankulu kumele umzabalazo wokulawula nokungamela kwabasebenzi ubekwe phambili. Ukulawula nokungamela kwabasebenzi kobe kufundisa kakhulu isigaba sabasebenzi ukuphatha isizwe nokukhombisa indlela eya ekuguqulweni kwezwe libe wumphakathi wamadlelandawonye. Amakomidi abasebenzi azodlala indima enkulu ekwakhiweni komphakathi wobudlelandawonye. Lamakomidi azoba yinxenywe enkulu yentando yabantu ethandekayo engenamkhawulo. Ekugcineni, kumele umnotho wonke ube ngaphansi kokunganyelwa ngqo ngesigaba sabasebenzi sibambisana ngokudweba uhlelo oluvunyelwene nolukhululekile