

TLHORIŠO LE LEHLOYO LA BATŠWANTLE MO GO PAPADI YA

M.S. SERUDU: NAGA GA DI ETELANE

KA

MAKOTO RACHAEL SEOKGO

E TŠWELEDITŠWE GO YA KA DINYAKWA TŠA LENGWALO

LA

MASTASE (MASTER OF ARTS) MO GO SENTHARA YA M.E.R.

MATHIVHA DIPOLELONG TŠA AFRIKA, BOKGABO LE SETŠO

KAROLONG YA SESOTHO SA LEBOA

GO LA

YUNIBESITHI YA VENDA

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LETŠATŠIKGWEDI: 03 JUNE 2011

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SUMMARY

Every country sees itself running its affairs in a proper way. It does not know what is happening in foreign or neighboring countries. All what she knows is only what comes in the form of news.

The researcher will use the concept analysis theory to conduct the study. The concept, “xenophobia”, will be defined and analyzed based on Boehnke (2001) theories; e.g. Gestalt theory, Psychoanalytic theory. The study will also demonstrate the significance of the new curriculum in South Africa. The contents of the drama are contextualized for a proper understanding.

Foreign nationals such as Mphaka left their countries with the hope of finding greener pastures where they were going. Mphaka left his own country; Bonwatau, because of oppression and lack of basic human rights. He had hoped that arriving at Takone he would be warmly welcomed. He later realized that he was only bluffing himself. Even if there was no oppression of the law per se there was a certain kind of oppression which affected foreign nationals only. Foreign nationals were not welcomed for fear that they would take up positions meant for children of the soil.

Mphaka tried to bring about changes in the education system of that country but only to be told that he was rushing changes. He left Takone without his ideas/suggestions being accepted.

At the Island of Mogadisho where he hoped he would find greener pastures than at Takone, he came across citizens of an area which did not welcome foreigners. Mphaka was offered a higher position because of his higher academic qualification. But after a while, sons of the soil, who went through his hands, started plotting to overthrow him from his position. There was a saying that he had become a stumbling block to children of the soil to move to the upper position of the promotion ladder.

Mphaka’s life resembles the type of life we are facing everyday, that of xenophobic incidences in our own democratic country which is characterized by peace. This book can be read by people from all walks of life regardless of their different cultural backgrounds or it can be used to teach the nation how it must live with foreigners without segregation.