



The Office Of The Principal and Vice - Chancellor

**PROF MS MAKHANYA,
OYIHLOKO NOSISANDLA
SIKATJHANSELA SEYUNIVESITHI
YESEWULA AFRIKA**

**IKULUMO ETHULWAKO:KUSIDLO SANGEDINA:
EMNYANYENI WOKUNIKELA ABONONGORWANA
BEZERHUBHULULO
4thFLOOR FUNCTION HALL
KGORONG BUILDING
UNISA MUCKLENEUK CAMPUS**

**Nge-2 March
2018**

- Mphathihlelo, Dr Meiya Nthoesane
☐ Tjhansela weYunivestihl yeSewula Afrika, umHlonitjhwa

uMongameli walokha uThabo Mbeki

☐ Usihlalo wesiGungu se-Unisa, uNomzana Sakhi Simelane
(ongekho lapha).

- Malunga woMkhandlu we-Unisa akhona lapha
- Malunga wobuzenda
- Dr Daisy Selematsela, onguMjaphethe osiSandla
seHloko:Ephikweni lezeRhubhululo, leemFundo ezingaPhezulu
kweziqu zokuThoma, amaQhinga amatjha nezokuRhweba,
kunye namalunga wesigungu se-Unisa begodu nesiqhema
sabaphathi ngokunabileko begodu nabasebenzi abakhona
lapha
- UMma u-Janet Remmington, ongumNqophisi
wesiYingi:ongumNqophisi we-Africa and Editorial :Global
Arts and Humanities Journals,Taylor & Francis
- Malunga womphakathi woke
wamabhizimisi
- Bafundi be-Unisa kunye neenhlango
zabasebenzi
- Zithekeli zethu entambama namhlanjesi:nabamukeli abane
babonongorwana kezerhubhululo
- Boke labo ebebasithabisa entambama namhlanjesi,
kunye ne-New Kopano Quartet
- Zithekeli zethu ezihloniphekileko, bodade
nabomnakwethu abahloniphekileko

Ngevumo kaTjhansela, yoMkhandlu nabaphathi be-Unisa
ngokunabileko , siyanilotjhisa noke entambama namhlanjesi,

kulithabo nehlonipho kimi ukunamukela noke ngezandla ezifuthumeleko emnyanyeni oqakatheke kangaka kukhalenda yethu, okuMnyanya waqobe mnyaka wokunikelwa kwaboNongorwana bezeRhubhululo namaQhinga amatjha e-Unisa..

Ngomnyaka ka--1995, lokha nakuthoma ukufika kwe-inthanethi ephasini, u-Terry Evans wathola bona “Globalization presents nations with a dilemma: they access the world, but the world invades them.”¹ (Ihlelo lokunaba nephasi loke liletha umraro eentjhabeni: bathola iphasi, kodwana iphasi libanikela umraro) Yeke-ke, ngomnyaka ka--2018 angekhe sisala ukuthi umkhakha wefundo ephakemeko uragela phambili nokuzala iphasi loke. Ubunengi bamandla wamaqhinga kwezehlakakuhle yezomnotho neyepolotiki sebudale ihlangahlangano ekulu etjhugulula iphasi lethu ngendlela esilijayeleko, lokhu kukhozelela ukuhlolwa ngobutjha kobujamo bephasi nendima edlalwa yifundo hlangana nekusasa elifiphele kangaka..

U-Philip Altbach no--Hans de Wit babeka ngobufitjhazana ngendlela elandelako:

The global landscape for higher education internationalisation is changing dramatically. What one might call ‘the era of higher education internationalisation’ over the past 25 years (1990–

2015)that has characterised university thinking and action might either be finished or,at least,be on life support.The unlimited growth of internationalisation of all kinds—including massive global student mobility, the expansion of branch campuses, franchised and joint degrees, the use of English as a language for teaching and research worldwide and many other elements—appears to have come to a rather abrupt end, especially in Europe and North America.We have previously argued that Trumpism,BrexitAnd the rise of nationalist and anti-immigrant politics in

¹Evans,T.1995.Globalisation,post-Fordismandopenanddistanceeducation.*DistanceEducation*,16(2).

Europe were changing the landscape of global higher education. Subsequent events have strengthened our conviction that we are seeing a fundamental shift in higher education internationalisation that will mean rethinking the entire international project of universities world wide.²

Bodade nabanakwethu , nangabe anisikholwa isitatimende lesosikhulunyiweko, ngifuna ukutjho bona iveke le, Ungqongqotjhe weBrithani uTeresa May umemezele ihlelo lomnyaka woke lokubuyekezwa kwehlelo lefundo ezingeni eliphakemeko e-UK, eNew Zealand, kanti ngokufanako umemezele i-“grand conversation” (iinkulumiswano ezihle) malungana namatjhuguluko amatjha ehlelweni lezefundo. Lokhu kusese ngokuncani. Iinkulumiswano lezi kade zenzeka e-Amerika eSeThagwini neYurophu , neenarheni ezisathuthukako, inengi labantu liveza imibono ngelwazi eliphathekako, kanti ngalokho bahlaba amandla wekolelo egade ilandelwa begodu bandlala inembo-mbono yekusasa lefundo ngeendlela ezinengi kilokho ebegade sikwazi nebesikwenza kufikela namhlanjesi, kanti lokho kuyakarisa begodu kukhamba kubuyele emuva emthethweni wokuziphatha nobulungiswa babantu nokuqakatheka kwehlonipho kwezefundo njengento ehle ebantwini (nakumuntu ngamunye). kukhombisa,

²Altbach, PG & de Wit, H. 2018. The challenge to higher education internationalisation. *University World News*, 23 February. Issue No. 494.

Njengombana kutjiwo ukuthi koke lokhu kwathoma ngamatjhuguluko we-IT (ItheKinoloji yezelwazi), begodu nokungena kwe-inthanethi, lokhu kwarholela ekutheni kuvuleke ubujamo bokungathuthuki, kodwana kwangezeleleka ubujamo bokungalingalingani nebokuhlangahlangu ephasini loke, lokhu kwanjesi okuziveza njengento ebulala amasiko wakade wehlelo lefundo ezingeni eliphakemeko eenarheni zetjingalanga. Okuphikisana nalokho, ihlelo lokunaba nephasi loke kungenzeka ukuthi lirhunyeze iphasi laba lincani, kodwana ngokwenza lokhu kubonakala sengathi leli hlelo lisikatelele bona sifunde ngobutjha kobana sikwazi ukukhambisana nobujamo obutjha, sikhambisane nemiphumela emitjha esithinte soke ngendlela ebonakalako,.

Kanti koke lokhu kutjho ukuthini kwezerhubhululo kumayunivesithi wethu ngomnyaka ka-2018??

Yeke-ke, indaba ezihle zithi :

The major European mobility and collaboration scheme, Erasmus+, remains firmly in place—and might even receive additional funding. The ASEAN—Association of South east Asian Nations—region is moving in similar directions as the European Union in promoting harmonisation of its academic structures, improving quality assurance and increasing regional mobility and collaboration in its higher education sector. ‘Internationalisation at home’ and comprehensive internationalisation have entered the

vocabulary of higher

*Education around the world.*³

Kokwe-Unisa lezi ziindaba ezihle khulu ezifika ngesikhathi sikhulumisana ngesigaba esiqakathekileko samatjhuguluko anqophe inembo-mbono yethu yokuba *yiYunivesithi ye-Afrika eyakha ikusasa ngokusebenzela abantu*. Siyakhonjelwa bona sithuthukise abarhubhululi bethu, kunye nomsebenzi werhubhululo, begodu senze irhubhululo elikhambisana nobujamo bethu, irhubhululo elizosinikela iinzuzo ezithuthukisa ama-SDG (khulukhulu i-SDG4). Kanti godu siyakhonjelwa bona sikhambisane namano nezinga njengeyunivesithi ye-ODEL eyamukeleka ephasini loke, kukhulunywane ngerhubhululo elisekelanako inarha yoke begodu nerhubhululo elizokuba nomthelela obonakalako elwazini elitholakala ngaphetjheya kwemikhawulo, kanti lokho kuzakuqinisekisa bona kuba namarhubhululo afaneleko akhambisana nobujamo babafundi banje.

Iphiko lethu leRhubhululo, lemFundo ezingaPhezulu kweziqo zokuThoma, amaQhinga amatjha nokuRhweba linikela ithuba lokuveza abarhubhululi abatjha, kanti iindaba ezihle ngezithi abafundi abakhiqiza amaqhinga amatjha bathokozwa ngabonongorwana. Lokhu kubangelwa yikanuko yokuzuma ilwazi emaphasini anagaziwako begodu nokusebenzisa ilwazi elitjha ukurarulula imiraro yepilo ephasini lamambala, akufuneki irhubhululo elingenziwa bosolwazi nabafundi kwaphela e-Unisa.. Amathuba begodu avulekele abasebenzi

abasephikweni lobuphrofetjhinali nalelo lezokukhanjiswa
komsebenzi^{tbach& de Wit,ibid.}

njengombana benza irhubhululo libe yibhizimisi enabe iyunivesithi yoke. . Ukuzibophelela kwethu ekuthuthukiseni abomma kezerhubhululo, khulukhulu abomma bombala onzima kezerhubhululo kuyinto esizikhakhazisa ngayo kanti lokhu kuveza imiphumela emihle khulu.. Okuqakatheke khulu ehlelweni lethu, kukuzibophelela kwethu ekwenzeni umsebenzi okarisa kwamambala nesekele lethu esilunikela abarhubhululi bethu bebizelo , nabarholi berhubhululo abasakhasako, nabarhubhululi abavela eenqhemeni eziveziweko.. Kuyinto elula khulu, kuyinto efanele ukwenziwa, into yokuthi kuhlenganwe siqede iintjhihijilo ezivezwa yinarha esathuthukako, kanti lokhu kungaba kuhle khulu kulethe amatjhuguluko wasafuthi.

Bodade nabanakwethu, nangiqala irhelo elide labamukeli babonongorwana ebusuku namhlanjesi (bangaphezu kwama-70), begodu ubunengi bezinto ezibakarako nalokho asele baphumelele kikho, ngingatjho ngokuzithemba ukuthi e-Unisa sisayiphethe ngesibhukwini. Siyakghona ukuhlanganisa ukuqakatheka kwetuthuko, ukwenza izinto ngokobujamo bento, nangokuhlobana kweenarhakazi neentjhabatjhaba, kanti soke siyazikhakhazisa ngalokho..

Nanyana kunjalo, mnengi umsebenzi ofanele wenziwe. Nanyana imikhiqizo ikhula ngebelo eliphezulu kangaka, irhubhululo elenziwa

e-Afrika lingaphezudlwana kwe-2% yenani elipheleleko lerhubhululo ephasini loke, kanti i-1% yenani elipheleleko ivela eenarheni ze-Afrika eseSahara esenzasi. Ngetjhu elimbi inani leli lincani alikaneli. Sibophelelekile ukuthi sikhombise ikghono lethu siveze kokubili imizwa yethu sithathe indawo yethu enarheni, enarhakazini begodu nephasini loke ngokufunda nangokwenza. Kwanjesi-ke sikhathi sokwenza lokho.

Namhlanjesi sihlange lapha ukuzokuhlonipha iinkutani nalabo abasebenze ncono ngomsebenzi wabo omuhle, ukuzinikela kwabo okungatjhugulukiko begodu namaqhinga amatjha nangepumelelo ehle kangaka abayitholileko.. Kini noke nisebenze kuhle khulu, ukusebenza ngokuzinikela nokuzibophelela kwenu benithole abanongorwana kuhlathulula kuhle khulu ukusebenza kwenu ngendlela engatjhugulukiko emsebenzini okarisako. Akusilula njalo ukwenza irhubhululo, kanti ngakwelinye ihlangothi ube ufundisa. Umsebenzi onjengalowo ufuna usebenze ngaphezu kwamandla wakho – kanti ipumelelo enjengayo le umuntu kuvamise ukuthi asizwe babantu abasekhaya, yeke-ke, sithanda ukuthokoza imindeni yenu kanti khulukhulu nabanye abantu ngesekelo labo nangokuzinikela. Nina noke enamukele abonongorwana entambama namhlanjesi, siyanithokoza ngokuzimisela kwenu, ngokuziphatha kwenu nangokuzinikela kwenu. Sizizwa sihlonipheke khulu ngokunithokozisa ngemizamo yenu nangepumelelo yenu entambama namhlanjesi. Sinithulela umnqwazi, siyanithokozisa kanti nathi sithabe nani begodu siyazikhakhazisa ngani

Ngiyathokoza.

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