



*The Office Of The Principal and Vice - Chancellor*

**SOL MANDLA MAKHANYA, INHLOKO NELISEKELASHANSELA  
INYUVESI YASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA  
IKHOMFA YESIFUNDVO SEMCULU WEMAYINI  
FUNCTION HALL, 4<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR KGORONG BUILDING  
29 APRELI 2019**

Mphatsiluhlelo, njengoba lesi kusikhungo semfundvo, ngicabanga kutsi kumele ngicale inkhulumo yami ngesetfulo lesihambisana nemfundvo. Ingikatimiseli noko, kuniketa inkhulumo leveta lokunyenti ngemayini netinhlelo legucukuca njalo etimbonini.

Lengifuna kukuveta luhlaka lolubanti, ngemcondvo wekubuta umbuto losisekelo : *IQuo vadis*, imboni yetimayini yaseNingizimu Afrika? Loku ngikwenta ngekulindzela kutsi Ngcongcoshe anganiketa letinye tetimphendvulo letimasu ebutweni leminyenti yetfu, kantsi mhlawumbe nekuphendvula letinye tetinconoto tami.

Kute sifinyelele lapho sikhona lamuhla, nginconota kutsi sibuke emuva kwekutsi timayini tatfutfukiswa njani eveni letfu. Loku kumele sikwente ngenhloso yekutsi sitfole tifundvo lesingatisebentisa esimweni sanamuhla.

Sinaloku engcondvweni, ngifisa kukhuluma ngetincenye letine lengicabanga kutsi tibalulekile kute kulungiswe letinye tetinsayeya letibukene nemkhakha wemayini lomuhla.

Kwekucala, ngitawubuka masinyane ekutfutfukisweni kabanti kwetimayini eNingizimu Afrika, nemshiyandvuku wato. Ngisebentisa lelitemu “timayini kabanti” ngamabomu ngobe timayini eNingiimu Afrika atikacali ngelikhulu lesi 19. Tifundvo letinye tiveta kutsi timayini eNingizimu Afrika tindzala njengebantfu ngekwabo.<sup>1</sup>

Kwesibili, ngitawuhlola letinye tetinsayeya letikhona nyalo lomkhakha lobukene nato.

Kwesitsatfu, ngitawunconota letinye tetintfo letingentiwa kabusha letingahlolwa.

<sup>1</sup> See, for instance: Evers, TM & Van der Berg, RP (1974) Ancient Mining in Southern Africa, with reference to a copper mine in the Harmony Block, North-Eastern Transvaal, *Journal of Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*, Volume 74, Number 6, 1 January 1974, pp. 217–226; More, CE (1974) Some Observations on ‘Ancient’ Mining at Phalaborwa, *Journal of Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*, Volume 74, Number 6, 1 January 1974, pp. 227–232; and, Evers, TM (1975) Recent Iron Age Research in the Eastern Transvaal, South Africa, *The South African Archaeological Bulletin*, Volume 30, Number 119/120, pp. 71–83

Kwekugcina, ngitawuniketa lamanye emasu ekubambisana lesingahle siwacabangele.

**Ingucuko yeTimayini neSigaba Sekucala seCapitalism Yesimanje: 1870 kuya ku 1910, nangale kwaloko**

Ebhukwini lakhe la 2005, *An Economic History of South Africa: Conquest, Discrimination and Development*, Charles H. Feinstein utsi simo neluhambo lwemlandvo wemnotfo waseNingizimu Afrika belilawulwa simo lesembeswe kwekubili bantfu nangulokumbiwa phansi.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Feinstein, Charles H (2005) *An Economic History of South Africa: Conquest, Discrimination and Development*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Feinstein ayachubeka aveta kutsi loku bekuhlukile kulamanye emave, ikakhulukati labo labancotjwe imibuso yaseNtjionalanga, bekukunye kuloku lokubili, hhayi kokubili. Loku ikakhulukati bekungenca yekutsi, bekunekwembesa kwemvelo, lamave bekete bantfu.

Ngekungafani nebantfu bendzabuko base USA, New Zealand ne-Australia, bantfu bendzabuko baseNingizimu Afrika baba ngumbutfo locinile, ngekuya kwetinombolo. Kuhluka kwekwentiwa ikoloni kweNingizimu Afrika bekungasiko kutsi kucotfula kwebantfu bendzabuko, kodvwa kubagcinela kuhlukunyetwa njengoba bekunesidzingo sebasebenti besesicalile kantsi besikhula ngaphandle kwekuphatamiseka.

Nome ngabe sivuma kwekutsi bekute lubalobalo lolucondzile, Feinstein ecabangela kwekutsi bantfu bendzabuko bebeme lapha etigidzini letingu 1, 5 ekucaleni kwabo 1800. Ngetulu kwaloko, tbekunencenye yesigidzi yalabo Labavela eNtjionalanga, lokwenta kutsi live libe nebantfu labangetulu kwetigidzi letingu 2.

Lokungenani kudzimate kwaba nga 1867, kuba khona kwebantfu eveni kwahlolwa lapho kugujwa kwedayimani lokukhulu kucala eKimberley. IDiamond Rush yaholela ekugutjweni kwalelitje leliligugu lokwaba nemtselela wekudvonsa tisebenti letingeMa-Afrika etincenyeni letehlukile eveni, lokufaka ekhatsi iMozambique neZimbabwe.<sup>2</sup>

Umpfumela walesentakalo, njengoba bewutawuphindza wenteke lapho kugujwa igolide eWitwatersrand nga 1886, lapho kwalandzela Ema-Afrika. Njengoba besebatsatselwe live kantsi bakutfo kumatima kuphila ngetekulima, Ema-Afrika acala kusebenta njengetisebenti tasemayini kwekubili eKimberley naseJozi.

Njengoba Turrell abonisa, bambalwa labatama kubalekela kusebenta kunaloko betsengisa imikhicito lelinyiwe etisebentini tasemayini.<sup>3</sup>

Kuloko lesekuphawuliwe singabona kutsi kwenteka tintfo letimbili ngekuvela kwetimayini ngekwelizinga lelikhulu. Kwekucala kuhlukaniswa kwemnotfo waseNingizimu Afrika lokusukela kutekulima, besekufaka timayini.

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<sup>2</sup> Turrell, Robert V (1987) *Capital and Labour on the Kimberley Diamond Fields, 1871–1890*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, pg. 21

Lokubili lokwentekile bekukuvela kweMa-Afrika lasebenta ngalokucondzile njengetisebenti tasemayini, kamuva njengetisebenti tasetimbonini njengoba iNingizimu Afrika icala kusungula timboni. Ezingeni lekutfufukisa umnotfo nekuhlanganiswa kwayo, sibona kuvela inhlanganisela yetimayini netimboni.

Ngakulolunye luhlangotsi, kuvela kwenhlanganisela yetimayini netimboni lokuholela esigabeni sesibili nesesitsatfu sekutfutsa ngaloliwe.

Njengoba kuye kwacala ngelizinga leliphansi nga 1858 eNatal naseKapa, kantsi kube ngu 100 km nga 1870,<sup>4</sup> kutfufukiswa kwaloliwe kuye kwakhula ngekwakhiwa kwekuchumana eKimberley kamuva kuchumana eWitwatersrand.<sup>5</sup>

Sifundza ngekubuka kuloku masinyane, kutfufuka lokukhulu kwetimayini kwekutsi kwenteke njani kutsi lomkhakha uletse kukhula kwemnotfo waseNingizimu Afrika. Ikakhulukati, letigameko letentekile

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<sup>4</sup> Inggs, E.J (2016) *Economic History of South Africa – MO001 for ECS2609*. Pretoria, University of South Africa. Pg. 160

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, pgs. 160 & 165

taholela ekusungulweni kweluhlelo lwebukepitali, lobebufaka buhlanga ngetento nangendlela bekwenta ngayo. Lokwalandzela, njengoba basho, kuyatiwa.

Kodvwa kungani ngiveta lomlandvo kulesigameko lesihlose kuhlola tinsayeya letibukene nalomkhakha nyalo?

### **Letinye Tinsayeya letibukene Nemkhakha weMayini**

Mphatsiluhlelo, luhlathiyo lolubanti nalolujulile luveta kutsi ngalokufanele kute sivisise letinsayeya lesibukene nato namuhla, kumele sibuke emuva sikwamukele nekutsi sifike njani lapha.

Kwekucala, kukusukela ekucaleni, imboni yetimayini beyingafaki wonkhe umuntfu mayelana nebunikati. Beyilandzela empheleni beyisebentisa tindlela tebuhlanga uma kufika endzabeni yebunikati nekulawula lokungumphumela webukoloni, lapho kamuva kwaba luhlelo lolwahlukanisa ngekwelibala kuphindze kugcilata.<sup>6</sup> Ngako kumele siyilungise leyo nkhangela lengafuni kusuka.

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<sup>6</sup> See, for instance, Yudelman, D (1984) *The Emergence of Modern South Africa: State, Capital, and the Incorporation of Organised Labor on the South African Gold Fields, 1902–1939*. Cape Town and Johannesburg,

Ngivisisa ngalendlela yekutsi tinkhulumiswano mayelana Nemculu  
Wemayini ufuna kubukana netinsayeya letifaka loko, kulokunye.

Incenye yesibili levelako njengoba imboni yetimayini ikhula kube  
kukhishwelwa ngaphandle kwemphakatsi wenzawo etinzuzeni  
lotitfolakala uma kukhuliswa timboni emhlabeni wawo.

Kalula loku kwabangela kutsatfwa kwemhlaba lebesekwentiwe lapho  
kuvela timayini ngekwelizinga lelikhulu.

Ngaphandle kwetigameko letimbalwa, njengaleminye imiphakatsi  
leminye yaseKimberley lengiye ngakhuluma ngayo phambilini leyazuza  
ngandlelatsite noko ngekwelizinga lelincane, linyenti lemphakatsi  
amange lizuze kuletimayini.

Angifuni kuvakala ngatsi ngiyitsatsa kalula lendzaba leyinsayeya  
lenkhulu kangaka. Lena indzaba Ngcongcoshe lakhatsateke ngayo.  
Indzaba lekungasilula kuyisombulula etikhatsini tetfu, lokuyintfo



lengiyatiko, ngiyati futsi kutsi, iyincenye yetinkhulumiswano Temculu Wemayini.

Kuyacaca kutsi lokumelwe kubukwe akusiko nje kutsi umphakatsi utawuzuzwa njani kuletimayini letenteka edvute natindzawo tawo. Indlela letinzuzo letibukeka ngayo mayelana nebunjalo bato.

Nanyalo futsi, kuhlola umlandvo kubalulekile.

Ngetulu kwaloko loku kuletsa simo lapho kukhula kwetimboni eNingizimu Afrika kwenteka khona, kutfolakala lokukhulu kwedayimani negolide kwenta kutsi kusungulwe Inyuvesi YaseKapa nayaseWitwatersrand ngekwehlukana. Loku kabangelwa sidzingo selikhono lebunjiniyela.<sup>7</sup>

Ngako kungavetwa kutsi wonkhe emanyuvesi alapha ekhaya, njengawo wonkhe emanyuvesi emhlabeni wonkhe, asungulwa kute kubukane nesidzingo selikhono lelidzingekekako.

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<sup>7</sup> See <http://www.uct.ac.za/main/about/history>, and, <https://www.wits.ac.za/mecheng/history/> (Accessed on 27 April 2019)

Kuyintfo lengakatayeledi, kumatima nekuyichaza kutsi kungani  
iKimberley ingimange ikhule yaba lidolobha lelikhulu njengeJozi. Ite  
nenyuvesi yayo, kudzimate kube ngunyalo. Lena indzaba lekhetsekile  
yendzawo lapho timbiwa betitsatfwa ngaphandle kwekucabanga  
ngentfutfuko nebantfu bayo.

Kungashiwo lokufanako ngemadolobha etimayini taseMpumalanga.

Kungakhatsaliseki kutsi ngibo labaphakela emandla live lelidzinge kako  
ngekusebentisa emalahle ladzinge ka kute kukhicitwe gezi, wonkhe  
emadolobha eprovinsini solo mancane. Kungunyalo, njengoba  
sekunahulumende wentsandvo yelinyenti, kutsi sinenyuvesi lensha  
lapha.

Singafundzani kuloku, kumelwe kwentiweni?

### **Lamanye emacebo lamasha langacatjangelwa**

Lilenye lemaphuzu labalukile lokukhunywa ngawo mayelana nemnotfo  
wetimayini kutsi live lakitsi kudzinge ka litfutukise inzuzo lenemamndla

yetimboni. Leli liphuzu Ngcogcoshe lati kahle kukhuluma ngalo. Kufanele ngalokuphutfumako, sikhombise sidzingo, sekusheshisa kwentiwa kwalendlelamust.

Ngcogcoshe, ngicela kukuveta kutsi yinye yetintfo lokumele uyicabangele kutsi uyente, ngetulu kwekufaka tinzuzo, kantsi ngiyetsemba kutsi wenta njalo, kutsi ube nemandzela wekutsi uma kusungulwa timayini kusasa kubalekelwe emaphutsa lentiwe esikhatsini lesengcile.

Ngisho kutsini ngaloku?

Ngicela kusho kutsi letinye tintfo lokumele tinakwe kuhlanganisa imitamamo lemisha yetimayini ngenhloso yekwentiwa kwetimboni kulenzawo.

Kumele kuhlelwe kuphindze kutfutukiswe emadolobha lamasha kulenzawo, umsebenti wawo lomkhulu kutawuba kukhicita.

Asikho sizatfu sekugcizelela kutsi kukhicita kutawuhlala kuyinsika yanoma nguliphi live lelinshisakalo yekutfutuka. Ngakoke,

njengencenye yalisu lekutfufuka, kumele kucatjangisiswe kahle, kuhlelwe kahle, kuphatfwe kahle luhlelo lwekuheha basisi kulenzawo legcinelwe timayini.

Lokuhlobene naloluhlelo lwekusisa kusungula sisekelo lesisimeme sekukhucita lokulongakahlobani netimboni, kumelwe kuhlelwe kahle indzawo leyenele yekuhlala.

Kwentiwa kwetimboni lokuhlelwe kahle neluhlelo lwenzawo yekuhlala lotawuholela “ekukhahleleni” kwemiphumela yetemnotfo letiphindzaphindzako lokutawuholela ekutfufukene kwekunakekela timboni.

Ngisho konkhe loko, ngisho nome ngati kutsi umnotfo waphansi uyaphela.

Siyayati imiphumela levelele emadolobha lamanyenti asetimayinini, bekenta kahle kodwa nyalo sekwaba “tidzala” njenge Kleinzee<sup>8</sup> Entjonalanga Kapa.

Lokumele kube setingcondweni tebahleli bemadolobha kuciniseka kutsi lapho sekusungulwe intfutuko lesikiselwe, lawo madolobha atawuphumelela ngale kwalapho timayini tingasekho.

Insayeya lesibukene nayo namuhla akusiko kutsi sitakhona, njengebantfu, kuvala kutsebele kwetfu emitfombeni lephelako bese avalwe ngalayo levuselelwako. Loku lesesikukwentile, ngekwesibonelo kutsatselwa indzawo irabha yesilikhoni. Ngakoke, emafutsa angavalwa ngaloko lovuselelwako; labo labatiko, nalabo labatawutfo ngemacebo lamasha esayensi.

Kunalokho, insayeya yetfu kwakha temnotfo letihlala njalo ngaphandle kwemayini, letawuhlala kundlula imayini. Ngenca yalesizatfu, kumele sihlola tindlela letingahlangukiswa ngemave lafana nabon China neQatar. Kokubili kutibandzakanye endleleni lenemandla noko lehlelwe

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<sup>8</sup> See <https://www.sa-venues.com/attractionsnc/kleinzee.php> (Accessed on 27 April 2019). Established in 1927, the town produced diamonds until around 2009 when De Beers downscaled and finally closed its operations. By 2011, most of the estimated 370 houses were empty, with the population having dwindled from 7 000 to 1 000.

kahle yekukhicita nemafutsa ngalokwehlukene.<sup>11</sup> Kungako lenkhomfa yemfundvo ibalulekile, ihlanganisa ndzawondze umkhakha wetemfundvo, inhlango lekhethsekile yelucwaningo ngemaminerali, iMintek, Litiko Letimbiwa, netimboni.

### **Sidzingo Ngelisu Lekubambisana Naloko Lokungahle Kwenteke**

Siyatsemba kutsi lokubambisana lotawutalwa ngembi kwemasu lolubambiswano lolutawusita kutfolo tisombululo kuletinye tinsayeya lesibukene nato. Ngako ngincononta kutsi sitilungiselela njengenyuvesi kute sibe neligalelo kuloko lokutfoliwe nekwakheka kwaletu tisombululot.

Inyuvesi YaseNingizimu Afrika ingaba neligalelo emazingeni lahlukene mayelana naloko lokungahle kwenteke njengob ngibonisile ekucaleni.

Ekucaleni, balingani Ekolishi Letemtsetfo lingakhulunyiswa kutsi livete imibono yalo etincenyeni letehlukene mayelana netingucuko, nekutsi Umculu Wemayini ungasetjentiswa njani.

<sup>11</sup> See, for instance Li, S; Li, M; and Tan, J J (1998) Understanding Diversification in a Transition Economy: A Theoretical Exploration, *Journal of Applied Management Studies*, Volume 7, Issue 1, pp. 77–94; and, Morakabati, Y; Beavis, J; and, Fletcher, J (2014) Planning for a Qatar Without Oil: Tourism and Economic Diversification, a Battle of Perceptions, *Journal of Tourism Planning and Development*, Volume 11, Issue 4, pp. 415–434

Njengoba “silwa” netindzaba tetingucuko njengenyuvesi, indlela lesibuka ngayo ingucuko ilula: asijiki uma kufika endzabeni yengucuko njengoba isidzingo sekucinisekisa kutsi kukhula lokufaka wonkhe lokutawusita sonkhe sakhaamuti saseveni lakitsi.

Incenye yesibili yekubambisana lokungahle kwenteke mayelana neluhlathiyo nekubiketela umnotfo.

Ngiya ngaveta ekucaleni kutsi ematfuba ekusungula timayini “aboshelwe ku” eluhlelweni lwekusisa lokubanti nekukhula lokukhulu etincenyeni lokubukwe tona. Kungako ngikholelwa kuBureau of Market Research, lokuyimboni lehamba embili, ingaba neligalelo.

kwekugcina, Ikolishi Yesayensi, Bunjiniyela neBucwepheshe, ngalokukhetsekile, Litiko Lagezi neBujiniyela eMayini, bangabelana

Iwati lwabo labanalo. Kungalapho kubambisana lokuphilako neMintek nematiko avelonkhe esayensi nemibuto yebucwepheshwe ingahlolwa.

Ngcogcoshe, ngifisa kugcizelela kutsi kumele sicoce kabanti, emkhatsini wetfu njengenyuvesi, iMintek, nelitiko; kutsi sihlole letintfo leti naletinye tincenye letingahle tibe khona tekubambisana.

Kungenca yalesizatfu saloko kutsi lokungahle kwenteke kulekhomfa yemfundvo yanamuhla kutsi iyangijabulisa kakhulu njengoba itfwele tinhlanyela talokukhulu nakwentiwa kabusha kwetintfo eveni.

Sime ngemumo njengenyuvesi kute sibe neligalelo kuloku, kutfutfuka eveni lonkhe.

Egameni Lemkhandlu, Buphatsi, Tisebenti neBafundzi beNyuvesi yaseNingizimu Afrika, ngifisa kunamukela nonkhe.

Ngiyabonga.