

INTETHA YENGQONYELA YASE-UNISA, UTHABO MBEKI, KUMSITHO WOKUBHIYOZELA IMINYAKA ENGAMA-145 YE-UNISA: e-UNISA PRETORIA/TSHWANE CAMPUS, ngowe-4 JULAYI 2018.

Mphathi-Nkqubo, Gqr Somadoda Fikeni,
Mphathiswa obekekileyo Naledi Pandor,
Sihlalo weKhansili yaseUNISA, Mnu Sakhi Simelane,
Nqununu neSekela-Ngqonyela, Njing Mandla Makhanya,
Mongameli weSRC yeLizwe,
Mongameli weKhonvokheyishini,
Ikhansili yeUNISA, abaphathi, abasebenzi nabafundi kunye nabo babhiyoza nathi:

Kuluvuyo kum ukujoyina amakholwane asele ethethile phambi kwam ukuze nam ndidlulise nje umyalezo wam omfutshane wokuvuyisana neUNISA njengokuba sibhiyozele ukugqiba iminyaka engama-145 likhona eli ziko.

Nabani na onomdla kuphuhliso lwenkqubo yemfundo yamabanga aphezulu kwilizwe lethu ukusukela kwinkulungwane ye-19 angacetyiswa kakuhle xa kunokuthwa kuye makafunde imbali yale Yunivesithi.

Njengokuba sele kutshiwo, kwiminyaka emininzi yokuqala yale yunivesithi, ngexesha eyayibizwa ngokuba yiUniversity of the Cape of Good Hope, yayiyiyo kuphela kwilizwe lethu eyayibhalisa iimviwo ezazisenza ukuba umntu afumane isidanga seyunivesithi.

Kananjalo, yathi emva koko yaba yiyunivesithi enkulu enamasebe kumaphondo ahlukileyo. Le yunivesithi eyayinabele kwilizwe lonke yayingaboneleli ngazifundo. Izifundo zazinikezwa ziikholeji ezazingamalungu eUniversity of the Cape of Good Hope, eyahamba yaba yiUniversity of South Africa (UNISA) ngo-1918.

Ngangendlela eyayibaluleke ngayo indima yale Yunivesithi ekuveliseni inkqubo yemfundo yamaziko emfundo ephakamileyo kwilizwe lethu, ukususela ngo-1873, yade yakhupha nezatifikethi zematriki ezazinceda abafundi ukuba bakwazi ukungena eyunivesithi.

Ngokophando lwembali yeUNISA, yavula inyoba kwingqiqo yokuqala kokufikelela kwimfundo ephezulu kwamaAfrika angabona bantu baninzi kwilizwe lethu, yatshintsha nendlela ebonwa ngayo iYunivesithi kule ndima.

Umzekelo, kwincwadi yakhe ethi, *Spes in arduis: a history of the University of South Africa*, uMaurice Boucher uthi, ngo1880, uSimon Peter Sihlali, owaba ngumfundisi webandla le- congregational, waba ngumntu omnyama wokuqala ukuphumelela imatriki kweli lizwe.

Walandelwa nguJohn Tengo Jabavu owaphumelela imatriki yakhe eLovedale ngo-1883 nowavelisa waze wangumhleli wephephandaba, *Imvo zabaNtsundu*. UBoucher uthi, iintombi zohlanga lwamaAfrika zaqala ukuphumelela imatriki ekupheleni kwenkulungwane ye-19.

Enye yeengxaki eziphambili ngelo xesha yayikukuba iikholeji ezazithumela abafundi ekufuneka bebhale iimviwo ze banikwe izidanga yiUniversity of the Cape of Good Hope, zazithatha abafundi abambalwa abangama-Afrika. Yile nto eyenza ukuba ama-Afrika afana noCharlotte Maxeke, John Dube, Pixley Seme, nabanye ukuba bahambe baye kufunda imfundo yabo yeyunivesithi kumazwe aphesheya, ingakumbi eUSA naseUK.

Njengokuba sisazi sonke, iSouth African Native College, eyathi ekuhambeni kwexesha yabizwa ngokuba yiFort Hare University College, yamiselwa ngo-1916.

Xa umntu ejonga indima iUNISA, eyayisakuba yiUniversity of the Cape of Good Hope, eyaqhubeka yayidlala ukukhuthaza uphuhliso lwemfundo yamaziko aphakamileyo, kwakulindeleke ukuba iyithakazelele into yokusekwa kweNative College.

Yathi yakuqala ukusebenza ngo-1918, igunyaziswe ngokusemthethweni ukuba ibe liziko elinamasebe kwilizwe lonke, iUNISA yaba neekholeji ezintandathu. I-Fort Hare, okanye iNative College, yayingekho kwezo zintandathu.

UBoucher ucacisa athi, isizathu soku kukuba, ukuba iFort Hare yaba yenye yeekholeji zeUNISA, "ingxaki yobuhlanga yayiza kuba ngowona mba uphambili xa kusamkelwa abameli kwiSinethi nakwiKhansili".

Ekugqibeleni, 'ingxaki' yeNative College 'yasonjululwa' ngokuthi ibe phantsi kweYunivesithi yaseRhodes, ikhatshwa yingxelo ethi, "akukho kruthwano lwabuhlanga" lukhoyo eRhodes.

Kwi-Critique of the Curriculum at the University College of Fort Hare in its Pioneer Years, uDavid Burchell ubhala athi:

The originator of the scheme for an African university college, E.B. Sargent, educational adviser to Lord Milner, envisaged the South African Native College...(as) providing a rather narrowly utilitarian education which would include industrial training as a compulsory component. His overall aim was to create a moderate African elite who would act as the junior partners of colonialism and who would largely fill subordinate positions in a class and race stratified society.

I-UNISA ngokuqinisekileyo ngeyayithathe njengoxanduva lwayo olungundoqo ukulwa le njongo ukuba ngaba yayamkele iNative College njengenye yamaziko ayo.

Umbono okhuthaza iUNISA namhlanje othi, – *Ukuxunela kwiYunivesithi yaseAfrika: exonxa ikamva ngeli lixa isebenzela uluntu* – ubonisa umgama osele uhanjiwe ukusukela kwiyunivesithi yokuqala yango-1873, iUniversity of the Cape of Good Hope, naleyo yalandelayo ngo-1918 eyiyiYunivesithi enamasebe kwilizwe lonke.

Sonke thina bangamalungu eUNISA sinoxanduva olufanayo lokuqinisekisa ukuba le Yunivesithi iyawuphumeza umbono wayo endigqiba kuwukhankanya.

Ukususela kudala ngoJulayi 1972, iAssociation of African Universities yabamba iwekhishophu eAccra, eGhana ukuxoxa ngesihloko esithi – ‘Creating the African University: Emerging Issues in the 1970s’.

Enika ingxelo ngeziphumo zale wekhishophu, osele walandulela eli uNjingalwazi Tijani M. Yesufu waseNigeria wabhala kwincwadi eyapapashwa ngo-1973 wathi:

The African university must in the 1970s not only wear a different cloak, but must also be differently motivated. It must be made of a different and distinctive substance from the traditions of Western universities, and must evolve a different attitude and a different approach to its task. The truly African university must be one that draws its inspiration from its environment, not a transplanted tree, but growing from a seed that is planted and nurtured in the African soil.

Kukwimeko yekamva esinombono walo esiya kuthi sonke sisebenzisane ukuphumeza umbono wokwakha ngokutsha iUNISA ukuba ibe yiYunivesithi yaseAfrika, yaye ndinelunda ukothulela umnqwazi bonke abo bahlohli, abafundi, abaphathi nabasebenzi beUNISA abaza kuba ngoonzala besi siphumo.

Eso iya kuba sesona siphumo sikhulu senzame zabo bazinikeleyo ekuphumezeni lo mbono womyalezo esiwudlulisayo namhlanje, wokuvuyisana neUNISA ekugqibeni kwayo iminyaka ayi-145 ikhona!

Ndiyabulela.