



The Office Of The Principal and Vice - Chancellor

**NJING MS MAKHANYA, ISEKELA-NGQONYELA
LEYUNIVESITHI YOMZANTSI AFRIKA (UNISA)**

**INTETHA YOSUKU: KWISIDLO SEGALA: KUMBHIYOZO
WOKUWONGA ABAPHANDI
UMGANGATHO WESI-4
FUNCTION HALL KGORONG BUILDING
UNISA MUCKLENEUK CAMPUS**

2 Matshi 2018

- Umbhexeshi-Nkqubo, uGqr Meiya Nthoesane
- Ingqonyela yeYunivesithi yoMzantsi Afrika, oHloniphekileyo owayesakuba nguMongameli weLizwe uThabo Mbeki
- Usihlalo weBhunga leUnisa Council, uMnu Sakhi Simelane (ongekhoyo apha)

- Amalungu eBhunga leUnisa akhoyo apha
- Abameli bamazwe ngamazwe
- UGqr Daisy Selematsela, oliSekela-Ngqonyela eliliBambela: woPhando, kwiZidanga ezingaseNtla, iMibono eMitsha noShishino ngayo, namalungu eSigqeba soLawulo nabanye abaphathi abakhoyo apha nabasebenzi beyunivesithi abakhoyo apha
- UNksz Janet Remington, uMlawuli woMmandla: Umlawulo noMhleli weAfrika: weGlobal Arts and Humanities Journals, Taylor & Francis
- Oosomashishini
- Abafundi baseUnisa nemibutho yabasebenzi
- lindwendwe ezibekekileyo ngolu rhatya: abo baza kufumana amawonga
- Abo baza kusonwabisa ngolu rhatya, iNew Kopano Quartet
- lindwendwe ezibekekileyo, manene namanenekazi

Mandinibulise nonke ngolu rhatya. Egameni leNgqonyela, iBhunga naBaLawuli beUnisa, mandibulele imbeko yokunamkela nonke ngezandla ezishushu kulo msitho ubalulekileyo kwikhalenda yeziko lethu, uMsitho waMinyaka yonke wokuWonga uPhando neMibono eMitsha waseUnisa.

Ngo-1995, xa kwakuqalwa ukusetyenziswa kweintanethi

kwihlabathi, uTerry Evans waqaphela ukuba, “Ukusebenzisana kwehlabathi kunika amazwe imingeni: ayakwazi ukufikelela kwihlabathi, kodwa ihlabathi liyawangenelela.”¹ Ngo-2018 asisenakuyiphika into yokuba imfundo yamaziko aphezulu iyaphuphuma. Imiba emininzi yezentlalo, eyoqoqosho neyezopolitiko eyongezelelekileyo ikhokelele kwimiba emininzi engeneleleyo eliguqulayo ihlabathi kwelo besilazi, nto leyo enyanzelisa ukuba siphinde siphonononge ngokutsha ubume nendima yemfundo kwikamva eliluzizi.

UPhilip Altbach noHans de Wit bakushwankathela oku ngokuthi:

“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, Brexit and the rise of nationalist and anti-immigrant politics in

¹ Evans, T. 1995. Globalisation, post-Fordism and open and distance education. *Distance Education*, 16: 2. Australia: Routledge.

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 worldwide²

(Ubume bemfundo yamabanga aphezulu kwihlabathi lonke iyatshintsha kakhulu. Into umntu anokuyibiza ngokuba, 'lixesha lokuhlanganiswa kwemigangatho nenqobo ngendlela efanayo kwihlabathi lonke kwimfundo ephakamileyo' kwiminyaka engama-25 edlulileyo (1990–2015) ebiphambili kwindlela iyunivesithi ibibona ngayo izinto liphelile okanye lisondela ekuphelelweni. Ukukhula kwezinto kwihlabathi okubandakanya izinto ezininzi – kubandakanya ukuhamba kwabafundi besiya kwamanye amazwe, ukunaba kweekhampasi zamaziko, izidanga okwazi ukuzifumana kwamanye amazwe nezihlanganisiweyo, ukusetyenziswa kwesiNgesi njengolwimi lokufundisa nophando kwihlabathi lonke nezinye izinto –

¹ Evans, T. 1995. Globalisation, post-Fordism and open and distance education. *Distance Education*, 16(2).

zonke ezo zinto zibonakala zifikelela esiphelweni ngakumbi eYurophu naseNorth America. Besikade sixoxa ngento yokuba ingcingane yokuba umntu avele athi qhaphu ngeyakhe imibono, iTrumpism, iBrexit kunye nokuqala kweepolitiki zobuzwe nokuchasa abo baphuma kwamanye amazwe kutshintsha ubume bemfundo yamaziko emfundo

ephakamileyo. Ezinye iziganeko ezilandele oku zisiqinisekisile ukuba sibona ukutshintsha kwezinto kwimfundo ephezulu efanayo kwihlabathi lonke, nto leyo ethetha ukuba kufuneka sicinge kwakhona ngeprojekthi yehlabathi yeeyunivesithi zehlabathi zizonke.²⁾

Manene namanenekazi, ukuba besibuthandabuza ubunyani bale nkcazelo, kule veki, iNkulumbuso yaseBritain uTeresa May wenze isibhengezo sophononongo lonyaka lemfundo ephakamileyo eUK, ukanti neNew Zealand nayo yenze isibhengezo sento abayibiza i“grand conversation” ngeenguqu kwimfundo. Kuncinci ke oku kunoko kuqulathiweyo. Kudala iqalile le ncoko eNorth America nase-Europe, yaye kumazwe asaphuhlayo kukho amazwi amaninzi athi makujongwe amava okwenzekayo acela umngeni ekubeni kwenziwe izinto ngendlela efanayo nelawula abanye, ebeka imibono ngekamva lemfundo ephezulu eyahlukileyo kuleyo

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

siyiqhelileyo nebesikade siyilandela ukuza kuthi ga ngoku, ebonisa ukutshintsha ukuze kulandelwe intsulungeko, ubulungisa kwezentlalo nesinyanzeliso sokuba imfundo isebenzele uluntu ngendlela elulutho kulo.

Noxa kusenokuthwa konke oku kuqalwe yinguqu kwi- IT, ngakumbi ukufika kweintanethi, oku kuveze ukungalingani okukhulayo

kwesosayethi kwihlabathi – ukwahluka okubonakala ekwahlukaneni kwezinto ebezikade zisenziwa kwimfundo ephezulu kwiminyaka emininzi - kumazwe asentshona. Ukusebenzisana kwehlabathi kusenokuba kwenze ihlabathi lalincinci kodwa oku kusincede kwasihlupheza ukuba sijongane nezinto ezichaphazela imeko yethu, ngokuhambelana nezinto ezinefuthe elineziphumo kuthi ngokubalulekileyo.

Kodwa ingaba oku kuthetha ntoni kwiyunivesithi ngo-2018? Apha kuphando ikakhulu, ingaba oku kuthetha ntoni kwiiyunivesithi?

Iindaba ezimnandi zezi:

Inkqubo engundoqo yokutshintsha nokusebenzisana kweYurophu, Erasmus+, ayisuki – njalonje ingafumana nenkxaso eyongezelekileyo. I-ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations – nayo ilandela lo mzila weEuropean Union ekukhuthazeni ukusebenzisana kwamaziko ayo emfundo yaseziyunivesithi, ngaloo ndlela iphucula imigangatho yaye inyusa inguqu kwimimandla yayo nentsebenziswano kwicandelo lemfundo ephakamileyo. ‘Uhlanganiso lweenkqubo ekhaya’ nohlanganiso lweenkqubo olunzulu yinto ekuthethwa ngayo kumaziko emfundo ephakamileyo kwihlabathi liphela.³

Ziindaba ezimnandi ezi eUnisa, ngexesha apho sikwinqanaba

elibalulekileyo lokwenza inguqu kumbono wethu *weyunivesithi yaseAfrika exonxa ikamva inikeza inkonzo kuluntu*. Kufuneka sikhulise abaphandi bethu neziphumo zethu zophando, nokwenza uphando oluhambelana neemeko zethu, siphuhlise iinzuzo zeeSDG (ngakumbi iSDG 4). Kananjalo, ngokuhambelana nesicwangciso sethu nemo yethu njengeyunivesithi yehlabathi yeODEL, kufuneka senze uphando sisebenzisana nabanye abaphandi kwilizwe lonke oluza kuba nefuthe elibalulekileyo nelineziphumo eziphathekayo kulwazi oluya kuphumela nangapha kwemida yethu nokuya kuqinisekisa ukuba umsebenzi wabaphandi bethu uhambisana neemeko ihlabathi neliezwe elijongene nazo.

Ipotifoliyo yethu yoPhando, iZidanga ezingaseNtla, iMibono eMitsha noShishino ngayo ibonelela ngeqonga apho abantu

³ Altbach & de Wit, *ibid.*

abanemibono emitsha bathi baqhube kakuhle khona yaye iindaba ezimnandi zezokuba, iingcinga ezintsha ziyabuyekezwa okanye ziyawongwa. Siqhutywa yingqiqo yokuwenza izinto ezintsha kwihlabathi nokusebenzisa iingcingane ezintsha ukusombulula iingxaki zamanyhani zehlabathi, uphando eUnisa alwenziwa kuphela ngabo baphumelele izidanga nabafundi. Amathuba ophando anikwa neengcali kunye nabasebenzi abasezifosini, nto leya eyenza uphando lube yinto eyenziwa ngumntu wonke eyunivesithi. Ukuzibophelela kwethu ekukhuliseni abasetyhini, ingakumbi amakhosikazi amnyama kuphando yinto esiziqhayisa ngayo yaye sibone iziphumo ezihle zoku. Into ephambili kule nkqubo kukunikezela kumsebenzi wokugqwesa nenkxaso kubaphandi abasaqalayo, nabasakhulayo kunye nabo basuka kumaqela athile awodwa anento ewadibanisayo. Yinto elungileyo ekufanele ukuba siyenze le ukuba sifuna ukujongana nokoyisa imingeni eziswa lilizwe lethu elikhulayo, yaye oku kuya kuba nefuthe kwinguqu eya kuhlala unaphakade.

Manene namanenekazi, xa ujonga uludwe olude lwabantu abaza kuwongwa ngolu rhatya (bangaphaya kwama-70), nokwahluka kwezihloko zabo nezinto abaziphumezileyo, ndiqinisekile ukuba ndingatsho ngokuzithemba ukuba apha eUnisa siyifumene into esifanele ukuba siyayenza. Siyakwazi ukudibanisa isidingo sophuhliso, izinto ezenzeka kwiindawo esikuzo, kwanjalo

sinoqhagamshelwano nelizwekazi lethu kunye nehlabathi yaye masizingce ngaloo nto.

Kambe ke usemninzi umsebenzi ekufuneka wenziwe. Noxa zikhula iziphumo, uphando lwaseAfrika lumi nje ngaphezu kwe2% lophando lwehlabathi yaye i1% yolo phando isuka kuMazantsi eAfrika. Ngelishwa akwanelanga oku. Sinyanzelekile ukuba siwabange amazwi ethu nendawo yethu yokucinga kwizinto eziqhubekayo kwilizwe lethu nakwihlabathi ngokubanzi. Ixesha lokwenza oko nali ngoku.

Ngobu busuku banamhlanje sihlanganele ukuza kuwonga abo bagqwesileyo kubungcali babo, ukuzinikela kwabo ngokungatshintshiyo kuphando nokuza nemibono emitsha nempumelelo yabo abayibonisileyo. Halala kuni nonke, ngokunikezela kuphando lwenu, okubonisa ukuqhuba kwenu kakuhle. Akululanga ukwenza uphando ngeli lixa ufundisa. Kunyanzelisa ukuba wenze umsebenzi owongezelelekileyo – yaye kuchaphazela ubomi bosapho lwakho, ngoko ke sibulela iintsapho zenu nabanye ababalulekileyo kuni ngenkxaso yabo nokuzinikela kwabo.

Kwabo baza kunikwa amawonga ngobu busuku, siyabulela ngokuzinikezela kwenu nokwenza umsebenzi wenu ngemfezeko.

Siziva sinelunda ngobu busuku ukuthathela ingqalelo imizamo yenu nempumelelo yenu. Siyanihlonipha, sivuyisana nani yaye sinani kuvuyo lwenu nokuzingca kwenu.

Ndiyabulela.