



The Office Of The Principal and Vice - Chancellor

**MOFROFESARA MS MAKHANYA, HLOGO LE
MOTLATŠAMOKHANSELIRI**

**YUNIBESITHI YA AFRIKA
BORWA.**

**POLELOKGOLO: MOLETLO WO MOGOLO MOLETLO WA
DIFOKA TŠA DINYAKIŠIŠO
LEBATONG LA BO4,**

**HOLONG YA FUNCTION,
MOAGONG WA KGORONG**

**KHAMPASENG YA
MUCKLENEUK YA UNISA**

**2 Matšhe
2018**

- Molaolalenaneo, Ngk Meiya Nthoesane
- Motšhanselara wa Yunibesithi ya Afrika Borwa, Motlotlegi

Mopresidente Thabo Mbeki

- Modulasetulo wa khansela ya Unisa, Mna Sakhi
Simelane (yo a sego gona mo)

- Maloko a Khansele ya Unisa ao a lego gona mo
- Maloko a setšhaba sa botseta
- Ngk Daisy Selematsela, MotlatšaHlogo wa Motšwaoswere: Dinyakišišo, Dithuto tša ka morago ga tikrii ya mathomo, Maithomelo le Mekgwa ya go fihliša ditirelo setšhabeng le maloko a bophethiši le badirišani bao ba lego gona mo
- Ms Janet Remmington, Molaodimogolo wa Selete: Afrika le Molaodimogolo wa Dikgatišo: Global Arts and Humanities Journals Taylor and Francis
- Maloko a setšhaba sa tša kgwebo
- Dipeakanyo tša baithuti le mešomo tša Unisa
- Baeng ba rena bao ba hlomphegago bošeng bjo: Baamogedi ba difoka tša rena tša dinyakišišo
- Bao ba re tlošago bodutu bošegong bjo, the New Kopano Quartet
- Baeng, basadi le banna bao ba hlomphegago

Madume go lena ka moka. Legatong la Motšhanselara, Khansele le Bolaodi bja Unisa, ke lethabo le legolo go nna go le amogela ka diatla tše borutho ntlhoreng ya khalentara ya rena , Moletlo wa rena wa ngwaga ka ngwaga wa Difoka tša Dinyakišišo le Maithomelo tša Unisa.

Ka 1995, kutollong ya mathomo ya go hlagiša inthanete lefaseng,
Evans (1995: 16/2) o lemogile [gore] “Globalization presents

nations with a dilemma: they access the world, but the world invades them.”¹ Le ge go bjalo, ka 2018 re ka se sa gana gore thuto ya godingwana lefaseng ka bophara, e seemong sa go belatša se se sa kago sa bonwa peleng. Bogolo bja maatla ao a atago a tsenelelano ya ekonomi le setšhaba le a sepolotiki a hlotše kopanyo ye kgolo ya dilo tše ntši tšeo di senyago yeo e fetolago lefase la rena go ya ka mo re le tsebage, yeo e gapeletšago tekoloseswa ya ngkokolofase ya popego le tema ya thuto ya bokamoso bjo bo sa tsebjego.

Altbach (UWN: 2018) o ruma se ka bokopana ge a re:

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

Banna le basadi, ge nka be re na le pelaelo ka bonnete bja pegu ye, mo bekeng yona ye, Teresa May, Tonakgolo ya UK o begile tshekatsheko ya botelele bja ngwaga ya dithuto tša kgato ya boraro ka go UK, gomme New Zealand le yona e begile “grand conversation” ka ga mpshafatšo ya thuto. Se ke bothata bjo bonnyane. Poledišano ye ke kgale e tšwela pele ka Amerika Bodikela le Yuropa sebakanyana, gomme mafaseng ao a hlabologago go na le dipolelo tše ntši kudu tše di bolelago maitemogelo a bona, ao a ganetšago seemo sa bjale se maatla seo se lemogilwego le go beakanya diponelopele tša ka moso tša thuto tše di fapanego ka mekgwa ye mentši le seo re bego re se tseba le go se phethagatša go fihla lehono gape tše ka mo go kgahlišago gape go atago, di bontšhago tlhokomologo ya maitshwaro, toka setšhabeng le tše botse tše thuto e di tšweletšago bjalo ka setšhaba (le Motho) go ba tše lokilego.

² The challenge to higher education internationalisation
Philip G Altbach and Hans de Wit 23 February 2018 Issue No:494

Le ge go ka ganetšwa gore se se thomile ka phetogo ya IT morago ka 1990, gagolo ka go ba gona ga inthanete, gabotsebotse e tšweleditše nyanyeng setšhaba seo se ka se tšwelelego, gape sa dilo tše di fapafapanego tše di felago di oketšega nako le nako tša setšhaba seo se fapanego gagolo nkgokolofaseng; diphapano tšeo bjale di itlhagišago ka go dikaroganyo le diripana tša ditlwaelo tša bodikela tša bokgale bja mengwagakgolo ya thuto ya godingwana. Ka mokgwa wa kgegeo, tsenelelano gare ga batho nkgokolofaseng e ka ba e dirile lefase la rena le lennyane, eupša ka go dira bjalo go bonala e gapeleditše tebeledišišo ya rena go dikgoba tša maleba dikemong tše di swanelago, go ya ka maatla ao a bago gona ao a re hueditšego ka moka mekgweng ya motheo ye bjalo.

Fela tše ka moka di hlaloša eng go yunibesithi ka 2018? Gabotsebotse di hlaloša eng go dinyakišišo diyunibesithing tša rena?

Ditaba tše bose ke “The major European mobility and collaboration scheme, Erasmus+, remains firmly in place – and might even receive additional funding. The ASEAN – Association of Southeast 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

Go unisa ke ditaba tše bose nakong yeo re katanago le kgato ya motheo ya phetogo go iša go pono ya rena ya go ba yunibesithi ya Afrika yeo e bopago bokamoso bja batho ka go kgotsofatša dinyakwa tša batho. Re na le pitšo ya go godiša banyakišiši ba rena, le ditšweletšo tša dinyakišišo tša rena, le go phethagatša dinyakišišo tše e lego tša maleba go dikamano le tikologo ya rena, yeo e tla tšweletšago dikholo tša kgodišo ya diSDG (gagolo SDG 4). Re na le pitšo gape ye e sepelelanago le maano le maemo tša rena bjalo ka yunibesithi ya ODeL yeo e tumilego ditšhabatšhabeng go kgatha tema ka go dinyakišišo tša tšhomišanommogo le ditšhaba tše dingwe le go dinyakišišo tše di tla bago le seabe ka mekgwa ye e kwagalago gape e nago le khuetšo, go tsebo ye ntši go kgabaganya mellwane ya rena gape yeo e tla netefatšago maleba ao a tšwetšwago pele a banyakišiši ba rena bjalo ka dirutegi tša maleba dikamanong le tikologo ya rena.

Potfolio ya rena ya Dinyakišišo, Dithuto tša ka morago ga tikrii ya mathomo, Maithomelo, le Mekgwa ya go fihliša ditirelo setšhabeng e fa sekgoba fao banaganišiši ba boitšhimolloši ba atlegago; gomme ditaba tše bose ke gore e fa moputso wa dikgopolo tša boitšhimolloši. Ka go hlohleletšwa ke kganyogo ya go hlohlomiša mafase a maswa le go diriša dikgopolo tše mpsha go

mathata a lefase a mannete, dinyakišišo Unisa ga di phethagatšwe fela ke dirutegi le baithuti ba dialoga. Dibaka tša Dinyakišišo gape di fiwa badirišani ba profešenale le ditshepedišo,

³ Altbach ibid.

go dira dinyakišišo protšeke ya yunibesithi ka bophara. Boikgafo bja rena go iša pele basadi dinyakišišong, gagologolo basadi ba bathobaso, ke taba ya boikgantšho gomme e tšweletša dipoelo tše botse kudu. Motheo wa mokgwatebelelo wa rena ke boikgafo bja go fihla ntlhorwaneng ya tlotlego le thekgo go banyakišiši ba baswa, baetapele ba dinyakišišo bao e lego gona ba thomago le banyakišiši ba dihlopha tše di šupilwego. E no ba fela gore ke selo sa maleba go se dira ge re swanela go itebanya le go lwantšha ditlhohlo tše di hlolwago ke naga ya rena ye e hlabologago, le ditlhohleletšo tša phetogo ya mannete ya go ya go ile.

Banna le basadi, ge re lebelela lenaneo le letelele la baamogeladifoka bošeng bjo (ba go feta 70), le tebelelo ya dikgahlego le dipihlelelo tša bona, ke dumela gore nka bolela ka boitshepo gore mo Unisa re dira tšona. Re kgona go kopanya tlhohleletšo ya kgodišo, maleba a kamano tikologong ya rena, tsenelelano kontinenteng le boditšhabatšhabeng gomme ka moka ga rena re ka ikgantšha ka seo.

Efela go sa na le go gontši go re swanetšego go go dira. Ka ntle ga kgolo ya ka pela ya tšweletšo, dinyakišišo tše di tšwago Afrika ke tša ka godimo ga 2% ya palomoka ya nkgokolofaseng ka bokaalo bjo ka bago 1% bja palomoka ya go tšwa kontineteng ya Afrika ye e lego ka borwa bja Sahara. Se, ka maswabi ga se se sebotse ka mo go

kgotsofatšago. Re na le mošomo wa kgapeletšo go buša mantšu a rena le sekgoba sa rena sa botsebi kontinenteng ya boditšhaba le tsebo le ditlwaelo tše di ka abelanwago nkgokolofaseng. Nako ke yona ye ya bjale.

Bošeng bjo re kopane go tumiša phadimophadimo le makgethe a botsebitsebi tša bona, boikgafo bjo bo sa fetogego go dinyakišišo le maithomelo le katlego ye e lemogegago tšeo ba di fihleletšego. Le šomile gabotse ka moka ga lena, go boikgafo le mafolofolo a lena boruteging bja lena gomme se se hlaloša go se fetoge bokgoning bja lena bja maemo a godimodimo. Ga go bonolo go dira dinyakišišo o le gare o ruta. Go nyakega gore le dire go fetiša moo – gomme se gantši se le tima nako ye ntši go ba le malapa a lena, gomme ka gorealo re leboga ba malapa a lena le bagatša ba lena gammogo le thekgo le boitelo bja bona.

Go bafiwadifoka ba rena bošegong bjo, ke leboga boikgafo bja lena, modiro wa lena wa profešenale le boitelo bja lena. Re ikwa re tumišitšwe go lemoga maitapišo le diphihlelelo tša lena bošegong bjo. Re le rolela mengatse, le go le tumiša le go thaba le lena go lethabo le boikgantšho tša lena.

Ke a le
leboga