

**PROF MS MAKHANYA, UPRINSIPALA NESEKELA LIKATJHANSELA
IYUNIVESITHI YESEWULA AFRIKA**

SIYAKWAMUKELA

**UKUHLONYWA NGOKWETHUNGELELWANO KWESIKOLO SAMA-
AFRIKA SAKATHABO MBEKI SEENDABA ZOMPHAKATHI**

NEZEENTJHABATJHABA

*“Amayunivesithi we-Afrika aziphendulela emlayweni omutjha wephasi
mazombe ngemva kwe-Covid-19”*

22 KUKHUKHULAMUNGU, 15:00 – 16:00

Ngithanda ukuthokoza

- Umphathi weHlelo: uDorh Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, oliLungu lomKhandlu oYeletisako we-TMF kanye neTjhansela ye-NMMU
- UMengameli uThabo Mbeki, iTjhansela ye-Unisa nomSekeli we-Thabo Mbeki Foundation
- Amalunga wabaZenda bamaSotja
- UNom. Busani Ngcaweni, iSekela likaSihlalo (ojamele uNom S Simelane, uSihlalo womKhandlu we-Unisa)
- UDorh Brigalia Bam, uSihlalo we-Thabo Mbeki Foundation
- UProf Veronica McKay, VP: Teaching, Learning, Community Engagement and Student Support
- Amalunga wesiGungu nabaPhathi abaNgeziweko
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- Amalunga weBhodi ye-Thabo Mbeki Foundation
- UProf Sibusiso Vil-Nkomo, umNqophisi wesiKolo sakaThabo Mbeki sama-Afrika seeNdaba zomPhakathi nezeeNtjhabatjhaba
- U Mm. uChigomezgo Gondwe ozobe abongelela
- Iinsebenzi zesiKolo sakaThabo Mbeki sama-Afrika seeNdaba zomPhakathi nezeeNtjhabatjhaba
- Iinsebenzi ze-Unisa kanye namastjudeni
- Amalunga weembikiindaba
- Ntatanyiswa ezihlukahlukene, bomma nabobaba

Lotjhani noke. Ngiyazi bona ngilapha ngikhulumela umkhandlwethu, iSenate, isigungu, iinsebenzi kanye namastjudeni nanginithokozisako kilomkhandlo omuhle omlando – ukuhlonywa kwesiKolo sakaThabo Mbeki sama-Afrika seeNdaba zomPhakathi nezeeNtjhabatjhaba.

Kulithabo kimi namhlanjesi ukuzokwethula lokho ngaphandle kokuzaza, kwephasi mazombe – mhlamunye ngingathi sihloko esiphambili sephasi mazombe – naziza efundweni ephakemeko; okutjho bona, indaba “yamayunivesithi nakaziphendulela emlayweni wephasi mazombe omutjha wangemva kwe-Covid-19”. Namhlanjesi ngizabe ngiqale bona lokhu kusebenza njani kumayunivesithi wama-Afrika. Amayunivesithi wama-Afrika aziphendulela njani emlayweni wephasi mazombe omutjha wangemva kwe-Covid-19?

ISINGENISO

Ngokweendlela zakade zokuzwisisa “umlayo omutjha wephasi mazombe” zibekwe samdlalo – umuntu angathi ngendlela engakajayeleki – amatjhuguluko epolotikini yephasi loke neenlinganiso zamandla okungizo kanye ezinamandla wokutjhugulula ubujamo bephasi mazombe – ukobana bube ngcono namkha bonakale ngamandla – bube mlayo wephasi omutjha.

Ihlathululo le ngokungakanqophi ithokozela begodu yamukela iphasi mazombe nokuthembela kwethu kwezinye iinarha njengombuso wesitjhaba, begodu kuhlekuhle kuhlanganiswe nombono wefilosofi “yokubusa iphasi mazombe”, okungiyo esekela ukubonakala kokubumbana, ukuzwisisa nokulungiswa kwemiraro yephasi mazombe leyo engeze yararululwa mbuso wesitjhaba esisodwa ngokwawo.

Okhunye ekufanele sikuyelele mayelana nokubuswa kwephasi mazombe kukobana ukuthembela kwenye inarhokhu kudlulela ngale kwabantu ukufaka hlangana iphasi lokana. Ngalokho-ke, ukubalekela ukusebenzisa imithombo yemvelo namatjhuguluko wetlayimethi kumsebenzi wethu sisoke.

Umlayo wephasi omutjha wangemva kwe-Covid-19, yeke njenganje, uzakufaka ihlangahlangano vele esele ikhona yemiphumela elethwe

ngumabhubhisa ephasini mazombe ipi yakhe eyenza bona sibe nethemba elincani okwanje, begodu amandlakhe abangela ihlangahlangano eminothweni yephasi mazombe kanye nemiphakathini. Angeze saba nokuzaza bokobana i-Covid-19 irhabise msinya ukuthikaziseka kwephasasi ebekuvele kusendleleni begodu kusilethela ukungezwani ephasini mazombe ebekubonakala eminyakeni embalwa edlulileko.

Khona ngesikhatheso, begodu ngokungakalindelwa, i-Covid-19 ikatelela umhlobo wokuziveza ngokubumbana, ukuzwisisa nokulungisa (ukubuswa kwephasasi mazombe) kweendaba zephaseli, isisombululo sakhona esingehla kwekghono lesitjhaba esisodwa.

UBUJAMO BEFUNDO EPHAKEMEKO

Angiveze ubujamo banje ifundo ephakemeko ekibo. Ngizakuba mfitjhazana.

Isibawo sefundo ephakemeko kulindelwe bona singezeke ukusukela kumastjudeni aziingidi ezima-97 ngomnyaka we-2000 ukuya kumastjudeni adlula iingidi ezima-262 ngomnyaka we-2025 (UNESCO, 2009:10) – lokhu kubumba isisekelo seengidi ezima-68 ngomnyaka we-1991 (UNESCO, 2006: 21). Inengi, nakungasiwo woke amayunivesithi, khulukhulu lawo aseentjhabeni ezisathuthukako, sekabe nokukhula okukhulu ngokwamanani wamastjudeni begodu nokuragela phambili kokufuna ukungena.

Njengombana sisiya kutjhumu mnyaka yama-21, begodu nasiqala iimbalo zeentjhaba zabantu ezilindelweko, khulukhulu e-Afrika, amanani la kungenzeka abe mancani nakumadaniswako.

Okwanje, ifundo ephakemeko kutjhumu mnyaka yama-21 isesenekusasa elifipheleko elifuna imibono, indima nomnqopho wefundo begodu ngawo, kube nendima yeyunivesithi. Izinto eziqakathekileko ekuthikaziseni kwanje zifaka hlangana:

- Ukukhulisa imibono ekhuthazwa kungazwani kwepolotiki nezipi eziphakathi kwe-US nezinye iinarha zeTjingalanga, begodu ne-China ne-North Korea; ukwenza isibonelo, i-Brexit nalokho okubizwa ngokuthiwa “yi-Trumpism” kubhebhethekisa ukutshwenyeka nezipi begodu nokungezelela ukutshwenyeka okumayelana namandla wokukhula mayelana nezipi zesikhathi esizako ephasini mazombe.
- Iphasi elinganamikhawulo elisaragela phambili nokuhlukana nokungalingani elilawulwa khulukhulu ziimbalo ezitjhugulukako zabantu.
- Imibono mayelana neragelo phambili, ubulungiswa behlalakuhle, ukulingana namandla aragela phambili eTjingalanga.
- Ukuragela phambili kwemiraro yeemali ngokwendlela yamasabsidi aphungukako, anyukako, iimali zamastjudeni ezinganaragelo phambili namazinga amanengi weenkolodo zamastjudeni.

- Imibono emayelana neragelo phambili lokwenza ifundo ephakemeko ibe ngeyeentjhabatjhaba, khulukhulu ukweqa imikhawulo komsikinyeko wamastjudeni, iimfundiswa nabarhubhululi, lokha amanye amayunivesithi nakathola bona inani lokutlolisa kwamastjudeni liyehla begodu nokuqatjiswa ngokunjalo kuyehla. Lokhu kuzakuba nemiphumela enamandla yeemali kilawo mayunivesithi, khulukhulu eenarheni ezifana ne-UK, i-Australia, i-US, iJapan, i-South Korea ne-New Zealand, ethembele eemalini zamastjudeni abuya eenarheni zangaphandle ukobana aphumelele aragele phambili begodu neminikelwawo eminothwenawo welizwe loke. Enye indlela yokwenza imalingeniso kuzakufuneka bona itholakale.
- Ubunengi “babadlali” namkha abahlanganyeli (abanikeli bangeqadi naberhwebo) iinhloso neminqophabo ehuka khulu kileyo esetjenziswako njenganje namkha enikelwako.
- Umabhubhisa wephasi mazombe, obizwa ngokuthiwa yi-Covid-19, esele ingezelele iintjhijilo ezitja ezidlula inengi lalezo ezikhona.

Ukusekela koke lokhu, nokunikela amandla kilawo matjhuguluko ezako, kurhabisa ukwenziwa ngobutjha kwethekhnoloji, **ukungezelela ukwenza izinto ngokwethekhnoloji, i-4IR nokunengi khulu kwamhlapha nje i-5IR.**

IForamu yomNotho wePhasi mazombe (2109) iphetha i-4IR ngendlela elandelako:

ITuthuko yesine yamabubulo ngokweThekhonoli etja ijamele itjhuguluko eliqakathekileko ngokwendlela esiphila ngayo, umsebenzi begodu nokukhambisana. Kusisahluko esitja ekuthuthukiseni abantu, okukghonakaliswa yithekhonoloji engamandla ethuthukisa ukulingana nalawo wokuthoma, wesibili nawesithathu wetuthuko yamabubulo ngokwethekhonoli etja. Iintuthukwezi zihlanganisa komzimba, kwedijithali namaphasi webhayoloji ngeendlela ezakha ngakhona kokubili, isithembiso esikhulu nomonakalo ongaba khona.

Ibelo, ukungenelela namandla wepi le asikatelela bona sicabange ngobutjha indlela iinarha ezithuthuka ngakhona, indlela iinhlango ezakha ngayo ubungako begodu nokobana kutjho ukuthini ukuba mumuntu.

ITuthuko yeSine yamabubulo ngokweThekhonoli etja iyinto ekulu edlula itjhuguluko elilethwa yithekhonoloji; kulithuba lokusiza boke abantu, kufakwe hlangana abadosiphambili, abenzi bemigomo nabantu ababuya eenqhemeni ezihlukeneko neentjhabeni ezihlukeneko, ukuhlanganyela ukubumbana kwamathekhonoloji ukubumba ikusasa elifaka koke nabantu.

Ithuba lamambala ngelokuqala ngale kwethekhnoloji begodu nokuthola iindlela zokunikela inani elinengi labantu ikghono lokungakghona ukulawula imindenabo, iinhlango nemiphakathi (p.1).

Mayelana namaziko wefundo ephakemeko emiphakathini esathuthukako, iingceny zakho kokubili “umonakalo ongaba khona” kanye “nesithembiso” kuliqiniso. Ngakwelinye ihlangothi, inengi litlhagela ukulawula itjhebiswano elikhulu elihlangahlangeneko begodu (elinekghonakalo) elona zomnotho nehlalakuhle kanye nemisebenzi yepolitiki, lokha ngakwelinye ihlangothi, ikghonakalo nesithembiso se—4IR sinikela ikundla ukusukela kuphi ukuya etjhugululweni ukuya kilokho okulinganako, okukhambisana nakho esikhathini esizako.

Okhunye godu, nalokha amaziko wefundo ephakeme asatlhagatlhaga ekuthuthukiseni imiphakathi asatlhagela ubujamo bawo bamambala ngapha yi-4IR (nokwenziwa ngobutjha kwethekhnoloji), njengombana akakakateleki ukuqalana netjhuguluko eliqakathekileko leziko elizakufuna bona kuthuthukiswe inzuzo kilezondawo ezikghonako, begodu namandla wokuphazamisa lokhu okuzakuba nawo mayelana nobudosiphambili kanye nabaphathi beziko, kanye netlhogeko

leensebenzi (ze-akhademikhi, eziphrofetjhinali nezilawulako namkha eziphetheko) namastjudeni wayo yoke iminyaka yobudala ukufunda nokufunda ngobutjha ngekusasa elisiphathele ithemba elincani.

Embikweni wesihloko esithi, “Ikusasa lemisebenzi: ukunzinza kwamakghonofundwa”, i-World Economic Forum (2016) ibikezele bona, “ngokwe-avareji, nakuyokufika umnyaka we-2020, inengi lamakghono afunekako wayo yoke imisebenzi izakutjhoda amakghonofundwa angakabi ukuthathwa njengaqakathekileko emsebenzini wanamhlanjesi, ngokutjho kweempendulo” (p.13). njengombana iinomboro ezikhulako zama-athikili nazo ziyavuma bona kuzokuba nokulahleka kwemisebenzi eminengi nokuphungulwa kwabantu, akurari bona imibuzo ebuzwako ngomnqopho nokukhambisana kwefundo. Ngubani, begodu ini, sifundisela ini?

Kwamaswaphela, ngabagcugcuzelaba kube nomukghwa wokutjheja ukukhula, lokho okusunduzwa bujamo “bokuba nemicabango emincani” efundweni ephakemeko ephasini mazombe, begodu ngayo, ukungabi nesilinganiso, namkha njengombana abanye abarhubhululi basitjho, “ukupakulula nokupaka ngobutjha” kwefundo ephakemeko ukobana ibe mibuso yelizwe loke, iimfunda nokobana ibe ziiyingi zelizwe loke, ezizenzela kwakho, ubujamo bazo nalokho ezikudinga msinya. Lokhu kurhatjiswe bekwarhagaliswa yi-Covid-19.

UMTHELELA NAMKHA AMANDLA WE-COVID-19 EPHASINI MAZOMBE

Umabhubhisa we-Covid-19 ulethe ukungasalingani khulu okukhona emiphakathini ethuthukako nakileyo ethuthukileko naziza ekutholeni ifundo, begodu nangeenkghonakalisi ezifaneleko mayelana nokufunda ne-inthanedi ngokwayo. Lokha umabhubhisa nakathomako nemithetho yokuqinteliswa kwamakhambo ifakwa, inengi labotitjhere, ababelethi nabantwana namastjudeni akatelelwa ukobana bahlale emakhaya, babelane ngeensetjenziswa nokungena ku-inthanedi, kilezondawo lapha lokhu bekutholakala khona, mayelana nakho kokubili ukufundela ekhaya nokufunda iimfundo zefundo ephakemeko.

Kwaba nesitjhijilo sokobana inengi lamaziko lingene ethungelelwaneni ngokuzeleko kilokho inengi esele likubize ngokuthi “kufundela emakhaya ngokurhabako”. Lokhu kube lilemuko elisivula amehlo. Kube lilemuko elibuhlungu kwabanengi, ukobana, UkuVuleka, iBanga, kanye ne-e-Learning kumhlobo ohlukileko wefundo efuna imihlobayo namazinga wayo wekghono, ukusukela kudizayini yokwefundo nokunikelwa kwefundo esezingeni eliphezulu, ukuqinisekisa bona umthangalasisekelo ofaneleko we-IT uba khona ukukghonakalisa ukufunda ngokwethungelelwano nemisebenzi yeziko.

Kunokulemuka kokuthi umuntu angamane *atjinge ethungelwaneni*. Abantu abambalwa balemuke ukuba budisi balendlela yokufundisa begodu abanengi bebangakabi ukuzilungiselela ukungena kiyo nakancani ngesimanga seendleko enazo.

Ukungezelela, msinyazana nje kwaba tjhatjhalazi bona inengi labotitjhere, ababelethi namastjudeni akayithandi ifundo yangokwethungelelwano; yeke inengi, selibone nokuthi liwulise udlule umnyaka lo ngethemba lokobana lizakuthoma godu phasi ngomnyaka ozako nakuyokuthonywa ifundo lapha bayokufundiswa khona kuqalenwe ubuso nobuso. Lokhu kubonakala ngamanani aphaasi wokutlolisa kilomnyaka ephasini loke eThagwini.

Lokha nakunganamuntu owaziko bona ngokungabi nesiqiniseko umabhubhisa lo uzasisaphi, kufanele sisebenzise lokho esele sikwazi, okungilokhu:

1. ***Ababelethi bazibandakanya ngobunengi efundweni yabantwababo***. Ngalokho kube ngokulindelwe khulu kwalokho abakulindele ngemalabo – begodu bafuna “imiphumela ngeemali zabo”. Bafuna ukuba nalokho abakutjhoko, begodu ngalokho “abakutjhoko” kuza lokho abakulindeleko esikhathini esinengi okuba zizinto ezifanako (ezizwakalako) naziza emsebenzini

owenziwe zizazi zefundo. Ukwenza isibonelo sibabonile ababelethi abanengi bafuna kuphungulwe iimali namkha kungabi nemali ebhadalwako ngombana “akhange kube nefundo enikelwako”. Umbono lo awuzwisisi umsebenzi omnengi owenziwe 24/7 botitjhere abafundisako ukuhlela ngobutjha ama-*courses* ukobana afundiswe ngokwethungelelwano nokhunye.

2. Abafundi ngokwabo banezinto zabo ezihlukileko abazilindeleko begodu baragela phambili nokuzibambela ifundo ngezandla zabo. Esiquntwini esisodwa setlhagwini, umnyaka omutjha wokufunda uthoma ngenyanga kaKhukhulamungu begodu kuzakuba yinto ekarisako ukubona indlela ukuzitlolisa kwabafundi okuzakutjhuguluka ngakhona. Ilwazi seliyazwakala kumastjudeni alelwa ukungena kumayunivesithi akhamba phambili, (ukube bebatjhenjisiwe bona bazakuthathwa ngaphambilini) ngesimanga samamaksi wokugcina ehlisiweko ngokukhambisana namandla we-Covid-19 ehlelweni lezefundo, kusetjenziswe iinkambiso ezitjengiswe ukungakadizayinwa kuhle nezitjengisa tihatjhalazi ubufakazi betlasi kanye nokubandlulula ngokobutjhaba. Lokhu kwabangela imitjhagalo yokusilingeka kwamastjudeni nabotitjhere e-UK begodu nakubhalwako imitjhapho kuqaleka sengathi besele ilungisiwe. Isehlakalwesi sinikela umbono okarisako ekubeni namandla begodu nokubhalelwa kweenkambiso ezandleni zabantu

abangakafaneli, iingozi zokuthembela khulu kuthekhnoloji, nemandleni begodu nokulawulwa kokuhlanganiswa komphakathi engcenyeni yabotitjhere abazi amakghono wamastjudeni wabo nawalawo mastjudeni angasabiko ukuveza imibono ngalokho abakulindeleko.

3. **Kunekghonalako yokobana iSewula Afrika namayunivesithi weSewula Afrika azakuba nokwehla kwabafundi abazitlolisako ngesimanga sezinye zeenzathu ezifanako – ukuthikamezeka kweemali nemiraro ebangelwe yi-Covid-19. Kuzakufuneka bona siyelele amandla la nasitlamako nemaqhingeni wethu emnyakeni wokufunda ozako.**

4. Kufanele kutjhejwe godu nokobana ***iindlela zephasi mazombe zisatjengisa ukukhula kwekareko emahlelweni angasiwo wamadigri kunamahlelo wamadigri, khulukhulu hlangana nemiphakathi etlhagako.*** Lokhu kuhlanganiswa nesidingo sokuba namakghono msinya ukungezelela amathuba wemisebenzi. Lokhu kuyinto eqakathekileko kumayunivesithi weSewula Afrika, khulukhulu mayelana nemibono yanje emayelana nokuzitlolisela iintifikeyidi nokungaphumeleli kuhle nangamanani wemiphumela.

5. **Indima yokufundisa, ukufunda nerhubhululo seyibekwe ngaphasi kwelihlo elibukhali khulu.** Lokha ngakwelinye ihlangothi, umabhubhisa atjengise amandla wokufunda nokufundisa nokuqakatheka kobudlelwana obuphakathi kwakatitjhere nesitjudeni, uveze neminye imiraro enamandla ekhona, umraro okhona hlangana nayo kuyikhwalthi ebuzwako nokukhambisana kuhle kwama-course, iindlela zokufunda ezisetjenziswa nakufundiswako nobudisi obutholakala nakulungiswa lokho okumunyethweko mayelana nokuthi kufundwe ngokwethungelelwano. Abanye abotitjhere ngokufanako bavezwe tjhatjhalazi ngokutjengisa ukubalekela iindlela ekufanele zilandelwe begodu zisetjenziswe ezingasakhambisaniko neendingo nokwenziwako kukhulumnyaka lama-21, nokubhalelwa kuqinisekisa bona okumunyethweko sekuphelelwa kuthuthukiswa kilokho okufundwako emikhakhenabo. Kuzakuba liqiniso ukutjho bona ngilezomfundiswa ezibambe itjhuguluko, begodu zalamukela bezalihlanganisa nethekhnoloji okutlhogwa eendleleni zabo zokufundisa, ezitjhuguluka kuhle nezinepumelelo. Umabhubhisa udlulile, kuhlekuhle unikele ukubumbana kokuba khona esele kweqelwe sikhathi neeyeleliso zokuqinisekisa bona amaphrofetjhini ayakhambisana nalokho okufunwa yikhulumnyaka we-21 neendingo zephasi ledijithali. Kokubili okumunyethweko nokufundwako kufanele kubuyekezwe ngokutjheja lokho okufunekako esikhathini esizako.

6. Okukarisako, ***umabhubhisa ulethe irhubhululo elifuna kungenelelwe khulu ngokwekareko nangomfutho.*** Sitjhejile ephasini mazombe, eentjhabatjhabeni neSewula Afrika ukobana indima yerhubhululo itjhugulukile namkha yenziwe ngcono ukobana ifake hlangana irhubhululo elikhambisana namandla kamabhubhisa. Amalabhorethri akhiqiza ama-PPE neenhlwengisi, begodu kunenani eliqakathekileko lokwenza irhubhululo ngokubumbana kuma-vaccine nokhunye. Umuntu uyelela ukuvuselelwa kwekareko kwezePilo nokuPhepha emSebenzini, kanye nepilo yomkhumbulo namahlelo wetlhogomelo lezamaphilo, imisebenzi yomphakathi nokuzibandakanya komphakathi kanye nesekele. Imikhakha esebenzisa ukuhlaziya iimbalo, ukwenza iinlinganiso nokutjengisa nazo zifakiwe kilokho okufanele kutjhejwe begodu kungenzeka ngaphandle kokugandelelwa kwerhubhululo elizokwenziwa, imikhakha le ingathola iba nokungezeka kwalabo abatlolisako.
7. Nangabe kube khona okhunye nokhunye ukuzaza, sekutjhatjhalazi njenganje bona ***ithekhnoloji izokudlala indima engezekako ekunikeleni ifundo ephakemeko.*** Ikambiso epheleleko yokuhlela ngobutjha iyunivesithi seyithomile njenganje begodu ngingangezelela bona kuyikambiso enamandla khulu ezakufuna isibindi nokubekezela.

Ukuhlela ngobutjha kungenzeka kulethe amatjhuguluko amanengi – woke njalo azakuba neendleko ezikhambisana nawo. Okhunye kwalokhu kufaka:

- ***ukutjhugulula ubujamo bokusebenza kweensebenzi***
- ***umhlobo wamastjudeni esizakukghona ukuwamukela***
- ***iindingo zebhajedi ezitjhugululiweko/ezinyulwa ngobutjha engcenyeni yakho kokubili umbuso namayunivesithi***

8. ***Iphaliswano elibuya ngaphandle.*** Lokha okunengi sekuveziwe begodu kutloliwe ngephaliswano elibuya ngaphandle, lokhu sekufanele kumedwe lokha umabhubhisa nasele alawuleka ngokwendlela yemijovo, begodu nasele sibuyele esigeni. Nalokha lokhu kungathatha isikhatjhana ukobana sibuyele kilobo bujamo esibufisako, lokha lokhu nakungenzeka, amayunivesithi angamukela iingcenyane zokufundisa ngethengelelwano njengombana anikela inzuzo yemali nje.

9. ***Ikusasa lephasi mazombe elifipheleko nelinganaso isiqiniseko.*** Amayunivesithi afuna abantu abacabanga ngendlela enobukghwari abakghona ukudzimelela kilokho okungaqaleki kunesasa elihle esikhathini esizako ephasini; kufanele bathole iindlela zokwenza izinto ngobutjha zokwamukela lokho abakufunako kwamambala,

lokha nabasanikela ilemuko labo lezinga eliphezulu lokufundisa mayelana namastjudeni wabo.

10. Nakanjani kuzokufuneka ***sithole imali-ngenisiso, iimali, ngaphandle kwengeniso-mali lesibonelelo evane sibe nayo begodu kuzokufuneka bona senze izinto ngobutjha begodu msinya.*** Njengamaziko wefundo ephakemeko kuzokufanele senze lokhu:

- sitjheje bona sibobani begodu nendima esiyidlalako namandla esinawo ekhaya nenarhakazini, siqinisekise bona soke sizwisisa lokho ngendlela efanako
- siqophe begodu sifune amastjudeni azokwenza iziqu eziphezulu abuya kwezinye iinarha okuzakuthi ukutloliswa kwazo kusingenisele imali enengi
- singezelele inani lama-SLP (amahlelo wefundo yesikhatjhana esifitjhani) ukungezelela ingeniso-mali
- ukuphungula inani lamahlelo wesitifikeyidi begodu sikhulise amahlelo wamadigri wethu
- ukuqala amandla weemfundiswa zethu namalungelo ngelihlo lokungenisa imali. Kufanele sibambelele kilokhu ngokwenza amaphepha wamarhubhululo begodu sibe namaphepha esiwakhiqizako ingasi bona silahle ilwazi lethu namakghonwethu, begodu
- ukukhulisa ukusisa kweemali

ISIPHETHO

Ukuswaphelisa, sisemzombeni wefundo ephakemeko othikaziseke khulu osaragela phambili nokuthikaziswa yi-Covid-19. Akekho umuntu okghona ukutjho ngokuba nesiqiniseka anikele isithombe esipheleleko sokuthi kuzokwenzeka ini ngemva kwe-Covid-19 ephasini mazombe. Okuhle kukobana singangezelela kilokho esikwaziko, okungilokho engikwabelane nani, ngaveza lokho okusezako. I-Afika isebujameni obuhle bokubona amanye amandla we-Covid-19 esikhathini esizako asesekhona ehlangothini leTjingalanga. Lokhu kusinikela umkhanyo wethuba lokuhlola ingozi kanye nokwenza ngcono ngendlela esingakghona ngayo.

Njengombana siragela phambili nokubona iintjhijilo ze-Covid-19 begodu nokubona lokho okuzizinto zethu zamambala, kufanele sithokozele lokho nangaphandle komthelela omkhulu wamandla we-Covid-19, sinikelwe isikhatjhana esingakajayekeki ukobana “silungise ngobutjha iimpilo zethu eziqinileko” naziza kumayunivesithi we-Afrika kanye neendima zawo namandla enarhakazini.