



The Office Of The Principal and Vice - Chancellor

**UNJING. MANDLA MAKHANYA, INQUNUNU NOSEKELA NGQONYELA
WEYUNIVESITHI YOMZANTSI AFRIKA
INCOKO YOMQULU WAMALUNGELO KUSHISHINO LWEZIMBIWA
FUNCTION HALL, 4TH FLOOR KGORONG BUILDING
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Mbhexeshi nkqubo, njengoko silapha kwiziko lemfundo ephakamileyo, ndicinga ukuba, kwaye andiboni kuyingxaki ukuba ndingaqala ngentshayeleyo ethe vetshe kwezemfundo. Kodwa oko akuthethi ukuba injongo yam yeyokuba ndinifake ehlathini elimnyama, ndintsonkothe ngokumalunga nemisebenzi neenkqubo zoshishino lwezimbiwa.

Endifuna ukuba ndikubonakalise yinkcazelo nolwazi gabalala, ndibuza umbuzo ongqamelene nomkhombandlela wemisebenzi yasemigodini: Sithi *Quo vadis*, siyabuza ukuba iyaphi indlela okanye ibangise kweliphi icala indlela yemisebenzi yasemigodini? Andiqondi ukuba ndingaba

ndiyaphazama ukuba ndingalindela kuMphathiswa ukuba ayiphendule ngobuchule imibuzo yethu emininzi nokuba ahlomle ngezinye iingcebiso endinazo.

Ukuze sifikele apho sikhoyo kule mihla, ndicebisa ukuba sibuyele emva, sibuyele apho kwaqalwa khona nokuba uphuhliso lwemisebenzi yasemigodini luhambe njani ukusukela ekuqaleni. Xa sikwenza oku sincwase ukufumana iimfundiso ezithile esinokuthi sizisebenzise kwiimeko esiphila nazo kule mihla.

Sisacinga njalo ngoku ndikutsho apha ngaphambili, ndingathanda ukuba ndikuqwalaselise imiba emine endikholelwa ukuba ibaluleke kakhulu ekulweni eminye yemiceli mngeni ejongene nemisebenzi yasemigodini kule mihla siphila kuyo.

Xa ndiqala ndifuna ukujongisisa ngokukhawuleza uphuhliso lwemisebenzi yasemigodini emikhulu. Nditsho ngabomu xa ndithetha ngemisebenzi emikhulu ngoba imisebenzi yasemigodini ayiqalanga ngeminyaka yama-1800, ngoba iinzululwazi kunye nezifundo ezithile zinika inkcazelo yokuba le misebenzi midala ilingana neziqalo zoluntu.¹

Okwesibini, ndiza kuphonononga ngokufutshane eminye imiceli mngeni yecandelo lezimbiwa ekhoyo kule mihla siphila kuyo.

Okwesithathu, ndiza kucebisa ngamacebo anokwenziwa ukuze kubekho isisombululo.

¹ 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

Ekugqibeleni, ndiza kuvelisa esicinga ukuba singasebenzisana nabo nesithe sabona ukuba singabaxhasa.

Ukuguquguquka Kwemisebenzi Yasemigodini kunye Nesigaba

Sokuqala Sohlobo Lorhwebo Loohlohlesakhe/Lobukapitali:1870 ukuya kwi-1910 nokudlula

Kwincwadi yakhe yama-2005 ethi, *An Economic History of South Africa: Conquest, Discrimination and Development* UCharles H. Feinstein uxoxa

athi imbali yesimo nendlela yoqoqosho apha eMzantsi Afrika zaphenjelelwa lilifa elinqabileyo lemithombo yendalo kunye nabantu. ¹

U-Feinstein uyaphinda athi apha eMzantsi Afrika kwangufani nakwamanye amazwe awayelawulwa ngamazwe aseYurophu, kwakubakho imithombo yendalo okanye eyabantu, hayi yomibini. UMzantsi Afrika ubunento enqabileyo ke wona le yokuba nemithombo yabantu bokusebenza kunye neyendalo.

EMzantsi Afrika akuzange kufane nakumazwe afana neUSA, iNew Zealand neAustralia, apho amanani eenzalelwane aya ecutheka. Apha amanani ahlala ehleli, bebaninzi abantu. Amakolonyali awayelawula iMzantsi Afrika ngelo xesha ayengafuni ukuba lihle inani labemi balapha kuba ayefuna ukuba babe baninzi abantu amabasebenze ngokuxhatshazwa kuba imisebenzi eyayidinga abantu abaninzi yayisele isanda ngaloo mihla.

Ngexa evuma uFeinstien ukuba amanani akhe akathanga ncam, uye aqikelele ukuba ekuqaleni kweminyaka yama-1800 abemi baseMzantsi

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

Afrika babengama-1,500 000 ngexa abantu ababevela eYurophu babe ngama-500 000 oko kwakusenza abantu badlule kancinane kwinani elingama-2 000 000 bebonke.

Ekuqaleni konyaka wama-1867, kwaqalwa ukusetyenzwa ngamandla kusimbiwa idayimane emigodini kude kufuphi kwidolophu yaseKimberley, kwaye kungelo xesha apho kwaqala ukusetyenziswa ngendlela ekhohlakeleyo abemi baseMzantsi Afrika ngenxa yobuninzi babo. Ukumbiwa kwedayimani kunye nokwanda kwemigodi yayo kwaphembelela abantu abavela kwezinye iidolophu ukuze basondele apho kwakuphithizela khona ngokwedayimani kunye nabanye abantu abavela kumazwe akufuphi afana neMozambique kunye neZimbabwe.²

Isiqhamo solu phuhliso, nokuphindwa kwalo ngexesha kufunyaniswa ukuba ikhona igolide emigodini yaseWitwatersrand ngonyaka we-1886, yaba kukutshabalala kwabantu abantsundu. Emva kokuxuthwa imihlaba yabo ngabantu baseYurophu baye bafumanisa impilo inzima kakhulu kwaye babengasakwazi ukuziphilisa ngendlela yabo ababeyiqhelile yokufuya nokulima, baye banyanzeleka ukuba bathengise amandla

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

wabo, babe zizifologu emigodini yasezidolophini ezifana naseRhawutini naseKimberley.

Ngokokutsho kukaTurrell, bakhona abambalwa abaye bakwazi ukuba banganyanzeleki ukuthengisa ngamandla wabo emigodini. Bona babephila ngokuthengisela abasebenzi basemigodini iimveliso zolimo njengemifuno neziqhamo.³

Ukuba silandela le ngxoxo singagqiba kwelokuba zimbini izinto ezathi zenzeka emva kokuba kuqalwe ukwenziwa imisebenzi emikhulu emigodini. Okokuqala le nto ithetha uqoqoqosho lwathatha olunye unyawo, lwayeka ukuma ngolimo kuphela kuba kwaye kwakhona nemisebenzi yasemigodini.

Okwesibini, kwaye kwavela izinga lama-Afrika abangabasebenzi, besebenza emigodini, kwaze ekuhambeni kwexesha basebenza ezifektri ezenza izixhobo ezithile njengoko ilizwe laseMzantsi Afrika lalisanda. Ngoko ke kwizinga lophuhliso nobume kwezoqoqosho sibona kuvela ukuxanda kwemisebenzi, iyimigodi nokuvelisa izixhobo ezithile zokusebenza.

³ Ibid, pg. 21

Kwelinye icala oku kuxanda kwemisebenzi yemigodini kunye neyokwenza iimveliso ngeemveliso, kwanceda kakhulu ekuphuhliseni isigaba sesibini nesesithathu kwicala lezothutho ngokusebenzisa uloliwe.

Umzila kaloliwe (isiporo) waqala kancinci ngonyaka wama-1858 kwiphondo laseNatal kunye nelaseKoloni, ubude bawo buli-100 leekhilomitha kuphela ngonyaka we-1870. Baye banda ubude balo mzila ngenxa yokuba kwakhiwa odibanisa idolophu yaseKimberley kwaze ekuhambeni kwexesha kwadityaniswa oya kwicala laseWitwatersrand.⁴

Into esiyifundayo kolu qwalaselo lukhawulezileyo silwenzileyo lomsebenzi omkhulu wasemigodini kukuba eli candela lalukhulisa njani uqoqosho eMzantsi Afrika. Kuyacaca kananjalo ukuba oku kwaphembelela inkqubo yobukapitali neyoohlohlesakhe, eyayinobuhlanga nentiyo. Okwalandela emva koko yimbali esiyaziyo sonke.

⁴ Ibid, pgs. 160 & 165

Mhlawumbi niyazibuza ukuba kutheni ndibuyisa imbali yakudala kodwa silapha ukuze sibonisane ukuba singayisombulula njani imiceli mngeni emininzi ejongene necandelo lezimbiwa.

Eminye imiceli mngeni yecandelo lezimbiwa

Mbhexeshi nkqubo, uphando olubanzi, nohlalutyo olunzulu lwembali yemisebenzi yasemigodini lufuna ukuba sibuyele emva siqwalasele kakuhle ukuze siyiqondisise kakuhle ukuba sifikelele kanjani kwimeko kunye nesimo esikuso kule mihla.

Okokuqala ekufanele singakulibali yinto yokuba ekuqaleni kwayo le misebenzi yasemigodini yayiphathwe kwaye yayilawulwa ngabantu abanabala lesikhumba elithile ngenxa yohlobo lwempilo yangelo xesha eyayinyanzeliswa ngamazwe aseYurophu awayelawula amazwe afana noMzantsi Afrika. Aba bantu baye baqhubeka bengaziniki ezinye iintlanga ithuba lokuba zithathe inxaxheba kwimpatho nakulawulo kwaye loo ngxaki isenenkani nakule mihla siphila kuyo.⁵ Ngoko ke kufanele ukuba siyihlasele kanobomi le ngxaki.

⁵ 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,

Ngokokwam ukuqonda, ndibona ukuba ezi ngxoxo zomqulu wamalungelo kwicandelo lezimbiwa, i*Mining Charter*⁶ kufuneka zizame ukujongana nqo nale miceli mngeni.

Okunye okwaye kwenzeka njengoko kwakukhula imisebenzi yasemigodini kwaye kwacaca ukuba abemi baseMzantsi Afrika babengafumani nzuzo namaqithiqithi kolu shishino lutsha kodwa lwalusenzeka elizweni labo.

Okunye okwakudala le meko kukuba umhlaba omninzi wawusele uxuthiwe ngexesha ekwaqala ngalo ukunyuswa kwesantya nezinga lemisebenzi yasemigodini.

Babembalwa kakhulu abemi baseMzantsi Afrika abaye bazuza kushishino lwemigodi, njengabo babehlala kufutshane kwidolophu yaseKimberley, nesikhe sathetha ngabo.

David Philip; and, Magubane, B.M (1979) *The Political Economy of Race and Class in South Africa*. New York and London, Monthly Review Press

⁶ Government of South Africa (2018) *Draft Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the Mining and Minerals Industry, 2018*. Government Gazette: Republic of South Africa, Volume 636, Number 41714, 15 June 2018. Accessed on 27 April 2019 at http://www.gpwonline.co.za/Gazettes/Gazettes/41714_156_MineralandEnergy.pdf

Andincwasanga ukuba ndibonakale njengomntu ongayithatheli ngqalelo le miba ilukhuni. Le ngxaki sijongene nayo yingxubakaxaka ejongene noMphathiswa kwaye ndiqinisekile ayihlali kakuhle engqondweni yakhe ngoba yingxaki enenkani engafuniyo ukutshabalala. Ndiyayiqonda nokuba ixesha elininzi leengxoxo zequmrhu le*Mining Charter*⁷ liphela kuxoxwa ngale miba eyonakalisa imisebenzi yasemigodini.

Okunye okucacileyo okufanele kuqwalaselwe yindlela abemi abahlala kufutshane nemigodi abazuza ngayo uncedo, kwaye asifuni kujonga nje ukuba bayalufumana na uncedo, koko sifuna ukujongisisa ukuba le nzuzo iluhlobo luni na.

Kubalulekile ukuba kufanele sikhawuleze sibuyele kwimbali kwakhona.

Ngenxa yokunyuswa komgangatho wemisebenzi yasemigodini yegolide kunye nedayimani Kwanyanzeleka ukuba kuvulwe amaziko aphezulu emfundo afana ne *University of Cape Town* kunye ne *University of the*

⁷ Government of South Africa (2018) *Draft Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the Mining and Minerals Industry, 2018*. Government Gazette: Republic of South Africa, Volume 636, Number 41714, 15 June 2018. Accessed on 27 April 2019 at http://www.gpwonline.co.za/Gazettes/Gazettes/41714_156_MineralandEnergy.pdf

Witwatersrand. Injongo ephambili yezi yunivesithi yayikukufundisa ubunjineli obabufuneka ngamandla kushishino lwezimbiwa.⁸

Singatsho sithi phantse zonke iiyunivesithi zalapha eMzantsi Afrika okanye kwihlabathi lonke zavulwa ngenxa yokuba kwakubonakala ukuba kukho isidingo sezakhono okanye ubuchule bokwenza imisebenzi ethile.

Kukho kodwa ekunzima ukuba kucace ngedolophu yaseKimberley ngoba yona ayizange ikhule ibe yidolophu enkulu efana neJohannesburg, kwaye azange kubekho neyunivesithi eyakhiwayo. Elikhoyo iziko lemfundo ephakamileyo lisanda kuvulwa kule minyaka iphelayo. Oko kubonakalisa gca ukuba ubutyebi bendalo yaloo ndawo yayithathwa ngoohlohlesakhe bengacingi nakancinane ngokuphuhlisa indawo kunye nabemi bayo.

Le nyaniso iyabonakala nakwiphondo laseMpumalanga kwiidolophu ezinoshishino lwezimbiwa.

Imigodi yamalahle emininzi ikweli phondo, kwaye amalahle ngowona mthombo ubalulekileyo xa kusenziwa umbane welizwe lonke, kodwa

⁸ See <http://www.uct.ac.za/main/about/history>, and, <https://www.wits.ac.za/mecheng/history/> (Accessed on 27 April 2019)

zonke iidolophu zemigodi yamalahle azikhuli. Nalapho, iziko lemfundo ephakamileyo livulwe ngeli xesha worhulumente wentando yesininzi.

Sifunde ntoni ke emva kokuqwalaselisa kakuhle le meko, kwaye kufanele kwenziwe njani ukuze kuqhutyelwe phambili, kusonjululwe esi simo sikuso?

Ezinye zezisombululo ezingaqwalaselwa

Omnye wemiba yengxoxo yezoqoqosho loshishino lwezimbiwa sisidingo sokuba kwakhiwe ubudlelwane bentsebenziswano noncedo lwabemi ngokudala amashishini azalwa zizimbiwa zendawo. Siyamazi sonke uMphathiswa ukuba lowo umba uyakwazi ukuwucacisa kakuhle kwaye kunyanzelekile ukuba le nkqubo ikhawulezisiwe.

Mna ndicela kuwe Mphathiswa ukuba ngaphezu kwezo nzame zokudala amashishini oluntu azalwa zizimbiwa, ndiqinisekile phofu ukuba uyayenza loo nto, ndiyakucela ufake umqathango othi lonke usishino lwezimbiwa oluza kuqaliswa, lungaphindi iimpazamo zakudala.

Ndithetha ukuthini xa ndisitsho?

Ndingathanda ukuba ndicebise ngelithi abanini migodi kufanele ukuba babotshelelwe ngezivumelwano zokwenza amashishini amakhulu kwiindawo abasebenza kuzo.

Kufanele kulungiselelwe ukwakha iidolophu ezintsha kufuphi nemigodi apho owona msebenzi iya kuba kukuvelisa izixhobo zokusebenza nezinye izidingo ezenziwa ezifektri.

Asikho isidingo sokuba ndigxinisise ukuba naliphi na ilizwe elifuna ukukhula kwezoqoqosho, kufuneka lingqiyame ngeefektri zokuvelisa izinto ezidingekayo. Ngoko ke inxalenye yecebo lobuchule bokuphuhlisa indawo kukucingisisa amalinge alawulwa kakuhle nanomtsalane kubatyali zimali noosomashishini ukuze baqale amashishini endaweni entsha.

Ndawonye nala malinge okutsala utyalo mali lokwenza isiseko esomeleleyo samashishini eemveliso zezixhobo ezihambelana nemisebenzi yasemigodini okanye ezinye izidingo zomphakathi, kufanele ukuba kubekho nezicwangciso eziluqilima abantu izindlu zokuhlala.

Amacebo nezicwangciso zobuchule zokwakha imizi mveliso neendawo zokuhlala zikhokhelela ekuqalekeni kweziqhamo zoqoqosho ezikhokelela kwezinye eziya kudala isidingo seenkonzo zoluntu ekugqibeleni.

Konke oku ndikuthetha ndisazi ukuba imithombo yendalo iyancipha.

Siyazazi sonke iidolophu ezingathi zifile ngoku kodwa zaziphithizela kudala ngenxa yemisebenzi yasemigodini njengedolophu ekwiphondo laseMntla Koloni ebizwa Kleinzee⁹.

Oku kuthetha ukuba abacwangcisi bezo dolophu kunye kufuneka bacinge ngengomso leedolophu ezakhiwayo ukwenzela ukuba luhlwahlwaze uphuhliso apho luqale khona, lungethi/lungayekeleli naxa seyiphelile imisebenzi yasemigodini.

⁹ 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.

Umceli mngeni omkhulu esijongene nawo singabantu sisidingo sethu sokuxhomekeka kwizinto ezihamba ziphele emva kwexesha, nokufumana ubuchule obutsha bokuhlaziya nosebenzisa ngokutsha iimveliso eziphelelweyo. Sesiyaqalile le nkqubo ngokusebenzisa isilikhoni (*silicone*) endaweni yerabha (*rubber*). Ngoko ke namafutha ezithuthi nokubasa aphelelweyo, aya kuvuselelwa ngokutsha ngeemveliso esizaziyo nesiseza kuzaziswa luphando lwenzululwazi nobuchwepheshe.

Omnye umceli mngeni esijongene nawo kukuba sidale imisebenzi yezoqoqosho esukela kushishino lwezimbiwa neya kuhlala iqhubeka sele yaphelayo nalo migodi. Kufanele ukuba sifunde ngeenkqubo ezilandelwa kumazwe afana neChina neQatar. Omabini la mazwe aneenkqubo ezicwangcisela ixesha elingekafiki neliya kulandela eli lokwenza iimveliso zeefektri ne-oli.¹¹ kunye namafutha ezithuthi nokubasa. Kungeso sizathu ke ukubaluleka kwale ncoko iphakathi kwamaziko emfundo ephakamileyo, neMintek, eliqumrhu elikhethekileyo neliqhuba uphando ngezimbiwa, neSebe Lemithombo Yezimbiwa (*Department of Mineral Resources*), kunye nabo bonke abasebenza kula macandelo.

Isidingo Sentsebenziswano Ngobuchule Nezinye Izisombululo

Ezinokwenziwa

Xa sidibana kwezi ndibano zengxoxo siye sinqwenele ukuba kuqalwe iintsebenziswano eziya kuthi zifumane izisombululo kule miceli mngeni mininzi isingqangileyo. Ngoko njengokuba ndimi apha, ndimele iYunivesithi yethu ndisithi sikulindele ukuba sifake elethu igalelo ukuze kufumaneke izisombululo kungekudala.

Thina apha eUNISA sikulindele ukuncedisa ngeendlela ezahlukileyo nezibanzi njengoko bendikhe ndabonakalisa njalo apha ngaphambili.

Okokuqala, oogxa bethu beKholeji YezoMthetho bangakwazi ukuncedisa ekucebiseni kwimiba ehambelana nenguqu emisebenzini nokuba izicwangciso zenkqubo ye*Mining Charter* zinokusetyenzwa kanjani.

¹¹ 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

Lo gama nathi siliziko sihlala siqubisana nemiba yenguqu emisebenzini yethu, kodwa imbono yethu ayikho nzima: inguqu ngumba onyanzelekileyo, ongaxoxisiyo nofunekayo ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukukhula okuquka konke nokuluncedo kubemi boMzantsi Afrika.

Umandla wesibini wentsebenziswano enokubakho ngowohlalutyo noqikelelo lwezoqoqosho.

Bendikhe ndatsho ngaphambili ukuba iinkampani zezimbiwa kufuneka zibotshelelwe ngezivumelwano zotyalo mali ezibanzi nezijonge ukukhulisa indawo abaza kusebenza kuyo. Apha ndikholelwa ukuba iCandelo Lophando Lweentengo (*Bureau of Market Research*) lingancedisa kakhulu ngoba liyinkokheli kwezoshishino.

Okokugqibela, iKholeji yethu yeNzululwazi, Ubunjineli Nobuchwepheshe (*College of Science, Engineering and Technology*), ngakumbi iSebe Lobunjineli Bombane Nezimbiwa (*Department of Electrical and Mining Engineering*) ingancedisa ngokunikezela ngobuqili bayo. Kulapha le apho intsebenziswano ephathekayo neMintek kunye neSebe likazwelonke inokuzanywa khona.

Ngoko ke Mphathiswa ndicela ukugxinisisa ukuba thina njengeyunivesithi, uMintek kunye neSebe lakho kufanelekile ukuba sihlale phantsi, sixoxe kakuhle ngomkhombandlela wentsebenziswano phakathi kwethu.

La mathuba anokubakho avezwe yile ncoko yanamhlanje andenza imincili ngoba abonakala ethwele amathuba obutyebi ngandlela zonke kubantu baseMzantsi Afrika.

Thina siyile yunivesithi sikulungele ukuncedisa kuzo zonke iinzame zokuphuhlisa ilizwe lethu.

Egameni leBhunga, abaphathi beYunivesithi, oogxa bam bomsebenzi kunye nabafundi baseUNISA, ndiyanamkela nonke.

Ndiyabulela.