



liwela umfula ugcele
Isolezwe

TERTIARY Ψ π TIMES

Ibe yimpumelelo ingqungquthela yezemvelo

UMNYANGO wakwa-Geography and Environmental Studies e-University of Zululand (e-UNIZULU) ubenengqungquthela yawo yesibili ye-International Geographical Union Commission on African Studies (i-IGU CAS) mhla ka-17 kuya mhla ka-19 kuJuni e-Peermont Umfolozi Casino and Resort.

Kule ngqungquthela kuthelake izifundiswa zomhlaba wonke KwaZulu-Natal ukuzodingida izindaba ezithinta i-Afrika nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu, ukulawula ifa lemvelo nemithetho elithintayo, ubulungiswa kwezemvelo e-Afrika nokunye okuningi.

Inhloso yengqungquthela wukuhlanganisa abacwaningi bemikhakha ehlukene nexhumene kwezesayensi nabaholi ngezinto ezithinta i-Afrika. Ingqungquthela ixazulule izinselelo zocwaningo ekuqambeni izinto ezintsha nokuthi ziwuthinta kanjani umhlaba ngemikhankaso ye-IGU CAS.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ingqungquthela ibihlose ukuthuthukisa amandla okucwaninga nokuqamba izinto



ezintsha ezingeni lomhlaba, okuvele ezithangamini zabantu abakulo mkhakha eNingizimu Afrika nakwamanye amazwe. Bekunezinkulumo zokuvuka, ukwethulwa kwamaphepha okuthinta indikimba yengqungquthela ethi "Africa in the global imaginary: Towards

internationally competitive research and science".

Ikhuluma kulo mcimbi, iMeya yaseMhlathuze, uMnu Mduduzi Mhlongo, iyincome kakhulu i-UNIZULU njengesikhungo umasipala obambisene naso ukukhiqiza ulwazi nezinhlelo zokufukula

umphakathi.

Uzwakalise izifiso zakhe ngokuthi sengathi izinqumo zengqungquthela zingelekelela umasipala ukubhekana nezinselelo izwekazi elibhekene nazo nokuqinisekisa ukuthi i-Agenda 2063 iyafezeka. "Lesi sikhungo sibe neqhaza

entuthukweni yaleli dolobha. Bangingi abaholi esibakhiqizile, okubumbe ezombusazwe wakithi. Siyaziqhenya ngokuthi cishe kuwo wonke amahhovisi nezindawo zokusebenza ezweni lonke, kunomuntu owafunda e-UNIZULU. SiwuMasipala uMhlathuze siyishayela ihlombe inyuvesi ngokucijela intsha yethu ikusasa esingaziqhenya ngalo," kusho uMhlongo.

USihlalo weKhomishani uDkt Innocent Moyo we-Geography and Environmental Studies e-UNIZULU) ubonge bonke abebekhona engqungqutheleni, wathi: "Izifundiswa zakithi, abafundi bamaqhuzu aphezulu base-UNIZULU beze ukuzothamela ngothi lwabo. Sibonga izikhulumi zosuku, okungoSolwazi Sabelo Ndlovu wase-University of South Africa noSolwazi Maano Ramutsindela wase-University of Cape Town noSolwazi Richard Grant wase-University of Miami eMelika ngezinkulumo zabo ezixukuza ugebhezi nabo bonke ababambe iqhaza, esibonga igalelo labo abenze le ngqungquthela yaba yimpumelelo nakuba ibingeholodi loSuku lweNtsha eNingizimu Afrika."

Kukhunjulwe ugalagala lwesishabasheki solimi namasiko

UDKT Khenani Lloyd Makhoba ubeyindoda elungile eyohlale ikhunjulwa ngamagalelo ayo kwezemfundo, kwezokubhala namahlaya.

Izikhulumi eziningi zisho kanje enkonzweni yokumkhumbula ebise-University of Zululand (e-UNIZULU) ophikweni lwaKwaDlangezwa ngenyanga edlule.

UDkt Makhoba ubefundisa emNyangweni weziLimi zoMdabu namaSiko emKhakheni wezobuCiko. Wafika kulesi sikhungo ngo-2014, wasebenza ngokuzikhandla kwaze kwafika isikhathi sokudlula kwakhe emhlabeni.

Njengombhali nombhali wezingosi, ubhale izindatshana eziningi, izinkondlo nezinye izincwadi. Phakathi kwazo kubalwa incwadi ethi Amancoko Okuqala, okuyincwadi ebicwaninga amahlaya, eyashicilelwa ngo-2017.

U-Vice-Chancellor wase-

UNIZULU uSolwazi Xoliswa Mtose uthe uMakhoba ubeyisosha lenyuvesi ebelimele iqiniso. Ugqizelele ukuthi ubuqhawe bakhe bubonakale ngokudlula kwakhe. "Igalelo likaDkt Makhoba kwezemfundo ephakeme, ikakhulu e-University of Zululand, lingechazwe. Akwenele ukuthi siyohlale simkhumbula. Igama likaDkt Makhoba lizohlale livele emihlanganweni yomkhakha nasezingxoxweni zabafundi. Ukuthi akasekho, yiphupho kithi," kusho uSolwazi Mtose.

UDkt Makhoba udlule ngemuva kokwethweswa iziqu zobudokotela e-King Bhekuzulu Hall enyuvesi. Obemcija ocwaningweni lakhe uSolwazi Lincoln Zamokwakhe Mthokozisi Khumalo, ofundisa emNyangweni weziLimi zoMdabu namaSiko, uthe udumele ngokushona kukaMakhoba. "Kudlule uthisha. Kudlule umeluleki. Kudlule umholi. Kudlule umbhali. Kudlule umthandi

wamasiko. Kudlule usomahlaya. Kudlule ubaba." Wengeze ngokuthi ngokushona kukaMakhoba akulahlekelwanga u-UNIZULU kuphela kodwa nomNyango wezeMfundo ulahlekelwe.

Omunye wabafundi bakaMakhoba, uSithembiso Mthembu, uhambe kulawo magama. Uthe uMakhoba ubengaphezu kukathisha kwizitshudeni zakhe. "UDkt Makhoba sambiza ngo 'dokotela' ngaphambi kokuthi athole iziqu zobudokotela. Kungenxa yokuthi ubenolwazi kanti sasimthandela lokho. Ubewuthisha, umngani nomqeqeshi ngempilo. Ubesigqungquzela ukubhala izincwadi, asicathulise ukuthi kubhalwa kanjani ukuze into yakho ishicilelwe. Ubenomthetho uma kuza endabeni yokubhala ngoba ubewumuntu othanda izinga eliphezulu," kusho uMthembu.

UDkt Makhoba ubezothatha umhlalaphansi ngenyanga ezayo.



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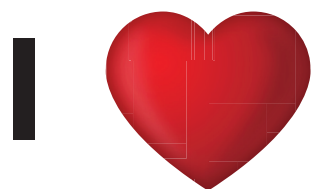
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Isolezwe liwela umfula ugqwela

TERTIARY π TIMES

Uphokophele kude uSolwazi wezomthetho

I-UNIVERSITY of Zululand (i-UNIZULU) iyaqhubeka nokudlondloba okubonakala ngohlobo lwezifundiswa nezisebenzi zeminye iminyango ezihlonishwa kuleli naphesheya. USolwazi Desan Iyer uyi-Associate Professor emNyangweni wezomThetho nePhini le-Dean kwa-Faculty yezoHwebo, ezokuPhatha nezemThetho kanti ulokhu edlondlobala kwezemfundo.

USolwazi Iyer waqala ukufundisa e-UNIZULU ngo-2006. Kancane kancane ugqine ukhuphukile ekufundiseni wagcina eseyi- associate professor. Ufisa ukufinyelela esicongweni njengoba kulo nyaka efake isicelo sokuba wusolwazi ophelele. Ngemuva kokubekwa waba yiPhini le-Dean yezokuFundisa nokuFundisa ngo- 2015, uSolwazi Iyer uncelisa amawele njengoba eqhubeka nokufundisa, ukuba wumcwaningi nomphathi kwi-Faculty. Uthi ukungena kwezokufundisa kube yintokozo, nakuba kube nezinsalelo.

“Ngengeka ekufundiseni ngingaqeqeshelwe ukufundisa njengoba ngangiqhamuka endimeni yomthetho njengoba ngangingummeli. Kwangithatha

isikhashana ukuthi ngingene shi! egiyeni lokufundisa njengoba kwakunzima ukuthi ngiphume emqondweni wokuba wummeli. Nokho kwathi emva kwesikhasha ngejwayela ngangena khaxa kwezokufundisa nokucwaninga nokuba neqhaza ekuletheni ushintsho emphakathini. Ubumnandi bokufundisa bungefaniswe nalutho kanti kuyintokozo kimi ukuhlangana nabafundi bami sebengamajaji nabameli.

“Esinye sezizathu ezingihlalise e-UNIZULU wukuhlangana nabafundi abakhaliphile kodwa ababesadinga ukucijwa ukuze babe yizibabuli. Selokhu kwathi nhlo ngiyabahlonipha abafundi bami kanti nabo cishe bahlale bengihlonipha njalo.”

USolwazi Iyer uthanda ukucwaninga ngokufundisa nokufunda, ukuphucula amakhono okuxhumana kwezomthetho nokufundisa abantu umthetho.

Iphepha lakhe locwaningo elithi “Improving the Communicative Nonverbal Skills of Law Students” lathakasela e-World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology eParis eminyakeni embalwa

edlule kanti ngonyaka odlule uthole umklomelo wephepha locwaningo elivelele e-ICSSH International conference e-Mauritius ngenkulumo yakhe ethi Preparing Law Students for Practice: A Nonverbal Skill Developmental Approach. Leli phepha selemukelwe ebhukwini lamaphepha ocwaningi elivunywe yi-SAPSE, i-Obiter.

Ngaphezu kokuklonyeliswa ngemiklomelo eminingi enyuvesi eminyakeni edlule njengokuba wumcwaningi wonyaka ovelele, ukuba mandla ngokucwaninga, uSolwazi Iyer uyahlonishwa ngamagalelo akhe emhlabeni. Kulo nyaka uqokelwe esigungwini sabahleli bebhuku lamaphepha ocwaningo i-Teacher Education and Curriculum Studies kanti umsebenzi wakhe kuzoba wukubuyekeza izinga lamaphepha ocwaningo.

Ngaphezu kwalokho uqokelwe ukuba yilungu lenhlangano ehlonishwayo emhlabeni kwezocwaningo i-Scientific and Technical Research Association.

Ziningi izinto azena kulo nyaka u-Iyer. Umenywe ukuthi ayokhuluma ngomsebenzi wakhe wezokuxhumana kwezomthetho e-ICSTR



Conference eMalaysia ngoJuni.

Kunomsebenzi awuhlanganyele nabanye e-University of Mauritius ukuqwashisa ngomthetho eNingizimu Afrika naseMauritius. I-Middlesex University yaseMauritius imumemile ukuthi azokwenza izithangami zokucija abantu abafundisayo ngokufundisa nokufunda ngasekupheleni konyaka.

Uhlela ukushicilela incwadi egxile emakhonweni ezomthetho ngonyaka ozayo.

Akagcini ngokubhalela ezomthetho. Kusanda kushicilelwa izinkondlo zakhe emabhukwini akuleli nawaphesheya, nakuba ethi ukuqamba izinkondlo yindlela achitha isizungu ngayo. Wadla umhlanganisano i-Creative Works

Category emcimbini i-UNIZULU Research Awards ngegalelo lakhe kulo munxa.

“I-UNIZULU nabaphathi bayo banginike ithuba lokukhula njengomuntu nomuntu ofundisayo kanti ngikholwa wukuthi nami kufanele kube khona engikwenzela inyuvesi ngawo wonke amandla enginawo. Ngizaziqhanya ngokuthi abalingani bami abathathu bathole iziqu zabo zobudokotela emikhakheni yabo ngaphansi kweso lami ngo-2018 nabafundi bami ababili.

Ukholelwa kakhulu ukuthi ayikho into edlula ukusebenza ngokuzikhandla, ngaleyo ndlela akukho umuntu angekuzuze. Uma siphokophele esicongweni, sisebenze ngokuzikhandla, akukho okuyosivimba.

Kumi ngononina ukwakhiwa komfuziselo wendlu encane engashaywa



UDkt Linda Lingano, ofundisa emNyangweni wezamaKhemikhali, uhola ithimba elenza indlu encane engashaywa.

UDKT Linda Lingano, ofundisa emNyangweni wezamaKhemikhali e-University of Zululand (e-UNIZULU), ubambisene nezitshudeni ezintathu ezenza amaqhuzu aphezulu ukuxazulula inkinga yokusweleka kwezindlela zokuzikhulula ezisesimweni esifanele ezindaweni ezisemakhaya eNingizimu Afrika, okuyinto abayenza ngokwakha umfuziselo wendlu encane engadingi kushaywa, okuwuhlelo oluzaqale luhlolwe kuMasipala Umhlathuze ngemva kukaSeptemba.

Lo msebenzi uxhaswe wumNyango wezokuThuthukiswa koMnotho, ezokuVakasha nezokuGcinwa kweMvelo. Leli thimba lo msebenzi lawuqala ngo-Ephreli kanti lithemba ukuthi ngasemaphethelweni kaSeptemba lizobe “selinomfuziselo osebenzayo”.

UDkt Lingano uthi nakuba kunobuxihixi

obuncane kodwa uqhubeka ngokohlelo umsebenzi. Sekuphele iminyaka emibili ithimba liphezu komsebenzi wokuhlanganisa lo mfuziselo kanti lixhaswe wumNyango wezoKuthuthukiswa koMnotho nokuGcinwa kweMvelo ukwenza lo msebenzi.

Echaza umqondo owaholela ekuqaleni lo msebenzi, uthe wathintwa yizibalo “ezishaqisayo” zabantu baseNingizimu Afrika abangenazo izindlu ezincane ezishaywayo. “Ngokusabelo ikhwelo le-Sustainable Development Goals lwezifiso zokutholaka kwezindlela ezongayo zezindlu ezincane, kulinganiswa ukuthi bayizigidi eziwu-32 abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abayodinga izindlu ezincane ezisesimweni esemukelekile kusukela ku-2015 kuya ku-2030. Ukuqeda indaba yabantu abazikhulula esigangeni,

bacela esigidini abantu abayodinga izindlu ezincane, okuyiyona nkinga enkulu edinga ukusukunyelwa. Inselelo wukuthi abantu abaningi bakholwa wukuthi ikhambi yizindlu ezincane ezishaywayo. Kodwa iqiniso wukuthi kuyaziwa ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika ingelinye lamazwe antula amanzi (okusezingeni elingaphezu kwamaphesenti awu-80). Isomiso esikhulu esisanda kuba khona, ikakhulu eNtshonalanga Kapa, e-Free State, eLimpopo naKwaZulu-Natal, siyakufakazela lokhu.

“Ikhambi lale nselelo wukusebenzisa izindlu ezincane ezingadingi manzi kulesi sikhathi semikhizozo yobuchwepheshe. Iyona ndlela ezogcina isilandelwa wumhlaba wonke ngoba iphephile, iyonga kanti futhi ayicekeli phansi imvelo. Uma yemukelwa ngokuphelele, iNingizimu Afrika

iyokwazi ukuba nemikhizozo eyonga imvelo, efana nomanyolo, eyenziwe ngendlela yabo ekhizizwa ezimbonini zomasipala,” kusho uDkt Lingano.

Uma usuphelile lo mfuziselo, kuyolandela isigaba sokuwuhloka ngaphakathi e-UNIZULU. Lokhu kuyocacisa ukuthi sikhona yini isidingo sokuwuphucula, ithimba likwazi ukubhalisa ubunikazi bawo bese uqala ukufakwa ezindaweni ezithile ukuwuhloka. Ngemva kwalokhu uDkt Lingano ucabanga ukuqala ifemu encane yokukhiziza.

Ngenxa yokuthi umNyango wezamaKhemikhali unesivumelwano sokusebenzisana noMasipala uMhlathuze kanti bake basebenzisana eminyakeni emithathu eyedlule, inhloso wukuthi lolu hlelo luqale endaweni kamasipala ngaphansi kweso lwawo.

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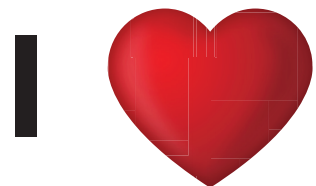
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