

Umgaqo-nkqubo woqhankqalazo



Ukuphengulula iindlela zokuhlawulwa kwemfundo

ephakamileyo

yasimahla nengenamaqhina kubukolonyali

Isishwankathelo

Uqhankqalazo luka-FeesMusFall ngo-2015 luqhambuke phantse ibe lishumi leminyaka amaxabiso emfundo ephakamileyo esiya exhoma ngokuxhoma. Phakathi kuka-2007 no-2012, iiyunivesithi zanyusa amaxabiso ngo-8.4% nyaka ngamnye. Unobangela woku yaba kukunyuka kwamanani okubhalisa kwabafundi eyunivesithi ngoxa inzuzo evela kuRhulumente yayingakhuli (amanani abafundi ababhalisayo anyuka ngo 6% ngoxa yona inzuzo evela kuRhulumente yayisatsho ngeneno ngo-5.4%). Kwelinye icala, nayo imali esuka bucala okanye kwabazimeleyo ayizange inyuke (0.2% nyaka ngamnye). Ukongezelela, ingxowamali ka-NSAFAS yayingondliwa phantse konkekonke. U-31% wabakulungeleyo ukuxhamla kule ngxowa balelwa ukuxhamla ngo-2014. Kanti abo basuka kumakhaya afumana umvuzo oyi-R122 000 nangaphezulu ngonyaka, mvuzo lowo ungumgomo wokulungela ukuxhamla kwingxowamali ka-NSFAS, bazifumana besemgcipekweni wokugxothwa ziiyunivesithi baze bazi bone besematyaleni angaphaya kwamandla abo.

Ngenxa yolu qhankqalazo, ngaphandle kokumemelela imfundo yasimahla engenamaqhina kubukoloniyali, abafundi baveza intaphane yezinye izikhalazo nezinyanzelo abanazo. Banyanzelisa ukuqashwa kwabasebenzi ababeqashwe ziinkampani zabucala ziiyunivesithi abasebenza kuzo, baphakamisa izikhalazo ngobundlobongela bokujongelwa phantsi lulwazi abalufundiswayo ziiyunivesithi, ukuziva bengabasemzini ngenxa yezithethe ezibakhethela bucala zeeyunivesithi zeli, baphakamisa imibuzo ephathelele indima yeeyunivesithi ekuhlaleni. Zonke ezi zikhalazo, imibuzo nezinyanzelo ziphakanyiswe kujongwe kwifuthe ezinazo ziiyunivesithi zeli kwezopolitiko ukususela kwiingxoxo zango-1994.

Inkqubo yemfundo kweli iyiphoxile inkoliso yeli, ngokukhethekileyo abamnyama. Ngu-40% kuphela we-1 miliyoni yabafundi abaqala kwibakala lokuqala abaye baphumelele imatriki. Inani labafundi abamhlophe abaye baphumelele imatriki phantse liliphinda kabini elo labaMnyama, yaye oku kubangelwa kukuba abamhlophe ngabo kuphela abakwaziyo ukuya kwizikolo ezisemgagangathweni. Ngenxa yoku, abantu abahluphekileyo bambalwa kwiiyunivesithi zeli: Nakuba u-70% weentsapho zeli ufumana umvuzo owa ngezantsi kulaa mgomo ka-NSFAS uyi-R122 000, ngu-25% kuphela wabafundi abaseyunivesithi abasuka kwezo ntsapho. Kwabo bangangeniyo eyunivesithi, amathuba omsebenzi ayanqongophala ze intlupheko ibe yinto engaphephekiyo.

Isimemelelo semfundo yasimahla nengenamaqhina kubukoloniyali, isenza siyijonge ngelinye iliso imfundo, iso elinxamnye nokukhangelwa kweeyinivesithi njengemizi-mveliso yolwazi lwazi olo luzinzise ukungalingani ngokoqoqosho, ngokohlanga nasekuhlaleni. Ngokubhekisele kwimfundo ephakamileyo, ngoko ke, esi simemelelo sinyanzilisa ukuba ubudlelwano obukhoyo phakathi koluntu neeyunivesithi bufanele buqalwe kutsha buze buhluke kobu sibaziyo. Indima ibidlalwa ziiyunivesithi ukutyhubela imbali ifanele ibhukuqwe kuquka nokutshotsha entla kwezi zazisa kuba zezabamhlophe kuphela. Iiyunivesithi ziba zizazulu zokubhukuqa ubukoloniyali apho, ngenxa yokufana kwemizabalazo yabo, abafundi, abasebenzi nezifundiswa baye

basebenzisana. Ukubhangisa ukukhethelwa bucala ngenxa yokungabinako ukuhlawula iindleko zemfundo ephakamileyo kuyinkalo engundoqo ekuguquleni iyunivesithi ukuba zibengamaziko olwazi kawonkewonke.

Kungenzeka njani oku? Kolu phengululo sigxininisa kwiindlela zentlawulo ngokuthelekisa imithombo emithandathu. URhulumente angayifeza imfundo yasimahla ngokunyusa irhafu yeenkampani zabucala neyabo bafumileyo ngo-2% okanye laa mali yabelwa imicimbi yezemikhosi nezooqoqosho yabiwe ngokutsha. Inkonzo yasekuhlaleni inako ukulinganisa izitya ngokuthi abo bathwele izidanga bakhonze abo bahlelelekileyo, ngaloo ndlela bencedisa ekubhangiseni ukungalingani okuzinzileyo phakathi koluntu. Luninzi uhlolisiso olwenziwe kumazwe afana neMexico kunye neNigeria, noko ke, lukwabonisa ukuba iingenelo zeendlela zabo zokuhlawulela imfundo ephakamileyo simahla ikakhulu zibazuzisa kuphela kwimiba yasekuhlaleni nasekuqulunqeni ngokutsha uqoqosho, kodwa aziyiphuculi ngokuthe ngqo imeko yokuxhaswa kwemfundo ephakamileyo, endaweni yoko zisuka zikhuthaze ukuba ibe ngabathile abafikelela imfundo ephakamileyo, amaxabiso ayo axhome yaye ingathembeki.

Ezinye zeendlela eziyiliweyo zokuhlawulela imfundo ziyakuphucula ukufikeleleka kwayo kuwonkewonke. Noko ke, nazo zineentsilelo ezininzi ezifana nokuthengiswa kwemfundo, amatyala ne-Black Tax. Amaxabiso emfundo angayilwa ngendlela apha enokwenza ukuba amakhaya afumana inzuzo engaphaya kwe-R300 000 ngonyaka ayihlawulele imfundo ephakamileyo ngokuqhubekayo nakuba eli ingalicebo elixhomekeke kakhulu kubukho babafumuleyo eziyunivesithi. Abo bathweswe izidanga nabo bangabandakanyeka ngokuthi kubekho inkqubo yerhafu esuka kubo eyimbuyekezo ephuma kwimivuzo yabo yobuqu.

Ngazwinye, uninzi luyavuma ukuba ukugxothwa ngenxa yokungakwazi ukuhlawula amaxabiso aphezulu emfundo ephakamileyo kumele kutshitshiswe. Iyunivesithi zinoxanduva lokuqulunqa indlela entsha eyakubangela ukuba ijongwe ngendlela eyahlukileyo imfundo ephakamileyo ekuhlaleni. Ngokuthe gabalala, injongo ka-FeesMustFall kukujongana ngqo emehlweni nabo banamadla okuphemelela iyunivesithi ukuba zicinezele abo bangenanto beli.

Ngokubanzi

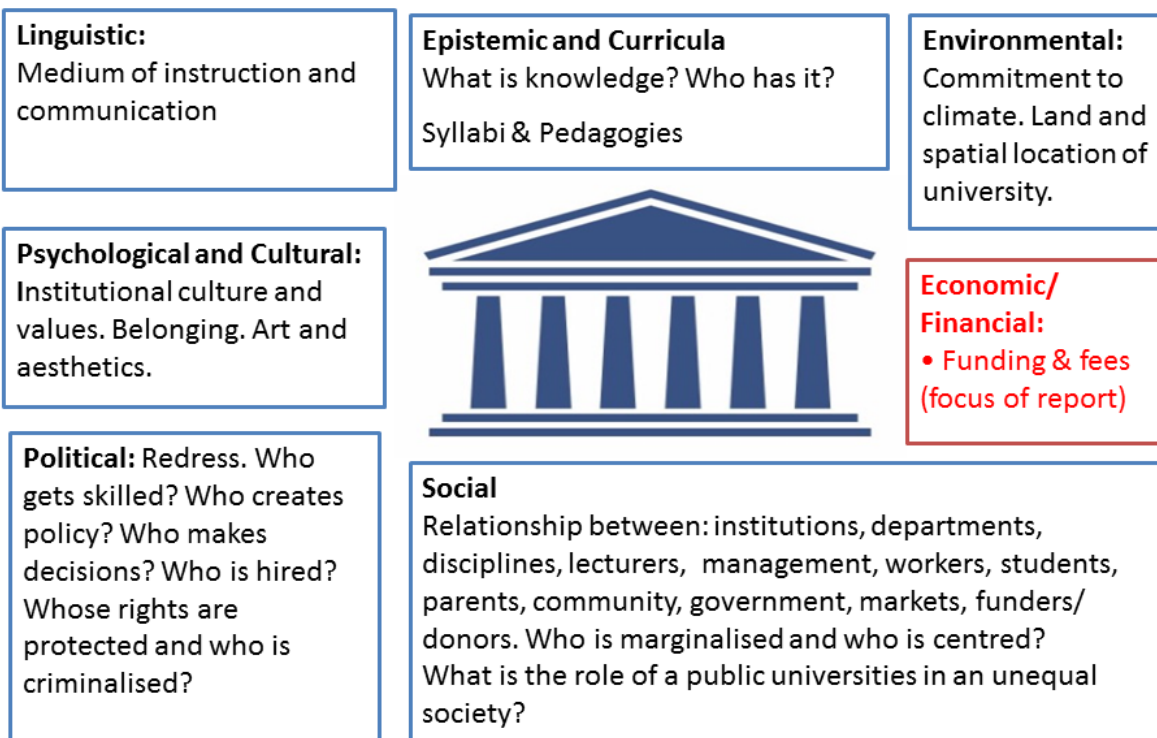
Kuqhankqalazo

Umcelimngeni wokuhlawula imfundo ephakamileyo

- Inani lababhalisa eyunivesithi belinyuka ngo-6% nyaka ngamnye ukusuka ku-2007 ukuya ku-2012 ngoxa inkxaso karhulumente yona ibikhula ngo-5.4% nyaka ngamnye. Ingeniso esuka kwiinkampani zabucala yona iwe ngaphantsi kakhulu ikhula ngo-0.2% kuphela ngonyaka.
- Ukongezelela, izinga lokunyuka kwexabiso lemfundo ephakamileyo likodlula ngo-2%, ngokokuqikelelwa, elo lezinye izinto.
- Ukusabela koku, iyunivesithi, ngokomyinge, zinyuse amaxabiso azo ngo-8.4% ngonyaka kwakwesi sithuba sinye.

- U-31% wabakulungeleyo ukuxhamla ku-NSFAS ngo-2014 abazange baxhamle kuba imali yayinganelanga kwaye amaxabiso aseyunivesithi aya esiya engafikeleleki kwabo bangaphezulu nje kancinci kumgomo ka-NSFAS.
- Ukunyuka kwamaxabiso kwakhokelela kuqhankqalazo olwaqhambuka ngo-2015 nolwathi lwaphumela ekubeni amaxabiso anganyuswa kunyaka olandelayo owathi waxakanyezwa yi-R5.6 bhiliyoni esuka kuRhulumente. Ngo-2016 luphunde lwakhona uqhankqalazo emiphumo yalo iye yakukunyuswa kwamaxabiso kuphela kubafundi abasuka kumakhaya angeniso yawo ingaphezu kwe-R600 000 ngonyaka waza uRhulumente wongeza i-R10.6 bhiliyoni kwingxowamali ka-NSFAS ukugubungela iminyaka emithathu, 2017-2019.

Free Decolonised Education



Kodwa isimemelelo semfundo yasimahla singokungakumbi kunamaxabiso emfundo ephakamileyo...

- Ngaphandle kwemfundo yasimahla, mininzi imiba ekumaziko emfundo ephakamileyo exhokonxe uqhankqalazo. Eminye yayo yile: iinkonzo namancedo angcono, iikharithyulamu ezingenamaqhina kubukoloniyali kunye nezinyanzelo zokubandakanywa xa kuthatyathwa izigqibo.
- Umbhalo othi “Free Decolonised Intersectional Afrocentric Socialist Education” [ngokuguqulelwa: Imfundo yasimahla engenamaqhina kubukoloniyali negxile eAfrika

(okanye kubuAfrika) neyobusoshiyalij ubhekisela kweyona nto bayigxekayo abafundi abaqhankqalazayo: imo yezopolitiko noqoqosho lweli. Ngokomzekelo, isinyanzelo esenziwa zwenibanzi sokuqashwa kwabasebenzi ziiyunivesithi abasebenza kuzo besebenzela iinkampani zabucala ibiyenye yeendlela zokwenza abantu bafumane umvuzo osisiseko yaye ibikukugxeka isithethe sokuba kukho umsebenzi wabanezakhono nowabangenazakhono kwaye ikukugxeka umahluko omkhulu okhoyo phakathi komvuzo wezifundiswa nowabasenzi. Esi sinyanzelo sikwaphengulula ukuba kanyekanye *ngubani owenza umsebenzi oxabisekileyo kunomnye* eluntwini. Ukuqashwa kwabasebenzi beeyunivesithi ziinkampani zabucala kubakhethela bucala abasebenzi yaye kugcina ukungalingani ngokomgangatho, ngokwebala nangokwesini eziyunivesithi, ekuhlaleni nazweni jikelele kuzinzile.

- UNgugi wa Thiong’o uxoxa athi ukukhulula ingqondo kubukoloniyali kukuba ama-Afrika azibone ekufundiseni nasekufundeni. Yena uMbebe uthi ukubhangisa ubukoloniyali ezakhiweni nakwiindawo zikawonkewonke kunxulumene nokwenza ukuba zifikelelele kuye wonke ubani.
- “Kubafundi, iyunivesithi ziindawo zokufundela kodwa, kubasebenzi ziindawo zempangelo.” Ukuqhawula amaqhina obukoloniyali emsebenzini kuthetha ukubona indima yomsebenzi ekusebenzeni kweziko (kweyunivesithi), yaye ukubhangisa ukungalingani kwexabiso abanalo abasebenzi kwelo loogunyaziwe beziko kunye nezifundiswa.
- Umbhalo owabhalwa ngabathandana besisini esifanayo nabangazigqali njengamabhinqa okanye amadoda ngokokucaciswa luluntu (*queer bodies*) nabangamalungu oluqhankalazo, othi “the movement will be intersectional or it will be bullshit” (lo mzabalazo uza kumelwa zizo zonke iintlobo zabantu kungenjalo uza kuba bubudenge). Ukudibana kobuntu kukungenana kweenkalo ezithile zobumna babantu abohlukeneyo nokuma komntu kwiimaleko zamalungelo akhathekileyo nakwiingcinezelo ezithile.
- [Le nguqulelo isenokwenzeka ayichananga ncam, nceda ke mfundi uphefumle xa kungenjalo ukuze uncede ilungiswe. Isicelo somguquleli]
- Umzabalazo wemfundo yasimahla nengenamaqhini kubukoloniyali igqithela ngaphaya kwamaziko emfundo. Akukho mzabalazo umi wodwa eluntwini. Ukunxulumanisa yonke imizabalazo ekhoyo kukuqonda ukuba iigxaki zabasebenzi, zabantu basemzini zezabakumgangatho ophantsi kanti neengxaki zabalwela amalungelo abasetyhini ikwangumzabalazo wokubuyiselwa komhlaba.
- Abafundi abathabatha inxaxheba ku-Fees Must Fall, ngokungafihlisiyo, bavakalisa uluvo lokuba owona mzabalazo ngulo wokubuyiswa komhlaba njengokuba abantu abamnyama bengenanto namhlanje kweli. Batsho besithi: emzabalazweni, ukuphela kwengcinezelo yoluntu kuba yimiphumo yomanyano lolo luntu emzabalazweni nase senzweni esizisa inkululeko yalo.
- Ngoku lilixa lokudibanisa iincoko zomzabalazo kujongwe ukuba luya kuba njani uluntu lwasemva kobukapitali, kwaye kudliwane iindlebe ngezinye zeendlela zokumanyanisa abantu ukuze abo bangahoyekanga bahoyeke yaye bathabathe inxaxheba ezinzileyo emzabalazweni. Oku kubaluleke ngokukhethekileyo ekubeni imiqobo emininzi

enokuminxa umzabalazo wemfunda yasimahla ingekho ngaphakathi kwinkqubo yemfundo ephakamileyo kodwa ingaphandle.

Ukubhangisa ubukoloniwali eluntwini nasekuhlaleni-Kumaxa sindawone ngoku ukususela kwizivumelwano zango-1994

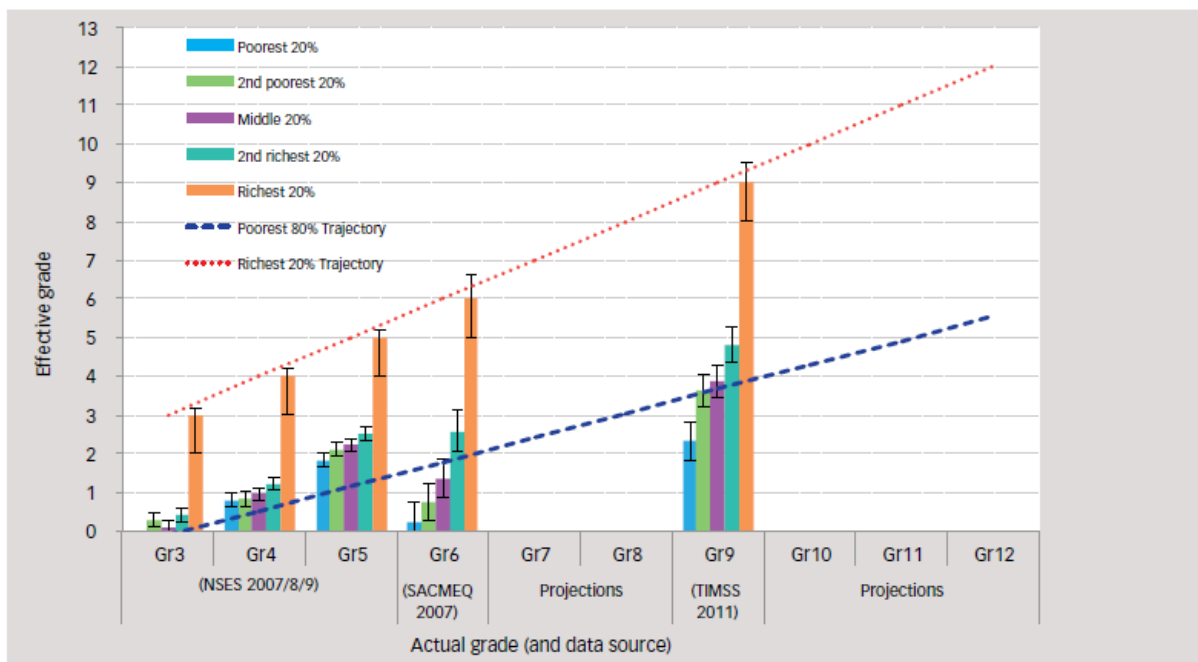
- I-ANC kwiingxoxo eyayinazo norhulumente wengcinezelo yagqiba ekubeni ibenesivumelwano naloo rhulumente sokuba bafumane amandla epolitiki ngoxa abaMhlophe bagcine awoqoqosho ezandleni zabo. Akuzange kubekho tshintsho emandleni nakwindlela uqoqosho olwalulawulwa ngayo. Ngoko, iinguqu ezenzekayo azizange zize natshintsho de kwaba kunamhlanje apho uluntu sele luxakaniseke ngamandla.
- Ukumiliselwa koko kuqulethwe kuMqulu weNkululeko kuye kusiba nzima njengoko idemokhrasi yethu isiya igaqa ikhula. Indykityha yaseMarikana yokubuluwa kwabasebenzi basemgodini ababefuna nje umvuzo osisiseko ngo-2012, ingowona mqondiso ubalaseleyo wokuselela kwelizwe lethu ukucima imbali yokungalingani nokuxhatshazwa kwabathile.
- Inkqubo yemfundo yeli isekwe ngendlela apha eye ivelise ukungalingani. Abafundi abasuka emaphandleni nesezilokishini bafumana imfundo engekho semgangathweni nto leyo ibenza basishiye isikolo bengenazakhono zanaleyo nto leyo eye ikhokhelele ekubeni bangaqeshwa okanye baswele imisebenzi. Bona abantwana beengcungcu bafumana imfundo esemagqabini ebalungiselela nebaqhubela kwimisebenzi yobuchule neyezandla ehlawula imivuzo encumisayo.
- Namhlanje, uMzantsi Afrika lelanye lamazwe adume ngokungalingani ehlabathini. U-42% wobutyebi beli bubonke usezandleni zegcuntswana elingu-1% wabazizityebi kweli, yaye ukungalingani kweli kungokobuhlanga. Abamnyama ngabona bahlwempuzekileyo ngoxa bona abamhlophe ingabona bafumileyo.
- Imfundo ephakamileyo, ke ngoko, iluphawu kunye nonobangela woku kungalingani yaye inzame zokulwa oku kungalingani zifanele zijoliswe kundoqo ongunobangela.

Inkqubo yemfundo

Imfundo esisiseko – imveliso nokungalingani

- Ngokomyinge, kubafundi ababhaliselwa ibakala 1, ngu-40% kuphela oye uliphumelele ibakala 12, imatriki.
- Ngokwengxelo eyakhutshwa luhlolisiso lwajikelele lwamakhaya olwenziwa ngo-2011, ngu-44% kuphela wolutsha lwabaMnyama nabeBala abaminyaka iyi-23-24 abalipasayo ibakala le-12 xa kuthelekiswa no-83% kunye no-88% wolutsha lwamaIndinya nolwabaMhlophe, ngokulandelana kwalo.
- Uninzi lwabafundi abayishiyayo iyunivesithi bayishiya ngenxa yokugxothwa kuba bengenako ukuhlawula iindleko. I-23% yabafundi abangamadoda ne-18% yabangamabhinqa abayishiyayo iyunivesithi banika kanye esi sizathu sele sikhankanyiwe. U-24% wamabhinqa asishiyayo isikolo wenziwa kukukhulelwa ngoxa abanye besishiya kuba befuna ukuya kuphangela, nto leyo ngaxesha ithile nayo ikukukhethelwa bucala.

- Ukuphinda ibakala yinto eyenzeka kakhulu kubafundi abahluphekileyo. Ngo-2010, u-30% wabafundi bebakala 11 abangabona bahlwempuzekileyo bebekhe baliphinda ibakala, okungenani, elinye ngoxa ingu-8% qha wabafundi abazizityebi abathe baphinda ibakala.
- Ukufumaneka kwezixhobo akufani kwaphela: ngo-2009, ngu-34% wezikolo zabaMnyama ezinalo ithala leencwadi nokuba linye ngoxa ingu-91% wezo zabaMhlophe. U-9% wezikolo eziMnyama, 60% wezabeBala okanye amaIndiya no-89% wezabaMhlophe izikolo ezinayo nokuba yikhompyutha nje enye.
- Le grafu ibonisa ukuba abantwana abafunda ku-60% wezona zikolo zihlelelekileyo zeli basemva lee kwabo bafunda ku-40% wezona zifumileyo. Eneneni, xa bekwibakal 9, kufunyanwa isikhewu seminyaka emihlanu yonke.



- Ngoko ke, eyona nto iyintloko ekubangeleni imfundo ifikelele kumntu wonke yimfundo esisiseko. Abafundi abasuka kwizikolo ezikwizinga lesi-5 (*quantile 5*) nezikolo ezizimeleyo baye bafike batshotshe entla eyunivesithi.

Izinga(<i>quantile</i>)	Abangenileyo kwinqubo temfundo eyunivesithi	Abangenileyo kwinqubo ye-degree eyunivesithi
1	9.2%	4.4%
2	11.2%	5.5%
3	14.7%	7.4%
4	23.5%	13.7%
5	45.2%	34.9%

Emva kwemfundo esisiseko-ngubano okulungeleyo ngokweendleko ukuya eyunivesithi?

- Inkoliso yeli (65%) isuka kumakhaya awa ngaphantsi kulaa mgomo ka-NSFAS (ungekho semthethweni) uyi-R122 000 ngonyaka. Naxa sicinga ngabo bayipasayo imatriki yabo, kodwa abona bantu bahlwempuzekileyo bambalwa eyunivesithi.



- Izixhobo, izithethe, ukuba kude nasekhaya kunye neminye imiqobo, ngaphandle kweendleko zemfundo, zibangela uxinezelelo olungakumbi kubafundi abangamahlwempu.

Imfundo kwezoqoqosho nasekuhlaleni

- Izinga lokungaqeshwa kangangethuba elide kwabantu abanezidanga (4%) lingaphantsi lee kwelo labantu abamfundo yapho iphakathi kwebakala 8 no 11 (31%) okanye abanematriki (26%).
- Xa sithlekisa abaqeshwa, umntu onesidanga ufumana umvuzo owuphinda phantse kube kathathu owomntu onemfundo yebakala le-9 (singazilibalanga iinkalo ezifana nebala, isini, iminyaka kunye nephondo akulo).
- Ngoko ke, ukufumana imfundo ephakamileyo kukuchaphazela kakhulu ukuzimela kwakho ngokwezezoqosho nokuphila ubomi obungcono.
- Ayikacaci ncam ukuba abo babhatalwa kakhulu banemiphumo na emisebenzini yabo kunabo kuthiwa ngabasebenzi abangenazakhono. Kusenokwenzeka ukuba imfundo ephakamileyo, iqhubeka izinzisa inkqubo yokungalingani ngokomgangatho.
- [Nakuba kukho ukungalingani nokuba uninzi lwabasebenzi beli abanazakhono, ukukhula koqoqosho lweli kuyingenelo kuphela kwabo banezakhono.](#)
- Zikhona ingenelo eziziswa yimfundo ephakamileyo ezinokuthanani noqoqosho ezixhanyulwa luluntu ngokubanzi: ukuphucula ukuba nemiphumo kwabasebenzi, ukukhula kobuchule bokuvelisa izinto ezintsha nesakhono sokuthatha itheknoloji esuka ngaphandle ilungele ukusetyenziswa apha ekhaya.
- Noko ke, ukuqonda imfundo njengento eza kusizuzisa ngokoqoqosho kuphela kuxhasa inkqube ye-*neoliberalism*. Igalelo labantu abenza umsebenzi obalulekileyo imihla ngemihla babe bengahlawulwa baye bangahoywa. Iingenelo zenkcubeko, zokuma

kwengqondo nezasekuhlaleni ezifana nenkcazo-ngcaciso/ingcingane ethetha ngexesha lamva kobukolonyali okanye engeAfrika zithande ukukhethelwa bucala.

Ngokwasemazikweni

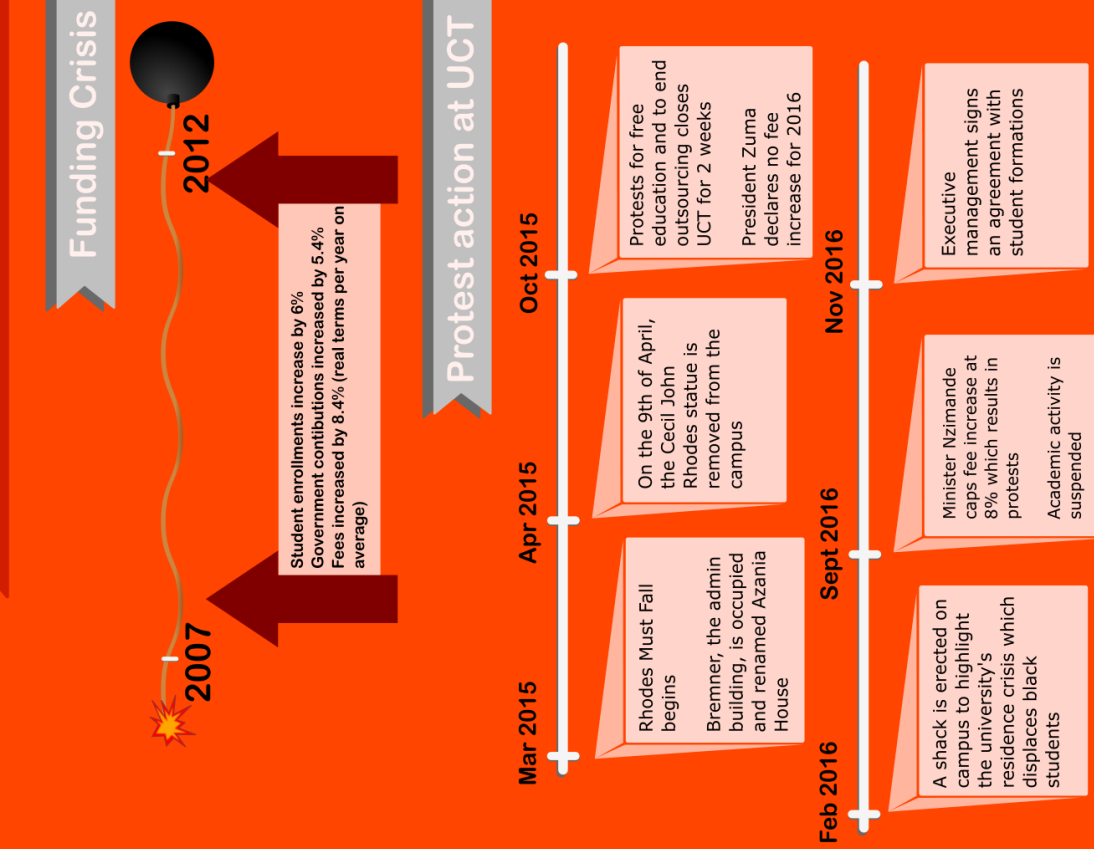
lingcinga-mbono nokuguquka kwamaziko emfundo ephakamileyo

- Ukutyhubela imbali, iiyunivesithi bezinoxanduva lokumisela iinqobo zokuziphatha ezithile, zikhethe iingcungcu ezitshotsha entla; ziqeqeshe abasebenzi zize zivelise izinto ezintsha. Uninzi lweeyunivesithi zadlala indima ebalulekileyo ekuxhaseni ubukhosi ngaloo ndlela zinqwala kubukolonyali.
- I-*Neoliberalism* ifumene ukugqama emhlabeni jikelele njengeyona nkqubo ibalaseleyo yezoqoqosho ekuqaleni kweminyaka yoo-80. Ngo-1999, abasebenzi base-UCT babeqashwe yiYunivesithi gqo yaye beneengenelo kwasuka ngesiqophe, kwathiwa bangabancedisi ngoko ke mabaqashwe ziinkampani zabucala.
- Iiyunivesithi zisayiqhuba le ngcingane. Ngokomzekelo, uqheliselo lokurhweba aluphelelanga kwizifundo ngemali (commerce) kuphela, lungena nakwizifundo ezifana nobunjinieli. Isimemelelo semfundo yasimahla ke sicela umngeni koluqheliselo kwisebe lemfundo ephakamileyo, kurhulumente, kumaziko aqulunqa imigaqo-nkqubo nakwamanye amasebe.
- Izindululo zikaRhulumente zokwenza kutsha, zokulungisa, zokufikeleleka, ukuba semgangathweni jikelele, zophando, zokwenza amaziko abengaziwayo ehlabithini jikelele. Umgaqo-nkqubo ubugxile ikakhulu ezikholejini ngokunyuswa kwamanani abantu ababhalisileyo. U-NSFAS unika ibhasari epheleleyo kuye wonke umfundi wasekholeji (qaphela: amaxabiso angezantsi kunaweyunivesithi).

Ziyithatha phi iiyunivesithi imali?

- UMzantsi Afrika uchithe u-0.7% wengeniso yelizwe (GDP) kwimfundo ephakamileyo xa uthlekiswa neCuba echithe u-4.5%, Malaysia yona u-1.4%, 1.2% i-Indiya yaza yona iBrazil yacgitha u-1%.
- Ngo-2015 xa zizonke iiyunivesithi zeli zifumene i-R63 bhiliyon esuka kuRhulumente. URhulumente ngoyena unegalelo elokhulu kwimali efunyene ziiyunivesithi kulo nyaka. Kaloku, u-43% wemali efunyenwe ziiyunivesithi isuka kuRhulumente. Oku kuye kwalandwelwa yimali ehlawulwe ngabafundi (equka no-NSFAS) ngoxa yona imali eziziphiwo kwiiyunivesithi kunye nemali iiyunivesithi ezizenzela yona ingu-23%.
- Siqaphela ukuba, u-78% wengxowamali u-NSFAS, ubuwabelwe iiyunivesithi yaza enye yabelwa iikholeji. Siqikelela ukuba, igalelo likaRhulumente libe yi-R 29.5 yeebhiliyoni ngezibonelelo zakhe kunye no-NSFAS xa zidityanisiwe ngo-2015. Le Mali, ilingana no-47% wengeniso weeyunivesithi zizonke. Intlawulo yabafundi, ngaphandle kuka-NSAFAS, ibiyi-R18.5 biliyoni kwiiyunivesithi (29%).
- Ukungafani komgangatho wemfundo ephakamileyo kweli kubangelwa kukungalingani kweziphondo zemali ezisuka abentwani abangaphandle, zibe phofu ezi zazihlelelekile kakade zifumana inkxaso encinci.

History of Higher Education



Apartheid

Extension of University Act decreased black enrollment at white universities

The Apartheid system was designed, through segregation and funding, to lead to educational dead-ends; black students could not progress.

Post-Apartheid

Merged universities and technicians into one system intended to correct inequality between historically black and white institutions

State funding reforms reproduced historically under-resourced institutions

Policy now focused on TVET colleges 152 Technical and Vocational Education and Training colleges (previously FET colleges) became 50

Future Policy

Dept of Higher Education goal by 2030: 50% of young people must be studying in higher education

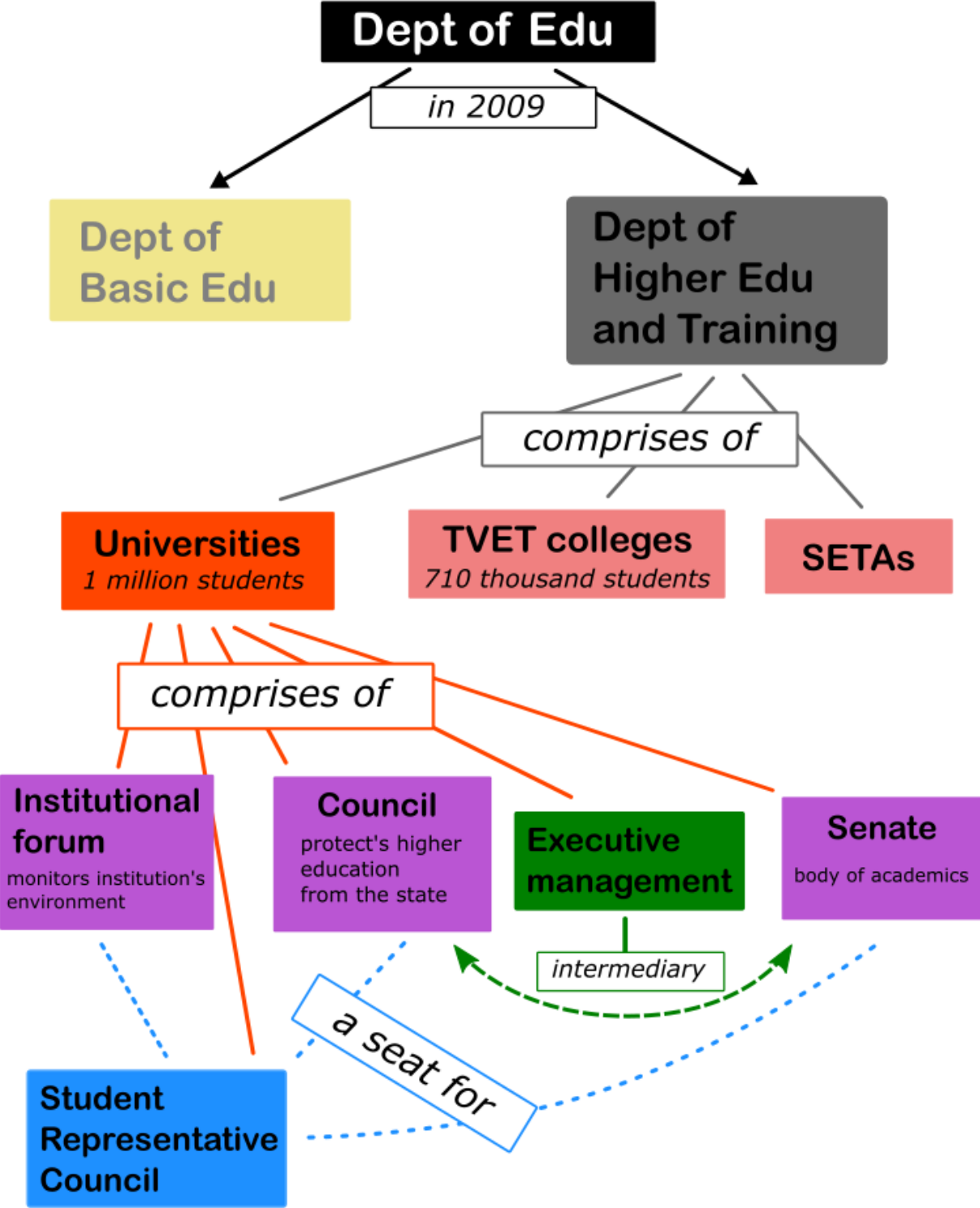
Ask Yourself

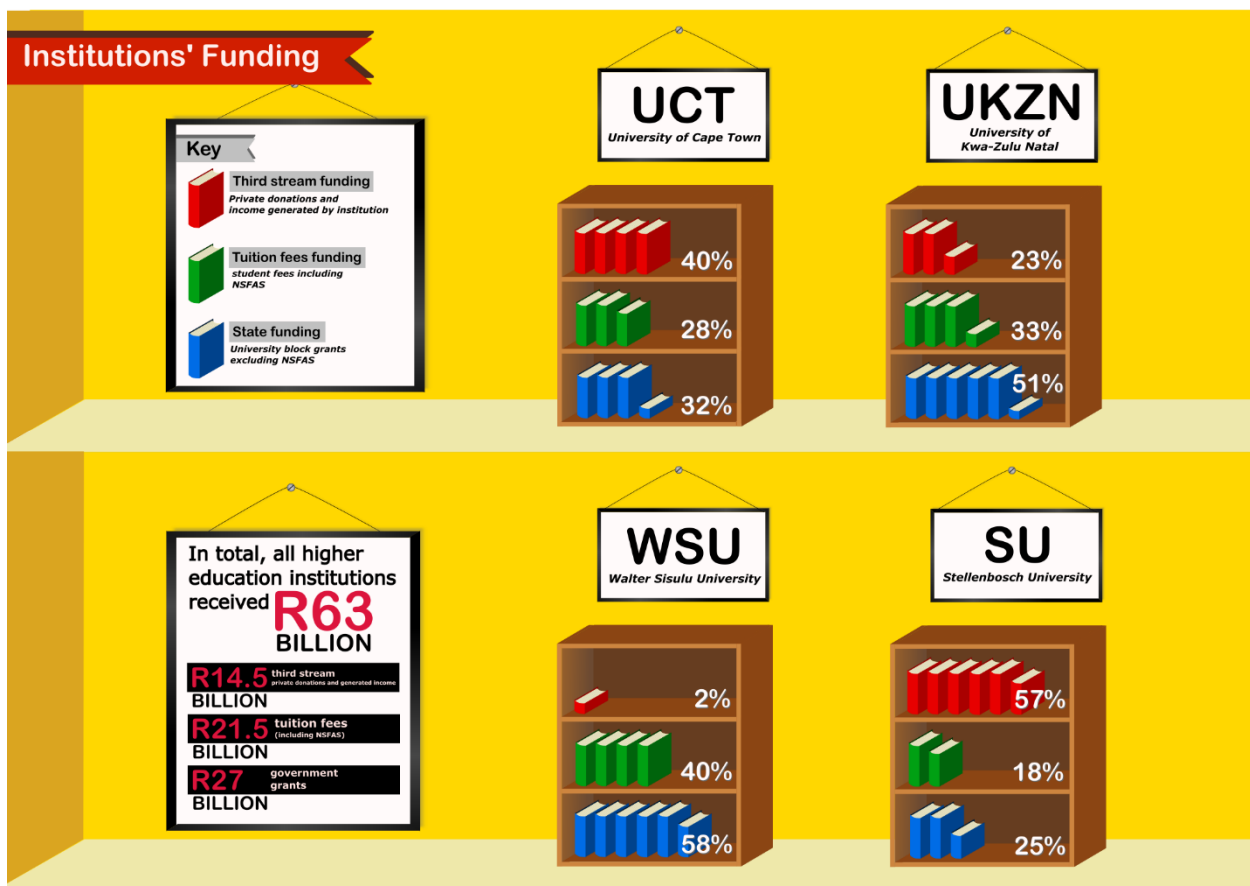
Considering this would require a 5% per year growth in third stream funding - **which has never been achieved** - how realistic is this goal? Between 2007 and 2012 it only grew by 0.2% per year

Ask Yourself

In 2013, only 19.5% of youth were enrolled in higher education - **how realistic is this goal?**

Governance structure in Post Secondary Education and Training

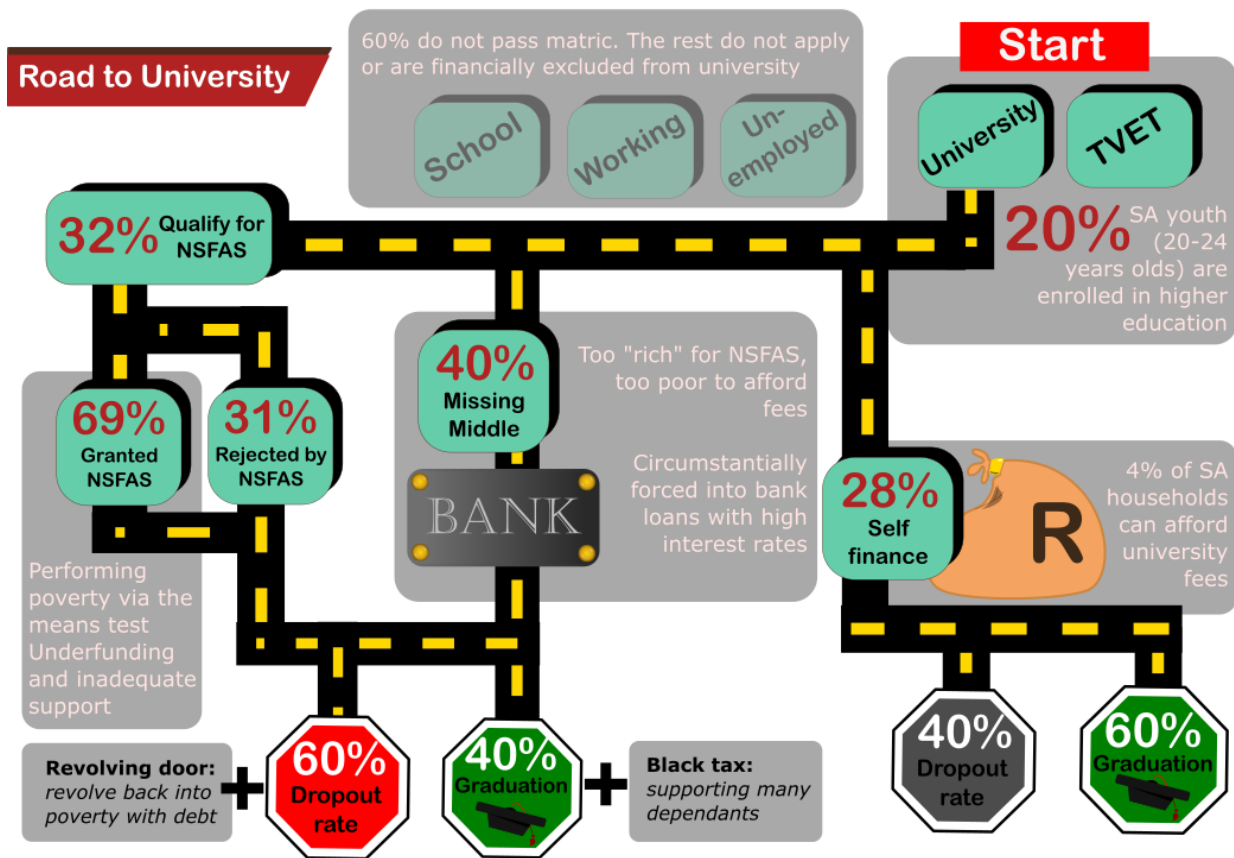




Ukufikeleleka nokubhalisa

- Ngo-2013, ngu-19.5% wabantu abebebhalisile kumaziko emfundo ephakamileyo.
- Abafundi abaNyama ngabona bambalwa kwiiyunivesithi zethu. U-55% wolutsha lwabaMhlophe lonke belungabafundi ngoxa ibingu-15% kuphule wabafundi abaNyama nabeBala. Ngokufanayo, Imivuzo yamakhaya anabafundi ziyunivesithi ithande ukukekela: Inkoliso yabafundi iphuma ku-20% wemizi yabona bantu bazizityebi.
- Ngaloo ndlela, ukulungisa okusekelwe ngokwebela kuvisisana nemigaqo-nkqubo esekelwe emvuzweni. Uhlolisiso lwesenzo esivumayo (Affirmative action) olwenziwa apha e-UCT lubonisa ukuba “izicelo zeentsapho zabaMnyama ezinemivuzo emikhulu ziyazishenxisa ezabaMhlophe ngenxa yesenzo esivumayo”.
- Ukufumaneka kwemali-mboleko kubafundi abaninzi abahlwempuzekileyo kuluncedo: Uhlolisiso lwango-2011 elwenziwa ngezicelo zemali-mboleko kaEduloan lwafumanisa ukuba, ukuba ubani ufumana imali-mboleko amathuba akhe okubhalisa eyunivesithi anyuka ngesiqingatha ekhulwini (50%). Noko ke, iibhanki ziye zibe nenzala exhomileyo nto leyo ibeka abo bayifumeneyo imali-mboleko phantsi koxinezeleko olumandla ngoxa befunda naxa sele bethweswe izidanga.
- Izinga lokuthwala isidanga kwiiyunivesithi apho kuhlohlwayo kuzo lingaphantsi kuka-60% nasemva kwminyaka emithandathu. E-UNISA, apho kungahlohlwayo khona elo zinga liphantsi kakhulu, liku-15%.

- Inxaso enganelanga (enoba ingokwemali, ngokweencadi, ngokwengqondo nangokweemvakalelo) yenza zibe mandundu gqitha iimeko zabafundi baze baxakaniseke kukubona indlela engenabubele ngayo iyunivesithi ngabafundi abamnyama. Ukuxhalaba ngenxa yemali, ukukhethelwa bucala liziko kunye nokungakulungeli njengabanye abafundi ukuba seyunivesithi ngenxa yenkqubo yemfundo engalinganiyo kubangela abafundi basilele.
- Imiphumo yako konke oku iba kukuba iba yinxalenye nje eye ifumane isidanga kwabo baye bayifumana imfundo ephakamileyo. Ngo-2011 kwafunyanwa ukuba ngu-12% kuphela wabo baminyaka iyi-29 abaye bathweswa izidanga.

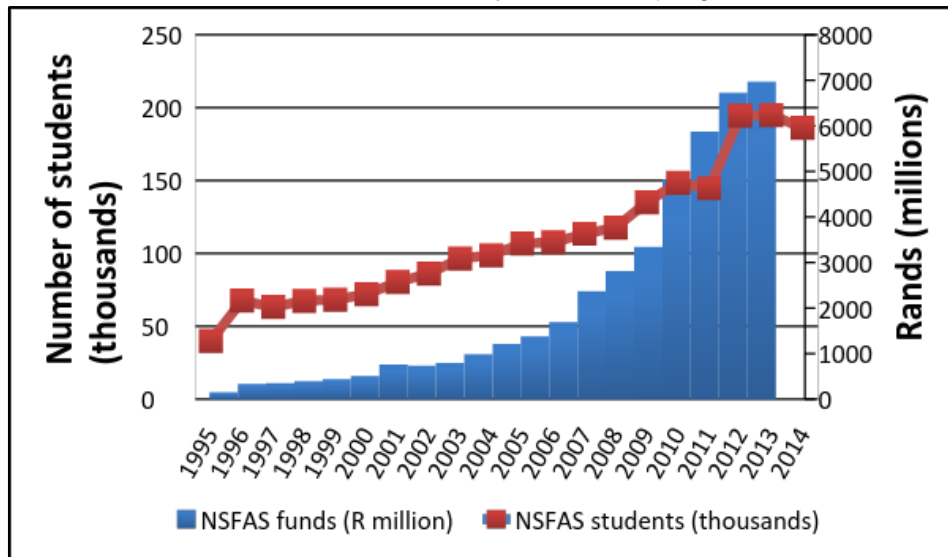


Igxowa yoncedo ngemali lwabafundi yazweni banzi (NSFAS)

- U-NSFAS ugubungela imali ebaliweyo yemfundo, yokukhwela, yendawo yokuhlala, ukutya kunye neencwadi. Uvavanyo lokufaneleka luhlola ukufaneleka komfundi ukuxhamla kule gxowa ngokusekelwe kwiindleko zekhaya lakhe. Umgomo ongekho semthethweni yi-R122 000 wekhaya ngalinye nyaka nonyaka (mninzi ke umahluko. I-sabelo sika-NSFAS senziwa ziinxalenye ezimbini, enye yibhasari ngoxa enye iyimali-mboleko yaye inyuka nokunyuka komvuzo wasekhaya nowomboleki. U-40% wemali-mboleko uye aguqulwe abe yibhasari xa umfundi ephumelele zonke izifundo azibhalisileyo kuloo nyaka; xa athe wazipasa zonke izifundo zakhe de wagqiba eyunivesithi iye yonke loo mali-mboleko iguquke ibe yibhasari.

- U-31% wezicelo zabafanelekayo abazange banikwe sabelo ku-NSFAS ngo-2014 ngenxa yokuba imali yale ngxowa yayinganelanga. Oku kukukhethelwa bucala emfundweni ngokuthe ngqo ngenxa yokungabi namali.
- Inani labafundi abayigqibileyo imfundo esisiseko bengena kwimfundo ephakamileyo abaxhamla ku-NSAFAS lanyuka lisuka ku-19% ngo-2000 laya ku-25% ngo-2014. Ngokomyinge, isine sabafundi ababeseyunivesithi ngo-2013 babehlawulelwa ngu-NSAFAS. Zombini, inani lobhaliso eziyunivesithi nelamabhaso ka-NSFAS zaya zikhula zada zangaphaya ko-10% kwisithuba esiphakathi ko-2009 no-2012.
- Imali-mboleko ka-NFAS iqala ukubuyiswa xa umboleki efumana umvuzo ongaphezu kwe-R2500 ngenyanga yaye le mbuyekezo iphakathi ko-3% no-8% womvuzo. Imali ebuyiselweyo ngababoleki bangaphambili incinci kakhulu kanga ngokuba ingaphantsi ko-5% oko kukuthi, imali le ngxowa eyityalwa ngabafundi bangoku nabangaphambili yi-R24 yeebhiliyoni.

Inkxaso ka-NSFAS nenani lobhaliso eyunivesithi njengoko ixesha lihamba



Iintsilelo zika-NSFAS

- Abaxhamla kule gxowa bakhalazela ukungaziswa cacileyo kweenkcukacha ezibalulekileyo ezifana nokuba zifakwa njani izicelo, zifakwa phi, ngubani okufanelekelayo ukuxhamla yaye uhlawulela ziphi izinto u-NSFAS-oku kuye kuphumela ekubeni abafaki zicelo abafanelekayo batyalelwe bucala.
- Umgomo wemali u-NSFAS axhasa ngayo ungaphantsi, ngokomyinge, kweendleko zeeyunivesithi eziyi-18 zeziyi-24 zeli. Isebe leMfundo ePhakamileyo noQeqesho liyavuma ukuba **imali enganelanga inendima kwinqanaba elinyukayo labantu abayishiyayo imfundo ephakamileyo nabangaphumeleliyo.**
- Uhlolisiso kwelinye iqela elixhamla kwingxowa-mali ka-NSFAS elifunda izifundo zeminyaka emithathu nemine, lufumanise ukuba izinga labantu abashiyayo isikolo liphezulu yaye lithande ukuliphinda kabini elishicilelweyo lwabafundi xa bebonke. Olunye

uhlolisiso luyaziphikisa ezi ziphumi lisithi kukho umahluko ongephi kula mazinga. E-UCT apho kukho isibonelelo se-GAP (ukuxhasa abo basuka kumakhaya amvuzo ungaphezu kwe-R122 000 nongaphantsi kwe-R600 000).

- **Ukuxhentsa ndawonye-** Phantse ngu-66% wemali etyalwa u-NSFAS engekabuyiswa (ngaphambi kokuba acinye amatyala) ngabo basishiyayo isikolo nabathi emva kokusishiya baminxwe ngamatyala.
- Izinga lentlupheko labafundi lujongwa ngovandlakanyo ekuthiwa yi-means test. Oluvandlakanyo luyabiza loo nto yenze kunyanzeleke ukuba abafundi bayibhence intlupheko yabo.

Izikhokelo zokuhlawulela imfundo yasimahla

- Onke amaqela abandakanyekileyo ayavumelana ukuba akumele kubekho mntu ugxothwayo kwiziko lemfundo ephakamileyo kuba nje engakwazi ukuhlawula. Noko ke, iyantlukwano phakathi kwabafundi namaziko isekufezeneni koku, kumatyala abafundi nasekwenzeni imfundo ingabinto ihlawulelwayo.
- Ngo-2015, **ukuze imfundo yasimahla kawonewonke ifikelelwe kwakufuneka i-R18.5 yeebhiliyoni** kuhlawulelwa yonke into yabantu abaku-NSFAS. **Imfundo yasimahla xa kubhatalwa yonke into yakhe wonke ubani, nongekho ku-NSFAS, kungafuneka i-R40 bhiliyoni.**
- Njengemilinganiselo yokuthelekisa imithombo yentlawulo, sithi imiphumo, ukuphunyezwa, ukulungisa kunye nombono woluntu. Le milinganiselo isekelwe kwimigaqo nembono esilibona ngayo ilizwe, yaye ifanelwe icelwe umngeni.
- Sivandlakanya imithombo emithandathu eza kuhlawula zonke iindleko okanye inxalenye yazo.

Inkxaso kaRhulumente

- Irhafu yeenkampani zabucala: ngo-2015 yongeze u-19% kwirhafu yengeniso. kungoku nje, izinga le rhafu elihleliyo ngu-28% lisuka ku-34.5% ngo-2012 ibe yayingu-50% ngo-1990. Xa inokunyuswa iye ku-30% inganengeniso eyi-R13 bhiliyoni ngonyaka, kodwa isenokuchanaba ukhuphiswano nehlabathi futhi ichaphazele notyalozimalil lwangaphandle oluthe ngqo(FDI).
- Irhafu yomvuzo: Yongeze u-36% wengeniso yerhafu ngo-2015. Izinga lerhafu yengeniso liye lehla: elona lakha laphezulu yayi ngu-50% ngo-1987. Ukwaziswa kwelinye izinga lerhafu ku-2017 (45% werhafu engaphezu kwê-R1.5 miliyoni xa ithelekiswa no-41% wangaphambili) kuqikelelwa ukuba liza kongeza i-R 4.4 bhiliyoni.
- Irhafu yobutyebi: iziphiwo, ingeniso yenkunzi, izahlulo zezabelo kunye neerhafu zamafa zifuna Kanye izityebi. Sekunjalo, ukunyuka kwezi rhafu zisuka ku-15% zisiya ku-20% akuthenjwa ukuba zakude zivelise imali engaphezu kwe-R2 bhiliyoni.
- Irhafu yokuphuhlisa kwezakhono: Kungoku nje, amashishini ahlawula u-1% wemivuzo yabasebenzi bawo bebonke kwingxowamali yerhafu yokuphuhlisa izakhono esetyenziselwa ukuqeqesha abantu. Ukunyuka kwayo ibe ngu-2% kungavelisa i-R13

bhiliyoni ngonyaka. Ekubeni oku kurhafisa abaqeshi ngokuthe ngqo, kunokucuthisa ukukhula koqoqosho kwelizwe ze kugqithiselwa njengeendleko zabasebenzi.

- Ilrhafu ezintsha-Isityhwenywe serhafu ye-Apartheid singajoliswa kwiinkampani ezaxhmlayo kwinkqubo yocalucalulo yaye ingavelisa imali eyi-R26 bhiliyone ngexesha nje elinye.
- Ukuhlengahlengisa uhlahlo-lwabiwomali- I-R171 biliyoni isetyenziswa emkhosini, ucwangco nokhuseleko loluntu; yona i-R206 bhiliyoni isetyenziswa kwimiba enokuthanani noqoqosho. Ingaba le nkitho inyanzelekile yaye ingaba ingakwicala labahlwempuzekileyo?
- Eyona ngxoxo itshisa ibunzi yeyokuba, kutheni le mali kufuneka iye kwimfundo ephakamileyo kunokuba iye, ngokomzekelo, kwimfundo esisiseko okanye ekwakhiweni kwezindlu? Abafundi abathabatha inxaxheba ku-FMF babona le ndlela yokucinga ingeyoyakunyaniseka: lo asingombandela wokuba ifanele ingene kwisebe lezempilo okanye kwelemfundo ephakamileyo. Kunoko, imali ithatyathwa kwizityebi (umz. ngokubarhafisa) ze yahlulahlulwa kula masebe ewonke.

Inkonzo yasekuhlaleni yezithwala ndwe

- Izithwala ndwe ngabanye babantu abafumana imivuzo ephezulu nabangenamatyala (karhulumente ngaphandle kwerhafu eqhelekileyo), kungakhathaliseki ukuba basifumene isiqinesekiso sabo ngenxa yokuxakanyezwa ngurhulumente.
- URhulumente angonga i-R5.1 bhiliyoni xa enokunyanzelisa inkonzo yasekuhlaleni yonyaka wonke kwabo bonke abathweswe izidanga. Izinga lezithuba ezivulekileyo pakathi ko-2013-2015 kwinkonzo yoluntu lalingu-11% wabo bonke abaqeshwa abayi-1.2 miliyoni (oko kukuthi, kwesi sithuba kwakuho izithuba eziyi-132 000). Eli nani likufutshane kwelo lwabathweswa izidanga kweso sithuba, ababeyi-170 000.
- Sikholelwa ukuba uluntu lungangenelwa kakhulu ngokwezoqoqosho nakwimiba yoluntu xa kunokubakho amagqwetha, abazempilo, ootitshala nabanceda ngezemali ekuhlaleni. Esi sikhokelo sinombono weyunivesithi zisebenzisana ngokusondeleyo noluntu lwasekuhlaleni ngendlela apha enokucela umngeni ekuthandeni koshishino ukuvelisa ukungalingani okwahlukeneyo.
- Izithwala ndwe ezifana neenzululwazi zingabekwa ezikolweni. Abafundi befilimu nemidiya bangaququzelela imisitho yonxibelelwano lokukhankasa karhulumente. Noko ke, loo msbenzi kunye nemivuzo zingatya kakhulu epokothweni kunokuba zonge imali; imisebenzi ekhoyo, maxa wambi, isenokungahambelani nezakhono zezithwala ndwe ezifumanekayo ngeloo xesha yaye izithwala ndwe zisenokungafumaneki zonke.
- Uphononongo olukhoyo- Ubungqina buchaza ukuba zikhona iinkqubo ezikukhawulezisileyo ukuphuhla kwezakhiwo zasemaphandleni (eNigeria); akhula amanani abantwana abaye esikolweni, lanyuka nezinga labakwazi ukufunda nokubhala yaza yaphucuka nemeko yempilo (Nepal); yaza yaphucuka nempilontle yabasemaphandleni kwaza kwakho nophuhlo kwezonyango (Mexico). EMzantsi Afrika, kukho inkonzo yoluntu enikezelwa ngabasafundayo kwezonyango. ECuba, emva komzabalazo, izinga labangakwaziyo ukufunda nokubhala lehla lisuka ku-25% laya ku-4% ngenxa yenkqubo yenkonzo yasekuhlaleni.

Ukuhlengahlengiswa kweendleko zemfundo

- Ukuhlengahlengiswa kweendleko zemfundo kusenokuquka ukunyusa amaxabiso aphezulu kwizityebi, nto leyo enokunqanda ukuxhamla kwabo ekuxakanyezweni ngurhulumente. Ngokufanayo nenkubo yerjafu yazweni banzi, kuza kubakho amazinga ahlukelwe ngokweendleko asekelwe kumvuzo wamntu ngamnye.
- Sibale safumanisa ukuba, ngokwamaxabiso elona zinga liphezulu leendleko abufana nawezinye iiyunivesithi zehlabathi, iyunivesithi ingakwazi ukufundisa simahla abo basuka kumakhaya amivuzo yawo ingaphantsi kwe-R300 000 ngonyaka kunye neminikelo enyuka kancinci ngaphezulu.

Irhafu yezithwala ndwe

- Izithwala ndwe ezifunde kumaziko emfundo ephakamileyo kawonkewonke ziza kuhlawula ipesent yerhafu ekhula ngokuthe ngcembe kunomntu ongenasidanga kodwa orhula umvuzo osondeleyo kowakhe.
- Izityebi ziza kuhlawula ngakumbi kunabanye kodwa kuphela abo baxhamlileyo kwimfundo ephakamileyo.
- Ingxoxo: Ingaba abathweswe izidanga bafanele bahlawule? Ezi zithwala ndwe bebesancediswa ngurhulumente, yaye uninzi lwabo baxhamle ngokuthe ngqo kwimfundo ye-Apartheid nakwimigaqo-nkqubo yabasebenzi.

Example of graduate tax rates by income bracket (exact tax rates are up to public debate)¹

Tax bracket	Proportion of graduates	Fee-free tax rate	Average annual contribution	Full Cost of Study rates	Average annual contribution
R0-R190000	17%	0.0%	R -	0%	R -
R190,000-R300,000	12%	0.0%	R -	1%	R 2,400
R300,000-R410,000	11%	0.5%	R 1,800	2%	R 7,100
R410,000-R550,000	14%	1.0%	R 4,700	3%	R 14,200
R550,000-R700,000	12%	2.0%	R 12,500	4%	R 25,100
R700,000-R1,500,000	29%	2.5%	R 24,500	5%	R 48,800
R 1,500,000 upwards	6%	2.5%	R 46,500	6%	R 111,400

¹ Own calculations using Income and Expenditure Survey 2010/11.

Summary of the six sources of funding²

Source of funding	Features	Main benefits	Main downsides	Amount of funding	Key issues
Government	Reallocation of budget or increase in tax.	Targets the wealthy. Decommodification.	Subsidy benefits rich students.	Up to budget allocation	Trade offs against other social spending
Community service	Graduates work in public service for a year.	Solidarity; service under-resourced areas.	Admin and placement costs	Less than R5.5bn	May not contribute to funding.
Fees restructure	Progressive fees dependent on income.	Rich students pay more; poor students pay less.	Relies on existing over representation of rich students	Cross-subsidisation	Performing poverty
Graduate tax	Graduates pay higher tax on income	Enrollment not linked to fees	Black tax invisible; May be abused.	Full: 1% or 2% additional tax above R300 000	Tax rate? Include past graduates?
Income contingent loans	Repay loans after earning threshold.	All students guaranteed finance.	Debt; black tax.	Constrained by repayment rate	Minimum repayment threshold
Corporate	Incentives for investment, e.g. tax, B-BBEE	Private sector contributes.	May be unreliable	Unlikely a lot. 2015 private donations < R2bn.	Private sector interests

Imali-mboleko esekelwe emvuzweni eqinisekiswa jikelele

- Le yimali-mboleko eqinisekisiweyo kubo bonke abafundi (akukho mntu ukhethelwa caleni ngenxa yemali ngokuthe ngqo). Inxalenye yomvuzo womfundi, xa sele eqalisile ukusebenza, iyathathwa ngenjongo yokubuyisa ityala.
- Njengomzekelo ocacileyo, ixabiso elipheleleyo lemfundo e-DUT yi-R80 000 ehlawulwa yimali-mboleka karhulumente. Xa uqalisa ukuhlawulwa umvuzo ongaphezu kwe-R100 000 ngonyaka, intlawulo engu-2% yomvuzo wakho iyaqalisa ukutsalwa. Uqgiba ukuhkawula xa uligqibile ityala okanye emva kweminyaka eyi-30.
- Enye yeengxaki ezinkulu zika-NSFAS kukukhotyokiswa lityala nokungacingelwa kwabo bangabokuqala ukuthweswa izidanga ezintsatsheni zabo nemo yokuxhentsa ndawonye

² Note again that these models could be mixed to achieve enough funding and make up for each other's main downsides - the public needs to creatively engage these sources of funding.

babe bona abatyeBILEYO bengabhatali nganeno. Noko ke, lê inkqubo iza kuphucula ukufikeleleka ngoxa igqithisela iindleko kubaxhamli.

- Yimali engakanani umntu anokuyiboleka? Yimalinu, ubuncinane, umvuzo apho ubani aza kuqala ukutsalelwa imali eyimbuyekezo?

Imali yeenkampani ezizimeleyo

- Amashishini azimeleyo ikakhulu kwimveliso yabasebenzi abanezakhona nabaqeqeshwa ngemfundo ephakamileyo. Kungoku nje, ekuphela kwendlela abancedisa ngayo ebonakalayo yirhafu yokuphuhliswa kwezakhono (SDP).
- Ezinye iinkethe ezinokukhuthaza iinkampani ukuba zancedise kukuzirhwebesha ngezibonelelo ezifana nè-B-BBEE (bona i-ISFAP). Esona sibonelelo sinyanzelekileyo kwiinkampani ezinenzuzo eninzi ingakukugqithisela ingeniso yelizwe isuke kwezinye iindawo ezifana nezaphulelo zerhafu.
- Lo mthombo ngowokuzithandela ngoko usenokungathembeki. Kusenokwenzeka ibe yinxalenye nje yeminye imithombo. Nakuba lo mthombo usenokulehlisa izinga labantu abakhethelwa bucala ngenxa yeendleko (iinkampani ziyanikezela ngeebhasari), kodwa lê nto iyaqzivumela ukuba zilawule ukwamkelwa kwabafundi nekharityhulam ngaloo ndlela zibeka izilangazelelo zazo kuqala.

Isishwankathelo esineenkukacha ezingakumbi ngamthombo ngamnye wentlawulo

Isikhokelo se-Wits FMF

- Imigaqo: Akukho mfundi ufanele ahlawulele imfundo okanye anyenzelwe ukuba azibhence indlela ahlupheke ngayo oko kukuthu imfundo yasimahla yakhe wonke umntu. Akufanele kubekho irhafu yabaneziqinisekiso ukukhawulelana nè-Black Tax. Kufanele kusetyenziswane ukulungisa imfundo esisiseko nephakamileyo. Izityebi zifanele zihlawulele imfundo ephakamileyo hayi nje kwisithuba seminyaka emine.
- Imithombo yentlawulo:
- U-10% osuka kwingxowamali kwimali yezakhiwo ezimeleyo eyondliwa ngamashishini abucala wona athi afumane izaphulelo kwirhafu yawo kunye notyalomali yigxowa yabathathe umhlala-phantsi.
- Ingxowamali eskwelwe nje kuphela imfundo ephakamileyo eyondliwa YENYE yezindlela zilandelayo: Ukunyuswa kwerhafu yokuphuhliswa kwezakhono (1% iye ku-2%), irhafu yamashishini azimeleyo (28% iye ku-30%) kunye nesityhwenywe serjafu ye-Apartheid.

LOAN AND GRANT DECISION MATRIX

Loans according to higher loan repayment (due to drop-out) plus household means

	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year (n)	4 th Year (n+1)
Upper missing middle	Grant	Loan	Loan	Loan
Lower missing middle	Grant	Grant	Loan	Loan
Working Class / Poor	Grant	Grant	Grant	Loan
Very Poor	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant

**Expected Family Contribution (EFC) increases by household means
Illustrative for a 3 year programme (n=3)**

- I-ISFAP iza kwandisa u-NSFAS ngokukhupha izibonelelo ezipheleleyo kubafundi abahlwempuzeke kakhulu ize ikhuphe iimali-mboleko kubafundi abakwi-missing middle (abangakufanelekiyo ukufumana u-NSFAS kodwa bengakwazi ukhulawula amaxabiso aphezulu aseyunivesithi).
- Kucetywe ukunyaswa kwengxowamali eza Kuba yi-R42 bhiliyon kusetyenziswa izibonelelo kunye neminye imithombo yeenkampani zabucala, iibhanka kunye nezigqeba zamatyala-Mali, abatyali-zimali aze wona la maziko afumane izaphulelo kwirhafu nezibonelelo ze-B-BBEE.
- Iinjongo zentlawulo yale mithombo iyagqabadula: ngo-2020, i-R15 bhiliyon iza kuza isuka kwirhafu yophuhliso lwezakhono kwi-B-BBEE ngaphandle kwirhafu ka-SITA eya Kuba ingange-R16 bhiliyoni xa iphelele ngo-2016. I.-R10 bhiliyoni yona iza kufumaneka kwiimarike zenkunzi zabucal ngoxa yona i-R5 bhiliyoni iza kusuka kwii-foundations nezinye iintlangano.
- I-gazette ye-ISFAP ibhekisela ekubekweni kwindawo yokuqala xa kuhlawulwa izifundo abo bafundi bafundela imisebenzi enqabileyo xa kusenzeka ukuba imali ingoneli ukuba kuhlawulelwe wonke umntu.

Proposed model	Govt subsidy	Community service	Fees restructure	Income contingent loans	Graduate tax	Corporate
ISFAP ³	Increase	No mention	No mention	Includes missing middle	No mention	B-BBEE and tax incentives
Wits Fees Must Fall ⁴	50% subsidy; increase taxes	No mention	No mention	Only while free edu is phased in	No	10% infrastructure fund
Motala et al ⁵	50% subsidy; Millionaire tax.	Compulsory to repay public good of edu	No mention	No mention	No mention	No mention
Cloete ⁶	Increase in line with international spending	No mention	Progressive fees	Expand into missing middle	Justified by high private returns	No mention

lingongoma zengxubusho gabalala

- Imfundo simahla kawonkewonke okanye abahluphekileyo kuphela?** Inkqubo ekuphephayo ukuncedisa abatyeBILEYO kodwa anako ukunyanzela abahluphekileyo ukuba babhence intlupheko yabo inekwenza ukuba i-missing middle ivalelwe ngaphandle yaye ivumela iintsapho ezinemivuze ephezulu ukuba ihlawule nje ithutyana elifutshanae. Phawula ke ukuba inkolise yezikhokelo ezakhankanywe zaza zacaciswa ngentla ziyayiphepha lê ngxaki ngokuthi zigqithisele intlawulo kwezinye iindawo. Umzekelo, irhafu yabaneziqinisekiso, inkonzo yasekuhlaleni or Kanye imali-mboleko esekelwe emvuzweni neqinisekisiweyo (nakuba sisombululo ngasinye sneengxa zaso).

³ DHET. 2016. *Report of the Ministerial Task Team to develop a support and funding model for poor and "Missing Middle" students*. Accessed: http://www.dhet.gov.za/SiteAssets/Gazettes/MTT_Report.pdf

⁴ Wits Research Task Team. 2016. *Thuto ke lesedi: A Model for Fee-Free Undergraduate Higher Education in South Africa*. Accessed: http://www.globalstudentvoice.org/wp-content/uploads/Thuto_ke_Lesedi.pdf

⁵ Motala et al. 2016. *Submission to the commission of inquiry into higher education and training (the fees commission)*. Access [25/02/2017]: <http://www.justice.gov.za/commissions/FeesHET/submissions/indv/2016-FHETC-Sub-IndividualSubmissions-Part02.pdf>

⁶ Cloete. 2016. *University student fees – A trilemma of trade-offs*, Submission to the Fees Commission on behalf of CHET. Accessed: <http://www.justice.gov.za/commissions/FeesHET/hearings/set1/day02-CHET-SubmissionUWN.pdf>

- **Imfundoyasimahla kumntu wonke okanye abahlwempuzekileyo kuphela?** Inkqubo ejolise kwabazityebi ibe ingabaxhasi inganyanzelisa abafundi ukuba bazibhence ngoxa ikwanako nokukhethela bucala i-*missing middle* xa kufikwa kumgomo othile onokubekwa yaye ibangela ukuba iintsapho ezifumileyo zanele nje ukukhupha imali mgamaxsha athile. Qaphela ke ukuba, uninzi lwemithombo esithethe ngayo iyaziphepha ezingxaki ngokubangela ukuba intlawulo isuke kwenye indawo umzekelo, irhafu yabathwali zidanga okanye inkonzo yasekuhlaleni (nazo ke kodwa zinazo ezazo iingxaki).
- **Ukuthengiswa kwemfundo:** Indlela imfundo eyiyi imiliswe ngendlela apha ukuba ubani asukele inzuzo kunokuba asukele uxabiso lwayo okanye utshintsho eluzisayo ekuhlaleni nasekuntwini. Ulwazi lwenziwa inqobo yabathile ngokuyenza ingafikeleleki ngokubenza bayibhatalele xa beyifuna. Iyunivesithi ziqhubeka zivelisa ukungalingani okukhoyo phakathi koluntu ingakumbi ngokomgangatho zisebenzisa iindleko zemfundo ngoxa zibangela izinto zibelula kwabanye. Ukuyenza imfundo ingabinto ithengisekayo kubeka phambili umanyano, ukufikeleleka kwayo kunye notshintsho eza nalo ngoxa ubani esafunda nemiphumo ekuhlaleni ekugqibeni kwakhe ukufunda.
- **Abasebenza kumaziko eMfundo ePhakamileyo:** Kungoku nje, abasebenzi abanqwenela ukusukela imfundo ephakamileyo sele bekhethelwe bucala ngamaxabiso axhomileyo nangezifundo zona ngokwazo. Isimemelelo semfundo engenamaqhina kubukuloniyali sikwamemelela imfuneko yokuba abasebenzi bakwazi ukuthabatha inxaxheba kwizifundo ezenzeka kumagumbi agcinwa ecocekile ngabo.
- **Imfundo yabadala:** Izizukulwana zabasele bekhulile nabangabasebenzi namhlanje abazange balifumane ithuba lokuya esikolweni phantsi korhulumente wengcinezelo. Abo bonomdla bafanele bakhuthazwe yaye bazivulelwe iigcango zolwazi, bafumane iziqinisekiso ezisemthethweni, okanye baphucule izakhono zabo.
- **Ingaba iiyunivesithi zifanele ziqinise isandla ekukhetheni abafaki zicelo?:** Amanani aphezulu abafundi abashiya phakathi nabanamatyala (kakhulu abo bancediswa ngu-NSFAS) abonisa ukuba umfundi ngamnye ufuna ikxaso engakumbu. Loo nto isenokuthetha ukuba iiyunivesithi mazamkele amanani amancinane wabafake izicelo. Ukubhaliswa kwabafundi abaNyama kungenzeka kwehle.
- **Ukugubungela:** Ingaba esi sikhokelo siyazigubungela iikholeji nalo lonke isebe lemfundo yasemva kokuba ubani eshiye imfundo esisiseko? Kwenzeka ntoni kubafundi abashiye isikolo? Ingaba onke amazinga emfundo yasemva kokuba umntu eshiye imfundo esisiseko abandakanyiwe, umzekelo imfundo ysemva kokuthweswa isidanga, abafundi banagaphandle (ngokukhethekileyo abakumazantsi eAfrika-SADC)?
- **Inkululeko yabafundi:** Izikhokelo zentlawulo ezithi ikhaya ngalinye lifanele nalo lifake isadla ngokohlobo lo “mnikelo wekhaya” zibangela ukuba abanye abazali basithele ngeloo sebe ukuze balawule umntwana, bemxelela ukuba makafunde ntoni angafundi

ntoni kungenjalo angafundi kwaukufunda okanye abazi kuyikhupha lê Mali ilindeleke kubo. Le nto imenza umfundi axineke aze angabi nayo inkululeko yokuzikhethela.

- **I-Black tax**-Ukongezelela kumatyala abawenza ngoxa bebefunda, izithwala ndwe ezintsha zizifumana zilindeleke ukuba zohoye iintsapho zasemawazo nezalamane. Ngamanye amaxesha, lo usandula kuthwesa isidinga ibanguye jwi ekufunela esebenzele ikhaya. Ngoko ke, imvuzo womntu onjalo onkone ngamatyala uba mncincilee kulowo usuka kwikhaya elifumuleyo.
- **Zeziphi ezinye iindlela eziphangaleleyo zokuhlawulela imfundo u-FMF anokuzenza?** Nakuba kunganzima ukubekela bucala imali yemfundo ephakamileyo yodwa, le mizekelo ilandelayo ingabangela ibekho imali yokusetyenziswa eluntwini ngokunxulumene ngokunxulumene neenjongo ezihambele phambili zabafundi abaqhankqalazayo. Umzekelo, ukubeka esweni urhwaphilizo kungabamba uRhulumente noosomashishi. IBank yoLuntu inganciphisa ukuxhomekeka kukaRhulumente kwiinkqubo zehlabathi ezinikezela uncedo ngezemali ize ibolekise ngenzala ephantsi, nto leyo enokukhokelela ekubeni kungachithwa Mali ininzi ekubuyiseni amatyala (imali ebuyiswe ematyaleni ukuza kuthi ga ngoku kulo nyaka yi-R163 bhiliyoni) ize engakumbi isetyenziswe kwiinkonzo zoluntu. Oku kuthetha ukuthi, inketho yetyala echazwe kwesa sikhokelo seMali-mboleko exhomekeke emvuzweni ayinakuphelela nje ekuyilungeleni imfundo ephakamileyo, kodwa nokuphuhliswa kweendawo zasekuhlaleni ezihlelekileyo umz. Ulwakhiwo lwezindlu, ukhathalwelo lwempilo, nokhuselo lokutya.