



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence
1970

**UNIVERSITY OF
FORT HARE**

CALENDAR



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STEWART HALL

C. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg

(a) Vir LL.B.:

Kursus I

(Een Vraestel)

- (a) Aard van en teorieë omtrent ongespesialiseerde regstelsels.
 - (b) Aard van Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-reg:
 - Gewoonte, religie en reg; sanksies.
 - Indeling.
 - (c) Bronne en wysiging van die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-reg.
 - (d) Erkenning en wysiging van die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-reg in historiese perspektief.
 - (e) Aard en bronne van die Suid-Afrikaanse Naturellereg.
- Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelrepubliekreg, insluitende Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelleproses en bewysreg.
 - Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelleprivaatreg (oorsigtelike studie van alle afdelings).

Kursus II

(Twee Vraestelle)

- Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellepersoneereg.
- Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellefamiliereg.
- Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelle sakereg.
- Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelle erfreg.
- Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelle verpintenereg.

(b) Vir B.Iuris, Prokureurstoelatingeksaamen en Staatsdienseksaamen in die Regte :

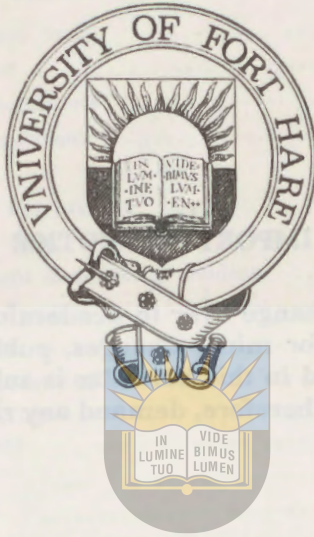
University of Fort Hare

Kursus I
(Een Vraestel)
Togelinge van Excellence
(Soos vir LL.B.)

Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-Administrasie

(Een vraestel van 1½ uur.)

- Belang van Bantoe-administrasie vir en in verband met die regspleging vir en deur Bantoe.
- Kort oorsig van die ontwikkeling van Naturellebeleid en-administrasie voor 1910 met spesiale verwysing na die beleidsrigtings en administrasiestelsels vir die Bantoe bevolking wat
 - sedert 1910 nagevolg is en
 - tans nog nagevolg word.
- Struktuur en funksies van die hedendaagse Bantoe-administrasie in die algemeen en in sonderheid in die Bantoegebiede en in blanke landelike en stadsgebiede ; aandeel van die Bantoe in sy eie bestuur. (Besondere aandag word gewy aan die administratiewe aangeleenthede wat betrekking het op die regspleging vir en deur Bantoe.)
- Ander bepalings van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927, soos gewysig.



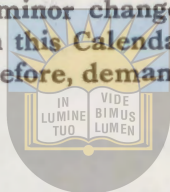
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1970

**UNIVERSITY OF
FORT HARE**

CALENDAR

IMPORTANT NOTICE

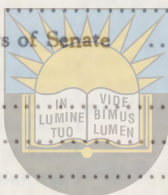
In view of the change over to academic autonomy the 1969 Calendar is, except for minor changes, published for 1970. The information contained in this Calendar is subject to amendment and no student may, therefore, demand any rights in terms of this information.



University of Fort Hare
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DIARY 1970

JANUARY:

Thursday	1	Public Holiday: New Year's Day
Friday	16	Finance Committee
Thursday	29	.....	Bursaries Committee (Renewals)

FEBRUARY:

Wednesday	11	.....	Academic Staff to report for duty
Wednesday	18	.....	First year students report at hostels
Thursday	19	.....	Bursaries Committee (New applications)
Friday	20	.....	Finance Committee and Deans (Savings)
Monday	23	.....	Registration of first year students
Wednesday	25	.....	Senior students report at hostels
Thursday	26	.....	Registration of senior students
Friday	27	.....	Lectures commence

MARCH:

Monday	2	.....	Closing date for late registration Hostels Committee
Tuesday	3	.....	Library Committee
Thursday	5	.....	Publications Committee
Monday	9	.....	Housing Committee
Tuesday	10	.....	Faculties: Fixed items for agenda: (i) Exemptions (Mature age and conditional) (ii) Admission to degree and diploma courses (Special cases)
			(iii) Submissions for creation of new posts: 1971
			(iv) Application for leave: 1971
Tuesday	17	.....	Senate Executive Committee
Thursday	19	.....	Bursaries Committee
Friday	20	.....	Finance Committee
Tuesday	24	.....	Senate
Wednesday	25	.....	Last day of the first term
Friday	27	.....	Public Holiday: Good Friday
Monday	30	.....	Public Holiday: Easter Monday

APRIL:

Thursday	2	.....	First day of second term
Friday	3	.....	Building Extensions Committee
Monday	6	.....	Public Holiday: Van Riebeeck Day
Tuesday	7	.....	Senate Executive Committee
Thursday	9	.....	Advisory Council
Tuesday	14	.....	Council
Friday	17	.....	Finance Committee
Monday	20	.....	Housing Committee
Tuesday	28	.....	African Studies Committee
Thursday	30	.....	Publications Committee

MAY:

Tuesday	5	.....	Library Committee
Thursday	7	.....	Public Holiday: Ascension Day

Tuesday	12	.....	Faculties: Fixed items for the Agenda:
		(i)	Departmental lists for examiners and moderators
		(ii)	Changes/Amendments of regulations and syllabi
Thursday	14	.....	Professorial Committee
Friday	15	.....	Finance Committee
Tuesday	19	.....	Senate Executive Committee
Thursday	21	.....	Bursaries Committee
Tuesday	26	.....	Enlarged Senate
Saturday	30	.....	Graduation Ceremony
Sunday	31	.....	Public Holiday: Republic Day

JUNE:

Monday	1	.....	Holiday
Tuesday	2	.....	Building Extensions Committee
Friday	12	.....	Finance Committee
Tuesday	16	.....	Senate Executive Committee
Wednesday	17	.....	Last day of first semester

JULY:

Monday	13	.....	Public Holiday: Family Day
Thursday	16	.....	First day of second semester
			Bursaries Committee
Friday	17	.....	Finance Committee
Thursday	23	.....	Publications Committee

AUGUST:

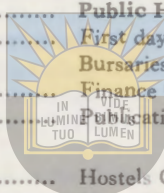
Monday	3	.....	Hostels Committee
Tuesday	4	.....	Library Committee
Monday	10	.....	Housing Committee
Tuesday	11	.....	Faculties: Fixed items for the Agenda:
		(i)	Submissions for promotion of staff: 1971 (Faculty Board)
		(ii)	Submissions for new departments and courses: 1972
Thursday	13	.....	Professorial Committee
Tuesday	18	.....	Senate Executive Committee
Friday	21	.....	Finance Committee
Tuesday	25	.....	Senate

SEPTEMBER:

Thursday	3	.....	Last day of third term
Monday	7	.....	Public Holiday: Settler's Day
Thursday	10	.....	Advisory Council
			First day of fourth term
Monday	14	.....	Council
Tuesday	15	.....	Building Extensions Committee
Friday	18	.....	Finance Committee
Thursday	24	.....	Bursaries Committee
Tuesday	29	.....	African Studies Committee

OCTOBER:

Tuesday	6	.....	Library Committee
Saturday	10	.....	Public Holiday: Kruger Day
Tuesday	13	.....	Faculties
Thursday	15	Publications Committee
Friday	16	Finance Committee
			Final date for cessation of lectures



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Tuesday	20	Senate Executive Committee
Wednesday	21	Examinations begin
Monday	26	.....	Housing Committee
Tuesday	27	.....	Senate

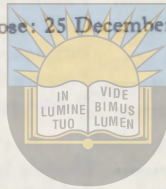
NOVEMBER:

Tuesday	3	.....	Building Extensions Committee
Friday	20	.....	Finance Committee
Monday	23	.....	Advisory Council
Friday	27	.....	Council

DECEMBER:

Friday	4	.....	Faculty Boards (Examination Results)
Tuesday	8	.....	Senate Executive Committee
Wednesday	9	.....	Last day of second semester
Wednesday	16	.....	Public Holiday: Day of the Covenant
Friday	25	.....	Public Holiday: Christmas Day
Saturday	26	.....	Public Holiday: Boxing Day

Administrative offices close: 25 December, 1970—1 January, 1971.



University of Fort Hare
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THE UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE, SOUTH AFRICA

1. The Establishment and History of Fort Hare

The opening of Fort Hare University College on the 8th February, 1916, was the culmination of a long and persistent missionary endeavour in the field of Bantu Education by the United Free Church of Scotland. As early as 1878 Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale recognised the necessity for providing an Institution which would give an education, under Christian auspices, of University standing.

On representations made by Dr. Stewart, the Inter-Colonial Native Affairs Commission, 1905, of which Sir Godfrey Lagden was president, recommended "that a Central Native College or similar Institution be established and aided by the various States for training Native teachers and in order to afford opportunity for higher education to Native students."

A guarantee Fund was established for which an Executive Board under the chairmanship of the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., Principal of Lovedale, was established in 1907. A grant of R20,000 was made towards the Fund by the Transkeian Territories General Council. The United Free Church of Scotland offered a site at Fort Hare as part of a contribution of R10,000 and other contributions were made or promised.

In November, 1914, a Constitution for the College was finally adopted and a Governing Council for the College established which held its first meeting in January, 1915. The site offered at Fort Hare for the College by the United Free Church of Scotland was accepted and with the promise of an annual grant by the Government, the College was declared open on the 8th of February, 1916, by General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Dr. A. Kerr was the Principal of the College since its foundation in 1916 and he served the College in this capacity until his retirement in 1948. The extension and development of the College under Principal Kerr is a fitting tribute to a life of unselfish and devoted service to the cause he had made the aim and ambition of his life.

Professor C. P. Dent, who joined the staff in 1922, was principal from March, 1949. He retired at the end of 1955 owing to ill-health after 35 years of devoted service to the College.

Since 1955 the post of Principal was not filled permanently, temporary appointments being made from time to time. Professor H. R. Burrows who had recently retired from the Chair in Economics at the University of Natal, acted as Principal from the beginning of 1958 to the end of 1959 when the College was transferred to the Department of Bantu Education and Prof. J. J. Ross appointed as Rector of the College.

Fort Hare as a College had, of course, only a very small and tentative beginning. A start was made by the College at two levels. While a few students were prepared for university entrance, the majority had to make good the deficiencies of their post-primary education or study for diplomas in Commerce and Agriculture. Fulltime staff numbered two; classes were held in a small bungalow which was to be "home" for the first five years.

In 1918, the Union Government lent R21,600 to build the middle portion of the main tuition block, which the Governing Council unanimously agreed to associate with the name of Dr. Stewart. In spite of the difficulty of war conditions, the erection of the first permanent building of the College was ensured. In the same year the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa, which had been interested in the scheme from its inception, determined to proceed immediately with a hostel to accommodate students belonging to that denomination and, availing itself of opportunities provided by the Governing Council, resolved to transfer its Theological Seminary for Native Ministers to Fort Hare.

The Administration of Basutoland began in 1919 to contribute an annual grant of R600 to the funds of the College and sent a representative to sit on the Governing Council of the College. The first portion of Stewart Hall was completed and taken over for

teaching in 1920. This was formally opened by the Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan, Minister for Education, on January 8th, 1921. A Wesleyan hostel and warden's residence were completed and the warden appointed to the staff in the same year and the Church of the Province rented a house as a temporary hostel and the warden was made a member of the College staff.

The College was incorporated as an institution for higher education under the Education Act of 1923. Students were prepared for the degrees of the University of South Africa, a federal university consisting of a number of constituent colleges—Cape Town, Stellenbosch and Witwatersrand—were already independent universities. Fort Hare was not one of these colleges and its students were registered as external students. The University, however, eventually allowed to Fort Hare some of the privileges granted to the Constituent Colleges.

Five members of the staff of Fort Hare were appointed as additional members of the Boards of Faculties of the Senate of the University, thus giving them a share in the framing of regulations, syllabuses and courses of study. Further, professors and lecturers of the College were accorded the status of internal examiners. Students were granted *inter alia*, privileges afforded internal students, and Fort Hare was recognised as an approved institution of training for the University Education Diploma. Although from 1924 the College assumed the dual role of a secondary school and a University College, by 1937 it was possible to concentrate on the studies of a higher education programme.

Beginning in 1921, buildings were erected: for Arts and Science; a Library named after a great Johannesburg liberal of bygone days, Howard Pim; and the F. S. Malan Anthropological Museum together with an assembly Hall, Dining Hall, three hostels for men, one for women—all built to a master plan drawn up by the Department of Public Works and all capable of extension and addition. There are now seventy staff houses. While substantial contributions have been made by donors, the main financing apart from Government subsidies has been that of the three co-operating churches. In addition, the Y.M.C.A.'s of the United States and Canada provided a Christian Union building.

To improve agricultural training an additional farm of 1,250 acres and dairy cattle were purchased in 1926. The College Farm land was thus brought up to a total of some 1,600 acres.

In 1934 the Chamber of Mines gave R150,000 as an endowment for Native Medical Education and this was handed over to the College for that purpose by the Minister of Education. In the same year separate departments of Botany and Physics were established, making a B.Sc. course possible. In March, 1936, Senator the Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan laid the foundation stone of the new Science Block for Chemistry, Physics and Medicine. This was named Livingstone Hall and declared open by the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A., LL.D., on March 24th, 1937.

On November 8th, 1940, the Welsh Wing of Stewart Hall, which housed the Biological laboratories and lecture-rooms, was declared open by Senator the Hon. W. T. Welsh. Towards the cost of this the Transkei gave R2000 in recognition of the services of Senator Welsh as Chief Magistrate from 1920-1933. On April 5th, 1941, the Women's Hostel (Elukhanyisweni) was declared open by Mrs. Ballinger, M.A., M.P.

Henderson Hall, housing the Howard Pim library and the F. S. Malan Museum, was declared open on March 28th, 1942, by Rev. A. W. Wilkie, D.D., C.B.E. On September 20th, 1946, Lt.-Col. James Donaldson, D.S.O., founder of the Bantu Welfare Trust and donor of about R400,000 to African progress, laid the foundation stone of the Donaldson Wing of Stewart Hall, thus completing the original teaching block of the College.

During 1947 and 1948 the Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican Hostels were extended, thus making provision for over 300 men students. A Dining hall and additional bedrooms were completed at the Women's Hostel in 1949. Yet between 1937 and

1951 development was retarded through the absence of staff on war service and because of financial stringency. By 1950, however, the student roll had increased from 139 to 382.

As it became clear that some of the Constituent Colleges of the University of South Africa would eventually branch out into independent universities, the Government appointed a Commission to report upon the future structure of higher education in South Africa. This Commission recommended that the existing Constituent Colleges, with the exception of Huguenot University College, should be accorded independent university status and Fort Hare affiliated to one of the independent universities. In March of 1951 Fort Hare became allied to its nearest friend and neighbour, Rhodes University, sixty miles away. This association was most valuable to Fort Hare; it gave the assurance that her students continued to be measured by the academic standards applied to Europeans.

2. Transfer of Fort Hare University College to the Department of Bantu Education

In accordance with Government Notice No. 168, 1959 (*Government Gazette* of 21st August, 1959, p. 12) issued in terms of sub-section (2) of the University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act, 1959 (Act No. 64 of 1959,) the maintenance, management and control of the University College of Fort Hare has been assigned to the Minister of Bantu Education with effect from the 1st January, 1960.

The transfer of the College to the Department of Bantu Education has been effected as a necessary step in the implementation by the Government of its policy to provide more adequate and more effective university training for the Bantu by the creation of separate university colleges for the different ethnic groups, and to remove the limitations and anomalies arising from a system of so-called "open" universities.

The University College of Fort Hare caters specifically for the Xhosa-speaking group of the Bantu. The University Colleges at Turfloop (Northern Transvaal) and Ngoye (Zululand) cater for the Sotho and the Zulu-speaking groups respectively. Coloured students have been provided for at the Cape Western University College at Bellville (Cape) and a University College in Natal has been founded for the Indian students.

The Act provided for the University of South Africa to act as examiner in all courses for which the syllabus of the University makes provision. In regard to the prescribing of courses and the conducting of examinations, there has been the closest co-operation between the University College and the University of South Africa.

In addition to the new faculties and departments introduced since 1960, a department of Land Surveying has been introduced as from 1966.

During 1962/63 a beginning was made with a comprehensive programme for the extension of buildings. This programme includes a new administrative block, the extension of Stewart Hall to provide additional staff offices, the extension of Livingstone Hall to provide additional laboratories and lecture rooms to accommodate the departments of Natural Sciences more satisfactorily and a new and separate building to accommodate the Library. The new administrative block and the additional staff offices were completed early in 1963 at a cost of R65,000 and a beginning was made with a portion of the new Science block during the latter part of 1963. The new Science block was completed during 1966 at a cost of R362,600. New hostel accommodation for both men and women students will be completed and a beginning has been made with the Henderson Hall Extension.

The enrolment since 1960, the year of the transfer, was as follows, (the figures are the official figures as on the first Tuesday of June):

	Men	Women	Total
1960	308	52	360
1961	304	40	344
1962	207	35	242
1963	198	41	239
1964	210	62	272
1965	245	72	317
1966	318	84	402
1967	334	102	436
1968	350	101	451
1969	376	111	487

The drop in enrolment for the first few years was, of course, anticipated in view of the opening of the two other University Colleges for the Bantu and the University College for Coloured students at Bellville and for Indian students at Durban. Prior to the transfer the students now registered at these other new University Colleges would normally have registered at Fort Hare. The low-water mark was reached in 1963 since which year there has been a marked increase as the number of Xhosa-speaking students from the high schools who qualified for registration, increased very rapidly. There is every reason to expect that the marked increase in enrolment will be maintained and even surpassed during the following years. A conservative estimate puts the number of students to register by 1975 at 2,000.

It follows that the programme for the expansion of buildings and academic facilities will have to be stepped up considerably. In this regard the Department of Bantu Education has already instituted a Planning Committee to plan in advance, and on a long-term basis, for the necessary expansion.

3. University of Fort Hare

In terms of Government Notice No. 680 (Government Gazette of 30th April 1969) the University of Fort Hare Act (Act No. 40, 1969) granted University status to the University College of Fort Hare and provided for the administration and control of the affairs of the University, and for the regulation of its activities and matters incidental thereto.

As from 1st January 1970 the University College shall be a University, known as the University of Fort Hare.

The Act states that the University shall serve the Xhosa National Unit.

The high standard of the degrees of the University shall be protected by the appointment, as additional members of Senate, of professors of other universities, for as long as may be considered necessary, and also by a system of external examiners and/or moderators.

Fort Hare shall therefore in future be in a position to adapt both the content of its curricula, and the methods of presentation more effectively and more adequately to the needs of the people it serves, without in any way sacrificing the high standards of university education.

Everything therefore augers well for the future and there is every indication that Fort Hare, in its new status, will make an outstanding and invaluable contribution to the development of the Xhosa people.

HOWARD PIM LIBRARY

The Library was founded in 1916 and in 1918 contained 450 volumes. Students acted as Librarians and in 1922 a Library Committee was instituted. In the early thirties there were years that the Library had to go without a Librarian.

In 1934 the Library was named after Mr. Howard Pim, a Johannesburg accountant and member of the College Council, who bequeathed the major portion of his private library (2,000 volumes) to Fort Hare. From the beginning the Library owed much to many generous donations by public and private bodies. The Library is still indebted to

many donors and to the Publishers of both English and Afrikaans-medium Newspapers for their generosity.

In 1935 the first full-time Librarian was appointed ; the first fully qualified Librarian was appointed in 1944. In 1958 the Librarian became a full member of the Senate and the Library Committee was replaced by a Library Advisory Committee.

On the 1st January, 1969, the book stock amounted to $\pm 70,000$ volumes which is more than double the stock nine years ago.

The Library contains a valuable Africana collection.

F. S. MALAN MUSEUM

The F. S. Malan Museum is housed on the upper floor of Henderson Hall occupying approximately 4,250 sq. ft. of floor space. Its history dates back to 1941 when it was established as an ethnological study museum under the Department of Anthropology, a research museum with opportunities for outside research workers and a visiting institution for school children and other interested persons.

Since its inception the museum has collected over 10,000 exhibits, the bulk of which came from two donors in 1962. The first donation was received from the Department of Bantu Education which divided the Bantu exhibits of the Union Festival among the University Colleges of the Republic; the second was a donation by Mrs. M. E. Kirkwood of Johannesburg of 7,000 articles comprising the Estelle Hamilton-Welsh Collection.

The Collection was made by Mrs. Gordon Emslie and her daughter Mrs. Estelle Hamilton-Welsh, after whom it is named; over a period of many years commencing in the 1880's. Only articles made and worn by Africans were collected. The Collection may fairly be said to mark the end of an epoch in the material culture of the Bantu since it was made under conditions which may never recur. Large collections of Fingo, Xhosa, Mpondo, Zulu, Thembu and Ndebele beadwork, genuine Mpondo, Thembu, Fingo, *Abakhwetha* and diviners' costumes, charms and medicines from various tribes, spears and battle axes, grass and woodwork form part of this famous collection. It was once displayed at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg and at the Glasgow Exhibition in 1937.

For many years the museum was administered by an Honorary Curator (Prof. A. J. D. Meiring) assisted by Mr. G. I. M. Mzamane. A full-time Curator has been appointed since the middle of 1959, working in conjunction with a Museum Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Registrar: H. J. du PREEZ, B.A. (Stell).
Assistant Registrar (Admin): J. DE M. MALAN
Assistant Registrar (Finance and Stores): Vacant
Accountant: F. P. G. HUNTER, C.A. LL.B. (Lond.)
Administrative Assistant: Miss. M. A. KINSLEY
Staff Clerk: H. P. DE GOEDE
Examination's Officer: Mrs. M. CLARK
Students Registration Officer: S. S. NGCUME
Secretary Typist to the Rector: Miss N. HEIGAN
Typists: Mrs. E. HUNTER, Mrs. L. NORTIER, Mrs. M. A. BILLINGHAM (Part Time)
Women Assistants: Mrs. A. COETZEE, Mrs. A. VAN ROOYEN
Senior Stores Officer: J. VON LANDSBERG
Manager of Buildings and Grounds: J. S. M. CLARK, A.S.A.I.V.
Bantu Under Superintendent of Works: J. T. LEDIGA
Supervisor of Cleaning Services: H. MACGILLICUDDY

Farm Manager: S. W. HAYNES
Agricultural Technical Assistant: P. A. KRIEDEMANN
Agricultural Technician: A. M. DLANGAMANDLA
Bantu Agricultural Demonstrator: Vacant
Bantu Agricultural Stores Officer: C. O. MAYEKISO
Bantu Clerks:

Grade I: D. S. MAJOKWENI, B.A. (S.A.), E. M. MAHLANGU, P. SALAYI
Grade II: N. N. MNQANDI, S. TATANA, Dip. in Comm. and Admin. (Cashier),
N. B. FATUSE, N. N. KEKE, V. KEMBE, MAC. RASHE, V. H. QUPE.

Dining Hall :

Boarding Master: A. K. MCGILLIVRAY
Assistant Boarding Master: MRS. G. MCGILLIVRAY

Women's Hostel :

Warden: R. L. PETENI
Lady Warden: Miss. D. N. JAFTA
Matron: Vacant
Assistant Matron: Mrs. C. KEKANA

Men's Hostel :

Beda Hostel

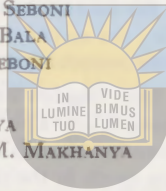
Warden: Prof. M. O. M. SEBONI
Assistant Warden: B. B. BALA
Lady Warden: Mrs. F. SEBONI

Iona Hostel:

Warden: E. M. MAKHANYA
Lady Warden: Mrs. D. M. MAKHANYA

Wesley Hostel:

Warden: L. M. MBEDE
Lady Warden: Vacant



University of Fort Hare
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LIBRARY STAFF

College Librarian: M. SPRUYT, LL.Drs. (Leiden), L.Dip. Libr. (Pret.), H.Dip. Libr. (S.A.)

Deputy College Librarian: E. M. MAKHANYA, B.A. (Rand), F.S.A.L.A.

Professional Assistants:

1. A. W. Z. KUZWAYO, B.A. (Rhodes), B.A. Hons. (S.A.), U.E.D. (Rhodes)
A.S.A.L.A.

2. Vacant

Library Assistants:

K. L. MALI, B.A. (Rhodes)

A. M. GEORGE

Mrs. P. T. Makhene

Miss S. S. N. NJIKELANA

Typist: Mrs. D. GREYLING

Typist: S. H. DUBULA

Bantu Assistant Clerk: B. S. KUNENE

Messenger: C. NTLEBI

REGULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMISSION, CONTROL AND DISCHARGE OF STUDENTS

I. ADMISSION

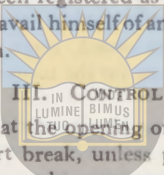
1. In these regulations "admission" means approval to report for registration as a student at the University, irrespective of whether the prospective student has been registered as a student previously or not.
2. Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form.
3. The form of application must be completed in detail and signed by the prospective student and his parent or guardian before a commissioner of oaths. The completed form must be sent to the Registrar so as to reach him on or before the date indicated on the form.
4. Each application for admission must be accompanied by the following :—
 - (i) A testimonial of good conduct by a minister of religion, Bantu Affairs Commissioner or Magistrate of the district in which the applicant resides ;
 - (ii) a medical certificate of health by the district surgeon ;
 - (iii) in the case of a prospective student who wishes to register for the first time, if a certificate has not yet been issued, some form of proof that he complies with the necessary prerequisites for the course or courses for which he desires to register ;
 - (iv) on admission for the first time, a testimonial from the principal of the last school attended.
5. No prospective student may report for registration at the University unless he has been notified by the Registrar in writing that he has been admitted.
6. Admission as defined above, lays no obligation on the University to register a prospective student. Before a candidate can be registered as a student, he must also comply with the requirements for registration.

II. REGISTRATION

No candidate for registration shall be registered unless he satisfies the Registrar in regard to each of the following requirements :—

- (1) Each prospective student must report for registration at the office designated for this purpose, on the date and during the times laid down. No candidate shall be allowed to report for registration after the last date and time laid down, unless the written consent of the Rector for such late registration has been obtained, and an additional late-registration fee of R4 has been deposited.
- (2) At the time of reporting for registration the written permission to report for registration must be produced (see 1, 5 above).
- (3) Each candidate for registration must complete and sign the prescribed registration form. By his signature on the registration form, a candidate will signify that he has undertaken strictly to comply with all the rules and regulations of the University, including those of the hostel where he may reside. He also agrees to reside at the particular hostel to which he may have been assigned.
- (4) The portion of the prescribed fee which is due after subtraction of any percentage of a bursary, loan or other allowance which is payable, must be paid on the date of registration. Fees are payable quarterly in advance.

- (5) Each prospective student must submit to the Registrar an approval of the courses he intends to follow, signed by the Dean of the Faculty concerned. In choosing courses of study, the time-table must be consulted so as to avoid clashes.
- (6) No candidate shall be registered as a student unless he is admitted as a resident student to one of the hostels, except if he has a written exemption by the Rector from such residence.
- (7) The registration of first year students is subject to the suspensive condition that each such student shall submit his matriculation certificate, or his exemption therefrom, or any other qualification required for admission to a particular course, to the Registrar for noting purposes, on or before the 30th of May, during the year in which the student is registered for the first time.
- (8) If in the opinion of the Minister, it is not in the interest of the institution to register a candidate who reports for registration, he may refuse to allow such a candidate to be registered, even if such a candidate complies with all the other conditions of registration.
- (9) On registration each registered student shall be supplied with a registration card which will serve as evidence that he has been registered as a student.
- (10) Nobody who has not been registered as a student may attend lectures, use a hostel or dining-room, or avail himself of any privilege whatsoever which may be offered by the Institution.



1. Students must be present at the opening of the University at the beginning of each semester and after every short break, unless permission for late arrival has been obtained beforehand from the Rector or his representative.
2. All students are under obligation to attend lectures regularly and to do the prescribed work in the laboratories. Students who wish to have leave of absence, must apply to the lecturer concerned for such leave.
3. Resident students may not leave the University precincts without permission from the Hostel Superintendent or a representative duly authorised by the Rector.
4. Without the approval of his Hostel Superintendent no student may be outside his hostel unit after 10 p.m.
5. Except with the written permission of the Rector or his duly authorised representative no resident student may spend a night outside the precincts of the University.
6. A student may not admit a visitor to a hostel without permission from the Hostel Superintendent.
7. Any student organisation or student activities are subject to the prior approval of the Rector.
8. No meetings may be held on the grounds of the University without permission from the Rector. Approved student committees may meet according to the rules of the approved constitution of the body concerned.
9. Possession, use or supplying of alcoholic drink by students is forbidden.
10. No magazine, publication or pamphlet for which students are fully or partly responsible may be circulated without permission of the Rector after consultation with the Advisory Senate and the Senate.
11. No statement for the press may be given by or on behalf of the students without the Rector's permission.
12. The possession of motor vehicles by students on the University grounds is subject to the approval by the Rector on recommendation of the Hostel Superintendent.

13. The cost of repairing damage to University property may be recovered from the student or students concerned.

14. Students must leave the University for the duration of the July vacation and for the duration of the vacation at the end of the academic year. Students may be permitted to remain in the University hostels during the short vacations on payment of such fees as may be determined.

15. No collection lists may be circulated in the precincts of the University without permission from the Rector.

16. Students are subject to any special rules pertaining to particular portions of the grounds and buildings of the University. Dining-hall rules and hostel rules may with the approval of the Rector, be drafted for each particular dining hall or hostel and must be strictly observed. Such rules in writing, and signed by the Registrar, shall be posted on the notice board.

17. Women students may not, except with the permission of the matron be outside their hostel units after 7 p.m.

18. Men students may not visit women students in their rooms and may not enter the hostels for women students without permission from the matron. The same rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to visits by women students to men's hostels.

19. No student or group of students may visit any other Institution without the permission of the Rector and of the Institution concerned, and then only on such conditions as may be determined.

20. No student or group of students, and no person or persons not under the jurisdiction of the University, may be upon the University grounds as visitors, or visit any hostel or any other building of the Institution, without the permission of the Rector or his duly authorised representative, and then only on such condition as may be determined.

21. A student is guilty of an offence if he—

- (a) contravenes any one or more of the regulations and rules of the University, including those of any of the hostels or dining-rooms;
- (b) is convicted of any criminal offence irrespective of the time when, or the place where, such offence took place;
- (c) conducts himself in a disgraceful, improper or unbecoming manner, irrespective of the time when or the place where such behaviour takes place;
- (d) conducts himself in a manner likely to bring discredit on the University;
- (e) disobeys or disregards an order or instruction given to him by any person or body having authority to give it, or by word or by conduct displays insubordination to such person or body;
- (f) wilfully or negligently damages any property of the University, or of any person or body.

22. The Rector may lay down rules in regard to dress by students.

IV. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

1. The Rector is the chief disciplinary officer of the University.

2. The Discipline Committee of the Council shall consist of the Rector as Chairman, one other member of the Council and two members of the Senate nominated by the Council in consultation with the Rector, and such assessor members as the Rector may find necessary to co-opt from time to time.

3. When a student contravenes any of these regulations, or is guilty of any other form of misconduct or of insubordination the Rector shall, if the student denies his guilt, cause the matter to be enquired into by the Discipline Committee.

Legal representation shall not be allowed at such an enquiry and the procedure shall be determined by the Rector.

If the student admits his guilt, or if found guilty by the Discipline Committee, the Rector may sentence the student to any one or more of the following punishments :—

- (a) Expel him from the University either permanently or for a specified period;
- (b) suspend him from participation in any such activities or privileges as may exist or may be offered, for any such period as he may deem necessary ;
- (c) limit his freedom of movement outside his hostel unit in such manner as he may deem necessary ;
- (d) if the student is a bursary holder, recommend the cancellation or reduction of his bursary ;
- (e) demand from the student the payment of such sum of money as is calculated to compensate for any loss, damage or costs wilfully or negligently caused to the University or any person or body as a result of an offence.

In the event of a student being sentenced to the punishment under (a), the Rector shall as soon as possible submit a report to the Executive Committee of the Council and to the Minister.

If a student who has been sentenced to the punishment under (a) considers that he has been wronged, he shall nevertheless leave the Institution within twenty-four hours. He shall, however, have the right to make such representations to the Minister in regard to his expulsion as he may deem fit, within fourteen days from the date of his expulsion. A copy of the representations submitted to the Minister must simultaneously be sent to the Rector.

The Minister shall consider the representations and report after consultation with the Executive Committee of the Council, and he may, as he deems fit, confirm the expulsion, set it aside or impose a lesser punishment.

4. In the event of serious irregularity which, in the opinion of the Rector, requires immediate action, the Rector may take any such steps as may in his opinion be necessary in the interests of the University or of the public interest. In such an event the Rector shall, as soon as may be possible, submit a Report to the Executive Committee of the Council and to the Minister.

The Minister may, after consultation with the Executive Committee, as he deems fit, confirm, set aside or amend the action taken by the Rector.

5. The Rector may after consultation with the Senate, and approval by the Council, for the purposes of the exercise of control and the application of disciplinary measures, establish general students committees or hostel committees of students, nominate primarii or student officers, or cause them to be elected, or take any other steps on such conditions as the Council may approve.

6. Nothing contained in these regulations shall be deemed in any way to detract from the common law rights of the Rector.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS

1. The use of the library is free to all internal students and members of the staff of the University of Fort Hare, subject to their observing all library rules and regulations.

2. Past students, past members of staff and Council, and other accredited persons may be allowed to borrow publications from the library, subject to the proviso that books shall only be lent to external borrowers if they are not required at the time by Fort Hare students or staff and that all requests for external loans shall be referred to the department chiefly interested in the particular books required.

Such external borrowers will be called upon to pay a deposit of R2, returnable when they cease membership, and may borrow two publications at a time and retain them for two weeks.

3. All students must apply to the library staff for library tickets at the beginning of each session ; and must at the end of each session return all books and tickets issued to them.

4. Students may each borrow up to three volumes at a time ; but this number may be reduced at any time at the discretion of the Librarian ; students working for higher degrees may borrow additional books at the discretion of the Librarian.

5. (a) Students may borrow books for a period of a fortnight.

(b) Books marked " In the library only " shall not be loaned to students, but shall be used by the students in the Library only.

6. No book, periodical or paper may be removed from the library until its issue has been recorded by the Librarian, and current numbers of periodicals will not be lent, though back numbers may be. Students returning books must wait to receive back their tickets.

7. The loan of a book may be renewed for a further period at the discretion of the Librarian : Provided there is no waiting list for the book in question.

8. A student may request that a book be reserved for him, and his name may be entered on the waiting list for that book.

9. The fine for overdue books is 1c the first day, and thereafter 2½c per day or part of a day ; for books lent " overnight," or for use in the library, and not returned at the end of the morning or afternoon as the case may be, 1c per hour or part of an hour that the book is due ; subject to a maximum fine of 25c per volume. A student whose fine has reached this amount incurs the *additional penalty* of suspension from the use of all library facilities, such suspension to continue for seven days *after* the fine has been paid.

10. The borrower of a book is held liable for any loss or damage to it occurring while it is issued out on his ticket.

Books must not be transferred from one borrower to another without return to the library.

Students must make quite sure that any damage done is noted by the library staff before they take books out.

Tickets must not be borrowed or lent.

11. (a) Any student who fails to return a library book that is charged to his name and is due to be returned, within three days after a second reminder to that effect has been sent to him, is liable to a fine of R1.

(b) If a student is unable to return a library book that is charged to his name, within the prescribed period of 3 days he shall, in addition, pay the replacement cost of such book.

(c) Any student who is liable for any of the payments in terms of sub-regulations (a) and (b) hereof, shall hand in his borrowers pockets at the desk and shall forfeit all borrowers privileges and shall have no access to the library until such payments have been made.

12. No user of the Library shall bring into the Library an overcoat, or briefcase, hand bag or any such receptacle of any description, but should leave overcoat or receptacle in the places appointed thereto by notices.

13. (a) (i) Any member of the staff may borrow publications : Provided that such publications be returned to the library at the end of each semester : Provided further that such publication may be recalled at the discretion of the Librarian after 14 days : Provided further that such publications are at all times returnable at short notice.

(ii) Current numbers of periodicals may be taken out only by Heads of Departments for a period not exceeding 7 days and on production of an appropriate notification slip as sent out by the library.

(iii) Quarterly periodicals may be taken out under the conditions laid down in paragraph (i) after a period of five weeks from the date stamped on the periodical.

(iv) Any member of staff who (1) at the end of each term fails to return books or produce them for re-issue after a reminder has been received, or who (2) fails to return by the due date books borrowed on Inter-Library Loan—shall forfeit all borrowing privileges until such publications have been received.

(b) Exceptions to the rules contained in sub-regulation (a) hereof may only be made by permission of the Library Committee previously obtained.

14. (a) No user of the Library shall bring into the Library any books not belonging to the Library or such library books that have been charged to his name other than those he returns at the desk when entering the Library.

(b) All books to be taken from the Library must be shown to the assistant at the desk for inspection.

(c) Notebooks may be brought into the Library subject to sub-regulation (b) hereof.

(d) Books that may not be brought into the Library should be kept in the appointed places in terms of regulation 12.

FEES PAYABLE TO THE UNIVERSITY BOARD AND LODGING

Students

3. (1) Any full-time student shall pay to the university *one hundred rand* (R100) for board and lodging, if he is required to reside in a hostel of the university.

(2) Any occasional student shall pay to the university *fifty cents* (50c) per day or part of a day up to a maximum of *fourteen rand* (R14) per month or *twenty-five rand* (R25) per university quarter, as the case may be, if he resides in a hostel of the university.

Students writing supplementary examinations must therefore report to the Accounts office as soon as possible after arrival. The same applies to post-Graduate students arriving before hostels open officially.

Casual Visitors

4. Any casual visitor shall pay to the university *fifty cents* (50c) per day or part of a day if he resides in a hostel, or *twenty cents* (20c) per meal, as the case may be.

Registration Fee

5. (1) Any student shall pay a registration fee of *ten rand* (R10) per year.

(2) An additional amount of *four rand* (R4) shall be payable in respect of any late enrolment.

Examination Fee

6. (1) Any student taking the South African Teacher's Diploma course or a special one-year diploma course for serving teachers shall pay an examination fee of *fifteen rand* (R15) per year to the university.

(2) Any student taking a course of study in any of the following categories shall pay an examination fee of *nine rand* (R9) per course per year to the university:—

(a) A non-graduate diploma or certificate, excluding the courses of study mentioned in subregulation (1);

(b) a post-graduate diploma or certificate;

(c) a bachelor's degree; and

(d) a post-graduate bachelor's degree, excluding an honours degree.

(3) Any student registered for one of the following courses of study shall pay to the university the examination fee appearing opposite the relevant course of study:—

(a) An honours degree: R40.

(b) A master's degree: R30.

(c) A doctor's degree: R60.

Tuition Fees

7. Any student taking any of the following courses of study shall pay to the university the tuition fee appearing opposite the relevant course of study:—

- (a) A non-graduate diploma [excluding the courses of study mentioned in regulation 6 (1)], a non-graduate certificate, a post -graduate diploma or certificate, a bachelor's degree and a post-graduate bachelor's degree (excluding an honours degree and a B.Ed. degree). R42 per year.
- (b) An honours degree and a B.Ed. degree: R42 for full course.
- (c) A master's degree: R30 for full course.
- (d) A doctor's degree: R60 for full course.

Laboratory Fee

8. (1) A student taking a course of study which requires laboratory work, excluding a student registered for a master's or doctor's degree who is not studying on a full-time basis at the university, shall pay to the university a laboratory fee of R5 per course in the case of undergraduate students and R20 in the case of Honours students.

(2) In the case of a student taking a master's or doctor's degree who is not studying on a full-time basis at the university, the laboratory fee shall be *twenty rand* (R20) for such course if laboratory work is required and the student makes use of the laboratory of the university.

OTHER FEES

Special, Aegrotat or Supplementary Examination and Local Fees

- 9. (a) The fees for any special, aegrotat or supplementary examination shall be *ten rand* (R10) per course.
- (b) The fees payable for medical aid, sport and recreation amount to R10.00 per annum.
- (c) A deposit of at least R1.00 is payable in respect of bedroom keys handed to students at the beginning of the year. This deposit will be refunded if the key is returned to the warden at the end of the year.

Resubmission of a Thesis

10. The fee for the resubmission of a thesis for a master's degree shall be *thirty rand* (R30) and for a doctor's degree *sixty rand* (R60).

Advance Statements

11. The fee for an advance statement in respect of a completed diploma or certificate awarded by the university itself shall be *fifty cents* (50c).

Certified Statements

12. A certified statement in respect of courses passed for a diploma or certificate awarded by the university itself shall be supplied on application and on payment of a fee of *fifty cents* (50c).

Duplicates of Diplomas and Certificates.

13. A duplicate of a diploma or certificate awarded by the university itself shall not be issued, but a certified statement, bearing the university arms and giving the title and date of the diploma or certificate, shall be supplied on application and on payment of a fee of *one rand* (R1).

Special Students

14. A student taking a course of study for which no degree, diploma or certificate is awarded, shall pay a fee of *twenty rand* (R20) per course per year in addition to the registration fee mentioned in regulation 5.

Graduation, Exemption and Status Fees.

15. The fees payable in respect of graduation, exemption and status shall be as determined by the University.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Liability of Students

16. A student shall be fully liable for all fees payable by him in terms of these regulations.

When Fees must be Paid

17. (1) The registration fee shall be payable on registration.

(2) Fees for board and lodging, tuition, examination and, where applicable, laboratory fees, shall be payable in advance as soon as the student is registered, but may be paid in four equal payments and in which case the payments shall be effected as follows:—

First payment: Within 14 days of registration.

Second payment: On or before the first day of May.

Third payment: On or before the first day of August.

Fourth payment: On or before the first day of October.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2), the tuition and examination fees of a student in one of the following courses of study shall be payable during the first year of study:—

(a) B.Ed. degree.

(b) Honours degree.

(c) Master's degree.

(d) Doctor's degree.

(4) All other fees, apart from the fees mentioned in subregulations (1) and (2), shall be payable in such manner and at such times as the council of the University may determine.

Default of Payment

18. In the case of a student who fails to pay the fees for which he is liable on the dates as prescribed in these regulations, the council may—

(i) exclude such student from a hostel; or

(ii) exclude such student from lectures; or

(iii) exclude such student from both hostel and lectures; or

(iv) refuse admission to examinations to such student.

Remission of Fees for Board and Lodging and Other Fees

19. (1) In the case of a student who resides in a hostel and is prevented by illness, or by any other reason approved by the council, from completing his studies in the year of study concerned, and leaves such hostel before 1 October, the council may, on the recommendation of the rector, reduce the fees payable for board and lodging on the basis of *one hundred rand* (R100) less *fifty cents* (50c) for each day the student resided in the hostel.

(2) The registration fee shall under no circumstances be refunded.

(3) If a student, for some reason or other acceptable to the council, abandons his studies during any year of study and leaves a university, part of the fees [excluding fees provided for in subregulations (1) and (2),] paid by him to the university may be refunded to him on a basis approved by the Secretary after consultation with the Treasury.

Students must Leave the Hostel

20. (1) Should a student who resides in a hostel, fail to be admitted to the examinations on account of poor academic progress during any year, he shall leave the hostel when lectures cease.

(2) A student who resides in a hostel shall leave such hostel immediately after his examinations.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Application for a Study Loan

21. (1) Any student or any prospective student may apply to the University for a study loan.

(2) The application shall be made on a form approved by the University.

(3) The application shall be submitted to the registrar of the university before or on a date determined by the council.

(4) The council may grant to any successful applicant such study loan as determined by the Minister in terms of the Act.

(5) All study loans granted in terms of subregulation (4) shall be subject to the conditions set out in regulation 22.

Conditions Attaching to Study Loans

22. (1) Any student to whom a study loan is granted shall conclude a study loan agreement with the council on a form approved by the Secretary.

(2) The account of a loan holder shall be credited yearly with the granted instalment of the loan.

(3) No moneys shall be payable direct to a loan holder.

(4) If a loan holder—

(a) abandons his studies; or

(b) fails to attend classes regularly, or does not apply himself diligently and conscientiously to his studies, or does not make satisfactory progress, or fails his examinations; or

(c) without reasons acceptable to the council, fails to complete the course of study within the determined period; or

(d) is found guilty of a criminal offence; or

(e) is for whatever reason suspended from the university; or

(f) for whatever reason fails to complete the course of study,

the council shall have the right to terminate the study loan agreement, in which case all moneys due by the loan holder in terms of the study loan agreement shall immediately become claimable together with interest at 6 per cent per annum calculated from the date of termination of the study loan agreement.

(5) Any study loan shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, be repayable to the council of the university on 1st April of the year following the year in which the course of study has been completed. Provided that the council may approve that the study loan be repaid over a longer period in instalments of not less than *ten rand* (R10) per month, and in which case interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum shall be levied from the date the study loan becomes repayable.

(6) As soon as the loan holder, after completion of his course of study, accepts a post, he shall immediately notify the council of the name and address of his employer.

(7) The loan holder shall, after completion of his course of study, immediately notify the council of any changes in respect of—

(a) his residential and working address;

(b) the address of his surety;

(c) the name and address of his employer.

(8) The provisions of subregulations (6) and (7) shall also apply to any loan holder whose loan agreement has been terminated by the council in terms of subregulation (4).

(9) The loan holder shall authorise his employer to recover the amount due to the council in terms of the study loan agreement, together with any interest, in monthly instalments of not less than *ten rand* (R10) per month from any salary payable to him and to pay it over to the council.

(10) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, any loan shall be interest-free as long as the loan holder, with or without a study loan, studies full time at a university, and a loan shall not be repayable during such period.

Postponement of Termination of Study Loan Agreement

23. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these regulations, the council may postpone the termination of a study loan agreement if a loan holder—

(a) fails in any year of study or passes in his final year but does not fully qualify for the award of a degree, diploma or certificate, and such loan holder repeats at his own expense the year of study concerned or the missing courses or subjects at the university in the subsequent year;

- (b) interrupts his studies on account of financial difficulties, and takes up employment with the purpose of saving money to enable him to return to the university as a full-time student: Provided that—
- (i) the loan holder shall obtain the prior approval of the council for such interruption;
 - (ii) such interruption shall not be for longer than 2 years; and
 - (iii) the council shall have the right to terminate the study loan agreement with retrospective effect as from the date on which the studies were initially interrupted if the loan holder fails to continue his studies at the university;
- (c) interrupts his studies on account of illness or for some reason or other acceptable to the council, and intends to return to the university after such interruption as a full-time student to continue his studies: Provided that:—
- (i) in the case of illness, the loan holder shall, as soon as possible, submit to the council a medical certificate issued by a registered medical practitioner;
 - (ii) in the case of other reasons, the loan holder shall obtain the prior approval of the council for such interruption;
 - (iii) such interruption shall not be for longer than 2 years; and
 - (iv) the council shall have the right to terminate the study loan agreement with retrospective effect as from the date on which the studies were initially interrupted, if the student fails to continue his studies at the university.

Exemption of Surety

24. Should a loan holder, during his studies or after completion thereof, but before the loan has been repaid, die or become mentally disordered, or otherwise become physically incapable of fulfilling his obligations under the study loan agreement, and the debts cannot be recovered from the estate of such loan holder, or from such loan holder himself, the council may release the surety from his contractual obligations.

Accounts and Records

25. (1) The council shall maintain such accounts and records as are essential for the proper exercise of control over grants, payments and recoveries of study loans.

(2) The Secretary may at any time order that the accounts and records referred to in subregulation (1) be submitted by the council to him or to an officer designated by him, for inspection.

Writing Off of Study Loans

26. No irrecoverable loans shall be written off without the approval of the Secretary.

PAYMENT OF FEES

Fees must be sent direct to the Accountant and not to students. Pocket and book money must be sent to students direct.

All sums paid by or on behalf of students will be credited to their fee accounts until their fees for the year have been met in full. Until this is the case, *no refund will be made* in respect of overpayment of any instalment.

Example showing method of applying awards to fees due.

Fees of student for year (Less R10 Registration Fee)	R186
Awards held:—	
Regional authority grant	R60
University bursary	R60 R120
Amount to be paid by student	R66
	+ R10 Registration Fee
Payable by four instalments of R16.50 each payable on the specified dates, plus R10 payable with first instalment.	

Note carefully, the awards held are set against the fees for the year.

In regard to State or University loans, students must note that the loan is only effective after due completion of the loan agreement form. No credit will be allowed in respect of a loan until the agreement form has been fully and properly completed. Students are warned that in their own interests they must bring with them the full fees for the first quarter as failure to do so renders the student liable to be called upon to withdraw from the University.

Even if the first quarter's fees are paid in full, it will be the duty of every student who has been awarded a University or State loan, to obtain the loan agreement form from the Accounts office as soon as he is advised of the award and to see that it is properly completed and handed in to the Accountant before the commencement of the second quarter, in order to ensure that he receives credit for the loan.

Students should on no account deposit with the University any money intended for their personal use. A bank or Post Office Savings Account should be used.

The University cannot allow any student to remain who arrives without the necessary cash or documents or whose fees are not promptly and fully paid.

Students, parents and guardians are expected to acquaint themselves with the fees due. The University does not undertake to send accounts in this connection.

SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES AND LOANS

The above may be divided into three main groups.

- A. Awards made by or subject to the recommendation of the University.
- B. Awards made independently by other bodies.
- C. Awards for Medical Studies.

All awards are subject to satisfactory conduct and progress. The University may revise an award, or advise another body to do so, where it considers that awards in excess of reasonable needs have been secured by a student.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Group A

(1) State Study Loans :

B.A. and B.Sc.	R120 p.a. plus R30.00 p.a. for books.
U.E.D.	R120 p.a. plus R30.00 p.a. for books.
S.A.T.D.	R80 p.a. plus R20.00 p.a. for books.
Other Diploma Courses.	Maximum awards of R100.00 p.a. plus R20.00 for books.

(2) Awards made from the Trust Funds of the University :

These are at the discretion of the Council and are recommended by its Bursaries Committee, and will seldom exceed the above in the case of undergraduates. Outright awards will only be made in cases of exceptional merit.

A number of outright postgraduate awards are made annually, the maximum amount allowed in any one case being R200.00

(3) At present the following awards are made on the recommendation of the University.

- (a) Union Festival Bursaries : Bursaries of R200.00 each, tenable for 2 years, are provided through the Department of Bantu Education for Post Graduate students.
- (b) Shell, S.A. (Pty) Ltd., provides three awards for undergraduate students of R150.00 each tenable for 3 years. There is no obligation to work for the Shell Co. later. There is also a Shell loan Fund.
- (c) The Iron and Steel Company of S.A. Ltd. (ISCOR) provides five awards of R160.00 p.a. each, (R80.00 outright, R80.00 loan) tenable for three years, open to undergraduate students.
- (d) The South African Broadcasting Corporation provides one outright bursary of R160 p.a. tenable for three years for students who wish to make service with the Corporation a career. A curriculum prescribed by the Corporation must be followed.

- (e) Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.). See Group B.
- (f) Grobbelaars Funeral Insurers provide two bursaries of R50.00 each.
- (g) Volkskas Beperk at present provides R300.00 p.a. for bursaries to students studying Afrikaans-Nederlands.

Group B.

Awards are made by the undernoted bodies, independent of the University. A complete list cannot be given, for bodies may enter or withdraw as donors without advising the University:

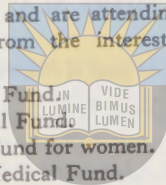
- (1) The Transkeian Government and the Regional Authorities of the Ciskei, make grants to students of the College, ranging from R34.00 to R200.00.
- (2) Grants are made by a number of Municipal Councils, e.g. Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and East London. These usually approximate to the fees payable. Students resident in municipal areas are advised to ascertain if their Councils are open to entertain applications for awards.
- (3) Various Religious Bodies make grants to students. Anglican, D.R.C., Wesleyan, etc. Applicants are advised to consult their local minister.
- (4) The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) provides valuable research grants ranging up to R500.00 p.a., open to competition by post-graduate students.
- (5) The National Council for Social and Economic Research provides both bursaries and ad hoc grants for post-graduate research.
- (6) The University Scholarship Fund, East London, provides a number of valuable awards.
- (7) The Non-European Students Fund, P.O. Box 4728, Cape Town, provides a number of awards.
- (8) Certain Rotary Clubs make grants to students. The local secretary should be consulted.
- (9) Viedge Bros., P.O. Viedgesville, Transkei, provides an award of R180.00 p.a. tenable by the son of a Chief.
- (10) Mobil Oil S.A. (Pty) Ltd., P.O. Box 35, Cape Town, provides undergraduate awards equal to the amount of the consolidated fees.
- (11) The Joint Council for Europeans and Africans, c/o Rhodes University, Grahamstown, provides a number of awards, to persons resident in Grahams-town and the Albany area.
- (12) The J.H. Hofmeyer Scholarship Fund (established under the will of the late Mrs. D. C. Hofmeyer) provides two scholarships of R400.00 each tenable for three years, open to undergraduate students at Fort Hare. Applications should be addressed to The Trustees, J. H. Hofmeyer Scholarship Fund, Standard Bank of S.A. Ltd., Trustees Branch, P.O. Box 1330, Pretoria.
- (13) The Federal Republic of Germany offers two scholarships to Non-European students, tenable at a German University; D. M. 400.00 per month for twelve months, return fare to Germany paid, tuition and examination fees paid.
- (14) The S.A. Mutual Life Assurance Society offers five Old Mutual Bursaries of R600.00 each tenable for 2 years at any S. African University. Open to post-graduate students only.
- (15) The National War Fund, 363 Schoeman Street, Pretoria, considers awards to deserving students of ex-servicemen.
- (16) S.A. Breweries Ltd., provides a number of valuable awards tenable at any S.A. University Institution. The conditions may be obtained on application to the firm.
- (17) The United Tobacco Co., (South) Ltd., provides an outright grant of R200 tenable at Fort Hare for 3 years for an undergraduate student domiciled in the Transkei.

- (18) The Union of Jewish Women of Southern Africa, P.O. Box 3622, Johannesburg, offers the Toni Saphra Bursary (up to R500.00 p.a.), to a woman graduate "whose proposed course of study will fit her more adequately to render some form of social service to the South African community."
- (19) The Adams College Educational Trust, 7th floor, Salisbury House, 349 West Street, Durban, gives grants and loans of varying amounts to approved students.
- (20) The Isaacson Foundation, P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, makes awards of up to R300.00 in any one case.
- (21) The South African Institute of Race Relations, P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, makes awards of varying amounts, usually limited by the amount of fees payable.
- (22) The Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust, P.O. Box 4902, Johannesburg, makes awards of varying amounts, sometimes of as much as R300.00 in an individual case, according to need.
- (23) Universitas Books of Pretoria Library Science bursary of R100.00.
- (24) The Phosphate Development Corporation, "FOSCOR," P.O. Box 1, Phalaborwa, N.E. Transvaal, makes loans of up to R180.00 each to students reading Science or Social Studies.

Group C.

A limited amount is available for Medical Studies by students who completed their pre-medical courses at Fort Hare and are attending an approved Medical School in South Africa. Loans are made from the interest of endowments in the following Funds :—

- (1) The Greenslade Medical Fund
- (2) The W. A. Russell Medical Fund
- (3) W. P. Schreiner Medical Fund for women.
- (4) The Rev. W. Girdwood Medical Fund.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DEANS OF FACULTIES

Divinity

Professor F. HECHT, Cand.Phil. (Halle), Cand.Theol. (Halle), Cand. Min. (Berlin), D.D. (Pret.).

Law

Professor J. B. THOM, B.A., LL.B. (Stell.)

Arts

Professor T. M. D. KRUGER, M.A. (Pret.), D.Litt. et Phil. (S.A.)

Science

Professor G. J. J. VAN RENSBURG, B.Sc. (Potch.), M.Sc. (Pret.), Ph.D. (S.A.), H.E.D.

Education

Professor B. DE V. VAN DER MERWE, M.A., D.Ed., (O.F.S.)

Commerce and Administration

Professor J. H. SMITH, M.Com. (U.P.E.), D.Ed. (O.F.S.), D.Com. (U.P.E.)

Agriculture

D. L. BROWN, M.Sc. Agri. (Natal) (*Acting Dean*)
Together in Excellence

THE SENATE

Prof. J. M. DE WET, Chairman

Prof. A. COETZEE, Vice-Chairman

Prof. C. G. COETZEE

Prof. J. T. DAVIDSON

Prof. E. J. DE JAGER

Prof. P. J. DE VOS

Prof. P. A. DUMINY

Prof. L. EEKHOUT

Prof. W. C. ELS

Prof. A. S. GALLOWAY

Prof. J. J. GERBER (Council Representative)

Prof. E. H. GRAVEN

Prof. J. T. GREEN

Prof. F. HECHT

Prof. K. JACOBS

Prof. H. L. N. JOUBERT

Prof. T. M. D. KRUGER

Prof. R. H. R. LIDDELL

Prof. S. LINDE

Prof. E. J. MARAIS

Prof. W. D. MAXWELL

Prof. J. H. SMITH

Prof. J. B. THOM

Prof. R. A. VAN DEN BERG

Prof. B. DE V. VAN DER MERWE

Prof. D. F. VAN DYK

Prof. G. J. J. VAN RENSBURG

Prof. P. J. WESSELS

Dr. M. C. EKSTEEN

Mr. D. L. BROWN

Mr. D. N. BOSHOFF

Mr. F. A. DE VILLIERS

Mr. J. M. ELS

Mr. L. PROCTOR

Mr. M. SPRUYT

Mr. J. C. VAN EEDEN

Mr. P. B. VAN SCHALKWYK

Mr. G. S. WOOD

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF SENATE

Prof. G. I. M. MZAMANE

Prof. M. O. M. SEBONI

ACADEMIC STAFF

Rector :

Professor: J. M. DE WET, M.Sc., (S.A.), B.Sc.—Eng. (Rand), D.I.C., Ph.D.
(London.)

I. Divinity :

Old Testament Studies and Hebrew :

*Professor: Rev. F. HECHT, Cand. Phil. (Halle), Cand. Theol. (Halle), Cand.
Min. (Berlin,) D.D. (Pret.)
Lecturer: Vacant.

New Testament Studies and Pastoral Theology :

*Professor: H. L. N. JOUBERT, M.A. (Stell.), M.Th. (Princeton), Th.D. (Amst.)

Systematic Theology :

*Professor: R. H. R. LIDDELL, M.A. (St. Andrews), D.D. (St. Andrews)

Ecclesiastical History and Missiology :

*Professor: W. D. MAXWELL, B.D. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Edinburgh), D.Litt.
(Edinburgh), D.D. (Honoris Causa) Glasgow.

Faculty of Divinity: Typist: Mrs. E. WANNENBURG

II Law :

Mercantile Law :

*Senior Lecturer: G. S. WOOD, B.A., LL.B. (Natal)
Lecturer: Vacant

Private Law :

*Senior Lecturer: F. A. DE VILLIERS, B.Com. LL.B. (Potch.)
Senior Lecturer: W. DE HAAN, B.A., LL.B. (Stell.)
Senior Lecturer: J. LABUSCHAGNE, B.A. (Hons). LL.B. (S.A.).
Lecturer: W. J. LOUW, B.A., LL.B. (Stell.)
Lecturer: B. S. KOYANA, B.A., LL.B. (S.A.)

Public Law :

*Professor: J. B. THOM, B.A., LL.B. (Stell.)
Senior Lecturer: P. VAN DER BANK, B.Comm., LL.B. (Potch.)
Senior Lecturer: Vacant
Faculty of Law: Typist: Mrs. L. TERWIN

III. Arts :

African Studies :

*Professor: E. J. DE JAGER, M.A., D.Phil. (Potch.)
Senior Lecturer: Vacant
Lecturer: P. D. VAN LILL, B.A. Hons. (Stell.)
Lecturer: P. D. BANGHART, M.A. (Stell.)
Curator, F.S.Malan Museum: V. Z. GITYWA, B.A. (Rhodes), B.A. Hons. (S.A.)
Demonstrator Technician: A. T. FLATELA, B.A. (S.A.). U.E.D.

Afrikaans-Nederlands :

*Professor: A. COETZEE, Cand. Theol. (Stell.), M.A. (S.A.), D.Litt. (O.F.S.).
Senior Lecturer: J. VORSTER, B.A. Hons. (Rand), M.A. (Rhodes).

Bantu Languages :

*Professor: G. I. M. MZAMANE, M.A. (S.A.)
Lecturer: L. M. MBADI, B.A. (Rhodes), B.A. Hons. (S.A.).
Lecturer: Miss D. N. JAFZA, B.A. (Rhodes), B.Ed. (S.A.), B.A.Hons. (S.A.)

English :

*Professor: J. T. Green, B.A. (Stell.), M.A. (S.A.), Ph.D. (Leeds).
Senior Lecturer: Miss V. W. HENLEY, M.A., U.E.D. (Rhodes)
Lecturer: Mrs. E. N. E. VERSCHOOR, B.A., (U.C.T.), S.T.D., B.A. (Hons),
(S.A.)
Lecturer: R. L. PETENI, B.A. (Hons.) (S.A.), U.E.D. (S.A.)

*Heads of Departments.

German :

Lecturer: Mrs. M. A. DE VOS, B.A. (Stell.), H.E.D.

Greek :

*Senior Lecturer: J. M. ELS, M.A. (P.U.)

History :

*Professor: C. G. COETZEE, M.A., D.Phil. (Stell.)

Senior Lecturer: A. F. CONRADIE, M.A. (U.P.)

Latin :

*Professor: K. JACOBS, Lit. Hum. Drs. (V.U. Amst.), D.Litt. et Phil. (Leiden)

Library Science :

*Senior Lecturer: P. B. VAN SCHALKWYK, M.A. (Stell.), H. Dip. Libr. (S.A.)

College Librarian: M. SPRUYT, LL. Drs. (Leiden), L.Dip. Libr. (Pret.), H.Dip. Libr. (S.A.)

Philosophy :

*Professor: E. J. MARAIS, B.A. (Stell), M.A. (Birmingham), B.D. (V.U. Amst.), B.Th. (S.A.)

Senior Lecturer: J. BEKKER, M.A., B.Bibl. Hons. (S.A.)

Political Science and Public Administration :

*Professor: Vacant

*Senior Lecturer: M. C. EKSTEEN, M.A., D.Phil. (O.F.S.)

Lecturer: J. C. VAN DER WALT, B.A. Hons. (Pret.)

Psychology :

*Professor: T. M. D. KRUGER, M.A. (Wits.), D. Litt et Phil. (S.A.)

Senior Lecturer in Industrial Psychology: W. BACKER, M.A., D.Phil. (Potch.),

Senior Lecturer: W. G. V. D. MERWE, M.A. (O.F.S.)

Lecturer: J. W. CUMFES, B.A. Hons. (Wits.)

Research Assistants: Mrs. A. Z. ZUMA, O. T. MJOLI.

Sociology and Social work :

*Professor: P. J. DE VOS, M.A., D.Phil. (Pret.)

Senior Lecturer: J. J. F. C. HEYDENRYCH, M.A. (Soc.), B.A. Hons (Soc. Work) (Stell.)

Lecturer: W. D. VICTOR, B.A. Hons. (O.F.S.)

Lecturer: T. N. V. MAQASHALALA, B.A. (S.S.) (S.A.)

Research Assistant: S. MAFANYA, B.A. (S.W.) (S.A.)

Research Assistant: Vacant

Language Laboratory:

*Director: L. PROCTOR, M.A. (Cambridge), T.T.D.

Faculty of Arts: Typist: Mrs. J. A. SMITH, B.A. (Rhodes)

IV Science :

Applied Mathematics and Statistics :

*Professor: S. LINDE, M.Sc. (O.F.S.)

Senior Lecturer: A. J. VAN DER MERWE, M.Sc. (Agric.) O.F.S., M.Sc. (S.A.)

Lecturer: P. C. WAGENER, M.Sc. (Pret.) B.Sc. Hons. (S.A.)

Lecturer: P. C. N. GROENEWALD, M.Sc. (O.F.S.)

Botany :

*Professor: Vacant

*Senior Lecturer: D. N. BOSHOFF, M.Sc. (Potch.)

Senior Lecturer: P. J. ROBERTSE, M.Sc. (U.P.)

Lecturer: O. H. D. MAKUNGA, B.Sc. Hons. (S.A.), U.E.D. (Rhodes)

Lecturer: D. P. FERREIRA, B.Sc. Hons. (Potch.)

Demonstrator-Technician: B. B. BALA, B.Sc. Hons. (S.A.) U.E.D. (Rhodes)

***Heads of Departments**

Chemistry :

- *Professor : A. S. GALLOWAY, Ph.D. (St. Andrews), F.R.I.C., M.S.A. Chem. I.
Senior Lecturer : D. H. MEIRING, D.Sc. (O.F.S.), M.S.A. Chem. I.
Senior Lecturer : E. W. GIESEKKE, Ph.D. (Rand).
Lecturer : Vacant
Technician : M. WALTON

Geography and Geology :

- *Professor : W. C. ELS, M.A. M.Ed. (O.F.S.), D.Litt. et Phil. (S.A.)
Senior Lecturer : N. C. TAIT, M.A. (Stell.), P.T.H.C.
Lecturer : C. J. UYS, B.A. Hons. (Stell.)
Lecturer : E. M. MAKHANYA, B.A. Hons. (S.A.), B.T.D.
Senior Lecturer (Geology): J. C. THERON, M.Sc. (O.F.S.)
Lecturer (Geology): Vacant

Land Surveying :

- *Professor: L. EERHOUT, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Rand), B.Sc. (Photogram. Eng.)
Delft.

Physics :

- *Professor : J. T. DAVIDSON, M.Sc. (S.A.)
Senior Lecturer : P. H. PIETERSE, M.Sc. (Stell.)
Senior Lecturer : S. J. BURGER, M.Sc. (Stell.)
Lecturer : J. R. SERETLO, M.Sc. (S.A.)
Demonstrator-Technician : Vacant
Senior Technician to Science Departments : M. H. W. THIELEMANN.

Pure Mathematics :

- *Professor: G. J. J. VAN RENSBURG, B.Sc. (Potch.), M.Sc. (Pret.) Ph.D. (S.A.),
H.E.D.
Senior Lecturer: S. F. C. WESSELS, M.Sc. (Potch.), Ph.D. (U.P.E.), U.E.D.

Zoology :

- *Professor: R. A. VAN DEN BERG, M.Sc. (Natal.) D.Sc. (Potch.)
Senior Lecturer : J. G. VISSER, M.Sc. (Stell.) D.Sc. (Stell.)
Senior Lecturer : J. E. SAAYMAN, M.Sc. (Stell.) Ph.D. (S.A.)
Lecturer : J. W. MAKHENE, B.Sc. Hons.(S.A.)
Demonstrator-Technician: Vacant
Faculty of Science: Typist: Mrs. E. WANNENBURG

V Education :

Empirical Education :

- *Professor: M. O. M. SEBONI, B.A., M.Ed., D.Ed. (S.A.)

Didactics and Administration :

- *Professor : P. A. DUMINY, B.P.Ed. (Potch.), M.Ed. (Pret.) D.Litt et Phil.
(V.U.Amst.)
Senior Lecturer: J. A. T. WENTZEL, M.Ed., (Unisa) D.Ed. (Potch.)
Lecturer : N. KATIYA, B.A. (Rhodes), B.A., B.Ed. (S.A.)

Historical Education :

- *Professor : D. F. VAN DYK, B.A., D.Ed. (O.F.S.)

Philosophy of Education :

- *Professor: B. DE V. VAN DER MERWE, M.A. D.Ed. (O.F.S.)
Lecturer: P. J. VAN ZYL, B.Ed., (Potch.)
Faculty of Education: Typist: Vacant

*Heads of Departments

VI *Commerce and Administration*

Accountancy :

- *Senior Lecturer: J. C. VAN EEDEN, M.Com. (Acct.) (Pret.), M.B.A. (Pret.).
- Lecturer : H. G. ROSSOUW, B.Com. (O.F.S.)

Business Economics :

- *Professor: P. J. WESSELS, M.Com. (Stell.)
- Senior Lecturer : J. A. SLABBERT, C.A.I.B. (S.A.), M.Com., (Stell.)

Economics and Economic History :

- *Professor: J. H. SMITH, M.Com., U.E.D. (O.F.S., D.Com. (U.P.E.)
- Senior Lecturer: K. D. VENTER, Hons. B.A. (Hist.), M.A. (Econ.) U.E.D., (S.A.)

Faculty of Commerce and Administration: Typist: Miss C. MACGILlicuddy

VII *Agriculture :*

Agronomy :

- *Professor: E. H. GRAVEN, M.Sc. Agric., (Stell.), Ph.D. (Wisconsin)
- Senior Lecturer : Vacant.
- Lecturer in Biometry : Vacant.

Animal Husbandry :

Professor : Vacant.

- *Senior Lecturer : D. L. Brown, M.Sc. Agric. (Natal).
- Senior Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology : Vacant.
- Lecturer in Dairying : Vacant.

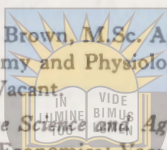
Agricultural Economics, Pasture Science and Agricultural Engineering :

- *Professor in Agricultural Economics: Vacant.
- Senior Lecturer in Pasture Science: W. S. W. TROLLOPE, B.Sc. Agric. (U.Natal).
- Lecturer in Agric. Engineering : Vacant.

Soil Science, Biochemistry and Genetics :

- Professor in Soil Science: Vacant.
- Lecturer in Biochemistry : Vacant.
- Lecturer in Genetics : Vacant.

Faculty of Agriculture: Miss C. MACGILlicuddy



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In view of the change over to academic autonomy the 1969 Calendar is, except for minor changes, published for 1970. The information contained in this Calendar is subject to amendment and no student may, therefore, demand any rights in terms of this information.

RULES FOR STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS

1. GENERAL RULES

Legal force of rules

G1. (1) All the rules and syllabuses which appear in this Calendar have been issued by the University of South Africa or by the Senate and the Council of the University College of Fort Hare by virtue of the statutory powers granted to them.

(2) Except where otherwise laid down expressly or by necessary implication, the General Rules, where applicable, hold good for the individual faculties as well.

(3) Where special requirements are prescribed in the rules of one faculty for the study of a subject or a course in a subject, these requirements also apply unless the contrary is evident, where the subject or course is studied in another faculty.

Degrees, diplomas and certificates

G2. (1) The University of South Africa may confer the degrees and issue the diplomas and certificates mentioned in the rules of the individual faculties, and the University College of Fort Hare may issue the diplomas mentioned in the rules of the individual faculties which refer to its own diplomas.

(2) Before a degree has been conferred on him at a congregation of the University of South Africa, a person shall not be entitled to the privileges attached to the degree.

Registration

G3. (1) Any person who wishes to study for a degree, diploma or certificate of the University of South Africa or for a diploma of the University College of Fort Hare at the University College of Fort Hare, shall obtain admission to the College in accordance with the rules of the College.

(2) On the day appointed for registration the student shall first obtain a curriculum card, complete this card, obtain the signature of the Dean of the faculty concerned thereto, and thereupon he shall sign the register of students.

(3) The approval of the student's curriculum card for degree courses and diploma courses of the University of South Africa by the Dean of the Faculty concerned is subject to the approval of the University of South Africa.

(4) An approved curriculum may subsequently be amended: Provided that the amended curriculum conforms to the rules applicable at the time of amendment.

(5) Application for the amendment of an approved curriculum must be made in writing to the Registrar, who on behalf of the applicant shall in the case of degree courses or diploma courses of the University of South Africa submit it to the University of South Africa. No such amendment is valid until approved by the University of South Africa.

(6) No person will be allowed to register as a student after the date appointed by the Senate as the last day for registration.

(7) A person who is not qualified to be registered as a matriculated student may be admitted to attend such courses and to sit for such examinations as the University of South Africa or the Senate of the University College of Fort Hare as the case may be, may determine.

Limitations on registration

G4. No person shall be registered for two or more degrees simultaneously except with the special permission of the University of South Africa.

Conferment of Status

G5. Where a person wishes to register for a course of study for which a degree is a prerequisite and such degree has not been conferred upon him by the University of South Africa, the University of South Africa may grant him the status of the requisite degree on the strength of a degree conferred upon him by another university or on the strength of other academic attainments, whereupon for the purposes of this course of study he shall be deemed to have had the requisite degree conferred upon him on the date of his obtaining the qualifications by virtue of which this status has been granted to him.

Work done during the year

G6. No student shall be admitted to the examination in a subject for which he has been registered, unless he has satisfied the requirements of the department concerned in respect of a particular course in that subject as approved by the Senate of the University College of Fort Hare.

G7. In determining the final mark a student has obtained in an examination of the University of South Africa in a particular subject, the mark obtained by him for his work in that subject during the year in the department concerned at the University College of Fort Hare shall be taken into account to the extent that the University of South Africa may determine.

Examination

G8. (1) An examination in a subject for a degree, diploma or certificate of the University of South Africa shall be held as determined by the University of South Africa. An examination in a subject for a diploma of the University College of Fort Hare shall be held at the College or at the discretion of the Senate elsewhere.

(2) The examiners in an examination for a degree, diploma or certificate of the University of South Africa shall be appointed by the University of South Africa, which University may appoint the teacher of the subject at the University College of Fort Hare as first examiner and one or more members of its own teaching staff as second and third examiners; in the examination in respect of a final course and for an Honours, Master's or Doctor's degree, examiners not attached to the University of South Africa shall also be appointed.

(3) The examiners in an examination for a diploma of the University College of Fort Hare shall be appointed by the Senate of the University College of Fort Hare; the teacher of the subject shall, unless Senate otherwise determines, be appointed first examiner.

Aegrotat examination

G9. A special examination which may be a common paper or partly common paper may be granted a student who has been prevented from taking the examination—

- (i) by illness on the day of the examination or immediately before it: Provided that he submits a medical certificate specifying the nature and duration of the illness and declaring that for health reasons it was impossible or undesirable for the candidate to sit for the examination: Provided further that his application is supported by the Head of the department concerned at the University College of Fort Hare; or
- (ii) by family circumstances such as the serious illness or death of a relative during the examination: Provided that satisfactory evidence of such circumstances is produced.

Provided further that such examination shall not be granted—

- (i) in a course in which the student has completed all the papers;
- (ii) in case the student's application fails to reach the Registrar of the University College of Fort Hare before the 1st December.

Supplementary Examinations

G10. (1) Supplementary examinations may be held every year not later than the month of March.

(2) The University of South Africa may decide that an oral instead of a written examination shall be held. The Head of the Department may make a recommendation to this effect to the University of South Africa.

(3) The following persons may be admitted to a supplementary examination :

(a) A candidate admitted in terms of G9 above ; or

(b) A candidate who requires one course for the completion of the degree or diploma and did not fail the previous examination by more than five percentage marks : Provided that where the outstanding course is the final course in the major subject, an average of at least two percentage marks above the pass mark was attained in the two major subjects combined.

(4) A student who holds a degree and requires one course for admission to a course of study for another degree or diploma may, with the special permission of the Senate of the University College of Fort Hare, be allowed to take the examination in that course at the supplementary examination.

Examination and graduation fees

G11. Before a student may be admitted to an examination, or before a degree, except an honorary degree, or a diploma or certificate may be awarded to him, he shall pay the prescribed fees.

Discipline

G12. Students' attention is drawn to the regulations under Control and Disciplinary Measures (Sections III & IV) of the Students' regulations, pages 9 and 10 of the Calendar.



Bachelor's Degrees

Qualification for Registration

G13. No person shall be registered as a Matriculated student of the University College of Fort Hare unless he has obtained the Matriculation certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board, or is deemed by the Matriculation Board to have complied with the conditions for exemption from the Matriculation examination and possesses a certificate to that effect, and has paid to the University College of Fort Hare the registration fees prescribed by Statute.

Duration of curriculum

G14. Every student for a degree shall, as an enrolled, Matriculated student, follow an approved curriculum for the period prescribed by the faculty rules for the degree concerned.

Exemption from courses

G15. Subject to the provisions of G16, the University of South Africa may exempt a student who holds a degree of the University or of another university recognised for this purpose and who is a candidate for a degree in a faculty other than that in which the degree was obtained, from examination in courses in which he has already passed for the purposes of that degree.

G16. A graduate or non-graduate in a faculty, who becomes a candidate for another degree in the same or another faculty, may be exempted from courses he has completed for the first degree and which are regarded as equivalent by the University of South Africa : Provided that—

- (1) exemption shall not be granted from more than half the number of courses prescribed for the degree for which he is a candidate ;
- (2) if the number of courses taken into account for exemption exceeds half the number of courses for the degree, the student shall follow, for at least half the total number of courses, courses which he did not complete for a previous degree ;

- (3) where a course is compulsory for a certain degree and exemption from it is not granted, the University of South Africa shall determine which other course shall replace that course.

G17. In the absence of express provision to the contrary, no person shall be exempted from more than half the number of courses of a diploma by virtue of a degree or diploma already obtained.

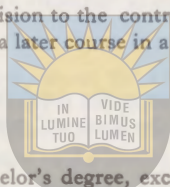
G18. If a candidate does not take the examination in the year in which he is exempted from courses, or successfully claims exemption after the closing of registration for examinations, his exemption shall be subject to the rules in force in the year in which he continues his studies.

Choice of major and principal subjects

G19. A student shall not choose as a major or principal subject for a degree, a subject which he has passed as a major or principal subject for another degree, but shall take another subject approved by the University of South Africa.

Sequence of courses

G20. In the absence of provision to the contrary in the rules of a faculty, no student shall follow the second or a later course in a subject before he has completed the previous course.



Recognition of the year's study

G21. In the case of a Bachelor's degree, except for the LL.B. degree, a student shall pass in at least two courses of the first year, or receive exemption therefrom, to obtain recognition for degree purposes; thereafter he may complete single courses, but he shall pass the final courses in his major subjects simultaneously.

G22. A course taken for non-degree purposes, shall not later be acknowledged for degree purposes instead of a degree course which has been failed, unless the student could have chosen that course as part of his curriculum when taking it and has satisfied the other requirements for the degree.

Examination

G23. At the end of each academic year an examination shall be held in each course of a subject.

G24. A student shall not be admitted to the examination in a course before one academic year has elapsed since the examination by virtue of which he was registered as a Matriculated student.

Weight of practical work

G25. In the following subjects the percentage of the total marks awarded for practical work shall be as follows :

Geography	40
Library Science	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Physics	30
Other Natural Sciences	40
Practical Social Work	100
The practical courses for the degree B.A. (F.A.)	100

G26. To pass in the following courses, a student shall further obtain the sub-minima as indicated :

Afrikaans-Nederlands I ..	40% in paper 1; 40% in papers 2 and 3 combined.
Afrikaans-Nederlands II, III ..	40% in papers 1 and 2 combined, and in papers 3 and 4 combined.
Anthropology II, III ..	30% in each paper
Bantu Languages ..	30% in each paper
Botany, I, II and III ..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % in each theory paper 40% in the practical work
Chemistry I, II and III ..	30% in each theory paper 40% in the theory papers combined
Economics and Economic	
History I ..	.. half of 30% (15 marks) in each section
Economics II ..	.. 30% in each paper
Economics III ..	.. 30% in each paper
Economic History II ..	.. 30% in each paper
German Special ..	.. 50% in the first paper
Geology I, II and III ..	.. 40% in the theory papers combined 40% in the practical work
Geography I, II and III ..	.. 40% in the theory papers combined 40% in the practical papers combined
Greek (Prelm.) ..	.. 33% in the translation section
Greek I, II and III ..	.. 33% in each paper
Hebrew I, II and III ..	.. 33% in the first paper
Hellenistic Greek I and II ..	.. 33% in each paper
Latin I, II, III ..	.. 33% in each paper
Latin III ..	.. 33% in paper 2, Section C and paper 4 combined
Latin (Prelim.) ..	.. Together 33% in the translation section
Library Science I ..	.. 40% in each theory paper; 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % in paper 3 (practical)
Library Science II ..	.. 40% in each theory paper; 40% in each of papers 4 and 5 and 50% in these two papers combined.
Library Science III and IV ..	.. 40% in each theory paper
Native Administration II, III ..	.. 30% in each paper
Physics I, II, III ..	.. 40% in the theory papers combined
Psychology II, III ..	.. 40% in each paper
Roman Law I ..	.. 25% in Section B of the first paper
Social Work I, II ..	.. 30% in each paper
Social Work III ..	.. 40% in each paper
Sociology II ..	.. 30% in each paper
Sociology III ..	.. 40% in each paper
Zoology I, II and III ..	.. 40% in the theory papers combined 40% in the practical papers combined

University of Port Hare

Honours Bachelor Degrees

Qualification for Registration

G27. To be registered for the course of studies, a student shall hold a Bachelor's degree, or, if the University of South Africa approves, have completed the courses for a Bachelor's degree.

G28. Subject to the general power of the University of South Africa to refuse a student registration for the course, a candidate shall, if he obtained the Bachelor's degree

(a) at the University of South Africa, without the subject envisaged having been one of his major subjects, or (b) at another university, satisfy the University of South Africa regarding his proficiency in that subject before he can be admitted to the course.

Choice of faculty

G29. If the subject which a student wishes to study is included in the list of subjects for the Honours degree in the faculty in which he obtained the Bachelor's degree, he shall not take the Honours degree in another faculty.

Duration of course

G30. (1) No student shall be admitted to the examination unless he has followed an approved course for at least one year.

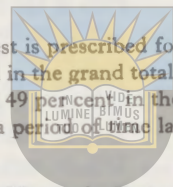
(2) In the case of an Honours Bachelor's degree which is awarded without the candidate first having to obtain a Bachelor's degree, the candidate shall have completed approved courses during at least the final two years of his study.

Repetition of examination

G31. No person may present himself more than twice for an examination in the same department without the special permission of the University of South Africa.

Translation test

G32. Where a translation test is prescribed for the examination, the marks obtained in the test shall not be included in the grand total for the examination, and a candidate who has obtained between 45 and 49 per cent in the test may be permitted to take a supplementary examination after a period of time laid down by the University of South Africa.



Master's Degrees

Qualification for registration

G33. To be registered for the course, a candidate shall, in the absence of any contrary provision in the faculty rules have obtained the Honours Bachelor's degree in the subject he wishes to study, and shall satisfy the University of South Africa as to his proficiency in the subject.

Duration of course

G34. The degree shall not be conferred on a candidate before at least one year has elapsed since he obtained the Honours Bachelor's degree or such other degree as may be prescribed.

Examination

G35. The examination shall consist of two or more written papers or a dissertation; or of papers and a dissertation; or of a dissertation and an oral examination. A written examination, if required, shall be held at such time as determined by the University of South Africa.

G36. No person may take the examination more than twice without the special permission of the University of South Africa.

Dissertation

G37. Before he may be admitted to the course, a student shall submit, for the approval of the University of South Africa, the title of his dissertation together with an outline of his proposed treatment and method of research.

G38. Every student shall work under the direction of the head of the department concerned (or the heads of departments concerned) and on the proposal of the head of the department (or the heads of the departments) the University of South Africa may decide to place him under the supervision of one of the teachers in the department concerned (or in one of the departments concerned).

G39. The title of a dissertation shall be approved for a period of five years, after which the student shall, if necessary, apply for an extension of time.

G40. A candidate who wishes to receive his degree at the graduation ceremony of the following year, shall submit his dissertation not later than 31 December, or, with special permission of the head of the department, not later than 31 January. The University of South Africa does not guarantee, however, that the dissertation will be examined before a particular graduation ceremony.

G41. No dissertation which has previously been submitted for a degree at another university shall be accepted, but material taken by the candidate from existing publications may be incorporated in the dissertation. The candidate shall submit, together with his dissertation, a copy of every dissertation previously submitted by him for another degree, whether or not it was accepted.

G42. The dissertation shall show proof of the candidate's ability to work independently. The language shall be correct and the technical workmanship satisfactory. When submitted, the dissertation shall be accompanied by a declaration by the candidate as to the extent to which it represents his own work, both in conception and execution.

G43. For examination purposes a candidate shall present the dissertation in triplicate. After approval of the dissertation, and before conferment of the degree, the candidate shall submit such further copies as may be deemed necessary, together with a summary of approximately 800 to 1,000 words, unless special permission has been granted for the submission of a smaller number.

G44. A dissertation shall, as a rule, be typed in double spacing and be stoutly bound.

G45. The title page of a dissertation shall bear the following inscription :

1. (full title of dissertation).....
2. by (full name of candidate).....
3. Submitted to satisfy the requirements for the degree of Master of.....
of the University of South Africa in the Faculty of..... at
the University College of Fort Hare.
4. Date submitted.....

G46. If, at the date of presentation, a portion of the dissertation submitted has not been published, or is not being published in a manner satisfactory to the University of South Africa, the University of South Africa shall have the right to reproduce the work, in whole or in part, for purposes of research. The University of South Africa may waive this right : Provided that the candidate makes arrangements for publication of the work in a manner satisfactory to the University.

Doctor's Degrees

Qualification for Registration

G47. Subject to the special provisions in the faculty rules a student, in order to qualify for registration for this course, shall have obtained the Master's degree in the Faculty in which he wishes to study and have satisfied the University of South Africa as to his proficiency in choosing the course of study.

Duration of course

G48. The degree shall not be conferred on a candidate before two years have elapsed since he obtained the Master's degree, or such longer period as may be prescribed in the faculty rules.

Examination

G49. The examination shall consist of a thesis and, if so prescribed by the University of South Africa, or if so required by the examination commission, an oral or written examination on the subject of the thesis or the relevant subject as a whole.

G50. No candidate may submit a thesis unless he has satisfied the University of South Africa, upon the recommendation of the promoter, that he possesses a satisfactory knowledge of the subject as a whole. Moreover, the University of South Africa may prescribe a programme of study on which a candidate shall take a doctoral examination before he may submit his thesis.

G51. An examiner or any other person who has made written application to the promoter, may oppose a candidate at the *viva voce* exposition of his thesis: Provided that such opponent has satisfied the examination commission that the points he wishes to raise have not been communicated to the candidate. Any one who wishes so to oppose the candidate, may apply to the promoter for an opportunity to read the thesis.

G52. No person may present himself for the examination more than twice without the special permission of the University of South Africa.

Thesis

G53. A candidate shall submit the title of his proposed thesis together with an outline of his proposed treatment and method of research for the approval of the University of South Africa before he may be admitted to the course.

G54. The Senate of the University College of Fort Hare may recommend to the University of South Africa the appointment as promoter of the head of the department concerned at the University College of Fort Hare or alternatively, the teacher of the subject concerned.

G55. A thesis shall show proof of original work and shall be a decided contribution to the knowledge of, and insight into the subject.

G56. Rules G39 and G46 shall hold good *mutatis mutandis* for a thesis. The name of the promoter shall appear on the title page.



Faculty of Divinity
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FACULTY OF DIVINITY

RULES

DEGREES

D1. The following degrees are granted in the Faculty :

Bachelor of Arts (Theology)	B.A. (Theol.)
Honours Bachelor of Arts (Theology).. ..	B.A. (Theol.) Hons.
Bachelor of Divinity	B.D.
Master of Divinity	M.Div.
Doctor of Divinity	D.D.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Theology)

Curriculum

D2. The duration of the curriculum is three years and the following courses must be presented :

- Biblical Studies 1, II, III.
- Systematic Theology I, II, III.
- General Church History I, II.
- Hebrew I.
- Greek I or Hellenistic Greek I.
- Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I.

D3. The rules relating to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Faculty of Arts shall be applicable mutatis mutandis.

The Degree of Honours Bachelor of Arts (Theology)

Admission to the course of studies

D4. A student shall hold the B.A. (Theol.) degree or otherwise any B.A. degree and have completed the outstanding courses as prescribed for the B.A. (Theol.) degree.

Departments

D5. The degree may be taken either in Biblical Studies or in Systematic Theology.

Requirements

D6. (1) Classical Hebrew II is a requirement for students who offer Old Testament ; Greek II or Hellenistic Greek II for New Testament ; Classical Hebrew II or Greek II or Hellenistic Greek II or Latin I is a requirement for Systematic Theology as principal study.

A student may comply with this requirement concurrently with his Hons. B.A. (Theol.) course.

(2) The minimum duration of the curriculum is one year and the maximum is five years.

(3) A dissertation shall form part of the examination.

(4) The examination comprises five papers (3 hours each) and a dissertation, and it may be written as one whole or in two parts. Part I comprises any three papers and Part II the remaining two papers and the dissertation. Three of these papers may be done orally (45 min. each).

To pass, a candidate who writes the examination as one whole shall obtain an aggregate of 50% with a minimum of 40% in each paper.

A candidate who writes the examination in two parts shall obtain 50% in each paper and pass all the papers of each part simultaneously.

A candidate who fails a paper(s) of a part shall repeat the part as a whole; a candidate who has passed Part I shall complete Part II within two years.

D7. (1) A student holding a B.A. (Theol) Hons. who wants to take the B.D. degree shall be exempted from those B.D. requirements already complied with. This however, does not affect the prescribed duration for the B.D. course.

(2) A B.A. (Theol.) Hons. does not admit a student to the studies for a Master's or a Doctor's degree (see D12 and D17).

Vraestel en 4 vraestel 5.

Twee van die volgende :—

Industriële sosiologie. Groepsdinamika. Opvoedkundige sosiologie. Godsdienssosiologie. Regssosiologie. Sosiale Sielkunde. Misdaadsosiologie. Sosiale filosofie. Landelike en stedelike sosiologie. Sosiale organisasie. Rasseverhoudings. Bevolkingsvraagstukke. Die gesin.

Magistereksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling oor 'n selfgekoose onderwerp, goedkeuring waarvan verkry moet word ten minste ses maande voor inlewering en 'n mondelinge eksamen oor die algemene beginsels van die sosiologie.

Maatskaplike werk

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

Afdeling A.

Algemene inleiding tot die maatskaplike werk.

Afdeling B.

'n Oorsig oor die geskiedenis van die maatskaplike werk en van welsynsaktiwiteite in Suid-Afrika.

Afdeling C.

Maatskaplike Werk-Administrasie.



University of Fort Hare

Kursus II
Together in Excellence
(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

Die gevallestudiemetode.

Vraestel 2.

1. Die groepwerkmetode.
2. Maatskaplike Werk op sekere gespesialiseerde gebiede.

Kursus III

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

- (a) Maatskaplike werk en persoonlikheidsgroei.
- (b) Maatskaplike werk met die psigo-sosiaal verstoorde.

Vraestel 2.

- (a) Die filosofie van Maatskaplike Werk en aandag aan spesiale aspekte van die gevallestudiemetode.
- (b) (i) Gesinsorg, kindersorg en jeugsorg, met 'n intensiewe bestudering van die Kinderwet (Wet No. 33 van 1960, soos gewysig).
(ii) Maatskaplike werk met besondere probleme. Pleegsorg, inrigtingsorg, sorg vir bejaardes, die ongehude moeder en die alkoholisi.

Vraestel 3.

1. Gemeenskapsorganisasie.
2. Maatskaplike beleid in Suid-Afrika, met intensiewe bestudering van die Wet op Welsynsorganisasies (Wet No. 40 van 1947, soos gewysig deur Wet No. 75 van 1961).
3. Maatskaplike Werknavorsing.

The Degree of Bachelor of Divinity

Admission to the course of studies

D8. (1) A student shall :

(a) hold the B.A. degree : Provided that the Senate may, in an exceptional case, permit a student to complete not more than one outstanding course of the B.A. during the first year of the curriculum : Provided further that a student shall comply with all the requirements for the B.A. degree before he may commence the work of the second year ;

(b) have completed two courses in each of Greek or Hellenistic Greek and Classical Hebrew and one in Latin ; but a student who has not complied with this requirement, may be admitted to the course by the Senate : Provided that he takes such special preliminary examinations in these subjects as the Senate shall determine.

(2) A student who holds a degree other than the B A degree, may be admitted to the course, provided that he passes examinations in Greek II, Classical Hebrew II and Latin I and such special supplementary examinations as the Senate shall determine. Such examinations shall be passed before the commencement of the course of studies.

(N.B.—It is advisable for a student who intends to take the degree to include German (Special Course) or German I in the B.A. curriculum.)

Curriculum

D9. The courses shall be as follows.

First year :

- (i) Old Testament I.
- (ii) New Testament I.
- (iii) Dogmatics and Ethics I.
- (iv) Practical Theology I.
- (v) Missions and Science of Religions I.
- (vi) Church History I.

Second year :

- (i) Old Testament II.
- (ii) New Testament II.
- (iii) Dogmatics and Ethics II.
- (iv) Practical Theology II.
- (v) Missions and Science of Religions II.
- (vi) General Church History II.

Third year :

- (i) Old Testament III.
- (ii) New Testament III.
- (iii) Dogmatics and Ethics III.
- (iv) Practical Theology III.
- (v) Missions and Science of Religions III.
- (vi) Church History III.

D10. (1) A student shall pass at least five courses of the first year before he may proceed to the courses of the second year ; and at least five courses of the second year before he may proceed to the courses of the third year.

(2) A student shall pass simultaneously in at least four courses of the third year to obtain credit for the year's work.

(3) A candidate who requires *one* course for the completion of the degree and did not fail the previous examination by more than five percentage marks, shall be allowed to rewrite the course at the next supplementary examinations.

Pass with distinction

D11. The degree shall be conferred with distinction on a student who has obtained a distinction aggregate in a single examination in the courses of the third year.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Degree of Master of Divinity

Curriculum

D12. The course shall extend over a minimum of two years after the B.D. degree has been obtained, and shall comprise a dissertation and the study of a major subject and a subsidiary subject.

D13. A student shall submit the choice of the major subject and the subsidiary subject for approval when he commences his study and shall submit the title of his proposed dissertation at least one year before he submits his dissertation.

D14. (1) The subjects from which a student may choose, are :

- (a) Old Testament.
- (b) New Testament.
- (c) Dogmatics and Ethics.
- (d) The History of the Christian Church.
- (e) Missions and Science of Religions.
- (f) Practical Theology.

(2) In every case the syllabuses shall be determined by the Senate.

Examination

D15. (1) The examination shall consist of :

- (a) four three-hour papers (or oral examinations of 45 minutes each) in the major subject ;
- (b) two three-hour papers each (or oral examinations of 45 minutes each) in the subsidiary subjects ; and
- (c) a dissertation, which carries the same weight as the four papers in the major subject.

(2) All papers shall be taken at the same examination.

D16. The degree shall be conferred with distinction if the candidate obtains, for the dissertation and the examination, an aggregate equal to the distinction mark.

Admission to the course

D17. A student shall hold the degree of Master of Divinity, but a student holding the degree of Bachelor of Divinity may be permitted to proceed directly to the study for the degree of Doctor of Divinity : Provided that he takes an oral doctoral examination in a major subject and two subsidiary subjects which have to be taken from 3 different fields of study mentioned in D14 (1).

Curriculum

D18. A candidate shall submit a thesis. The degree shall not be conferred before three years have elapsed after completion of the B.D. degree or two years after the completion of the M.Div. degree or one year after the doctoral examination. The doctoral examination shall be taken at least one year before submission of the thesis.

Diploma in Theology

- D.19. (i) A candidate shall not be admitted to the course unless he has obtained the permission of the Board of the Faculty on the recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity.
- (ii) A candidate shall not be admitted to the course unless he has satisfied the Board of the Faculty of his maturity and of his competence to undertake the course.
- (iii) A candidate for the diploma shall attend the university college for not less than three academic years.
- (iv) A candidate must obtain credit in all the courses set out in the following curriculum :—

- Biblical Studies I, II, III.
- Dogmatics and Ethics I, II, III.
- General Church History I, II.
- English I, or Practical English, or

Afrikaans-Nederlands I
Hellenistic Greek I, or Hebrew I, or Social
Anthropology I, or Psychology I, or
Philosophy I, or Xhosa I.

(v) A candidate shall receive credit for the subjects in which he has passed provided that a candidate may not present himself for examination in more than five subjects in any one year.

(vi) A candidate taking Afrikaans-Nederlands must have the necessary preliminary requirements in order to enter for this course.

SYLLABUSES

Prescribed Books: Students should consult the head of the Department concerned.

Bachelor of Arts (Theology)

Biblical Studies

Course I

(One paper, three hours)

1. Geography and Archaeology of Bible Lands.
2. General introduction to the study of the Old Testament.
3. Survey of Old Testament history and contents.
4. General introduction to the study of the New Testament.
5. Survey of New Testament history and contents.
6. Prescribed chapters from the Old and New Testament.

(Two papers, three hours each)

Paper 1.

The Old Testament

1. Introduction to and message of the books of Law and Prophets.
2. The theological significance of the Law and of Prophecy.
3. Passages from Scripture for interpretation.

Paper 2.

The New Testament

1. Introduction to the historical books of the New Testament and the Pauline Writings.
2. Systematic survey of the message of the Synoptic Gospels and the Pauline Writings.

Course III

(Three papers, three hours each)

Paper 1.

The Old Testament

1. Introduction to the books of the Old Testament (continued).
2. History of the Old Testament canon.
3. Elements from the Old Testament message.

Paper 2.

Bible Interpretation

1. Hermeneutics of the Old and New Testament.
2. Textual criticism of the Old and New Testament.
3. Prescribed chapters.

Paper 3.

The New Testament

1. Introduction to the non-Pauline Epistles and the book of Revelation.
2. History of the New Testament canon.
3. A survey of the message of John.
4. Introduction to the cultural and religious environment of early Christianity.

Systematic Theology

Course I

(One paper, three hours)

Introduction :

- A general introduction to the study of Theology.
- Task and basic problems of dogmatics :
- Christian Church and Christian Doctrine.
- The Doctrine of the word of God.

Course II

(Two papers, three hours each)

Paper 1 :

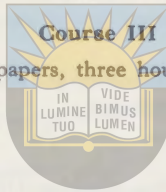
The doctrine of God :

The God of Christian revelation and the ethical implications arising out of this conception.

Paper 2 :

The doctrine of Creation :

The God of creation : a study of the Christian doctrine and the scientific or philosophic explanations regarding man's relationship to the Cosmos.



(Three papers, three hours each)

Paper 1 :

The doctrine of reconciliation :

Paper 2 :

Pneumatology and Ecclesiology

Paper 3 :

Eschatology :

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

General Church History

Course I

(One paper, three hours)

Introduction : *The Church and its History.*

1. The Postulate.
2. The struggle, movement and formation of the ancient Christian Church (the 1st to 5th century).
3. The way of the Western Church (6th to 16th century.)
4. The Reformation.

Course II

(Two papers, three hours each)

Paper 1.

1. The Counter-Reformation.
2. The Formation of Confessional Churches.
3. The victorious march of New-Protestantism.
4. The evangelical Theology in the XIXth century.

Paper 2.

1. Mission, mercy and righteousness : Missio and mission ; missionary expansion ; inner mission ; struggle for social righteousness ;
2. Great Contrasts and Great Decisions : Revival of Roman-Catholicism up to the present day Vatican ; religious and sectarian movements ; church and politics ; church-inflation and churchdom ;

3. The Church at the Ecumenical Front: The great theological change; the ecumenical movement; the prospect of the world mission of the Church.

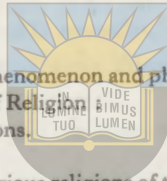
As alternative to paper 2 an introductory course in the Science of Mission could be followed:

1. Introductory: The Science of Mission as theological discipline.
2. The basis of Christian Mission.
Religion and Faith.
Biblical exegetical problems.
Dogmatic theological basis of mission.
Some consequences for aspects of the science of mission.
3. (a) The Islam-apostolate.
(b) The conversation with Israel.
(c) Mission and the African religions.

Science of Religion

(One paper, three hours)

1. General Introduction: Science of Religion as a Theological subject.
Subdivisions of the Science of Religion:
Philosophy of Religion
Phenomenology of Religion
History of Religions
Psychology of Religion
Religious Sociology.
2. Religion as general human phenomenon and philosophy of Religion.
3. Outline of phenomenology of Religion.
Religion in its manifestations.
4. History of Religions:
 1. General survey of the various religions of the past and present.
 2. A special study in two of the following religions:
 - (i) Ancient religions: the Egyptian religions.
 - (ii) Modern religions: Hinduism
 - (iii) Primitive religions: the Bantu religion.
 - (iv) Post-Christian religion: Islam.



Honours Bachelor of Arts (Theology)

N.B.—At the discretion of the Head of the Department three of the papers may be examined orally.

Syllabus for Hons. B.A. Theology in Biblical Studies with main emphasis on Old Testament:

Paper 1.

- (a) Archaeological discoveries in the Near East and survey of the history of the Near East and their significance for the Old Testament.
- (b) Survey of the inter-Testamental period.
- (c) History of the Canon of the Old Testament and survey of the apocryphal and contemporary religious Jewish literature outside the Canon.
- (d) History of the text and principles of textual criticism of the Old Testament (using Hebrew).

Paper 2.

- (a) Exegetical study (including grammatico-historical and theological data) of approximately fifteen prescribed chapters from various parts of the O.T. (using the Hebrew text).
- (b) History of the text and principles of textual criticism of the O.T. (using Hebrew).

Paper 3.

- (a) Discussion of various approaches to the Introduction to the books of the O.T.
- (b) History of the Canon and survey of the apocryphal and contemporary religious Jewish literature outside the Canon.

Paper 4.

Main points in the theology and history of revelation in the Old Testament.

Paper 5.

(a) Relationship between the Old Testament and New Testament.

(b) The history of revelation in the New Testament with special reference to the role of the Old Testament and Judaism.

Paper 6.

The dissertation on a given topic from the Old Testament field should be prepared before the examination and submitted at the beginning of the examinations. Its marks will be counted as equal to one examination paper.

Syllabus for Hons. B.A. Theology in Biblical Studies with main emphasis on New Testament.

Paper 1.

(a) The cultural and religious environment of New Testament times (including the inter-testamental period).

(b) Textual history and textual criticism of the New Testament.

(c) Hermeneutical principles.

Paper 2.

Exegetical study (including grammatico-historical and theological data) of approximately twenty prescribed chapters from various parts of the New Testament (using the Greek text).

Paper 3.

(a) Discussion of various approaches to the introduction of the books of the New Testament.

(b) History of the New Testament Canon.

Paper 4.

The unity and variety of the revelation of God in the New Testament.

Paper 5.

(a) The relationship between the Old and the New Testament.

(b) The history of revelation in the Old Testament with special attention to the Messianic expectation.

Paper 6.

The dissertation on a given topic from the field of New Testament studies should be prepared before the examination and submitted at the beginning of the examinations. Its marks will be counted as equal to one examination paper.

Syllabus for Hons. B.A. (Theology) in Systematic Theology

Paper 1 :

Survey of the Prolegomena to Dogmatics and a brief survey of the theology of the 19th and 20th Centuries which led to the contemporary Dogmatic position.

Paper 2 :

Survey of the most important questions relating to Communication, Mission, and the confrontation between Dogmatics, Philosophy and Science today.

Paper 3 :

A choice of a main direction in Dogmatics from : Doctrine of the Word ; OR the Doctrine of God ; OR the Doctrine of Creation ; OR the Doctrine of Reconciliation ; OR the Doctrine of the Consummation.

Paper 4 :

A choice of a main direction in Christian Ethics.

Paper 5 :

Specialisation and the study of sources, EITHER :

- (a) Reformation period Luther and Lutheranism OR Calvin and Calvinism OR the Reforms of France or Holland OR England OR Scotland, OR
- (b) Contemporary Period : a comparison of contemporary theologians, OR
- (c) Specific problems in respect of Ecclesiology, Pneumatology, Missiology and Ecumenism.

Paper 6 :

The dissertation on a given topic from the field of Dogmatics/Ethics should be prepared for the examination and submitted at the examinations. Its marks will be counted as equal to one examination paper.

**Bachelor of Divinity
CHURCH HISTORY**

Course I

(Two papers, three hours each.)

General Church History :

1. Introduction : Church History as theological study.
2. The milieu in which the Christian Church came into existence.
3. The first community and the early Church.
4. The post-apostolic era.
5. The state-church.
6. The great ecumenical councils and doctrinal strife.
7. The Catholic Church established.

South African History :

Churches and Missions of Continental background.

Course II

(Two papers, three hours each)

General Church History :

1. A shift to the east.
2. The development of the Papacy.
3. Strife between east and west.
4. Charlemagne.
5. Missions to Europe.
6. Islam.
7. The Crusades.
8. The great schism.
9. Decay, corruption and worldliness.
10. Monasticism in the Middle Ages.
11. The piety and theology of the Middle Ages.
12. The Eastern Orthodox Church.
13. Efforts towards reformation.
14. Strife between the Pope and the Emperor.
15. Missions during the Middle Ages. Religious Orders.
16. The Reformation.

South African Church History :

Churches and Missions of Anglo-Saxon background.

Course III

(Two papers, three hours each)

General Church History :

1. The aftermath of the reformation.
2. Counter reformation and missionary activity of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Church from Trent to the 17th century.

3. Protestantism : New life. Pietism and Methodism.
4. Rationalism and the Aufklärung.
5. The great century of expansion.
6. The theology of the 19th century.
7. The Roman Catholic Church of the 19th century.
8. The 20th century.

South African Church History :

Churches and Missions of indigenous background.

DOGMATICS AND ETHICS

Course I

(Three papers, three hours each)

Papers 1 and 2 : Dogmatics :

1. Task and Basic Problems of Dogmatics.
2. The Doctrine of the Word of God.

Paper 3 : Ethics :

1. The Problem (The Christian Message and Ethics).
2. The Divine Command.

Course II

(Three papers, three hours each)

Papers 1 and 2 : Dogmatics :

1. The Doctrine of God.
2. The Doctrine of Creation.

Paper 3 : Ethics :

1. The Command of God Creator.
2. The Ethics of Jesus.



Course III

(Three papers, three hours each)

Papers 1 and 2 : Dogmatics :

1. The Doctrine of Reconciliation.
2. The Doctrine of the Last Things.

Paper 3 : Ethics :

1. The Holy Spirit and the Christian life :
 - (a) The act of Faith.
 - (b) The act of Love.
 - (c) The act of Hope.
2. Ethics and Eschatology.

MISSIONS AND SCIENCE OF RELIGION

Course I

(Three papers, three hours each)

Paper 1.

History of Missions :

1. Introduction.
2. The Early Christian Mission.
3. Spontaneous expansion, persecution and conflicts.
4. The State-church. Organised Missions.
5. Missions during the Middle Ages.

Paper 2.

History of Missions :

1. The Era 1500-1800.
2. The Great Century.
3. Modern Missions.

Paper 3.

Phenomenology of Religions :

1. Introduction : Phenomenology as study in science of religions.
2. Man and the religious context of his life.
3. Religious phenomena in natural context.
4. Religious phenomena in social context.
5. Transcendental religious ideas.
6. Religious phenomena in cultic acts and general religious observances.

Course II

(Three papers, three hours each)

Paper 1.

Theory of Missions :

1. Science of Missions as a theological subject.
2. Towards a Theology of the Christian mission.

Paper 2.

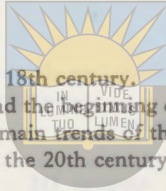
Theory of Missions :

1. The Christian Message in a non-Christian World.
2. Mission and Church.
3. Mission and the Oikoumene.

Paper 3.

Philosophy of Religion :

1. Man and Theology in the 18th century.
2. Main trends of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century.
3. Chief representatives and main trends of the 19th century.
4. Main points of light since the 20th century.



Course III

(Three papers, three hours each)

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Paper 1.

History of Religions :

1. Introduction : On the study of the history of religions.
2. Religions in Ancient Times.
3. The Hellenistic Era.
4. Islam.
5. Hinduism.
6. Buddhism.
7. Confucianism.
8. Towards a universal religion ?
A post-religious world ?

Paper 2.

Theory of Missions :

1. The Christian Mission and Israel.
2. The Christian Mission and Islam.
3. The Christian Mission and African religions.

Paper 3.

Philosophy of Religion.

1. The Problem.
 - (a) The Meaning of Philosophy in the light of evangelical Theology.
 - (b) Method and structure in Theology and Philosophy.
 - (c) Revelation and Reason.
2. Reality and actuality of revelation and the quest for real knowledge.
3. The Christian Truth and general truths.
4. The Living God and problems of existence.

HEBREW

See under Faculty of Arts.



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NEW TESTAMENT

Course I

(Three papers, three hours or 45 minutes oral each)

Paper 1. New Testament Introduction.

- (a) Textual history and textual criticism of the New Testament.
- (b) Introduction to the interpretation of the New Testament.
- (c) The Synoptic problem and Introduction to the first three Gospels.

Paper 2. New Testament Exegesis.

Fifteen to twenty chapters from the Synoptic Gospels or the book of Acts.

Paper 3. New Testament Theology and Archaeology.

Description of New Testament times.
Preaching in the Synoptic Gospels.

Course II

(Three papers, three hours or 45 minutes oral each)

Paper 1. New Testament Introduction.

- (a) Introduction to the book of Acts.
- (b) Introduction to the Letters of St. Paul.
- (c) Introduction to the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Paper 2. New Testament Exegesis.

Fifteen to twenty chapters from the Letters of St. Paul or the books Acts or Hebrews.

Paper 3. New Testament Theology and Archaeology.

Pauline Theology.

Course III

(Three papers, three hours or 45 minutes oral each)

Paper 1. New Testament Introduction in Excellence

- (a) Introduction to the writings of St. John.
- (b) Introduction to the General Epistles.
- (c) History of the New Testament Canon.

Paper 2. New Testament Exegesis.

Fifteen to twenty chapters from the writings of St. John or the General Epistles or Hebrews.

Paper 3. New Testament Theology and Archaeology.

Theology of the Johannine writings, the Epistle to the Hebrews and the General Epistles.

OLD TESTAMENT

Course I

(Three papers, three hours or 45 minutes oral each)

Paper 1. Old Testament Introduction.

Arrangement of the canon. Textual criticism. Introduction to the *Torah*.

Paper 2. Old Testament Exegesis.

(a) Hermeneutic principles for the Old Testament. (b) Exegetical study (including grammatical and historical details) of approximately 15 prescribed chapters from the Historical books of the Old Testament.

Paper 3. Old Testament Theology and Archaeology.

Archaeology and description of Old Testament times.

Course II

(Three papers, three hours or 45 minutes oral each)

Paper 1. Old Testament Introduction.

Introduction to the "Former and Latter Prophets."

Paper 2. Old Testament Exegesis.

Exegetical study (including grammatical and historical details) of approximately fifteen prescribed chapters from the Prophetic books of the Old Testament.

Paper 3. Old Testament Theology and Archaeology.

History of revelation in the Old Testament.

Course III

(Three papers, three hours or 45 minutes oral each)

Paper 1. Old Testament Introduction.

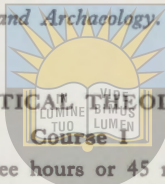
Introduction to the "Hagiographa." History of the canon. Apocrypha.

Paper 2. Old Testament Exegesis.

Exegetical study (including grammatical and historical details) of approximately fifteen prescribed chapters from the Wisdom and/or poetical books of the Old Testament and/or the rest of the "Hagiographa."

Paper 3. Old Testament Theology and Archaeology.

Old Testament Theology.



PRACTICAL THEOLOGY

Course I

(One paper, three hours or 45 minutes oral)

Christ and His Church.

1. Position of the Practical Theology in Church and Theology.
2. Historical review.
3. Christ and His Church.

The Church and its Worship.

1. The Body of Christ.
2. The Word and the Sacrament.
3. The Worship.

Course II

(One paper, three hours or 45 minutes oral)

Renewal of the Church.

1. The preaching.
2. The liturgy.
3. Singing and music.
4. The lay movement.

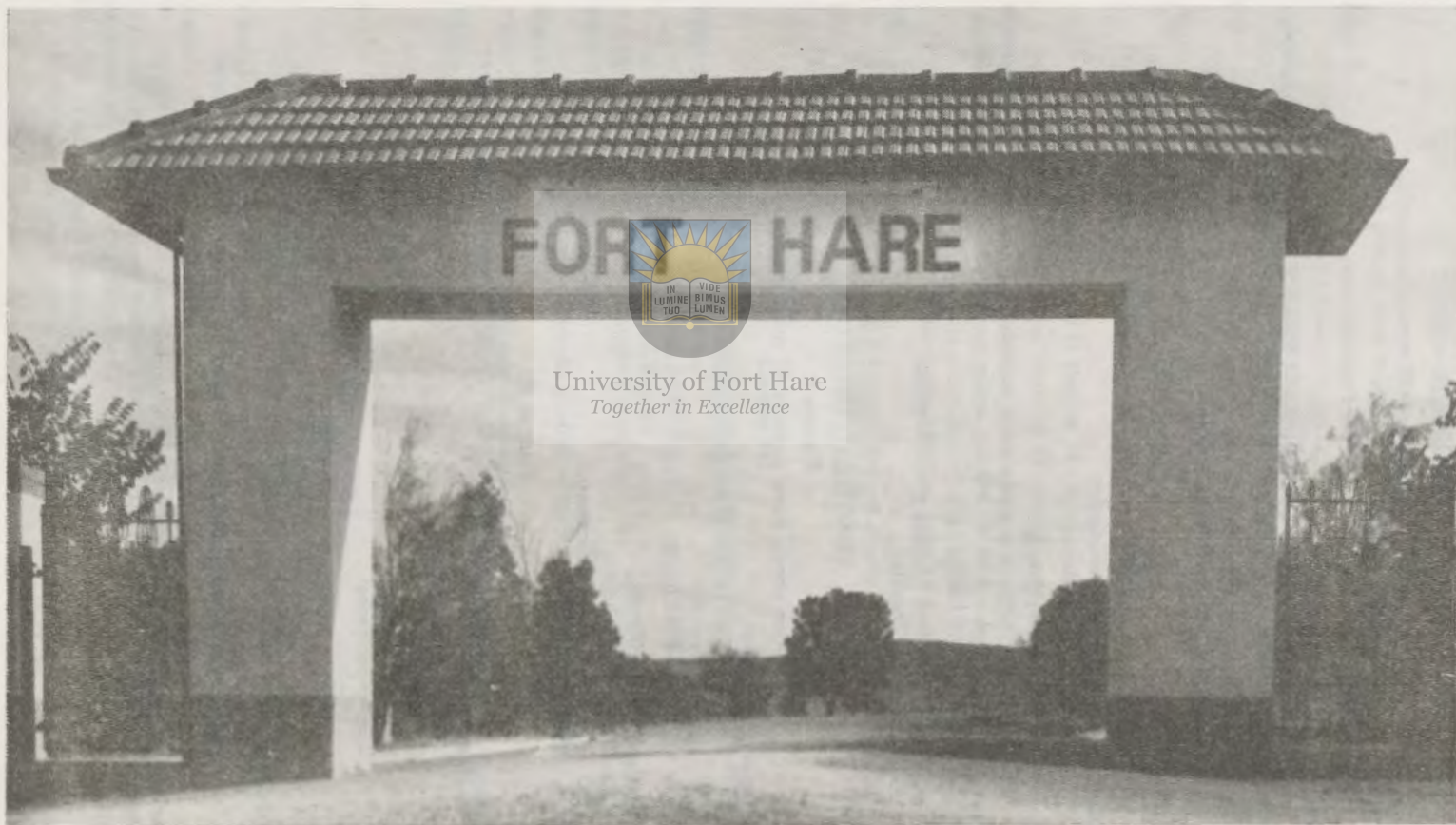
Course III

(One paper, three hours or 45 minutes oral)

New Man in the Church.

1. The foundation.
2. The edification.
3. The mission.

Pastoral psychology to be included in this course.



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GATEWAY TO HIGHER EDUCATION

FACULTY OF LAW.
RULES
DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES IN LAW

- L1. The following degrees are granted :—
- (1) Bachelor of Law B.Iur.
 - (2) Bachelor of Laws LL.B.
- L2. The following certificates are granted :—
- (1) Attorneys' Admission Certificate.
 - (2) Public Service Law Certificate.

The Degree of Bachelor of Law.

Admission to the course of studies.

- L3. A student shall possess a Matriculation or Matriculation Exemption Certificate, or a certificate of conditional exemption issued to students from foreign countries.

Order of Courses.

- L4. Subject to the provision of G20, the Senate (of the University of South Africa) may permit a student to follow the courses in an order other than that prescribed in L6.

Requirements.

- L5. (1) A student who has not passed Latin at the Matriculation Examination or who has not been exempted from this requirement by reason of some other examination, shall, in addition to the prescribed courses, take preliminary Latin in the first year. No such student shall be permitted to take Roman Law I unless he has passed at least preliminary Latin.
- (2) A student who takes Native Administration in the first or second year, shall be exempted from the course, South African Bantu Administration.
- (3) A course in Anthropology is not required for admission to the study of South African Bantu and Native Law.

Curriculum (Over 3 years):

- L6. The courses shall be as follows :

First Year :

- (i) Afrikaans-Nederlands I.
- (ii) English I.
- (iii) Latin I or a degree-course in another subject, other than law, recognised for this purpose by the Senate (of the University of South Africa.)
- (iv) Introduction to the Theory of Law.
- (v) Private Law I.

Second Year :

- (i) Private Law II.
- (ii) Mercantile Law I.
- (iii) Constitutional Law I or (a) South African Bantu and Native Law I
and
(b) South African Bantu Administration.
- (iv) Criminal Law I.
- (v) Criminal Procedure.
- (vi) Interpretation of Statutes.

Third Year :

- (i) Private Law III.
- (ii) Roman Law I.
- (iii) Mercantile Law II.
- (iv) Civil Procedure.
- (v) Law of Evidence.

Completion of Curriculum.

- L7. (1) To be admitted to the second year, a student shall have completed at least three courses of the first year; and to be admitted to the third year, all the courses of the first year and at least three courses of the second year.
- (2) No student shall take more than one additional course in any year.
- (3) A student shall receive credit for courses he has passed, but in the second and third years only if he has passed simultaneously in at least three courses of such year.

Curriculum (Over 4 years):

- L8. The courses shall be as follows:

First year :

- (i) Afrikaans-Nederlands I.
- (ii) English I.
- (iii) Latin I or a course in another non-legal subject, approved by the Senate for this purpose.
- (iv) Introduction to the Theory of Law.

Second year :

- (i) Private Law I.
- (ii) Constitutional Law I or—
 - (a) South African Bantu and Native Law I and
 - (b) South African Bantu Administration.
- (iii) Criminal Law I.
- (iv) Interpretation of Statutes.

Third year :

- (i) Private Law II.
- (ii) Mercantile Law I.
- (iii) Civil Procedure.
- (iv) Criminal Procedure.

Fourth year :

- (i) Private Law III.
- (ii) Roman Law I.
- (iii) Mercantile Law II.
- (iv) Evidence.



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Completion of curriculum.

- L9. (1) To be admitted to the second year, a student shall have completed at least three of the courses of his first year; to be admitted to the third year, all the courses of his first year and at least two courses of his second year; to be admitted to the fourth year, all the courses of his first and second years and at least two courses of his third year.
- (2) A student shall receive credit for separate courses in which he has passed, but in the third and the fourth year only if he has passed in at least two courses of the year concerned simultaneously.

The Degree Bachelor of Laws.

Admission to the course of studies.

- L10. A student shall not be admitted to the course of studies unless he holds a Bachelor's Degree.

Curriculum :

- L11. The courses shall be as follows :

First Year :

- (i) Private Law I.
- (ii) Private Law II.
- (iii) Constitutional Law I.
- (iv) Criminal Law I.
- (v) Public International Law.
- (vi) Interpretation of Statutes (half-course.)

C. Politieke filosofie:

1. **Metafisiese aannames:** die aanname van die bonatuurlike (Augustinus, Aquino); aannames van 'n antropologiese of ontologiese aard (Locke, Rousseau, Sartre).
2. **Logiese analise van politieke redevoering:** Die gebruik van modelle en metafore.
3. **Die aard van ideologie;** die onderskeid tussen ideologie en *Weltanschauung*.

Honneurskursus

(Vier vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

Uitgebreide studie van 'n hedendaagse wysgeer of van 'n groep hedendaagse wysgere.

Vraestel 2

Uitgebreide studie van 'n wysgerige probleem.

Vraestel 3

Uitgebreide studie van 'n tydperk in die geskiedenis van die wysbegeerte.

Vraestel 4

'n Kritiese analise van 'n erkende wysgerige werk.

Magisterkursus

'n Verhandeling oor 'n goedgekeurde wysgerige onderwerp wat bewys moet lewer van onafhanklike en kritiese oordeelsvermoë.



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Second Year :

- (i) Private Law III.
- (ii) Roman Law I.
- (iii) Mercantile Law I.
- (iv) Civil Procedure.
- (v) Criminal Procedure.
- (vi) Private International Law (half-course)

Third Year :

- (i) Private Law IV.
- (ii) Mercantile Law II.
- (iii) Law of Evidence.
- (iv) History of Law.
- (v) Comparative Law or South African Bantu and Native Law I.
- (vi) Jurisprudence.

Fourth Year :

- (i) Private Law V.
- (ii) Mercantile Law III.
- (iii) Roman Law II or Mercantile Law IV or South African Bantu and Native Law II.
- (iv) Criminal Law II.
- (v) Constitutional Law II.

Prerequisites.

- L12. (1) The degree shall not be granted to a candidate unless he has passed Afrikaans Nederlands I or Afrikaans and English I and Latin I.
- (2) A student shall offer Latin I before or simultaneously with Roman Law II and shall not receive credit for Roman Law II until he has passed Latin I.
- (3) A student who has passed Constitutional Law I for the purposes of the B.Iur. degree, shall take South African Bantu and Native Law I instead of Constitutional Law I.
- (4) A course in Anthropology is not required for admission to the study of South African Bantu and Native Law.
- (5) A student who has completed South African Bantu and Native Law (special), may be admitted to the study of South African Bantu and Native Law II.

Exemption.

- L13. A student may be exempted, on the ground of previous study, from twelve courses, but no student shall be permitted to complete the curriculum unless in the third and fourth year he has passed in eleven full degree courses.

Completion of Curriculum.

- L14. (1) To be admitted to the second year, a student shall have completed at least three full courses of the first year.
- (2) To be admitted to the third year, a student shall have completed all the courses of the first year and at least three full courses of the second year.
- (3) To be admitted to the fourth year, a student shall have completed all the courses of the first and second year and at least three full courses of the third year.
- (4) A student shall receive credit for courses he has passed, but in the fourth year only if he has passed simultaneously in at least four courses of that year.
- (5) No student shall take more than two additional courses in any year, including courses in which he has failed.

Order of Courses.

- L15. Notwithstanding the provisions of G20, the Senate (of the University of South Africa) may permit a student to follow the courses in an order and arrangement other than that prescribed in L11.

Attorneys' Admission Certificate

L16. A student must be in possession of a matriculation or a matriculation exemption certificate.

L17. Syllabus :—

First Year.

- (1) Private Law I.
- (2) Mercantile Law IB.
- (3) Criminal Law I.

Second Year.

- (1) Private Law II.
- (2) Criminal Procedure.
- (3) Evidence.
- (4) Civil Procedure.

Third Year.

- (1) Private Law III.
- (2) Roman Law or Roman Law I.
- (3) Mercantile Law II.
- (4) Interpretation of Statutes.
- (5) *Either* Constitutional Law I *or*—
 - (a) S.A. Bantu Law and Native Law I; and
 - (b) S.A. Bantu Administration.

L18. (a) In order to take Roman Law the student must have obtained the matriculation standard in Latin or have passed an examination in Latin which is certified by the Joint Matriculation Board as equivalent to Matriculation Latin.

(b) Candidates who have not passed in matriculation English and Afrikaans, must in their first year of study take a beginners course in the language in which they are not qualified, and must have passed the examination in this subject before the certificate will be issued to them.

L19. In order to be admitted to the second year, a student must have passed in the examination in at least two subjects of the first year and in order to be admitted to the third year the student must have passed in the examination in all the subjects of the first year and at least two subjects of the second year.

L20. A student retains recognition of a pass in the examination in subjects of the first and the second year, but in regard to the examination in subjects of the third year only if he passed in at least two subjects of that year at the same time.

Public Service Law Certificate

L21. *Admission.*—In order to be admitted the student must be in possession of a School-leaving Certificate.

L22. Syllabus :—

First Year.

- (1) Private Law I.
- (2) Mercantile Law IB.
- (3) Criminal Law I.

Second Year.

- (1) Private Law II.
- (2) Criminal Procedure.
- (3) The Law of Evidence.
- (4) Civil Procedure

Third Year.

- (1) Private Law III.
- (2) Roman Law or Roman Law I.
- (3) Interpretation of Statutes.
- (4) *Either* Mercantile Law II, *or—*
 - (a) S.A. Bantu Law and Native Law I ; and
 - (b) S.A. Bantu Administration.

L23. In order to be admitted to the second year the student must have passed in the examination in at least two subjects of the first year and in order to be admitted to the third year the student must have passed in the examination in all the subjects of the first year and at least two subjects of the second year.

L24. A student retains recognition of a pass in the examination in the subjects of the first and the second year, but of subjects of the third year only if he has passed in the examinations in at least two subjects simultaneously.



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I DEPARTMENT OF MERCANTILE LAW.

Mercantile Law

(a) For LL.B.:

Course I

(One Paper)

The law relating to the formation and administration of companies; law of partnerships.

Course II

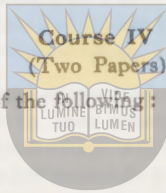
(One Paper)

Negotiable instruments, insolvency and the liquidation of companies.

Course III

(One two hour and one three hour paper)

- (i) The meaning and interpretation of financial statements.
- (ii) Principles of the Law of Industrial property and Principles of the Law of Insurance.



An advanced study of three of the following:

- (i) Company Law.
- (ii) Labour Law.
- (iii) Insurance Law.
- (iv) Tax Law.
- (v) The law relating to Patents and Trade Marks.

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(b) For B.Iuris :

Mercantile Law I and II as for LL.B.

(c) For Attorneys' Admission Examination :

Mercantile law IB and II

(d) For Public Service Law Examination :

As for Attorneys' Admission Examination

(e) For B.Com.:

Course IA

(One paper)

Principles of the law of contract ; contracts of sale, hire-purchase, lease, the law of master and servant ; mortgage and pledge ; liens.

Course IB

(One paper)

The law relating to the formation and administration of companies; law of partnerships.

Course IIA

(One paper)

Suretyship ; agency ; negotiable instruments ; Carriage of goods ; a survey of Industrial legislation.

Course IIB

(One paper)

The law relating to the liquidation of companies ; insolvency ; insurance ; arbitration ; administration of estates.

Course IIC

(One paper)

The following capita selecta from Company Law : The ultra vires-doctrine ; funds available for dividends ; the legal position of directors, secretaries and auditors ; contracts with directors ; holding and subsidiary companies ; procedure at meetings ; management of the company ; protection of minorities.

Industrial Law.

(One Paper)

The Apprenticeship Act ; the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act ; the Industrial Conciliation Act ; the Wage Act.

(f) *For the Diploma—and Senior Diploma in Commerce and Administration :*

As for B.Com.



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II DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW.

A. Private Law

(a) For LL.B.:

Course I (One paper)

- (a) An Introduction to the study of law :—
- (i) the nature and the function of law ;
 - (ii) the sources of law (custom, legislation, judgements of the Courts) ;
 - (iii) the system of law ;
 - (iv) the principal notions of legal science ;
 - (v) a synopsis of the origins and the history of South African Law.
- (b) The law of persons.
- (c) The law of the family, including parental power, guardianship and cura.

Course II (Two papers)

- (a) The law of things.
- (b) The law of succession.

Course III (Two papers)

The law of obligations :—

- (a) general principles of obligations and contracts ; special contracts, including : purchase and sale ; letting and hiring ; hire-purchase ; the contract of master and servant ; agency and representation ; suretyship ; the principles of liability on the ground of enrichment.
- (b) delicts ; general principles and special delicts.

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Course IV (Two papers)

The following capita selecta :

1. (a) Fideicommissum, trust, foundation and related matters.
(b) Water law.
2. (a) Purchase and sale and letting and hiring.
(b) Estoppel.

Course V (Two papers)

The following capita selecta :

1. (a) Representation and cession.
(b) Enrichment.
2. (a) Aquilian liability.
(b) Rights of personality and iniuria.

(b) For B.Iuris.

Course I (One paper) As for LL.B.

Course II (Two papers) As for LL.B.

Course III (Two papers) As for LL.B.

(c) For the Attorneys' Admission Examination :

Course I
(One paper)
As for LL.B.

Course II
(Two papers)
As for LL.B.

Course III
(Two papers)
As for LL.B.

(d) For the Public Service Law Examination :

Course I
(One paper)
As for LL.B.

Course II
(Two papers)
As for LL.B.

Course III
(Two papers)
As for LL.B.

B. Roman Law

(a) For LL.B.:

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First Paper.

- (a) history and sources of the Roman Law till the time of the Emperor Justinianus.
- (b) an outline of the relevant aspects of the law in regard to actions (law of procedure).
- (c) Paper one contains portions from the Institutes of Gaius and Justinianus for translation and comment, in so far as they bear on the law dealt with in this course.

A sub-minimum of 25 per cent must be obtained in this part of the examination.

Second Paper.

An outline of the principles of Roman Private Law.

Course II
(Two papers)

Capita selecta in Roman Private Law and Procedure. The papers will include texts from the Corpus Juris Civilis for translation and commentary.

(b) For B.Iuris :

(Course I)
(Two papers)
As for LL.B.

(c) For the Attorneys' Admission Examination :

One Course
(One paper)

History and sources of the Roman Law till the time of Justinianus, and principles of Roman Private Law and the Roman Law of Procedure.

(d) For the Public Service Law Examination :

One Course

(One paper)

As for Attorneys' Admission Certificate

C. South African Bantu and Native Law.

(a) For LL.B.:

Course I

(One paper)

1. (a) Nature of and theories concerning non-specialized systems of law.
- (b) Nature of South African Bantu law:
 - (i) Custom, religion and law; Sanctions.
 - (ii) Divisions.
- (c) Sources and modification of South African Bantu law.
- (d) Recognition and modification of South African Bantu law in historical perspective.
- (e) Nature and sources of South African Native law.
2. South African Bantu and Native public law, including South African Bantu and Native law of procedure and evidence.
3. South African Bantu and Native private law (general survey of all divisions).

Course II

(Two papers)

1. South African Bantu and Native law of persons.
 2. South African Bantu and Native family law.
 3. South African Bantu and Native law of things
 4. South African Bantu and Native law of succession.
 5. South African Bantu and Native law of obligations.
- (b) For B.Iuris, Attorneys' Admission Examination and Public Service Law Examination :

Course I

(One paper)

(As for LL.B.)

South African Bantu Administration.

(One paper of one and a half hours)

1. Importance of Bantu Administration to and its connection with the administration of justice for and by the Bantu.
2. Brief survey of the development of Native policy and administration prior to 1910 with special reference to those principles of policy and systems of administration for the Bantu population which (a) were continued since 1910 ; and (b) are nowadays still in force.
3. Structure and functions of present-day Bantu Administration and functions of present-day Bantu Administration in general, and in the Bantu areas and in White rural and urban areas in particular ; participation of the Bantu in its own government. (Special attention is devoted to those administrative matters relating to the administration of justice for and by the Bantu.)
4. Other provisions of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927, as amended.

D. Jurisprudence.

(One Paper)

General theory of legal science, examined historically and critically ; fundamental concepts and principles of legal science.

E. Comparative Law.

(One Paper)

An introduction to the Comparative Method and to a comparative study of, principally, the German, Netherlands, French and Anglo-American legal systems and South African Law, including the historical development of these systems.

F. Private International Law.

(Conflict of Laws)

(One paper of one and a half hours)

G. Introduction to the Theory of Law

(One Paper)

1. Juridical law, normative laws and laws of nature. Relation between legal science and other sciences.
2. Positive law and the idea of law.
3. Objective law and subjective rights.
4. Origin and function of law.
5. Introduction to the history of law, particularly of Roman and Roman-Dutch Law.
6. Elementary study of the sources of law, particularly of the authoritative sources of South African Law.
7. Main principles and basic concepts of positive law.
8. Philosophy of law and legal science. Trends of thought and methods in legal science.

H. History of Law

(One Paper)

History and sources of Roman Law in Western Europe after Justinian to 1900; the middle ages and the *usus modernus pandectarum*. Codification of law in Europe. A brief survey of the history of English Law. History and sources of Roman-Dutch Law and South African Law.

III DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW

A. Criminal Law

(a) For LL.B.:

Course I

(One paper)

1. Introduction to the study of Criminal Law

The distinction between Criminal Law and other fields of law ; the evolution of Criminal Law ; theories of Criminal Law ; Criminal Law and the science of Criminal Law history and sources of South African Criminal Law ; the concept of crime ; the distinction between common law and statutory crimes.

2. The general doctrines of Criminal Law :

The elements of crime ; attempt ; perpetrators and accomplices ; accessories after the fact ; incitement and conspiracy.

3. The more important common law and statutory crimes under the following heads : Crimes against the State ; crimes against life ; crimes against bodily integrity, honour, dignity, good name and liberty ; crimes against property ; sexual crimes ; crimes relating to marriage, religion and morality ; crimes against the administration of justice.

Course II

(One paper)

Capita selecta from the general doctrines of Criminal Law and specific crimes.

(b) For B.Iur :

(One Course)

(One paper)

As for LL.B.

(c) For Attorney's Admission Examination :

One Course

(One paper)

As for LL.B.

(d) For Public Service Law Examination :

(One course)

(One paper)

As for Attorneys' Admission Examination.

B. Constitutional Law.

(a) For LL.B.:

Course I

(One paper)

Constitutional Law :

1. The development of the British parliamentary system.
2. Conventions and the party system.
3. " The Rule of Law " and fundamental liberties.
4. The development of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations.
5. Constitutional law of the Republic of South Africa : the executive, legislative and judicial powers.
6. Nationality or citizenship.
7. The provinces of the Republic as well as a brief survey of the Constitutional law as regards South West Africa.
8. A brief survey of the Constitutional law as regards non-Europeans in South Africa.

Administrative Law :

1. Introduction : nature, scope and sources.
2. The most important principles regulating the exercise of powers in administrative law.

3. Administrative tribunals and the distinction between judicial and administrative powers.
4. The civil liability of the State.

Course II

(One paper)

1. *Capita selecta* from comparative Constitutional law with special reference to (a) Structure (b) Sovereignty and (c) Fundamental rights.
2. A detailed study of Administrative law.

(b) For B.Iur.:

(One Course)

(One paper)

As for LL.B.

(c) For Attorneys' Admission Examination :

(One Course)

(One paper)

As for B.Iur.

C. Public International Law.

For LL.B.:

(One Course)

(One paper)

General principles of Public International Law.

The Law of Peace and the elementary principles of the Law of War.

The law relating to the most important organisations of International Law.

The International status of South West Africa.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

D. Criminal Procedure

(a) For LL.B.

(One paper)

1. Introduction to the study of Criminal Procedure : the function of Criminal Procedure ; the place of Criminal Procedure in the legal system ; the distinction between Criminal Procedure and other fields of law.

2. The principles of South African Criminal Procedure in both Magistrates' Courts and the Supreme Court under the following heads : the various criminal courts ; the jurisdiction of the criminal courts ; extradition of criminals ; the prosecution of crime ; means of securing the attendance of the accused at criminal trials ; search ; entry of premises ; seizure of property ; rescue of women detained for immoral purposes ; bail ; preparatory examinations ; indictments and charges ; arraignment of the accused ; the course of the trial after arraignment up to and including judgment ; special entries and reservation of law ; review and appeal.

(b) For B.Iur. :

(One paper)

As for LL.B.

(c) For Attorneys' Admission Examination :

(One paper)

As for B.Iur.

(d) For Public Service Law Examination :

(One paper)

As for Attorneys' Admission Examination.

E. Civil Procedure.

- (a) For LL.B. :
(One paper)
Procedure in civil cases in superior and in lower courts.
- (b) For B.Iur. :
(One paper)
As for LL.B.
- (c) For Attorneys' Admission Examination :
(One paper)
As for B.Iur.
- (d) For Public Service Law Examination :
(One paper)
As for Attorneys' Admission Examination.

F. Interpretation of Statutes.

- (a) For LL.B. :
(Half a paper)
The principles of the Interpretation of Statutes.
- (b) For B.Iur. :
(Half a paper)
As for LL.B.
- (c) For Attorneys' Admission Examination :
(Half a paper)
As for B.Iur.
- (d) For Public Service Law Examination :
(Half a paper)
As for Attorneys' Admission Examination.

G. Law of Evidence.

- (a) For LL.B. :
(One paper)
Criminal and Civil cases.
- (b) For B.Iur. :
(One paper)
As for LL.B.
- (c) For Attorneys' Admission Examination :
(One paper)
As for B.Iur.
- (d) For Public Service Law Examination :
(One paper)
As for Attorneys' Admission Examination

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

Department of Arts

The following courses are offered in the Department of Arts:

1. Bachelor of Arts (BA)	2. B.A.
2. Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.)	3. B.Sc.
3. Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.)	4. B.Ed.
4. Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.)	5. B.Com.
5. Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)	6. LL.B.
6. Bachelor of Theology (B.Th.)	7. B.Th.
7. Bachelor of Social Work (B.S.W.)	8. B.S.W.
8. Bachelor of Arts (Honours) (B.A. Hons.)	9. B.A. Hons.
9. Bachelor of Science (Honours) (B.Sc. Hons.)	10. B.Sc. Hons.
10. Bachelor of Education (Honours) (B.Ed. Hons.)	11. B.Ed. Hons.
11. Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) (B.Com. Hons.)	12. B.Com. Hons.
12. Bachelor of Laws (Honours) (LL.B. Hons.)	13. LL.B. Hons.
13. Bachelor of Theology (Honours) (B.Th. Hons.)	14. B.Th. Hons.
14. Bachelor of Social Work (Honours) (B.S.W. Hons.)	15. B.S.W. Hons.
15. Bachelor of Arts (Diploma) (B.A. Dip.)	16. B.A. Dip.
16. Bachelor of Science (Diploma) (B.Sc. Dip.)	17. B.Sc. Dip.
17. Bachelor of Education (Diploma) (B.Ed. Dip.)	18. B.Ed. Dip.
18. Bachelor of Commerce (Diploma) (B.Com. Dip.)	19. B.Com. Dip.
19. Bachelor of Laws (Diploma) (LL.B. Dip.)	20. LL.B. Dip.
20. Bachelor of Theology (Diploma) (B.Th. Dip.)	21. B.Th. Dip.
21. Bachelor of Social Work (Diploma) (B.S.W. Dip.)	22. B.S.W. Dip.
22. Bachelor of Arts (Certificate) (B.A. Cert.)	23. B.A. Cert.
23. Bachelor of Science (Certificate) (B.Sc. Cert.)	24. B.Sc. Cert.
24. Bachelor of Education (Certificate) (B.Ed. Cert.)	25. B.Ed. Cert.
25. Bachelor of Commerce (Certificate) (B.Com. Cert.)	26. B.Com. Cert.
26. Bachelor of Laws (Certificate) (LL.B. Cert.)	27. LL.B. Cert.
27. Bachelor of Theology (Certificate) (B.Th. Cert.)	28. B.Th. Cert.
28. Bachelor of Social Work (Certificate) (B.S.W. Cert.)	29. B.S.W. Cert.
29. Bachelor of Arts (Diploma in Education) (B.A. Dip. Ed.)	30. B.A. Dip. Ed.
30. Bachelor of Science (Diploma in Education) (B.Sc. Dip. Ed.)	31. B.Sc. Dip. Ed.
31. Bachelor of Education (Diploma in Education) (B.Ed. Dip. Ed.)	32. B.Ed. Dip. Ed.
32. Bachelor of Commerce (Diploma in Education) (B.Com. Dip. Ed.)	33. B.Com. Dip. Ed.
33. Bachelor of Laws (Diploma in Education) (LL.B. Dip. Ed.)	34. LL.B. Dip. Ed.
34. Bachelor of Theology (Diploma in Education) (B.Th. Dip. Ed.)	35. B.Th. Dip. Ed.
35. Bachelor of Social Work (Diploma in Education) (B.S.W. Dip. Ed.)	36. B.S.W. Dip. Ed.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence
Faculty of Arts

Continued list of courses and details:

36. Bachelor of Arts (Diploma in Education) (B.A. Dip. Ed.)	37. B.A. Dip. Ed.
37. Bachelor of Science (Diploma in Education) (B.Sc. Dip. Ed.)	38. B.Sc. Dip. Ed.
38. Bachelor of Education (Diploma in Education) (B.Ed. Dip. Ed.)	39. B.Ed. Dip. Ed.
39. Bachelor of Commerce (Diploma in Education) (B.Com. Dip. Ed.)	40. B.Com. Dip. Ed.
40. Bachelor of Laws (Diploma in Education) (LL.B. Dip. Ed.)	41. LL.B. Dip. Ed.
41. Bachelor of Theology (Diploma in Education) (B.Th. Dip. Ed.)	42. B.Th. Dip. Ed.
42. Bachelor of Social Work (Diploma in Education) (B.S.W. Dip. Ed.)	43. B.S.W. Dip. Ed.
43. Bachelor of Arts (Diploma in Education) (B.A. Dip. Ed.)	44. B.A. Dip. Ed.
44. Bachelor of Science (Diploma in Education) (B.Sc. Dip. Ed.)	45. B.Sc. Dip. Ed.
45. Bachelor of Education (Diploma in Education) (B.Ed. Dip. Ed.)	46. B.Ed. Dip. Ed.
46. Bachelor of Commerce (Diploma in Education) (B.Com. Dip. Ed.)	47. B.Com. Dip. Ed.
47. Bachelor of Laws (Diploma in Education) (LL.B. Dip. Ed.)	48. LL.B. Dip. Ed.
48. Bachelor of Theology (Diploma in Education) (B.Th. Dip. Ed.)	49. B.Th. Dip. Ed.
49. Bachelor of Social Work (Diploma in Education) (B.S.W. Dip. Ed.)	50. B.S.W. Dip. Ed.

RULES FOR THE FACULTY OF ARTS

Degrees and Diplomas.

A1. The following degrees are granted in the Faculty of Arts :—

I In Arts :—

Bachelor of Arts	B.A.
Honours Bachelor of Arts	Hons. B.A.
Master of Arts	M.A.
Doctor of Literature and Philosophy.	D. Litt. et Phil.

II In Librarianship :—

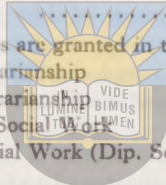
Bachelor in Library Science	B.Bibl.
Honours Bachelor in Library Science	Hons. B.Bibl.
Master in Library Science	M.Bibl.
Doctor of Literature and Philosophy in Library Science	D.Litt. et Phil. (Bibl.)

III In Social Science :—

Bachelor of Arts in Social Science	B.A. (S.S.)
Honours Bachelor of Arts in Social Science	Hons. B.A. (S.S.)
Master of Arts in Social Science	M.A (S.S.)
Doctor of Philosophy	D.Phil.

A2. The following diplomas are granted in the Faculty:

- Lower Diploma in Librarianship
- Higher Diploma in Librarianship
- University Diploma in Social Work
- College Diploma in Social Work (Dip. Soc. Work)



The Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Duration of curriculum and subjects :

A3. The curriculum shall extend over at least three years and shall consist of courses in the following subjects :

Group A : Basic Arts subjects

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| (i) Afrikaans-
Nederlands
One Bantu
Language
English
Greek
Hebrew

Hellenistic Greek
Latin | (ii) Anthropology
Economics
Philosophy
Mathematics
Political
Science
Psychology
Sociology | (iii) Geography
History |
|---|--|----------------------------|

Group B : Other Arts subjects

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) A Second Bantu Language
*German (Special) | (iii) Economic History
Native Administration
*Principles of Greek Culture
Public Administration
South African Archaeology |
| (ii) Criminology
*Education
*General Introduction to Philosophy
*Scientific Documentation and
Scientific Technique
Statistics | |

Group C : Law subjects

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| *Constitutional Law | South African Bantu and Native Law |
| Private Law | |
| *Public International Law | *South African Bantu and Native Law (Special) |
| Roman Law | |
| *Introduction to the Theory of Law | *History of Law |

Group D : Theological subjects

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Systematic Theology | Biblical Studies |
| Science of Religion | Ecclesiastical History. |

Group E : Science subjects

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| *Botany | *Physics |
| *Chemistry | *Zoology |

Composition of the curriculum :

A4. A curriculum shall consist of at least eleven qualifying courses divided as follows :

- First year : a maximum of five
Second year : a maximum of four
Third year : a maximum of three

Provided that :

(1) a student who fails in one or more courses in his first or second year may repeat one such course in a succeeding year and obtain credit for it over and above the above-mentioned maximum ;

(2) a student who takes preliminary courses in classical languages and whose total number of courses, including the above-mentioned preliminary courses, is (a) five or fewer in the first year (including one preliminary course) may take either five courses in the second year or four courses in the third year, on condition that one of these courses shall be a first course in a classical language ; or is (b) a maximum of four courses in the second year (including courses repeated), may take four courses in the third year if one of these courses is a first course in a classical language ;

(3) a student may take not more than two courses for non-degree purposes over and above the minimum of eleven courses prescribed for the degree ;

(4) a student who has passed the final courses of his major subjects may offer a maximum of five courses per year ;

(5) a student shall not be given credit for more than twelve courses for degree purposes ;

(6) each curriculum shall contain at least four non-initial courses ; Greek I and Latin I shall be considered to be such courses if taken after the preliminary courses.

Repetition of courses

A5. A course which may be repeated shall be :

- a course for another degree of the University or for a degree of another university, in which the student has failed ;
- a course previously passed without credit for the degree.

Determination of year of study

A6. (1) A student shall be deemed to be in his second year of study from the time he has received his first credit for a degree course until he enrolls for the final courses in his major subjects.

(2) A student shall be deemed to be in his third year of study when he enrolls for the final courses in his major subjects.

Restriction on choice of courses .

A7. Except with the permission of the Senate, a student shall choose the courses for the degree, subject to the following provisions :

- (a) Each curriculum shall contain :
- (i) At least six courses from Group A.
 - (ii) At least two courses from Group A(i) or B(i), one of which shall be a course in one of the official languages.
 - (iii) At least one course from Group A(ii) B(ii) or D.
 - (iv) At least one more qualifying course from Group A(ii) or A(iii) or B(ii) or B(iii) or C or D; this course may be a second course in a subject chosen under (iii) above: Provided that courses are not chosen from more than one of the Groups C, D and E.
- (b) Credit shall not be given for :
- (i) more than one course from group E;
 - (ii) more than six courses from group D;
 - (iii) more than one course in a subject marked with an asterisk in A3;
 - (iv) more than five courses, in addition to History of Law, from group C;
 - (v) both Principles of Greek Culture and Greek I or Hellenistic Greek I; both Principles of Greek Culture and Greek II or Hellenistic Greek II;
 - (vi) both Hellenistic Greek I and Greek I; or both Hellenistic Greek II and Greek II;
 - (vii) both Statistics and a course in Mathematics;
 - (viii) both S.A. Bantu and Native Law (Special) and S.A. Bantu and Native Law I;
- (c) Economics and Economic History shall be a first course for both Economics and Economic History. There shall be three courses in Economics and two courses in Economic History. A student who takes both Economics on a three-year basis and Economic History on a two-year basis shall receive credit for four courses only.
- (d) A preliminary course in Latin or Greek or Hellenistic Greek shall not be recognised as a degree course.
- (e) A student taking two Major Subjects from Group D shall take at least two qualifying courses in one subject from Group A.
- (f) A pass in Hellenistic Greek shall not qualify for admission to Greek II. With the special permission of the Head of the Department, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, a student who has passed Hellenistic Greek II satisfactorily may be allowed to offer Greek III.
- (g) To be admitted to the first course in Physics a student shall have obtained at least $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ in Mathematics in the Matriculation or equivalent examination.
- (h) South African Bantu and Native Law (Special) may be taken only after Anthropology I; South African Bantu and Native Law I only simultaneously with or after Private Law II and Anthropology II; South African Bantu and Native Law II only simultaneously with or after Private Law III and Anthropology III; Public Administration I may be taken only together with or after Political Science II; Public Administration II only after Political Science II; Municipal and Rural Administration only together with or after Public Administration II; and South African Archaeology I only together with or after Anthropology I.
- (j) South African Bantu and Native Law (Special) shall not give admission to the second course in South African Bantu and Native Law.
- (j) Except with the special permission of the Senate, the following shall apply :
- (i) Credit shall not be given for courses in more than one Bantu language from the same group.
- The grouping shall be as follows :
- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (a) Nguni (Zulu, Xhosa). | (c) Venda. |
| (b) Sotho (Southern Sotho), Northern Sotho, Tswana). | (d) Tsonga. |
- (ii) Credit shall not be given for more than five qualifying courses in Bantu languages, and these courses may be taken in two Bantu languages only.
- (k) History of Law may be taken only together with Roman Law II.

LEERGANG VIR DIE GRAAD B.S.C. (LANDMEETKUNDE).

Die kursusse is soos volg :

Eerste Jaar :

Wiskunde I
Fisika I
Toegepaste Wiskunde I of Aardrykskunde I
Landmeetkunde I
Meetkundige Tekene.

Tweede Jaar :

Wiskunde II
Optika
Boldriehoeksmeting
Landmeetkunde II
Topografiese Tekene
Geologie I

Derde Jaar :

Landmeetkunde III
Praktiese Sterrekunde
Fotogrammetrie
Kaartprojeksies
Die Teorie van Kleinste Kwadrate



Vierde Jaar :

Landmeetkunde IV
Geodesie
Professionele Praktyk
Die uitvoering van 'n voorgeskrewe praktiese projek
Stad-en Streeksbeplanning.

University of Fort Hare
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Afsl. van Leergang :

1. Om tot die kursusse van die tweede studie jaar toegelaat te word, moet 'n kandidaat Wiskunde I, Fisika I en Landmeetkunde I geslaag het.
2. Om tot die kursusse van die derde studiejaar toegelaat te word, moet 'n kandidaat Wiskunde II, Optika en Landmeetkunde II geslaag het en ook al die kursusse van die eerste jaar voltooi het.
3. Om tot die kursusse van die vierde studiejaar toegelaat te word, moet 'n kandidaat geslaag het in Landmeetkunde III en enige ander twee vakke van die derde jaar en ook alle eerste-en tweedejaarskursusse voltooi het.

LEERPLANNE

Eerste jaar :

Landmeetkunde I :

Die meettafel, direkte—en barometriese nivellering, eenvoudige trekmeting, tagimetrie, eenvoudige handinstrumente, planimeter, tekenaap.

Meetkundige Tekene :

Beskrywende meetkunde, insluitende snykrommes. Keëlsnedes. Ontwikkeling van vlakke. Ruimtelyne en vlakke, hul spore en ware inklinasie met projeksievlakke. Isometriese—en skuinsprojeksies.

Major subjects:

A8. Each curriculum shall contain at least two major subjects.

A9. The final examination in a major subject shall not be taken before the third year of study.

A10. Major subjects shall be chosen from the following :

(a) Major subjects in which three qualifying courses shall be taken :

Afrikaans-Nederlands	Philosophy
Anthropology	Latin
Bantu Languages	Mathematics
Biblical Studies	Native Administration
Economics	Political Science
English	Private Law
Geography	Psychology
Greek	Sociology
Hebrew	Systematic Theology
History	

(b) Major subjects in which two qualifying courses shall be taken :

Roman Law	Public Administration
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A11. A student taking one of the major subjects listed below, shall take the courses specified opposite to it :

Major subject :

Anthropology

Ancillary Subjects :

At least one course in an approved Bantu language and in Native Administration or S.A. Archaeology or Sociology or Economics and Economic History.

Greek

At least Matriculation Latin—or Preliminary Latin.

Latin

Principles of Greek Culture or Greek I or Hellenistic Greek I. (Professed LL.B. students may be exempt from this requirement.)

Native Administration

One course in S.A. Bantu and Native Law and in an approved Bantu language and two courses in Anthropology.

Private Law

At least one course in Roman Law.

Public Administration

Two courses in Political Science.

Roman Law

At least one course in Latin, one in Private Law and the course History of Law.

Sociology

At least one course in Psychology or Philosophy or Political Science or Economics and Economic History or Anthropology or Criminology.

(N.B.—A student choosing a modern language as a major subject, is advised to take Latin or Greek as an ancillary subject ; and a student who chooses History, is advised to take Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique).

A12. A student shall pass in the ancillary subject or subjects listed in A11 before or at the same time as the final examination in a major subject ; provided that if he passes in both major subjects simultaneously in the final examination but fails in one or more of the ancillary subjects, he shall not be required to take the examination in those major subjects again, but shall receive credit for degree purposes for the major subjects when he passes in the ancillary subject or subjects.

Pass with distinction

A13. A student shall pass a major subject with distinction if he obtains a distinction in the final course.

The Degree of Honours Bachelor of Arts

Departments :

A14. The degree may be conferred in the following departments :

Afrikaans-Nederlands	Latin
Anthropology	Mathematics
Bantu Languages	Native Administration
Classics	Philosophy
Economics	Political Science
English	Psychology
Geography	Public Administration
Greek	Sociology
History	

Admission to the course ; examination :

A15. (1) Where there are specific admission requirements, they are indicated in the syllabus concerned.

(2) To pass, a candidate shall obtain a 50 per cent aggregate in the examination as a whole, with a minimum of 40 per cent in every paper. The sub-minimum shall not apply to subjects which may also be taken in the Faculty of Science, such as Geography and Psychology.

(3) To obtain the degree with distinction, a candidate shall obtain a distinction aggregate.



The Degree of Master of Arts

Departments :

A16. The degree may be conferred in the same departments as the Honours Bachelor's Degree.

Admission to the course examination

A17. (1) A student shall hold the degree of Honours Bachelor of Arts.

(2) The degree shall not be awarded until at least two years after obtaining the Bachelor of Arts.

(3) The examination requirements are as set forth in the syllabuses.

(4) The degree may be conferred with distinction.

The Degree of Doctor of Literature and Philosophy

A18. A thesis shall deal with a subject in the field in which a Master's degree may be taken and may only be submitted for examination two years after obtaining the Master of Arts.

Classical Languages :

A19. A student who wishes to obtain the degree in Classical Languages shall have completed both Latin III and Greek III.

The Degree of Bachelor in Library Science

A20. The curriculum shall extend over four years and consists of at least fifteen courses as follows :

First year	a maximum of five
Second year	a maximum of four
Third year	a maximum of three
Fourth year	a maximum of three

Provided that :

(1) a student who takes the Natural Science direction and who has, besides the official languages, not taken a foreign language for the Matriculation examination shall be allowed to offer four courses in the third or fourth year ;

(2) a student who fails in one or more courses in his first, second or third year, may repeat one such course in the succeeding year in addition to the prescribed maximum, subject to the conditions of rule G20 of the Calendar.

A21. The degree shall be taken in one of three directions, viz :

- (i) in Arts,
- (ii) in Natural Science,
- (iii) in Commerce and Administration.

Language requirements

A22. A student shall take in addition to Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I two foreign languages, one of which shall be a modern language ;

Provided that :

(1) a student who has taken Afrikaans in the Higher Grade for the Matriculation examination, shall take English I; a student who has passed English in the Higher Grade for the Matriculation examination, shall take Afrikaans-Nederlands I; a student who has passed both English and Afrikaans in the Higher Grade for the Matriculation examination, may choose either Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I ;

(2) a student who has passed one or both foreign languages at the Matriculation examination, shall not be required to take the foreign languages as degree courses ; provided that another course or courses shall be taken to bring the number of courses for the degree to at least fifteen in number ;

(3) Students may substitute a Bantu language for a foreign language.

Curriculum

A23. In Arts.

First year :

- (i) Library Science I.
- (ii) Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I.
- (iii) Three courses from group A, B(ii), B(iii), C or D, subject to the requirements of the rules for the B.A. degree ; provided that a student who has not taken a language at the Matriculation examination, shall take sixteen courses of which two shall be from group B(i).

Second year :

- (i) Library Science II.
- (ii) A second course in a subject.
- (iii) Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique.
- (iv) A modern foreign language ; provided that a student who passed a foreign language at the Matriculation examination or in group (iii) of the first year, shall take a first or second course in any subject from groups A, B, C, D or E.

Third year :

- (i) Library Science III.
- (ii) A third course in a subject.
- (iii) A first or second course in a subject ; provided that a second course in a subject shall be taken if the student has not passed in two courses in each of two subjects.

Fourth year :

- (i) Library Science IV.
- (ii) A third course in a subject.
- (iii) A foreign language ; provided that a student who passed in the foreign language at the Matriculation examination or in group (iii) of the first year, shall take a first or second course in any subject from groups A, B, C, D or E.

A24. In Natural Science.

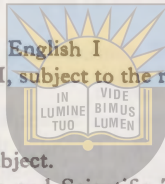
If a student has not taken a foreign language for the Matriculation examination, he shall take in the third or fourth year an additional first or second course in a subject from group I of the subjects for the B.Sc. degree. The B.Bibl. degree shall then consist of sixteen courses.

Curriculum

A25.

First year :

- (i) Library Science I
- (ii) Afrikaans-Nederlands I or **English I**
- (iii) Three courses from group I, **subject to the rules for the B.Sc. degree.**



Second year :

- (i) Library Science II.
- (ii) A second course in a subject.
- (iii) Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique.
- (iv) A modern foreign language ; provided that a student who has passed a modern foreign language at the Matriculation examination, shall take a first or second course in a subject from group I.

Third year :

- (i) Library Science III.
- (ii) At least one first or second course in a subject ; provided that a second course in a subject shall be taken if the student has not passed in two second courses in each of two subjects.
- (iii) A third course in a subject.

Fourth year :

- (i) Library Science IV.
- (ii) A third course in a subject.
- (iii) One foreign language ; provided that a student who passed in a foreign language at the Matriculation examination shall take a first or second course in a subject.
- (iv) A first or second course in a subject if one course only was taken in group (ii) of the third year.

A26. In Commerce and Administration.

A student who takes this direction shall take his major subjects from the following :

- (a) Economics.
Business Economics.
Accounting.
Industrial Psychology.
Native Administration.
Political Science.
Private Law.
Public Administration.

In addition to the above, a student may take the following as ancillary subjects :

- (b) Auditing.
Statistical Methods A and B.
Mercantile Law IA and IB.
Private International Law.
Constitutional Law.
Roman Law.

If a student did not take a foreign language for the Matriculation examination, he shall take in the third or fourth year an additional first or second course in a subject from group (a). The B. Bibl. degree will then consist of sixteen courses.

Curriculum

A27.

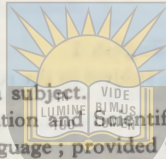
First year :

- (i) Library Science I.
- (ii) Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I.
- (iii) Two courses from group (a).
- (iv) One course from group (a) or group (b).

N.B.—The choice of subjects is subject to the rules for the faculty of Commerce and Administration.

Second year :

- (i) Library Science II.
- (ii) A second course in a subject.
- (iii) Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique.
- (iv) A modern foreign language ; provided that a student who passed in a foreign language at the Matriculation examination, shall take a first or second course in a subject from groups (a) or (b).



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Third year :

- (i) Library Science III.
- (ii) A third course in a subject.
- (iii) A first or second course in a subject ; provided that a second course in a subject shall be taken if the student has not passed two second courses in each of two subjects.

Fourth year :

- (i) Library Science IV.
- (ii) A third course in a subject.
- (iii) A foreign language ; provided that a student who passed the foreign language at the Matriculation examination, shall take a first or second course in a subject from groups (a) or (b).

Exemptions

A28. (1) A student who is in possession of a Bachelor's degree or has Bachelor status, may obtain the B. Bibl. degree subject to the following conditions :

- (a) Study shall extend over two years.
- (b) The curriculum shall consist of at least eight courses :
 - (i) Four courses in Library Science.
 - (ii) One course in Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique.
 - (iii) A third course in a subject.
 - (iv) The prescribed number of language courses for the B.Bibl. degree ; provided that a student who satisfied the language requirements partially or fully in the previous degree or at the Matriculation examination, shall take an equivalent number of first or second courses to make up the total of eight courses.
- (c) The curriculum shall be as follows :

First year :

- (i) Library Science I and II.
- (ii) Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I.
- (iii) Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique.
- (iv) A modern foreign language ; provided that a student who has satisfied one of the language requirements, shall be exempted from taking additional courses ; provided further that a student who has satisfied both language requirements, shall be required to take one further first or second course in a subject.

Second year :

- (i) Library Science III and IV.
 - (ii) A third course in a subject.
 - (iii) A foreign language ; provided that a student who has satisfied this requirement shall take a first or second course in a subject.
- (2) Subject to the approval of Senate a student who has completed the first four years of the MB. ChB. degree may complete the second year of the B.Bibl. degree as prescribed in (1) above.
- (3) A non-graduate student may be allowed a maximum of seven exemptions and shall be allowed to complete the second year of the B.Bibl. degree as follows :
- (a) Library Science I and II.
 - (b) Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I.
 - (c) A modern foreign language subject to the general language requirements of the B. Bibl. degree.
 - (d) Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique.
- (4) A student who has completed the examinations of the South African Library association, shall obtain the following exemptions :
- Elementary examination : Library Science I.
- Intermediate examination : Library Science II.

Certificate

- A29. (I) A non-graduate student who has completed the first two years of the B.Bibl. degree, may obtain a certificate from the University to that effect.
- (II) A graduate student who has completed the first year of the B. Bibl. degree, may obtain a certificate from the University to that effect.

Bibliography

- A30. A student shall be required to compile a bibliography at the end of the fourth year on an approved subject. This bibliography shall form part of the final examination.

Practical work

- A31. A B.Bibl. degree shall be awarded to a student only on submission of evidence of three months' uninterrupted service in the library of the University of South Africa or any other approved library. For this purpose an approved library shall be a library which satisfies the requirements of Senate and where the head is a trained librarian.

Special language concession

- A32. With the permission of Senate a student residing outside the borders of the Republic and South West Africa, shall be allowed to substitute another approved modern language for Afrikaans-Nederlands. In such a case the degree diploma shall be endorsed accordingly.

(University) Lower Diploma in Librarianship.

Admission to the course of Studies : Matriculation or Matriculation Exemption Certificate.

Curriculum :— The Curriculum consists of 7 courses.

First Year.

1. Library Science I
2. Afrikaans/Nederlands I or English I
3. English I or Afrikaans/Nederlands I or a special course in a foreign language.
4. A First course from Group A or B not including Documentation.

Second Year.

1. Library Science II
2. Scientific Documentation and Technique
3. A first or second course from Group A or B.

A student must, in the first year, pass at least in 2 courses to gain recognition for the work of that year.

To be admitted to the second year a student must pass at least in Library Science I and two other courses.

To obtain the diploma the candidate must comply with the requirements in regard to practical work as laid down by the University.

Exemptions :

A student may, on account of courses in which he passed in the degree, be exempted from at most three courses of the Diploma, but he may not repeat courses for which he has already received recognition for a degree.

A graduate student may, on account of courses in which he has passed for the degree, be exempted from at most three courses of the Diploma. The remaining four courses may be obtained within one year and must consist of the two courses in Library Science, the course in Documentation and another course, which must be a language course in the case of not having complied with the language requirements.

Higher Diploma in Librarianship

A student shall:

- (a) be in possession of an approved Bachelor's degree;
- (b) have passed at a Matriculation or equivalent examination in the two official languages, at least one of which in the higher and one in the lower grade.

Curriculum

The courses shall be as follows:

First year :

- (i) Library Science I and II.
- (ii) Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique.
- (iii) A modern foreign language: Provided that a student who passed in the language at a Matriculation or equivalent examination be exempted from this requirement.

Second year :

- (i) Librarianship III and IV.
- (ii) Another language which shall not be one of the official languages or taken in group (iii) of the First Year; Provided that a student who passed in the language at a Matriculation or equivalent examination be exempted from this requirement.

A student shall retain credit for one course passed in the first year, but to be admitted to the second year he shall have passed in Librarianship I and II and Scientific Documentation and Scientific Technique.

Rules for Baccalaureus Artium Degrees in Social Science

A36. A student must be able to make arrangements for compliance with the requirements of practical work.

A37. The curriculum extends over a period of three years, or, if a student wishes to study a specialized field in social work, four years.

A38. The curriculum comprises eleven or twelve courses and Practical Social Work and is composed as follows :—

- (a) Three courses in Social Work and three courses in Sociology or Psychology
- (b) at least two courses in Sociology or Psychology : and

(c) courses from the following :—

Psychology III, Sociology III, Biblical Studies I, II and III, Economics and Economic History I, Economics II and III, Criminology, Social Anthropology I, II and III, Systematic Theology I, II and III, S.A. Native Law, Private Law I, Political Science I, Native Administration I, Philosophy I, History I, Mathematics I, Statistical Methods A and B, and a language from the following : Afrikaans-Nederlands I, English I, (Special Course), German or German (Special Course), a Bantu Language I.

N.B.—Students are strongly advised to take Psychology III as one of the courses in group (c) or to take it after completion of the degree.

A39. Candidates who have matriculated in German shall not receive credit towards the B.A. (S.S.) degree for the special course in German.

A40. A student is required to do practical social work with a local body or organization which employs a trained social worker and is recognised by the Senate. A student must make his own arrangements with the organization with which he is to do practical work. Final arrangements are subject to the approval of the Head of the Department. The Head of the Department retains the right to make any arrangements on behalf of a student.

A41. A student receiving full-time tuition at an institution approved by the Senate, may do his practical work at such institution.

A42. A student must pass in the practical social work of a particular year before he will be admitted to the study of the theoretical social work of the following year.

A43. A student who has not enrolled for theoretical social work in a particular year but wishes to do practical social work during that year, must register as a student and enroll specifically for the practical work.

A44. Every student shall take an oral examination in practical social work as soon as he has complied with the requirements regarding social work. The examination shall be conducted at the end of the third year by the Head of the Department or by a person or persons specially appointed by the Senate.

A45. (a) A student may during the fourth year follow a course in one of the following specialized fields in social work, and if he passes, his degree diploma shall be endorsed accordingly :—

- (i) Cripple Care ;
- (ii) Marriage Guidance and Counselling.

(b) Subject to the approval of the Senate a student in possession of the degree of B.A. (S.S.) of another university or an equivalent qualification, may be permitted to follow the fourth year course in one or more of the specialized fields in social work. If such a student passes in the examination a certificate to that effect shall be issued.

A46. The degree-diploma of each candidate who has complied with the regulations for the degree, shall be endorsed with the words " qualified as a social worker."

A47. The degree may be conferred in the following departments : Anthropology, Criminology, Economics, Psychology, Social Work, Sociology.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL WORK

A48. *Admission and conditions of study.*

(1) A student shall possess a degree and shall have passed in at least Sociology I or Psychology I.

(2) With the special permission of the Senate a student who has passed Sociology III or Psychology III shall take another course(s) instead.

(3) The study shall extend over two years.

(4) Arrangements shall have to be made to satisfy the requirements of the practical work.

(5) To pass any particular course in the subject Social Work a candidate shall obtain a year mark of at least 50% in the practical work and pass the written examination. If he does not comply with both these requirements, he shall repeat both the practical work and the written examination. A student shall comply with the practical work requirements before 31st October.

(6) A student who does not enrol for the Theoretical Social Work in any particular year, but wishes to do the practical work during the course of that year, shall have to register specially for the practical work.

Curriculum

First year :

1. Social Work I.
 2. Sociology I or II
 3. Psychology I or II
 4. One first course from (c) A.36
- } as the case may be, but in at least one of the two.
} as a second course.

Second year :

1. Social Work II and III.
 2. Sociology II or III
 3. Psychology II or III
 4. Marriage Guidance and Counselling or Cripple Care or Criminology II.
- } as the case may be, but in at least one of the two.
} as a third course.

COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL WORK

(Dip. Soc. Work)

A49. (1) A candidate shall be admitted to the three years' Diploma in Social Work provided he has passed

- (a) the Senior Certificate Examination of the Joint Matriculation Board or another examination deemed by the Senate to be equivalent thereto ; or
- (b) that such candidate is at least 25 years of age and has satisfied Senate that he has attained a standard of education and experience which can be equated to Senior Certificate.

2. The curriculum for the Diploma consists of eleven courses, although twelve may be taken, and must, except as otherwise allowed by Senate, be arranged as follows :—

- (i) One major subject shall be Social Work. The second major subject shall be either Sociology, Social Anthropology, Psychology or Biblical Studies.
- (ii) Every curriculum shall include at least two courses in Sociology, Social Anthropology or Psychology.

(iii) The remaining courses shall be selected from the following:

Sociology III, Anthropology II, III, Psychology III, Biblical Studies I, II and III, Criminology I, Private Law I, Philosophy I, Public Administration I, Native Administration I, Systematic Theology I, History I, Statistical Methods A and B, Political Science I, Economics I and II.

3. A candidate shall be required to furnish proof, through his written and oral work, of ability to employ at least one official language of the Republic and one Bantu language competently.

4. The results of all examinations shall be endorsed on his certificate.

5. A candidate who has obtained the diploma may offer himself for examination in any of the subjects described in (2) (iii) above in which he has not previously been examined, and if successful, his credit in that subject shall be endorsed on his Diploma.

6. A candidate shall devote such time to practical social work as the Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work may direct and must obtain a minimum of 40 per cent before he is allowed to take the practical work examination.

7. At the end of each year of study an oral examination of about half-an-hour shall be taken by each candidate in connection with the practical work done during the year. The oral examination shall be conducted by the Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work in conjunction with the person(s) responsible for the training in practical work or with person(s) as may be indicated by Senate.

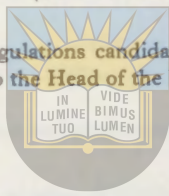
8. Candidates must complete the corresponding courses in practical and theoretical Social Work in the same year.

9. A candidate who obtains a minimum of 75 per cent in either major subject shall be considered to have passed such subject with distinction and his certificate shall be endorsed accordingly.

10. Except for courses in Social Work and Economics all other courses shall be normal courses offered by the College for degree purposes.

Degrees of Honours Bachelor of Arts, Honours Bachelor of Arts (Social science), Master of Arts, Master of Arts (Social Science) and Doctor of Literature and Philosophy.

For particulars about these regulations candidates are referred to the Calendar of the University of South Africa or to the Head of the Department concerned.



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COURSES AND CURRICULA
DEPARTMENT OF AFRIKAANS-NEDERLANDS
(See Afrikaans text).

German (Sub-department of Department of Afrikaans-Nederlands)

Introductory Course

Apart from the academic courses in German, an introductory course is also conducted to enable students to acquire a reading knowledge of German and to prepare them for admission to the Special Course or German 1.

Special Course

The examination consists of two papers : 1. Translations (unseen) from German.
2. Questions (which may be answered either in English or in Afrikaans) on six prescribed books



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DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Course I

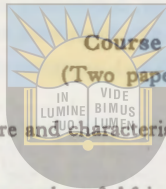
(One paper)

SECTION A (50 PER CENT)

- (1) Introduction :—
(a) The scope and task of the subject.
(b) The concepts of culture, race and people.
- (2) Review of the basic anthropological phenomena and general principles connected with economic and social organization, religious systems, and systems of government and law.
- (3) Synoptic study of physical anthropology and raciology and the distribution and racial divisions of the peoples of the world.

SECTION B (50 PER CENT)

- (1) Review of the ethnic composition, history and classification of the peoples of Africa, with special reference to Southern Africa.
- (2) Intensive ethnographic study of *one* Nguni and *one* Sotho group, and a general ethnographic study of the Bushmen and the Hottentots.
- (3) Study of contact between European and Bantu in South Africa and attendant anthropological problems.



Paper 1.

Intensive study of the nature and characteristics of culture.

Paper 2.

Ethnographic study of the peoples of Africa, with special reference to a patrilineal North Bantu tribe (Kisumu), a matrilineal tribe (Bemba), a Nilotic tribe (Lango), and a Negro tribe (Ashanti), with special reference to the political organization, religious system, social organization and economic system.

Course III

(Three papers)

Paper 1.

Intensive study of the different trends in anthropology with special reference to the twentieth century.

Paper 2.

(1) Intensive study of the processes of cultural interchange in general, and of acculturation in a particular area or particular areas or among a particular people or particular peoples.

(2) Study of the application of anthropology in native administration, mission work, education and economic development in Africa.

Paper 3.

(1) A brief review of different approaches to the classification of the peoples and cultures of Africa.

(2) A comparative study of a chosen aspect of culture among diverse African peoples.

(3) Selected studies of peoples and cultures from two or more of the following areas :

- (a) North and South America ;
(b) Oceania and neighbouring areas ;
(c) Asia ;
(d) Europe.

N.B. Selections in 2 and 3 will be determined by the Head of the Department concerned at the University in consultation with the University Colleges.

Honours Course

(Three papers and one article)

(a) *Paper 1 :*

- (1) History, principles and scope of general anthropology.
- (2) Schools of anthropological thought.

(b) *Paper 2 :*

- (1) Library research.
- (2) Field work.
- (3) The academic treatise.

(c) *Paper 3 :*

One of the following, viz. (1) or (2) or (3) :

(1) South African Ethnography, comprising :

- (i) A comparative study of the main characteristics of the different Bantu groups in South Africa.
- (ii) A detailed study of the culture of an aboriginal people or of a group of aboriginal peoples of South Africa or an adjacent territory.
- (iii) Comparison of a particular aspect of the culture mentioned in (ii) with the same aspect of the culture of another aboriginal people of the area defined.

(2) South African Archaeology, comprising at least three selected topics.

(3) S.A. Bantu and Native Law comprising at least three *capita selecta*.

(d) An article of not less than 20 and not more than 30 typed folio pages, which shall—

- (i) deal with a subject from the field chosen for Paper 3 and be approved by the Chairman of the Committee of Studies for Anthropology ;
- (ii) be prepared under the supervision of the tutor concerned ;
- (iii) be based on published literature ;
- (iv) conform to the requirements of Rules G36 and G46 ;
- (v) be submitted in triplicate subject to the provisions of Rules G36 and G46 ;
- (vi) be examined by the supervisor and another person or other persons in terms of Rule G8(2), provided that the provisions of Rule A 18 shall apply ;
- (vii) be subject to the provisions of Rule G52 and shall not be awarded a pass mark unless deemed fit for publication.

A candidate who fails the honours examination retains credit for the article for a second attempt, provided that the obtained at least 50% for the article.

If the candidate fails the examination as a whole a second time, the special permission of the Senate must be obtained to repeat the examination once more and to retain credit for the article.

As in the written papers, a subminimum of 40% must be obtained for the article. The degree shall not be awarded unless a pass mark has been obtained for the article.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Course I

Section A (50%)

- A. General introduction and outline of method.
- B. The geological and palaeontological background of the history of early man and his culture.

Section B (50%)

- C. Introduction to the archaeology of South Africa including a discussion of the recent geology.
- D. Prehistoric human types in South Africa and their cultural associations (the Australopithecinae excluded).

Course II

Paper 1.

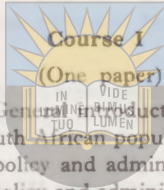
- A. Methodology (with reference to South African circumstances).
- B. The recent geology of South Africa (further discussion).

Paper 2.

- C. The archaeology of Southern Africa (mainly South Africa, with reference to Rhodesia and Angola).
- D. Main divisions of the archaeology of Africa, Europe, Asia, and America.
- E. The fossil evidence of the conception of the evolution of man.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

N.B.—Students are expected to have a knowledge of the principles and aims of the statutes applying to Natives. They are not required to study proclamations and regulations, but they should know the scope and character of it, in as far as it is applicable to a policy or system of administration not fully defined in the relevant act. This applies only to statutes, proclamations and regulations published before 31st May of the year in which the examination is held.



1. General introduction: General introduction to the study of Native Administration; matters related to the South African population structure.

2. Development of Native policy and administration: Introductory study of the historical development of Native policy and administration of the South African colonies and republics prior to Union with special reference to the principles of policy and/or systems of administration that were continued since 1910; introduction to British Colonialism.

3. Structure and functions of present-day administration in general: Survey of the development of certain aspects of Native policy and administration in South Africa since Union, with special reference to the general economic position of the Native; land reservation for and the rights of Natives to land; urban Native administration; liquor and the supply of liquor; political status of and promotion of self-government for the Native; and trends in the present-day Native policy of South Africa.

4. Administrative system: The constitution, functions, powers, and activities of the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development, and Bantu Education; the place and functions of the supreme political authority and auxiliary agencies in connection with or in respect of the administrative system.

5. Native education and taxation: Development of, control over, financing, aims and effects of Native education (including university education) in South Africa; the political and administrative implications of education in economically under-developed areas.

Course II

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

1. General introduction: Study of the evolution, subject-matter, content, methods, object and use of Native Administration.

2. Development administration in the Native areas: The origin, system of administration, systems of land tenure, rehabilitation and development of the Native areas in South Africa.

3. Rights of Natives to land: Advanced study of the acquisition of rights of ownership and occupational rights by Natives in the Native areas and the non-Native areas in South Africa.

4. Political status of the Native population : Study of the general civil rights of the Natives in the non-Native areas and the Native areas of South Africa ; general civil rights ; Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the U.N.O. ; representation in legislative institutions ; Native council system and the Bantu authority system ; promotion of Bantu self-government ; direct and indirect rule ; the recognition or negation of indigenous legal and political institutions.

Paper 2.

5. *Specification of basic concepts :*

Detribalization ; cityward Native migration ; urbanization ; stabilization ; city formation and growth (origin and growth of cities and townships in economic less-developed areas with special reference to the development of Bantu towns in the South African urban areas).

6. *Cityward Native migration and its implications :*

Motivations and process ; political implications, inter alia the development of central and local government, development of political parties and interest groups ; administrative implications, inter alia the regulation of orderly living conditions, the South African system of control over movement and labour bureaux ; economic implications inter alia the increasing influence of the cash economy, the regulation of labour relations, establishment of industries and economic planning ; implications for farm labour in South Africa.

7. *Combating of cityward Native migration problems :*

Inter-action and equilibrium between rural and urban development.



Course III

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(Three papers)

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Paper 1.

1. General introduction : A further study of the evolution, subject-matter, content, methods, objects and use of Native Administration.

2. South West Africa : Study of the Native policy and administration ; constitutional development with special reference to the Mandate System and the question of the fifth province ; a comparison of the Native policy and administration of S.W.A. with that of South Africa.

3. The former High Commission Territories : Historical development of the system of Native administration with special reference to indirect rule, and its replacement with local government ; relations with the Republic of South Africa ; constitutional development.

4. Rhodesia : Study of the Native policy and administration ; constitutional developments. A comparison of this policy with that of South Africa.

Paper 2.

5. Background to Africa : Political composition of Africa ; increasing importance of and interest in Africa ; the role of South Africa in Africa in general, and more especially in Africa south of the Sahara.

6. Native policies of powers with interests in Africa : Study of the former French, British and Belgian and the present Portuguese and Spanish native policies as applied in their African territories, with reference to indirect and direct rule, the growth of international control, including conventions dealing with colonial administration, the League of Nations and the Mandate System, the United Nations Organisation and the Trusteeship System. A comparison of these policies mutually, and with the Native policy of the Republic of South Africa.

Paper 3.

7. Race relations : A comparative study of the theory of race relations and its application in Africa (including South Africa) and in other parts of the world. Trends in world thought on race relations.

8. Problems in multi-racial societies : Analysis of problems of policy and administration in multi-racial societies in the world, with special reference to the conditions in the U.S.A. and Africa.

9. Advanced study of South African Native policies : Alternative policies : separate development or integration : historical background of the policies, their objectives, practical programmes, and implications. A comparison.



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BANTU LANGUAGES

(Special Course - Two papers)

Paper 1.

Section A.—The principles of the phonetics and phonology of the language. (25%)

Section B.—A simple explanatory study of the morphology and syntax: exercises in practical use of the language. (75%)

Paper 2

Section A.—Translations. (35%)

Section B.—Essay. (30%)

Section C.—Literature. (35%)

Course I

(Two papers)

N.B.—Only for students who have passed Matriculation or special course in the language concerned.

Paper 1.

(a) General principles of phonetics and phonology applied to the language. (40%)

(b) Introduction to the morphology and syntax. (60%)

Paper 2.

Section A :

(a) A literary study of the prescribed books. (70%)

(b) An essay of about two pages in the language. (30%)

Section B :

N.B.—students should note that Section B may be taken only by students who have passed the Special Course or have obtained special permission of Senate to take Section B.

(a) A literary study of the prescribed work. Simple analysis may be asked. (45%)

(b) Translation into and from the language.
(i) taken from the prescribed; (30%)
(ii) unprepared.

(c) An essay of about 1½ pages in the language. (25%)

Course II

Paper 1.

(a)—An advanced study of the phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics of the language.

(b)—Introduction to the phonetics, phonology, morphology and syntax of another language, preferably one of the same group to which the main language belongs. This second language will be that of the prescribed book from a second language given under the section for prescribed books. Attention must also be given to comparison with the main language. (100%)

Paper 2.

Section A.—Introduction to the study of comparative Bantu linguistics with special reference to—

(i) terminology used in the grouping of languages, e.g. language family, zone, etc.;

(ii) the general principles underlying the re-construction of ur-languages; the nature and function of Ur-Bantu; a knowledge of the Ur-Bantu sounds and of simple soundshifts (including nasal compounds) in the main language i.e. the language taken in the first year;

(iii) The class prefixes of the noun in Ur-Bantu and their significance, together with their corresponding forms and significances in the main language and the second language;

- (iv) the classification of the dialects and the characteristics of the group to which the main language belongs;
- (v) the general principles of the study of phonemes and an introduction to the study of the phonemes of the main language. (50%)

Section B.—Traditional lore and survey of the history and development of modern Literature. (50%)

Paper 3.
Literature. (100%)

Course III

Paper 1.

Section A.—A comparative study of the phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics of a main language and two other closely related languages, as specified in the following schedule.—

<i>Main language.</i>	<i>Languages for comparison.</i>
Xhosa	Swazi and Zulu.
Zulu	Swazi and Xhosa.
Rhodesian Ndebele	Zulu and Xhosa.
Tsonga	Zulu and Tshwa.
Southern Sotho	Northern Sotho and Tswana.
Northern Sotho	Southern Sotho and Tswana.
Tswana	Southern Sotho and Northern Sotho.
Venda	Northern Sotho and Southern Sotho.
Shona (Zezuru)	Kalanga and Karanga.
Nyanja	Cewa and Nsenga.
Swahili (Zanzibar)	Mvita (Mombasa) and Amu. (60%)

Section B.—With reference to each main language and its languages for comparison as scheduled in Section A: meaning and connotation of words; neologisms; differences between the written and spoken language; proverbs; expressions; idioms; figures of speech, etc., in other words, stylistics in general, and in particular with reference to the writers of the prescribed books dealt with in Paper 3. (40%)

Paper 2.

Section A.—Comparative linguistics with reference to:—

- (i) The characteristics of the Bantu Language Family.
- (ii) The classification of the language of the zone and the characteristics of the zone to which the main language belongs including the characteristics of the groups of the zone.
- (iii) The development of Bantu linguistics of the particular zone.
- (iv) Advanced sound-shifting from Ur-Bantu to the main language.
- (v) Certain aspects of comparative Bantu linguistics with reference to the zone concerned, e.g. phonological laws, the class concordance.
- (vi) The influence of foreign languages on the particular zone.
- (vii) An introduction to the study of the phonemes of the group to which the main language belongs. Survey of vernacular school Literature. (100%)

Paper 3.
Literature. (100%)

Syllabus for the Degree of Hons. B.A. Honours Bachelor Examination.

Language and Literature

- (a) For the Hons. B.A. a main language as well as a subsidiary language from another group is required.
- (b) A third-year course for the B.A. is the prerequisite for the main language.

(c) At least a first B.A. course is required in the subsidiary language from another group. (Grouping appears in Rule A3).

N.B. This first course must be passed before admission to the Honours examination.

(d) Anthropology I is required as a prerequisite and may be presented before or simultaneously with the Honours examination.

(e) Candidates are expected to have a reading knowledge of French and/or German.

(f) A candidate has a choice of four papers out of six, on the understanding that he must hand in an article of 25-30 lines, typed in double spacing on an approved subject before completing the written part of the examination. This article takes the place of a fifth paper, and marks will be allotted as if it were an examination paper.

The examination comprises the following written papers:

Four papers out of six to be chosen:

Paper 1: General Phonetics.

Paper 2: (a) Classification of the languages of Africa.

(b) Bantu Linguistics.

Paper 3: Comparative Bantu morphology, syntax and semantics.

Paper 4: Traditional Bantu Literature.

Paper 5: History of Bantu Literature.

Paper 6: Modern Bantu Literature.

For prescribed works consult Head of Department.



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ECONOMIC HISTORY

See under Faculty of Commerce and Administration.



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EDUCATION

See under Faculty of Education.



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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

The courses cover topics arising from the study of the works prescribed. Direct reading of these works is more important than knowledge of what historians of literature say about them ; but it is expected that students will regularly consult :—

- (a) The Oxford Companion to English Literature, The Cambridge History of English Literature, the relevant articles in The Encyclopaedia Britannica, and Chambers's Encyclopaedia, and the Dictionary of National Biography.
- (b) Current criticism in at least two of the following : The Spectator, The Observer, The New Statesman, The Times Literary Supplement, The Critical Quarterly, A Review of English Literature, Encounter, The Sewanee Review, The Partisan Review.

Course I

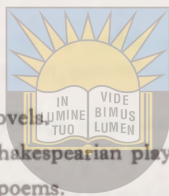
The method of commenting on prescribed texts should generally take the form of essays embodying Practical Criticism.

Paper 1.

- (a) Modern English Usage.
- (b) English Phonetics.
- (c) Practical Criticism.

Paper 2.

- (a) Detailed study of three novels.
- (b) Detailed study of three Shakespearean plays.
- (c) Detailed study of certain poems.



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Course II

Together in Excellence

The method of commenting on prescribed texts should generally take the form of essays embodying Practical Criticism.

Paper 1.

Detailed study of selections of the "Metaphysical" poets, Pope, Hopkins, D. H. Lawrence.

Practical Criticism.

Paper 2.

Detailed study of four novels and four plays.

Paper 3.

Literary linguistics. Candidates will be tested on their ability to interpret texts in two of the following, and on their understanding of topics arising from the works prescribed :

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Old English, Middle English, Phonetics, Poetics. A survey of critical tradition : Plato, Aristotle, Horace, Longinus.

Course III

The method of commenting on prescribed texts should generally take the form of essays embodying Practical Criticism.

Paper 1.

Detailed study of selections from the work of Milton, Blake, Wordsworth, Yeats, T. S. Eliot.

Practical Criticism.

Paper 2.

Detailed study of five plays.

Paper 3.

Detailed study of six novels, and of their part in the tradition of the English novel.

Paper 4.

Literary linguistics. As for Course II, Paper 3, with reference to a further series of texts.

Poetics. Critical tradition from Plato to the present day.



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DEPARTMENT OF GREEK

The minimum percentage for a pass in the Examination as a whole is 50. In addition a sub-minimum of 33 per cent is required in respect of Hellenistic Greek I and II, Greek I, II, and III in each paper.

Greek

Preliminary Course

(One paper)

- (a) Questions on accidence and syntax of Attic Greek, excluding the optative and the use thereof.
- (b) English/Afrikaans sentences for translation into Greek.
- (c) A simple piece of Greek prose for translation into English/Afrikaans.

Course I

(Two papers)

Paper 1 (100 marks).

(a) Two set books, both for detailed study. The questions include passages for translation, grammatical annotation, explanation of context and contents and questions of a literary nature on the authors concerned, both in general and with particular reference to the set books.

Students must be conversant with the iambic trimeter as used in tragedy. (Translation ± 33 per cent, notes ± 28 per cent, general questions ± 10 per cent, scansion ± 4 per cent.) Total 75 marks.

(b) Unseen translation of one passage from Greek (25 per cent).

Paper 2 (100 marks).

(a) Unseen translation of two passages from Greek (40 per cent), and into Greek of a number of detached sentences (30 per cent).

(b) Outline of Greek history from $\pm 1,000$ to 323 B.C. (30 per cent).

Course II

(Three papers)

Paper 1 (100 marks).

Four set books, all for detailed study, selected mainly from the works of Euripides, Homer (*Odyssey*), Herodotus, Plato or Demosthenes. The questions include passages for translation, grammatical annotation, explanation of context and contents, and questions of a literary nature on the authors concerned, both in general and with particular reference to the set books. Students must be conversant with the hexameter as well as with the metre of the dialogue and the more regular lyric systems in the prescribed tragedy. (The questions on one of the set books, as well as a section of the literary questions, will be set in Paper 2.)

Paper 2 (100 marks).

Section A.—Continuation of questions on the set books (see Paper 1 above) (35 marks).

Section B.—(i) A survey of Greek religion or of Greek constitutional history (50 marks); (ii) Outlines of Greek antiquities (15 marks).

Paper 3 (100 marks).

Unseen translation (60 marks) and prose composition (40 marks).

Course III

(Four papers)

Paper 1 (100 marks).

Four set books all for detailed study, selected mainly from the works of Sophocles, Aristophanes, Thucydides and Plato or Demosthenes. The questions include passages

for translation, grammatical annotation, textual criticism, explanation of context and contents, and questions of a literary nature ; students must be acquainted with the metre of dialogue in tragedy and comedy, and with the more regular lyric systems in the prescribed tragedy. (The questions on one of the set works will be set in paper 2.)

Paper 2 (100 marks).

Section A.—Continuation of questions on set books (see paper 1 above) (30 marks).

Section B.—The *Iliad* of Homer, with a detailed study of three books prescribed from it. Passages for translation will be set from the books prescribed, while literary questions will be set on the complete *Iliad* with special reference to the books prescribed (50 marks).

Section C.—One passage for unseen translation (20 marks).

Paper 3 (100 marks).

Section A.—A survey of Greek literature, with special reference to the prescribed authors.

Section B.—A special period of Greek history including the study of epigraphic sources—479 B.C. to 404 B.C.

Paper 4 (100 marks).

Unseen translation (40 marks) and prose composition (themes) (60 marks).



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Hellenistic Greek

Preliminary Course

(One paper)

The syllabus in this course comprises the following :—

A study of the grammar (accidence and syntax) of Hellenistic Greek or Koine, as it is used in the New Testament. This paper contains questions on formal grammar, sentences for translation into Greek, and Greek sentences and/or passages for translation into English/Afrikaans.

Course I

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

The grammar (accidence and syntax) of Hellenistic Greek as it is used in the New Testament ; (questions on formal grammar ; \pm 33 marks).

Unseen translation out of the New Testament and the Septuagint (\pm 40 marks).

Translation into Greek of sentences based on the New Testament (\pm 27 marks.)

Paper 2.

(a) Study of prescribed texts selected from New Testament and early Christian authors, including translation (48 marks) ; explanations of grammar (22 marks) ; questions on content and background (10 marks).

(b) A survey of the Greek history of the Hellenistic period (336-31 B.C.), the political history only in outline, but with reference in particular to the nature of the Hellenistic state and cultural trends of the period (20 marks).

Course II

(Three papers)

Paper 1 (100 marks).

Four set books, all for detailed study, selected mainly from the Acts of the Apostles (or an Epistle from the N.T.), the Apostolic Fathers, a Church Father, a dialogue of Plato. The questions include passages for translation, grammatical annotation, explanation of context and contents, and questions of a literary nature and concerning the content of the authors concerned, both in general and with particular reference to the set books, and also on the history of Patristic Greek Literature. (The questions on one of the set books, as well as a section of the literature questions, will be set in Paper 2.)

Paper 2. (100 marks).

A. Continuation of the questions on the prescribed works (see paper 1) (35 marks).

B. A survey of Greek History from c. 1100 to 323 B.C., with special reference to the *polis*, religion and thought. (65 marks)

Paper 3. (100 marks).

A. A study of Koine Greek, systematically and in relation to the history of the Greek language, illustrated by translation of sentences into Greek. (40 marks).

B. Unseen translation. (60 marks)

Principles of Greek Culture

(Obligatory for students taking Latin as major subject, but professed LL.B. students may be exempted from this requirement.)

Paper 1.

Greek history and literature with special study of a specified branch of literature.

History : Prehistoric times to 323 B.C. (in outline).

Literature : Euripides and Sophocles.

Paper 2.

(1) Outlines of Greek religion.

(2) Greek sculpture.

DEPARTMENT OF HEBREW

Hebrew

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

Principles of Hebrew grammar (script and phonetics, accidence, pronoun, strong noun, including irregular nouns—cf. Davidson Gram. p. 153, particles, numerals up to 100 and strong verbs, with verbal suffixes).

Paper 2.

Brief outline of the geography of Palestine and of other biblical countries (Near East and Egypt).

The history of Israel and its near Eastern background from the beginning to the destruction of the First Temple.

Course II

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

Hebrew Grammar (weak verbs and nouns).

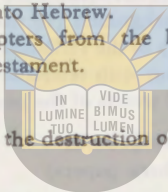
Principles of Hebrew syntax, with relevant exercises.

Translation tests from and into Hebrew.

Philological study of 15 chapters from the historical and 10 chapters from the prophetic literature of the Old Testament.

Paper 2.

The history of the Jews from the destruction of the First Temple to the destruction of the Second Temple.



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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Course I

(One paper)

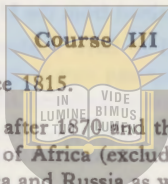
1. European History, 476-1555.
2. History of South Africa, from the Portuguese discoveries to the end of the rule of the Company.

Course II

Paper 1.—European History, 1556-1815.

Paper 2.—History of South Africa, 1795-1881, including British Colonial Policy during that period.

N.B.—Students intending to proceed beyond Course I are strongly advised to obtain a reading knowledge of Afrikaans before entering Course II.



Paper 1.—European History since 1815.

Paper 2.—The New Imperialism after 1870 and the rise of anti-colonialism, with special reference to the history of Africa (excluding South Africa) and the rise of the United States of America and Russia as world powers.

Paper 3.—History of South Africa since 1881, including the place of South Africa in the Commonwealth (to 1961).

Students are expected to read widely in the printed sources, especially for Paper 3. Further information will be supplied during the course of the year.

Honours Bachelor Course

The examination comprises the following five papers :

1. Method, Technique, Theory.
2. Historiography and the Philosophy of History.
3. *One* of the following :
 - (a) The revolutionary period in Europe and America, 1760-1800, with a documentary study of topics from the American Revolution.
 - (b) The era of discovery to the establishment of the Cape Settlement, with documentary study of the Van Riebeeck period.
 - (c) South Africa during the period 1778-1820 with a documentary study on the Patriot Movement and the Eastern Cape Frontier.
 - (d) Migrations to and in South Africa, 1820-1854, with a documentary study of the Great Trek.
 - (e) Attempts at unification and federation in South Africa, 1854-1910, with a documentary study of the establishment of the Union, 1910.
 - (f) An option to be selected by the Head of the Department.

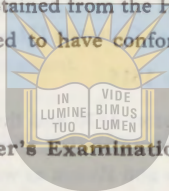
4. *One* of the following :
 - (a) The Medieval Empire and the rise of national states in Europe during the Middle Ages.
 - (b) The Renaissance and Reformation.
 - (c) The Republics in South Africa, 1852-1902.
 - (d) The Union of South Africa, 1910-1961.
 - (e) An option to be selected by the Head of the Department.

5. *One* of the following :
 - (a) The U.S.A. in the 19th and 20th centuries.
 - (b) The place of Africa in world history in the 19th and 20th centuries.
 - (c) Communist Russia and China in the modern world.
 - (d) International relations, 1890-1945.

One paper on South African History is compulsory. Options 3 (e) and 4 (e) may not both be taken.

N.B.—Tuition is not provided in all the options and further information regarding the course, textbooks, etc., may be obtained from the Head of the Department.

Prospective students are expected to have conformed with the language requirements as laid down for Course II.



Master's Examination

The examination consists of :

A *dissertation*, the subject to be approved by the Senate at least six months before the dissertation itself is handed in, and to be certified to be the candidate's own work. It must give evidence of original research on the part of the candidate, and be type-written, double spacing and properly bound.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN

Preliminary Course

(One paper)

- (a) Questions on accidence and syntax of Latin.
- (b) English/Afrikaans sentences for translation into Latin.
- (c) A simple piece of Latin prose for translation into English/Afrikaans, of which at least one passage will be taken from a prescribed number of Latin passages.

Course I

Paper 1 (100 marks).

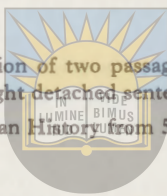
Section A.—Three set books, all for detailed study. The questions include passages for translation, grammatical annotation, explanation of context and contents; also literary questions on the authors concerned, both in general and with particular reference to the set books. As far as metre is concerned, students need only study the elegiac couplet. (Translation \pm 33 percent; notes \pm 28 percent; general questions \pm 10 percent; scansion \pm 4 percent.)

Section B.—Unseen translation of one passage from Latin (25 percent).

Paper 2 (100 marks).

Section A.—Unseen translation of two passages from Latin (40 percent); and translation into Latin of five to eight detached sentences (30 percent).

Section B.—Outlines of Roman History from 510 B.C. to the death of Julius Caesar (30 percent).



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Paper 1 (100 marks).

Four set books, all for detailed study, selected mainly from the works of Horatius, Terentius and Sallustius or Cicero. The questions include passages for translation, grammatical annotation, explanation of context and contents; also literary questions on the authors concerned, both in general and with particular reference to the set books. As far as metre is concerned, students need only study the Sapphic and Alcaic stanzas of Horatius. (The questions on one of the set books, as well as part of the literary questions, will be set in paper 2.)

Paper 2 (100 marks).

Section A.—Continuation of questions on set books—see Paper 1 above (35 marks).

Section B.—(i) Outlines of Roman History from 44 B.C. to 337 A.D.

(ii) outlines of Roman religion (20 marks).

Paper 3 (100 marks).

Unseen translation (60 marks) and prose composition (40 marks).

Course III

Paper 1 (100 marks).

Four set books, all for detailed study, selected mainly from the works of Plautus, Lucretius, Tacitus and one other prose author (e.g. Cicero, Quintilianus, Plinius, Sallustius). The questions include passages for translation, grammatical annotation, textual criticism, explanation of context and contents, and literary questions; students must also be acquainted with the metre in the dialogue parts of the plays of Plautus. (The questions on one of these books will be set in Paper 2.)

Paper 2 (100 marks).

Section A.—Continuation of questions on set books—see Paper 1 above (30 marks).

Section B.—*Either* (1) The Aeneid of Vergilius, with a detailed study of three books prescribed from it. Passages for translation will be set from the books prescribed, while literary questions will be set on the complete Aeneid, with special reference to the books prescribed. Students must therefore read, at least in translation, the complete Aeneid (50 marks); *or* (2) A few titles from the Digesta prescribed for detailed study, together with a detailed study of the reign of Justinianus and a general acquaintance with his period. Passages will be set from the Digesta for translation and annotation on language and content (50 marks).

N.B.—This alternative is intended for prospective LL.B. students who must declare their intention of taking it when registering.

Section C.—One passage for unseen translation (20 marks).

Paper 3 (100 marks).

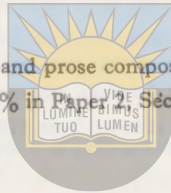
Section A.—A survey of Latin Literature with special reference to the prescribed authors.

Section B.—A special period of Roman history, including a study of the epigraphic sources : 70 B.C. to 14 A.D.

Paper 4 (100 marks).

Unseen translation (40 marks) and **prose composition** (60 marks).

There is a sub-minimum of 33% in **Paper 2, Section C and Paper 4 combined.**



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LIBRARY SCIENCE

Course I

(Two 3-hour papers and one 3-hour practical)

Paper 1

- (a) General introduction to Library Science.
- (b) Historical bibliography : History of writing and the book before and after the invention of printing.
- (c) Organization.

Paper 2

Catalography (theory)

Paper 3

Catalography (practical)

Course II

(Two 3-hour papers, one 2-hour paper and two 3-hour practicals)

Paper 1

- (a) General history of libraries.
- (b) Library administration and the history of the library movement in South Africa

Paper 2 (2 hours)

Literary Bibliography.

Paper 3

Catalography (theory).

Paper 4

Practical : Cataloguing.

Paper 5

Practical : Classification



University of Fort Hare

Course III

(3 papers of three hours each)

Paper 1

Encyclopaedia of library science including

- (a) the encyclopaedia of library history.
- (b) the history of libraries since the French Revolution.

Paper 2

- (a) Bibliographic classification.
- (b) Organization.

Paper 3

Book selection.

Course IV

(3 papers of three hours each)

Paper 1

- (a) Deontology.
- (b) Special problems.

Paper 2

- (a) Bibliographic classification.
- (b) Organization.

Paper 3

Book selection or
Documentation and information retrieval.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Honours Bachelor Examination

Paper 1 : Detailed study of special problems of documentation and bibliography.

Examples : (a) The function of documentation in scientific and public libraries ; (b) special kinds of bibliographical material, such as manuscripts and incunabula ; (c) the technical side of the national library and of the national catalogue of national libraries or similar institutions ; (d) the nature, function, history and working of the national library or similar institution ; (e) the keeping of archives ; (f) museography ; (g) the question of copyright.

Paper 2 : Detailed study of special problems in connection with Books and Libraries

Examples : (a) Detailed encyclopaedia, methodology and bibliography of the history of libraries ; (b) detailed historical and technical study of one type of library ; (c) detailed history of writing ; (d) principles of Latin paleography ; (e) principles of modern paleography ; (f) study of official documents, charters, etc. ; (g) theory and development of abbreviation ; (h) principles of chronology.

Paper 3 : Catalography

Detailed study of problems of catalography and classification, such as (a) origin and development of the catalogue in general and in particular (name catalogue, systematic catalogue, and so on) ; (b) survey of modern methods of cataloguing ; (c) special study of the Dewey system, the U.D.C. and other systems of classification such as the L.C. and the Bliss ; (d) special problems of classification and the rules of cataloguing (e.g. for gramophone records, maps) ; (e) the theory of classification.

Paper 4 : Library Economics

Examples : Detailed study of library problems with special reference to different kinds of libraries and library systems. (a) library supervision in general ; (b) departmentalisation and specialisation in general ; (c) modern library techniques, such as photography, microphotography and other methods of bibliographical reproduction.

Paper 5 : Book selection

Examples : (a) The public library and the function of book selection ; (b) national and international enquiries into reader-capacity ; (c) study of the social, psychological and pedagogic background of the reading public ; (d) tests of reading habits and the light they throw on the reading of adults and juveniles ; (e) book hygiene ; (f) the theory of book selection and book supply.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Course I

(One paper)

- A. Greek philosophy (with special reference to Plato and Aristotle).
- B. Introduction to:
 - 1. The nature of philosophy.
 - 2. The branches of philosophy.
 - 3. The major philosophical problems.
 - 4. Applied philosophy.

Course II

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

- A. Medieval philosophy (with special reference to Augustine and Aquinas).
- B. Modern philosophy up to Hume (with special reference to Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley and Hume).
- C. Kant (with special reference to the main problems in the *Critique of Pure Reason*).

Paper 2.

- A. Methodology:
 - 1. Traditional logic: A critical discussion of syllogistic reasoning.
 - 2. Symbolic logic: Propositional logic and predicate logic.
 - 3. Methods of science: Analysis of its basic concepts, e.g., problem, fact, rule, theory, definition, model, classification, verification, falsification, conjectures, formulations, explanation, description.
- B. Epistemology: *Together in Excellence*
Origin and extent of knowledge with special reference to the theory of sense-data and to phenomenology.

Course III

(Three papers)

Paper 1

- A. 19th century philosophy (e.g., Hegel, Comte, Nietzsche).
- B. 20th century philosophy (e.g., Husserl, Ryle, Sartre).
- C. Introduction to:
 - 1. Eastern philosophy.
 - 2. African philosophy.

Paper 2.

- A. Philosophy of history (e.g., Dilthey, Toynbee, Collingwood).
- B. Philosophy of science (e.g., Eddington, Planck, Heisenberg).
- C. Philosophy of religion (e.g., Barth, Bultmann, Tillich).

Paper 3.

- A. Metaphysics:
A critical discussion of some traditional arguments in metaphysics.
- B. Axiology:
 - 1. Ethics.
 - 2. Aesthetics.

C. Political philosophy:

1. Metaphysical assumptions: the assumption of the supernatural (Augustine, Aquinas); assumptions of an anthropological or ontological nature (Locke, Rousseau, Sartre).
2. Logical analysis of political discourse: The use of models and metaphors.
3. The nature of ideologies; the distinction between ideology and *Weltanschauung*.

Honours Course

(Four papers)

Paper 1.

Detailed study of a contemporary philosopher or group of contemporary philosophers.

Paper 2.

Detailed study of a philosophical problem.

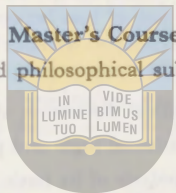
Paper 3.

Detailed study of a period in the history of philosophy.

Paper 4.

A critical analysis of a recognized philosophical work.

A dissertation on an approved



philosophical subject, which must give evidence of

independent critical judgment.

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION.

Political Science

Course I

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

First capita selecta from the basic principles, trends, periods and theorists in the field of Political Science

1. *General introduction to the study of Political Science*
 - (a) The difference in content, and consequently in methods of study, between the social sciences and the natural sciences.
 - (b) The field of study of Political Science ; definition of a state ; political ideas, institutions and practices *within* states and *amongst* states ; specific social relationships ; Political Science : the all-inclusive social relationships : forms of power, and management association within a community ; other social relationships within the forms of power and management association ; the interaction between Political Science and the other social sciences.
2. *First selection of basic concepts in Political Science.*
 - (a) The origin of the state and theories relevant thereto ; classical theories ; contract theories ; power theory ; divine right of kings ; the patriarchal theory.
 - (b) The objectives, functions and duties of the modern state ; social objectives ; economic objectives ; political objectives ; political authority and political power ; meaning and role of Political obligation ; meaning and role.
3. *First selection of specific periods and trends in Political Science with particular reference to the relevant theorists*
 - (a) The classic Greeks ; institutions of the Greeks ; Socrates ; Plato ; Aristotle.
 - (b) The classic Romans ; institutions of the Romans ; Polybius ; Cicero ; Stoics ; differences between Greek and Roman political thought.
 - (c) The relationship between church and state during the Middle Ages ; concise historical background ; the rise of the Christian church as a power factor in politics ; the investiture struggle ; the arguments of the ecclesiastical theorists ; the arguments of the secular theorists ; contemporary views on the relationship between church and state.

Paper 2.

Political Institutions and Practices

1. *First selection of specific state institutions and political ideas including the relevant theorists*
 - (a) The Germanic political views and institutions.
 - (b) Feudalism and its influence on medieval Political Science.
 - (c) The Renaissance and the Reformation.
 - (d) The rise of the modern centralised national state and accompanying political thought.
2. *A comprehensive analysis and evaluation of modern Western state institutions and practices with particular reference to contemporary South Africa (and examples from the South African Boer Republics and former British colonies where applicable)*
 - (a) A study of different forms of government ; conceptual differences between state and government ; the classification of forms of government, and problems appertaining thereto : accepted modern classification.
 - (b) Constitutions ; the meaning and significance of constitutions ; the classification of constitutions (written or unwritten, and flexible or rigid) ; characteristics of and differences between unitary and federal states.

- (c) The division of state authority (philosophical and theoretical bases, value and significance (Montesquieu), modern practices)
- (d) Analysis of the legislative authority (legislature) ; franchise and representation ; the role of political parties ; methods of representation ; direct participation by the people in the process of government ; arguments for and against professional representation ; the bicameral system (origin and meaning) ; legislative assemblies in some countries (analysis and comparison).
- (e) The executive authority (executive) ; the types of head of state (origin and meaning) ; system of executive authority : the cabinet or parliamentary system of executive authority ; the extra-parliamentary system of executive authority : The American system and the Swiss system ; comparative evaluation and summary.
- (f) The judicial authority (judiciary) ; the functions of the judiciary ; the composition of the judiciary.

Course II

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

Second capita selecta from the basic principles, trends, periods and theorists in the field of Political Science

1. *Second selection of basic concepts of Political Science*
 - (a) Nation and nationalism.
 - (b) Individualism, rights and duties of man.
 - (c) Legal sovereignty.
 - (d) Freedom and equality in the modern state political as well as economic.
2. *Second selection of specific periods and trends in Political Science with particular reference to the relevant theorists*
 - (a) The Contiliar Movement ; the basic views of Marsilius of Padua, William of Ockham, Cusanus, Gerson, etc., and the effect of these views in the political field.
 - (b) Eighteenth and nineteenth century trends : Liberalism, Utilitarianism, Constitutionalism and Conservatism.
3. *Aspects of principle in the study of Political Science.*
 - (a) The importance of principles and their role in the study of the state and its phenomena.
 - (b) The development of some approaches to the study of Political Science ;
 - Natural-law theories (empiric-rationalistic approach) : The Greek approach ; Thomas Aquinas ; Locke ; Kant and Hegel (idealism).
 - Theocratic approach : Calvin, Kuyper and Dooyeweerd ; Cathrein, Maritain and Hallowell.
 - Reaction against natural law : the value problem—The South-West German School : Jellinek, Radbruch ; The Marburger School : Stammler, Kelsen, Sander ; The U.S.A. : McIver ; Objective idealism : Binder, T. H. Green and Bosanquet ; Phenomenology : Husserl, Reinach.

Paper 2.

Third capita selecta from the basic principles, trends, periods and theorists in the field of Political Science.

1. *Second selection of specific state institutions and political ideas including the relevant theorists*
 - (a) Marxism.
 - (b) Anarchism.
 - (c) Guild Socialism.
 - (d) Sindicalism.
 - (i) Collectivism.

2. *Modern totalitarian political views and practices*
Ideological bases and general characteristics of German National Socialism ; Italian Fascism ; Salazarism ; Communism.
3. *Western democracy and its philosophical bases*
 - (a) Historical development.
 - (b) Modern practices and trends.
 - (c) Freedom of speech, movement, meeting and the press.

Course III
(Three papers)

Paper 1.

First capita selecta from International Relations, Phenomena and Institutions :

1. *The state in the international society :*
 - (a) the field of study ; various views on the scope of international relations, including the problem of terminology, viz. *international relations as against international politics*.
 - (b) Various approaches to the explanation of international relations : Power theories : Morgenthau, Schwarzenberger and E. H. Carr ; Idealistic explanations ; Systems approaches.
2. *The states system and the Family of Nations :*
 - (a) Requirements for a state as subject of the international society.
 - (b) Development of the states system : the origin and evolution of the nation state ; the city states and ancient empires ; the states system in the middle ages ; the origin and development of the Family of Nations.
 - (c) Conditions for the existence of a state : determinants of independence (sovereignty) : The origin of new states and the extinction of existing states ; recognition ; existence and disappearance of existing states ; acquisition and loss of state territory ; the doctrine of sovereignty and the modern 'sovereign' state.
 - (d) International society of states or international community of states.
 - (e) The moral foundations of the international society.
3. *The origin and development of international law :*
 - (a) Views of the positivists and naturalists on the foundations on which international law is based.
 - (b) Description and nature of international law.
 - (c) The sources of international law.
4. *Nationalism, internationalism and imperialism :*
 - (a) Nationalism and internationalism.
 - (b) The types and objects of imperialism.
5. *Colonialism :*
 - (a) Motives for the possession of colonies.
 - (b) Emancipation of colonial areas and the international significance thereof.
6. *The existence and problems of national minorities.*

Paper 2.

Second capita selecta from International Relations, Phenomena and Institutions :

1. *Facilities for international co-operation : the origin of international institutions :*
 - (a) Co-operation in ancient times.
 - (b) The Holy Alliance, the Quadruple Alliance and the Monroe Doctrine.
 - (c) The Hague System.
2. *Power and power politics :*
 - (a) The nature, forms and components of national power.
 - (b) The application of national power in the international sphere (the role of power components in the determination of a country's foreign policy).

- (c) Political Geography.
 - (d) Balance of power.
3. *Diplomacy : a means in the service of national policy :*
- (a) The origin, nature and development of diplomacy ; 'open' and 'closed' diplomacy.
 - (b) Types of envoys, their functions, privileges and personal characteristics.
 - (c) Consuls : origin, types and functions.
 - (d) Foreign policy ; formulation and underlying objects of the foreign policies of states ; foreign policies of selected states (U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.)
4. *A comparative study of the composition, objectives and actions of the League of Nations and the United Nations :*
- (a) Principal organs of the League of Nations viz. the Assembly and the Council with particular reference to voting procedures.
 - (b) An analysis of the United Nations ; the principal organs ; voting procedures ; activities and actions ; Block-forming.
 - (c) General analysis of the charter of the United Nations.
 - (d) The concept of sovereignty in the covenant of the League of Nations and the charter of the United Nations.

Paper 3.

Third capita selecta from International Relations, phenomena and institutions :

1. War and peace :

- (a) War ; the nature and meaning of war (old and new approaches) ; causes of war.
- (b) The desire for world peace (approaches to peace) ; collective security—international institutions, world federation movement, regional institutions ; functional approach—specialised agencies ; disarmament—the interaction between disarmament and safety ; legal approach—peaceful settlement of international disputes. Arbitration, mediation good office, conciliation ; international institutions—the International Court of Justice ; the Court of Arbitration.

The trusteeship approach.

2. The mandates and trusteeship systems as forms of international control over dependant territories :

- (a) The mandates system.
- (b) The trusteeship system.
- (c) Comparative study.

3. International problems of overpopulation, food shortages and raw materials :

- (a) An analysis of the problems and their interaction.
- (b) Specific views.

4. The role of Africa in world politics :

- (a) The relationship between the African states ; political trends and groupings in Africa—Pan-Africanism ; the relationship between South Africa and the independent states in Africa ; Continental co-operation—specialised agencies and other institutions.
- (b) Africa and other parts of the world ; Africa and Europe ; Africa and the U.S.A.; Africa and Russia ; Africa and China
- (c) African states in the international institutions.

Honours Bachelor Examination (Hons. B.A.)

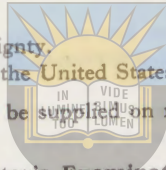
The examination consists of five papers, in accordance with the following particulars:

1. A special period or aspect of political theory, to be prescribed from time to time.
2. A special subject of politico-legal development, to be prescribed from time to time.
3. The development of self-government in the South African territories until 1909: Cape Colony from 1806; Natal from 1845; Transvaal and the Orange Free State from 1900. (This study must be done with the assistance of published documents and other available sources.)
4. A comparative study of any THREE constitutions (not including the constitution of South Africa or of the United Kingdom), to be prescribed from time to time.
5. An advanced study of the composition and functioning of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization. (One paper on each head from (1) to (5)).
6. A reading knowledge of German and/or French is strongly recommended.

Special Subjects

- (1) The Contract Theory.
- (2) The Doctrine of Sovereignty.
- (3) Switzerland, Russia and the United States of America.

Prescribed Books: Titles will be supplied on request.



Master's Examination

The examination consists of a dissertation which must be on a subject of Political Science, or an allied subject, showing evidence of original research. Such subject to be approved by Senate at least six months before the submission of the dissertation.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course I

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

1. The nature, scope and development of Public Administration.
2. The modern serving state and its institutions :—
 - (i) A description of the composition of the administrative hierarchy: central regional and local.
 - (ii) The relationships of the administrative institutions to the legislative organs, the courts, the public and mutually to each other.
3. The Public Service with special reference to South Africa :—
 - (i) Organization :—
 - (a) General principles.
 - (b) Statutory foundations of the South African Public Service.
 - (c) Division of the Public Service into departments and other units.
 - (d) Internal organization of government departments and other units.
 - (e) Organizational aspects of the post structure of government departments and other units.

Paper 2.

The Public Service with special reference to South Africa (continued) :—

- (i) Administrative procedure :—
 - (a) Determination of policy.
 - (b) Planning for the execution of policy.
 - (c) Work procedures.
 - (d) Control over administrative activities.
 - (e) Reorganization and adjustment.
- (ii) Finances :—
 - (a) The financial institutions.
 - (b) The budget system and budget procedure.
 - (c) The system of assessment, calculation, collection and custody of taxes and other public funds.
 - (d) The disbursement of public funds.
 - (e) Public accounts, auditing and reporting.
 - (f) Public stores.

Course II

(Three papers)

Paper 1.

1. Personnel administration in the Public Service with special reference to South Africa :—
 - (a) Principles of personnel administration in the Public Service.
 - (b) Conditions of employment.
 - (c) Recruitment and placement.
 - (d) Training.
 - (e) Promotion.
 - (f) Retirement arrangements.
 - (g) Personnel relations in the Public Service with special reference to supervision, mutual consultation and personnel services.

Paper 2.

1. The relations between central, regional and local government institutions and the problems which stem from their mutual relationships.
2. State commercial undertakings with special reference to South Africa.

Paper 3.

The relationship of the legislature, the judiciary and the public to administrative institutions (especially in South Africa) with special reference to :—

- (i) Administrative legislation ;
- (ii) Administrative justice ;
- (iii) Control of administrative powers ; and
- (iv) The organised contact of group interests with the administrative hierarchy through councils and commissions.

Honours Bachelor Examination

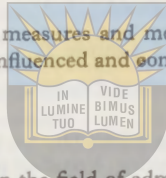
(Three courses in Political Science are prerequisites)

Paper 1.

Legislative and judicial functions exercised by executive or administrative institutions—their development, control and other related political and administrative problems—with special reference to the Republic, the U.S.A., England, France and the Scandinavian countries.

Paper 2.

A study of the administrative measures and methods through which the economic and sociological spheres of life are influenced and controlled by the central government in South Africa.



Paper 3.

A study of new developments in the field of administrative theory and practice with special reference to :

- (i) determination of policy ;
- (ii) organization ; and
- (iii) administrative leadership and supervision.

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Paper 4.

(a) A comparative study of the constitutions of three countries, to be prescribed from time to time. (Switzerland, Russia and the U.S.A.).

or

(b) An advanced study of the systems of local government in France, England, the Netherlands, the U.S.A. and South Africa, with special reference to new developments. (Provided that the candidate took Municipal and Rural Administration for his/her Baccalaureus.)

or

(c) The foundations and development of the central administration of the Republic of South Africa.

Paper 5.

The development of colonial and international administration during the 20th century.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

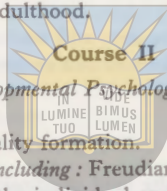
All courses are supplemented with suitable practical programmes.

PSYCHOLOGY

Course I

(One Paper)

- (a) The history and meaning of psychology.
(b) Psychology as a basic science.
(c) Fields of application of psychology.
(d) Introduction to Research Methods.
- Psychophysiology.
- Individual and group differences and the influence of nature and nurture.
- Intelligence.
- Personality.
- Emotion, motivation, frustration and conflict.
- Maturation and the learning process, memory and thinking.
- Attention, perception, vision and other senses.
- Contemporary schools of psychology.
- Principles of Development and Stages of Life:
(a) Infancy and Childhood.
(b) Adolescence and Adulthood.



Paper 1: *Personality and Developmental Psychology*

Section A: *Personality*

- Determinants of Personality formation.
- Theories of personality including: Freudian psycho-analysis and related theories; Allport's psychology of the individual and Miller and Dollard's Reinforcement theory.
- Measurement of personality.

Section B: *Development*

- The nature of development, maturation and learning.
- Prenatal development.
- Socialization.
- Interaction between parent and child.
- Stages of development* including Infancy, Early and Later childhood, Adolescence, Maturity and Old Age; with reference to emotional, social, intellectual, physical and ethical development and the attainment of maturity.

Paper 2: *Social Psychology and Differential Psychology*

Section A: *Social Psychology*

- Cognition: development, interpersonal perception.
- Motivation: Theories and Research.
- Interpersonal Response Traits.
- Attitudes: nature, development, change and propaganda; prejudice.
- Language, communication, mass media.
- Social and cultural determinants of behaviour; social roles, role expectations, stratification, family systems, values, beliefs.
- The individual in the group; leadership.
- Specific problems of adjustment arising from role strain, conflicting value systems, technological development and the results thereof; juvenile delinquency, the position of the female in society, etc.

Section B: *Differential Psychology*

- Individual Differences.
- Sex Differences.
- Race Differences.

Section C: Scientific Research.

1. Research Methodology.
2. Descriptive Statistics:
frequency distribution; graphs, central tendencies, reliability and normal distribution.

Course III
(Three papers)

Paper 1.—Psychopathology.

1. Historical review; origins and development of Psychopathology; diverse approaches.
2. The concept of “normality” in Psychopathology.
3. Organic and Cultural Factors in the disorganisation of personality.
4. Psychoanalytic and learning approaches to the disorganisation of personality.
5. Psychoneurotic, psychophysiological, psychopathic and psychotic conditions.
6. Cerebral disorders; mental deficiency.
7. Experimental psychopathology.

Paper 2.

SECTION A.

1. Fundamental aspects of psychological counseling and psychotherapy.
 - 1.1. Origin of psychological counseling with emphasis on the psychotherapeutic aspects of psychology; present status and certain actual problems.
 - 1.2. Differing approaches and short descriptions of points of view on the nature and functioning of personality.
 - 1.3. The nature and goal of the counseling and therapeutic processes.
2. Techniques.
 - 2.1. Preparation for counseling and psychotherapy
Case study; psychodiagnostic testing and interviewing.
 - 2.2. The nature of the therapeutic relationship and the personal traits of the psychotherapist. Specific problems.
 - 2.3. Relationship techniques and special problems viz. transference, counter-transference and resistance.
 - 2.4. Techniques of interpretation—nature, types and uses thereof.
 - 2.5. Advice and information in counseling and psychotherapy.
 - 2.6. Group techniques.
3. *Special areas of application.*
 - 3.1. Marriage counseling.
 - 3.2. Counseling of children and parents.
 - 3.3. Counseling in education, Industry and rehabilitation.

SECTION B

Industrial Psychology :

1. Historical background and present field of Industrial Psychology.
2. Personnel Psychology ; selection ; training ; motivation and human relationships.
3. Introduction to ergonomics : the nature and measurement of efficiency ; automation ; professional safety.
4. Psychological analysis of buying and selling processes.

Paper 3—Introduction to Research Methods in Psychology.

- A. Scientific Method in Psychological Research.
 - (i) The aim and field of Psychological Research.
 - (ii) The principles of Scientific research.
 - (iii) Planning of Psychological research.
 - (iv) Analysis and interpretation of research data.

- B. Research Techniques.
- (i) Field and Laboratory Experimentation.
 - (ii) Basic concepts in test construction and standardisation.
 - (iii) Documentation and research.
- C. Statistical methods in Psychological Research.
- (i) Function of statistical methods in Psychological research.
 - (ii) The choice of statistical methods.
 - (iii) Basic statistical methods : Central tendency, variability, Correlation and Significance.

Honours Bachelor Examination

The course offers four directions of study. The student is required to select *one* of these.

These directions of study are :

- Physiological Psychology.
- Counseling Psychology.
- Clinical Psychology.
- Industrial Psychology.

Each direction of study consists of *five* papers. Paper 2 is compulsory. Other fields appropriate to the direction of study should be selected in consultation with the Head of the Department.

The papers cover the following fields :

- Paper 1 : Psychopathology and Social Pathology.
- Paper 2 : Research Methods.
- Paper 3 : Personality and Development Psychology.
- Paper 4 : Social Psychology.
- Paper 5 : Physiological Psychology.
- Paper 6 : Counselling Psychology.
- Paper 7 : Clinical Psychology.
- Paper 8 : Industrial Psychology.

Students for the Master's Degree should consult the Head of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Course I

(One paper)

Same content as Course I in Psychology except that items 9 and 10 is replaced by the following :

- (a) The origin and development of Industrial Psychology ; its foundation, purpose and trends.
- (b) The functions, task and position of the Industrial Psychologist.

Course II

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

- (a) Personnel Selection : Principles and Techniques.
- (b) Industrial Training.
- (c) Merit Rating and Job Evaluation.
- (d) Human relations.
- (e) Accidents and Safety.

Paper 2.

- (a) *Principles of Ergonomics.*
 - (i) The physical work environment.
 - (ii) Psychological components of the man-machine-system.
 - (iii) Work study.
- (b) *Theoretical Foundations of Economic Psychology.*
 - (i) Persuasive communication and opinion change.
 - (ii) Psychological principles of advertising and selling processes.
 - (iii) Psychological aspects of economic behaviour and motivational research.

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Course III

(Three papers)

Paper 1 : Psychopathology and Industrial Mental Health :

1. Introduction to psychopathology and the psychology of adjustment.
2. Neurotic, psychosomatic, psychotic and other deviations.
3. Maladjustment as a personnel problem.

Paper 2 : Principles of Industrial Psychological Research :

1. General principles of scientific research.
2. Surveys and laboratory experiments.
3. Research methods in ergonomics.
4. Basic concepts in the construction, interpretation and administration of personnel tests.

Paper 3 : Group Dynamics and the principles of Personnel Psychology :

1. Personality, interpersonal and group relations and interaction.
2. Attitudes, morale and industrial leadership.
3. Psychological principles of personnel management.

Students for the Honours and Master's Degree should consult the Head of the Department.

SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION AND TECHNIQUE

- Introduction : The Hypothesis.
Section I : The bibliography and its components.
Section II : Documentation and its resources.
Section III : Planning of a personal documentation.
Section IV : The composition of a scientific treatise.



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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

SOCIOLOGY

Course I

(One paper)

1. Field of Sociology ; relation to other disciplines.
2. The biological, psychological and cultural bases of society. Geographic and technical influences on society.
3. The study of basic concepts : Society, community, social groups, status-role, institutions, associations.
4. Social control and social processes :—
 - (a) What is social control and how does it operate ?
 - (b) Social norms and sanctions—including traditions, mores and community norms.
 - (c) Forms of social interaction.
 - (d) Stratification, differentiation and mobility.
5. Demography :

Course II

(Two papers)

Paper 1.

1. Basic approach in the analysis of the structure of society. Analysis of bureaucracy and economic institutions.
2. The family, the school, the state, religion, leisure time activity and age groups in contemporary society.
3. Race relations in contemporary society.

Paper 2.

1. The country and city as forms of society.
2. The processes of social change and development and problems relating thereto.
3. Social Pathology—Study of origins of social pathological phenomena with special reference to conditions in South Africa.

Course III

(Three papers)

Paper 1.

1. Methodology, procedures and techniques in social research.

Paper 2.

1. History of social thought.
2. Most important theories and contemporary development in sociology.

Paper 3.

1. Group Dynamics.
2. Industrial Sociology.

Honours Bachelor Course

Paper 1.

General or systematic sociology.

Paper 2.

The history of sociology from Auguste Comte, with special reference to standpoints, methods and currents in present-day sociology.

Paper 3.

Methods of sociology and social research.

Paper 4 and 5.

Two of the following :—

Industrial sociology. Group dynamics. Educational sociology, including adult education. Sociology of religion. Sociology of law. Sociology of crime. Social psychology. Social philosophy. Rural and urban sociology. Social organization. Race relations. Population problems. The Family.

Master's Examination

The examination consists of a dissertation on a subject chosen by the candidate and approved at least six months before the dissertation is submitted; and an oral examination on the general principles of sociology.

SOCIAL WORK

Course I

(One paper)

Section A.

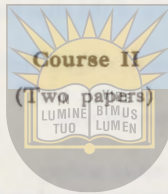
General introduction to social work.

Section B.

Review of the history of social work and of social welfare activities in South Africa

Section C.

Social Work Administration.



Paper 1.

The case work method.

Paper 2.

1. Group work.
2. Social Work in Specialized fields.

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Course III

(Three papers)

Paper 1.

- (a) Social work and personality growth.
- (b) Social work with the psycho-socially disturbed client.

Paper 2.

- (a) The philosophy of Social Work and special aspects of the case-work method.
- (b) (i) Family social work, child welfare and youth care, an intensive study of the Children's Act (Act 33 of 1960, as amended).
(ii) Social work with special problems. Foster care, institutional care, care for the aged, the unmarried mother and the alcoholic.

Paper 3.

- (a) Community organisation.
- (b) Social policy in South Africa with special reference to the Welfare Organisations Act (Act 40 of 1947 as amended by Act 75 of 1961).
- (c) Social work research.

PRACTICAL

Course I

(a) Students must register with a welfare organization approved by the Senate, or with a regional office of the Department of Social Welfare or Bantu Education or Bantu Administration and Development, which employs a trained social worker.

(b) The student must spend one week full-time, or part-time over a longer period, a total of 40 hours, at this organization, to observe the functioning, administration and professional activities of this organization. A report must be submitted to the Head of the Department.

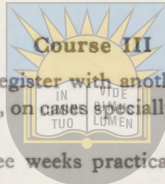
(c) Students must pay three visits to : A place of safety and detention, a retreat for alcoholics, a housing scheme or any similar establishment as may be required by the Head of the Department.

Course II

(a) Students are required to register with another social welfare agency.

(b) Case studies and detailed diagnostic and prognostic reports must be submitted on three problem families or three cases of " children in need of care."

(c) Three weeks practical work must be done, on a full-time basis, with a registered welfare organization.



(a) Students are required to register with another social welfare agency.

(b) Three detailed case studies, on cases specially selected by the Head of the Department, must be submitted.

(c) The student shall do three weeks practical training under the guidance of a trained social welfare worker.

(d) The student must pay six visits to various welfare organizations and or institutions and submit detailed reports on such visits.

Honours Bachelor Examination

The examination comprises :—

Paper 1.

Theory of social work and the casework method.

Paper 2.

Group work and community organization.

Paper 3.

- (a) Social work research.
- (b) Social work administration.
- (c) Social policy.

Paper 4.

Family care and youth care.

Paper 5.

One of the following :—

- (a) Care of the handicapped.
- (b) Youth care.
- (c) Industrial social work.
- (d) Medical social work.
- (e) Psychiatric social work.
- (f) Marriage guidance and counselling.
- (g) Care for the criminal and juvenile delinquent.

Master's Examination

The examination consists of an treatise on a approved subject from the field of social work, and an oral examination on the general principles of the subject.

COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL WORK.

The courses for the College Diploma are the same as those for the Degree.



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University of Fort Hare
Faculty of Science
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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

The Statutory, General and Joint Regulations are also of effect where applicable.


Degrees in the Faculty of Science

Sc.1. The following four degrees are granted in the Faculty of Science :—

Bachelor of Science	B.Sc.
Honours Bachelor of Science	Hons. B.Sc.
Master of Science	M.Sc.
Doctor of Philosophy	Ph.D.

Sc.2. Candidates for the B.Sc. degree may present themselves for examination in the following subjects :—

GROUP I

Mathematics	Botany
Applied Mathematics	Zoology
Physics	Geography
Chemistry	Psychology
Geology	Mathematical Statistics
Biology I	Hygiene
	
	Latin
	Afrikaans-Nederlands

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Restrictions on the selection of course.

Sc.3. (1) (a) In view of the rules governing the degree no student shall be registered for the B.Sc. degree unless he has passed Matriculation Mathematics.
 (b) A student may offer Applied Mathematics II only after Mathematics I; and Applied Mathematics III only after Mathematics II.

(c) To be admitted to the examination in Chemistry II a student shall have passed in Mathematics I or at least have been admitted to the examination therein: Provided that no credit shall be allowed for Chemistry II until Mathematics I has been passed.

(d) A student shall offer Physics II only after Mathematics I has been passed.

(e) A Student shall offer Botany III only after Chemistry I has been passed.

(f) A student may offer Mathematical Statistics II only after Mathematics I, and Mathematical Statistics III only after Mathematics II.

(2) No student shall obtain credit for more than one course from Group II.

(3) No student shall obtain credit for Biology I and either Botany I or Zoology I.

Major subjects

Sc.4. Each curriculum shall contain at least two major subjects.

Sc.5. The final examination in a major subject shall not be taken before the third year of study.

Sc.6. Major subjects shall be selected from the following :—

Applied Mathematics	Mathematics
Botany	Physics
Chemistry	Zoology
Geography	Psychology
Geology	Mathematical Statistics

Sc.7. A student taking as a major subject any subject listed below, shall take the course listed opposite it :

<i>Major subjects</i>	<i>Ancillary subjects</i>
Applied Mathematics	At least two courses in Mathematics
Botany	At least one course in Chemistry (Shall be passed before Botany III is offered).
Chemistry	At least one course in each of Physics and Mathematics.
Geology	At least one course in Chemistry
Mathematics	At least one course in Applied Mathematics, or two courses in Physics.
Physics	At least two courses in Mathematics.
Zoology	At least one course in Chemistry.

Sc.8. A student shall pass in the ancillary subjects listed in Sc.7. above before or together with the examination in the major subject : Provided that if he passes simultaneously in both major subjects at the final examination but fails one or more of the compulsory ancillary subjects, he need not rewrite the examination in those major subjects but shall obtain credit towards the degree for the major subjects when he passes in the ancillary subject or subjects.

The Degree of Honours Bachelor of Science

Sc.9. Every candidate for the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science of the University, or shall have been admitted to the status of that degree in the University. If his Bachelor's degree has been obtained (a) in the University without the subject concerned being one of his major subjects, (b) in some other university, he shall satisfy the Senate as to his qualifications in that subject, before being admitted to examination for the Honours Bachelor's degree.

Sc.10. The following are the departments in which the degree of Hons. B.Sc. may be conferred :—

Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geography, Psychology, Mathematical Statistics, and Geology.

Sc.11. The Hons. B.Sc. Examination shall be conducted by means of examination papers and/or practicals, with, in addition, such oral test or translation test as may be prescribed in an individual department, all to be normally held in the period November-December in each year.

Sc.12. Candidates for the Honours B.Sc. examinations in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology shall submit a notebook, containing a record of the practical work they have performed at the practical examination. The record shall be signed by the person under whom they have worked.

Sc.13. (a) The examination in Applied Mathematics must be taken in two parts consisting of two papers in each year. The candidate must pass in all the papers written at one examination.

(b) A good pass in Mathematics III is a compulsory prerequisite for admission to the honours study in Applied Mathematics.

The Degree of Master of Science

Sc.14. The departments in which the degree of M.Sc. may be conferred are the same as those listed in regulation Sc.10.

Sc.15. Every candidate for the degree of Master of Science shall have obtained the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science of the University in the department in question or shall have been admitted to the status of the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science in the University and have satisfied the Senate as to his qualifications in the subject concerned before being admitted to examination for a Master's Degree.

Sc.16. The examination for the degree shall consist of either two or more examination papers or a dissertation ; or a combination of examination papers and a dissertation, as may be prescribed in an individual department.

Sc.17. Every dissertation shall be accompanied by a declaration as to the extent to which the dissertation represents the students' own work both in execution and conception.

Sc.18. The dissertation shall not be presented before the candidate has passed the examination for the Honours Bachelor's degree, nor within a period of less than two years after the Bachelor's degree has been completed.



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APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Course I

Introduction to dynamics. Speed, velocity and acceleration. Momentum and Newton's laws of motion. Simple harmonic motion. Rigid body rotation about a fixed axis.

Introduction to statics. Forces, parallel forces, moments and couples. Equilibrium. Centres of mass. Machines. Hooke's law and elasticity. Introduction to hydrostatics.

Course II

Paper 1.

Two-dimensional motion of a particle, a rigid body and a system. Generalised co-ordinates.

Paper 2.

Vectors in three dimensions. Forces in three dimensions. Virtual work. Stability of equilibrium.

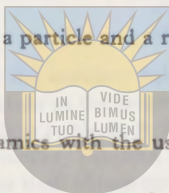
Course III

Paper 1.

Three-dimensional motion of a particle and a rigid body. Hamilton-Jacobi theory. Lagranges' equations.

Paper 2.

Electrostatics and electrodynamics with the use of special functions. The special theory of relativity.



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The course extends over two years and consists of four papers of which two papers must be written at the end of the first year. Only students who have obtained a good pass in Mathematics III will be allowed to this course. Prospective students should consult the Head of the Department.

M.Sc.

This consists of three papers and/or a dissertation. Prospective students should consult the Head of the Department.

maande gedurende vakansietye van die tweede—, derde- of vierdejaar, praktiese werk op die Universiteitskollege se proefplaas te doen.

VI. *Regulasies vir die graad Honneurs-baccalaureus in Landbou :*

1. Slegs die B.Sc. Agric-graad sal direk tot die graad B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) kan lei. Studente wat die B.Agric.—graad verwerf het mag toegelaat word om nagraadse studie in landbou te volg mits sodanige studente voldoen aan die voorvereistes wat deur die Senaat voorgeskryf word.

2. Benewens die algemene regulasies vir honneurs-baccalaureusgrade wat mutatis mutandis ook op die Fakulteit van Landbou van toepassing is moet 'n student aan die spesiale regulasies van die fakulteit voldoen.

- (a) Die Senaat kan op aanbeveling van die Fakulteit, aan 'n verdienstelike kandidaat met 'n B.Sc. graad toestemming verleen om nagraadse opleiding in landbou te ontvang. So 'n kandidaat skryf in as spesiale student vir nagraadse studie vir 'n minimum tydperk van een jaar, waarin hy sy studie in of die plante—of die diereproduksierigting, moet voortsit.
- (b) Die minimum-slaagsyfer vir die graad B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) is 'n gemiddelde syfer van 50% vir die hele eksamen met dien verstande dat 'n sub-minimum vir sekere vraestelle kan geld en/of 'n deel van die eksamen deur 'n verhandeling vervang kan word.
- (c) Die graad B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) word met lof toegeken indien 'n student in sy gemiddelde eksamensyfer minstens 75% behaal.

VII. *Regulasies vir die graad M.Sc. Agric.*

Benewens die algemene regulasies vir magistersgrade wat mutatis mutandis ook op die Fakulteit van Landbou van toepassing is, moet 'n student voldoen aan die spesiale regulasies van die fakulteit.

- (a) Voordat 'n student vir die graad M.Sc. Agric. kan inskryf moet hy die graad B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.)-status verwerf het.
- (b) Vir die graad M.Sc. Agric. word 'n verhandeling, wat die eksaminatore tevrede stel, vereis.

VIII. *Regulasies vir die graad D.Sc. Agric.*

Benewens die algemene regulasies vir doktorsgrade wat mutatis mutandis ook op die Fakulteit van Landbou van toepassing is, moet 'n student voldoen aan spesiale regulasies van die fakulteit.

Landboudiplomas

1. (a) Die Een-jaar Diploma in Landbou. Vir diensdoende onderwyser alleenlik.
(b) Fort Hare Diploma in Landbou
(c) Diploma in Landbouvoorigting.
2. *Toelatingsvereistes.*
 - (a) Een-jaar Diploma in Landbou. Die minimum vereistes vir toelating tot hierdie kursus is 'n Senior Sertifikaat of die ekwivalent van hierdie sertifikaat en 'n professionele Onderwysers Sertifikaat.
 - (b) Fort Hare Diploma in Landbou. Die minimum vereistes vir toelating is 'n Senior Sertifikaat of die ekwivalent van hierdie sertifikaat.
 - (c) Diploma in Landbouvoorigting. Besonderhede moet gefinaliseer word.
3. Die kursusse van die Fort Hare diploma strek oor twee jaar en die van die ander diplomas oor een jaar.
4. *Leergange*
 - (a) Een-jaar Diploma in Landbou :—
Planteproduksie I
Diereproduksie I
Kursus in gewasverbouing en versorging van plaasvee.
Grond- en Veldbewaring
Metodiek van Landbou-onderwys.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Students must provide themselves with notebooks, drawingbooks, such instruments and textbooks as are recommended and required. Microscopes, slides, coverslips, staining reagents and all apparatus for physiological work are supplied by the College. Students, however, will be held responsible for the instruments and apparatus entrusted to them.

Course I

1. General morphology of seed plants and their modifications.
2. The plant cell, structure, divisions ; types of tissue cells of seed plants.
3. Anatomy of seed plants ; primary and secondary stems and roots of Dicotyledons, stem and root of Monocotyledons ; leaf structure in Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons.
4. Plant Physiology ; elementary biochemistry of the plant body ; functions of transpiration, respiration, photosynthesis ; growth and plant responses.
5. Ecology and biology of South African seed plants.
6. Morphology, structure and life histories of selected types from the Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms.
7. Knowledge of the floral and vegetative characters of selected families of the Flowering Plants.
8. Economic Botany as illustrated by plants of the Families studied above.

Practical work deals with all sections, including interpretation of experiments under Section 4.

In addition candidates must be able to find with the aid of a key the family and genus of any plant belonging to the families studied in Section 7.

The examination will consist of two papers and one practical.

Courses II and III

The course covers work on all the main groups of plants and deals with morphology, anatomy, physiology, cytology, ecology, taxonomy, genetics and theories of evolution.

Bibliographies 1968.

All courses : Students are advised to consult Marloth : The Flora of South Africa (Cape Town, Darter) as often as possible. This work is out of print but can be found in many public libraries.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Course I

Theoretical

A—Physical Chemistry.

Introductory study of atomic structure ; the states of matter ; thermodynamics ; chemical equilibrium ; electrochemistry ; oxidation-reduction.

B.—Inorganic Chemistry.

The periodic system ; the chemistry of familiar elements in the main groups of the Periodic Table.

C—Organic Chemistry.

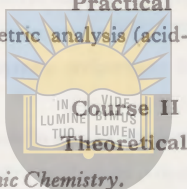
Qualitative and quantitative determination of the component elements ; molecular formulas and structures ; hybridisation, bonding orbitals, and the nature of the carbon atom bonds ; classification of organic compounds in groups ; chemistry of simple aliphatic compounds ; introductory study of aromatic compounds.

D—Analytical Chemistry.

Chemical calculations ; elementary principles of titrimetry ; theory of qualitative analysis (anions) ; theory of practical organic chemistry.

Practical

Simple preparations ; titrimetric analysis (acid-base, precipitation, redox) ; gravimetric analysis ; qualitative tests.



Paper 1. Analytical and Inorganic Chemistry.

A—Analytical Chemistry :

Theoretical principles of analytical chemistry ; theory and applications of titrimetric analysis ; errors in quantitative analysis ; analytical chemical calculations.

B—Inorganic Chemistry :

Atomic structure ; periodic classification ; valency ; introduction to structural chemistry ; introduction to co-ordination chemistry ; the comparative chemistry of the representative elements ; the comparative chemistry of the transition elements.

Paper 2. Physical Chemistry.

Ionic crystals ; atomic structure ; thermochemistry ; molecular structure ; determination of molecular structure ; transition metal complexes ; crystal chemistry ; thermodynamics ; solutions of electrolytes ; rates and mechanisms of reactions.

Paper 3. Organic Chemistry.

Further study of aliphatic compounds ; stereochemistry ; mechanisms of reactions ; synthesis of aliphatic compounds ; further study of monocyclic aromatic compounds.

Practical

Paper 1. Inorganic Chemistry.

Complexometric titrations ; oxidation-reduction titrations ; gravimetric analysis ; qualitative analysis ; preparation and analysis of an inorganic salt.

Paper 2. Organic Chemistry.

Preparation or reactions of 5 selected aliphatic compounds ; preparation or reactions of 5 selected aromatic compounds ; qualitative tests for alcohols, phenols and carboxylic acids, and their characterisation by the preparation of crystalline derivatives and by instrumental methods.

Paper 3. Physical Chemistry.

Experimental treatment of gases, thermochemistry, solutions, electrochemistry, spectra and molecular structures, solids, etc.

Course III
Theoretical

Paper 1.—Analytical Chemistry

The use of statistical methods in analytical chemistry; theory of gravimetric analysis; chromatography; spectrophotometry; etc.

Paper 2.—Inorganic Chemistry

Atomic structure; chemical bonding; crystal structure; co-ordination chemistry; transition elements; organo-metallic chemistry; nuclear chemistry.

Paper 3.—Organic Chemistry

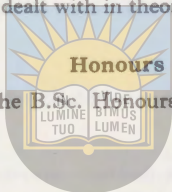
The use of physical methods in organic chemistry; aromaticity; benzenoid, heterocyclic and alicyclic compounds; carbohydrates; free radicals.

Paper 4.—Physical Chemistry

Thermodynamics; equilibrium; gases; solutions; electrochemistry; surface effects; multicomponent systems.

Practical

A laboratory study of topics dealt with in theory.



Prospective candidates for the B.Sc. Honours degree in Chemistry should consult the Head of the Department.

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HYGIENE

Course I

Theoretical

Personal hygiene ; environmental factors affecting health ; hygiene of maternity and child life ; school hygiene ; food hygiene ; public health principles and practice ; elementary microbiology.

Practical

Use of meteorological instruments ; physical examination of soils ; water purification and analysis ; examination of milk, meat, fish, vegetables and other foodstuffs ; inspection of and reporting on wells, boreholes, latrines, septic tanks, general sanitation, ventilation, lighting, plumbing, refuse and nightsoil disposal ; visits to and reports on clinics and outpatients' departments at hospitals.



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DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY

All students taking Geography are expected to provide themselves with the latest edition of a good atlas, either The University Atlas (Philip) or The Advanced Atlas of Modern Geography (Bartholomew). Students must also provide themselves with drawing books and instruments of approved types, particulars of which can be obtained from the Head of the Department.

Course I

(One theory and one practical paper)

One paper : (Theory—3 hours) 60 per cent.
One paper : (Practical work—4 hours) 40 per cent.

1. Theory

A. Introduction

A short review of the development of geography as a subject, and its practise in the modern world.

B. Introductory studies to :

Geomorphology, Climatology, Population geography, Rural Settlements, Urban Settlements, Mining and Manufacturing, Agricultural geography, Natural Resources.

C. Environmental studies :

A theme taken from South Africa, to illustrate the principles of the subject.

2. Practical Work

A. Elementary geographical surveys—methods and techniques :

The collection, arrangement and interpretation of data.

B. Techniques of representation

- (a) The compilation and use of maps—scales and projections; form maps; distribution maps; maps of movement, etc.
- (b) Diagrammatic and other methods of representation.

N.B.—Students without matric geography will have to avail themselves with the contents of physical geography for matric, especially with regard to form, size and movements of the earth, seasons, day and night phenomena, determination of place and time, etc. A precise indication of what is expected will be given during the introductory lectures.

Course II

(Two Theory and one four-hour practical paper)

N.B.—B.A. and B.Sc. differentiated.

1. Regional Geography.

- (a) Africa (in more detail) : B.A. and B.Sc.
- (b) Europe or America or another region (in less detail) : B.A. and B.Sc.

2. Social and Political Geography : B.A.

3. Climatology and Meteorology : B.Sc.

4. Practical Geography.

- (a) General practical exercises including photogrammetry : B.A. and B.Sc.
- (b) Practical exercises on Part 2 : B.A.
- (c) Practical exercises on 3 : B.Sc.

Note.—

One paper on section 1 (30 per cent)
One paper on section 2 or 3 (30 per cent)
One practical examination (40 per cent)

Course III

(Two three-hour theory and one four-hour practical)

N.B.—B.A. and B.Sc. differentiated.

1. *Regional Geography.*

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (a) South Africa (in more detail) | } B.A. and
B.Sc. |
| (b) Other regional subjects | |

2. *Economic Geography* : B.A.

3. *Geomorphology* : B.Sc.

4. *Practical Geography* :

- (a) Cartography and map reading. B.A. and B.Sc.
- (b) Practical exercises on Economic Geography. B.A.
- (c) Practical exercises on Geomorphology. B.Sc.

Note.—1 paper on A (30 per cent)
 1 paper on B or C (30 per cent)
 1 practical examination (40 per cent)

Honours Examination

The course extends over at least three semesters, and the examination consists of the following five papers of 3 hours:

- A. The development of geography as a science, and modern trends in geography (Paper 1).
- B. Methods and techniques of geographical research (Paper 2).
- C. Papers 3, 4 and 5 are chosen from the following:

Geomorphology (Paper 3 and 4)	} For B.Sc. Hons. students only
Climatology (Paper 5)	
Social Geography (Paper 3 and 4/ or 5)	} For B.A. Hons. students only
Economic Geography (Paper 3 and 4/ or 5)	
Political Geography (Paper 5)	

For Geomorphology (paper 3 and 4) geology I is compulsory, and for Climatology (paper 5) one course in either physics, or mathematics, or mathematical statistics is highly recommended.

For Social and Economic Geography (paper 3 and 4) one course in statistics is highly recommended.

Paper 1 and 2, and papers 3, 4 and 5 may be written as two combinations, or the five papers may be written as one combination at the end of the course.

Master's Examination

The examination consists of a dissertation on a region or subject to be selected by the candidate and approved by the Committee of Studies.

GEOLOGY

Course I

(One 3-hour paper and one 6-hour practical)

The scope and development of geology as a subject, aims and methods; origin and internal structure of the earth; crystallography; mineralogy; vulcanism and igneous rocks; surface processes (physical geology); sedimentary rocks; structural geology; metamorphic rocks; palaeontology; historical geology; economic geology.

2. *Practical Work*

Crystallography; Mineralogy; Petrology; Maps and Sections.

Course II

(Two 3-hour papers and two 6-hour practicals)

1. *Theory*

(a) (Paper 1)

Crystallography

(i) Geometric crystallography; (ii) X-ray crystallography; (iii) Crystal optics.

Mineralogy

(i) Chemical Mineralogy; (ii) Systematic Mineralogy; (iii) Optical Mineralogy

(b) (Paper 2)

Structural Geology; Geomorphology; Palaeontology

2. *Practical Work*

(a) (Paper 1)

Crystallography; Mineralogy.

(b) (Paper 2)

Local fieldwork with the plane table and the use of aerial photos; structural geology; identification and description of fossils; study of topographic maps.



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Course III

(Three 3-hour papers and two 6-hour practicals)

1. *Theory*

(a) (Paper 1)

Igneous petrology; Metamorphic petrology.

(b) (Paper 2)

Sedimentary petrology; Stratigraphy.

(c) (Paper 3)

The geology of Southern Africa; Economic geology

2. *Practical Work*

(a) (Paper 1)

Petrochemical calculations; Petrographic study of rock specimens and thin sections; Petrography.

(b) (Paper 2)

Identification of typical South African rock types; interpretation and drawing of sections from geologic maps of South Africa; identification of minerals of economic importance in hand specimens.

CURRICULUM FOR THE DEGREE OF B.SC. (LAND SURVEYING)

The courses shall be as follows :

First Year :

Mathematics I
Physics I
Applied Mathematics I or Geography I
Surveying I
Geometrical Drawing

Second Year :

Mathematics II
Optics
Spherical Trigonometry
Surveying II
Topographical Drawing
Geology I

Third Year :

Surveying III
Field Astronomy
Photogrammetry
Map Projections
Theory of Least Squares

Fourth Year :

Surveying IV
Geodesy
Professional Practice
Prescribed Practical Project
Town and Regional Planning



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Completion of the curriculum :

1. To be admitted to the second year of study, a candidate shall have completed at least Mathematics I, Physics I and Surveying I.
2. To be admitted to the third year of study, a candidate shall have completed all the courses of the first year, as well as Mathematics II, Surveying II and Optics.
3. To be admitted to the fourth year of study, a candidate shall have completed all the courses of the first and second year and at least three courses, including Surveying III, of the third year.

SYLLABUSES

First Year :

Surveying I :

The plane table, direct and barometric levelling, simple traversing, tachymetry, simple hand instruments, planimeter, pantograph.

Geometrical Drawing :

Descriptive Geometry, including curves of inter-penetration. Conic sections. Development of surfaces. Lines in space and planes, their traces and true inclination to planes of projection. Isometric and oblique projection.

Mathematics I
Physics I
Applied Mathematics I
Geography I

} as for B.Sc.

Second Year

Mathematics II : } as for B.Sc.
Geology I : }

Optics :

Thick lenses, combinations of lenses, aberrations, eyepieces, objectives and stops. Interference, Newton's rings. Resolving power of telescopes.

Spherical Trigonometry :

Spherical triangles, formulae of the spherical triangle. The polar triangle. Solution of spherical triangles. Small changes. Legendre's theorem.

Surveying II :

Adjustment of levels, theodolites and other surveying instruments. Measurement of base lines and applications of corrections, triangulation, traversing. Trigonometrical levelling, preparation of topographic plans.

Topographical Drawing :

Drawing instruments, lettering (freehand), graphics, use of water colours. Scales and the plotting of points with given coordinates. Compilation of cadastral maps, working plans and topographical maps.

Third Year

Surveying III :

Primary, secondary and tertiary triangulation. Precise traversing. Precise levelling. Orthometric and dynamic heights. Sections, gradients and volumes. Circular and transition curves and vertical curves. Adjustment of triangulation nets, traverses and level nets.

Field Astronomy :

Definition of astronomical terms. Mean and sidereal time. Determination of latitude, longitude and azimuth from solar and stellar observations by simple and more refined methods. The astrolabe, position lines and Talcott's method. Annual parallax, precession, nutation, aberration and Bessel day numbers.

Photogrammetry :

Plane perspective. The phototheodolite. Mapping from terrestrial photographs. Elements of photogrammetric optics. Air survey cameras. Geometrical properties of air photographs. Rectification of air photographs. Radial triangulation. Mosaics. Stereoscopy. Mapping from air photographs. Photogrammetric plotting instruments.

Map Projections :

General theory of map projections regarding the earth as a sphere. Distortions of scale, angle, area and shape. Conical projections. Bonne's projection, cylindrical projections including Mercator, the transverse Mercator, zenithal projections, perspective projections, projection of the international map.

Theory of Least Squares :

Accidental and systematic errors. Frequency distributions, especially the normal distribution. Measures of precision. Weighted observations. Laws of propagation of errors. The adjustment of direct and indirect observations. The adjustment of equations of condition. The non-linear function. Co-ordinate adjustment of rigorous and approximate methods. The error ellipse.

Fourth Year

Surveying IV :

Geodetic base lines, base extensions, standard methods of reconnaissance of primary, secondary and tertiary triangulation. Trilateration including electronic methods of distance measuring. Adjustment of chains of geodetic triangles, determination of the precision of the results. Determination of circle graduation errors, calibration of levelling staves. Plumb line deflections and the Laplace azimuth equation.

Fourth Year (Cont.)

Geodesy :

Spheroids of reference. Geodetic constants. Three-dimensional co-ordinate and differential geometry of the spheroid. Conformal transformation from any surface to any other surface. Spheroidal co-ordinates. General theory of the Gauss conformal projection. Geodesics on the spheroid.

A descriptive treatment of the basic principles of physical geodesy. Determination of "g" by pendulum and gravimeter, the gravity field ; free air, Bouguer and Isostatic anomalies.

Professional Practice :

Survey laws and administrative procedures applicable to Bantu areas.
Evaluation of sites, buildings and agricultural and other land.

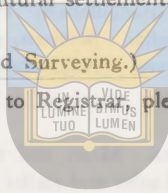
Town and Regional Planning :

A survey and analysis of land use, site analysis, standards for town development, municipal services including health and institutional services, town layout : statutory regulations and procedures.

Practical assignments : an industrial area ;
a complete town ;
an agricultural settlement.

Regulations governing B.Sc. (Land Surveying.)

For general regulations refer to Registrar please.



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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Course I

Trigonometry : Trigonometric functions of any angle ; addition theorems ; inverse trigonometric functions ; easy identities ; solution of trigonometric equations. Sets, relations and functions.

Algebra : Quadratic equations, zeros of polynomials (general theory without proofs) ; permutations and combinations ; binomial theorem for positive integral indices ; mathematical induction ; the sums Σr , Σr^2 , Σr^3 . Partial fractions (no proofs of existence theorems). Arithmetic and geometric series. Determinants of the second and third order. Elementary Vector algebra. Elementary treatment of systems of linear equations.

Geometry : Straight line and circle ; tangent to circle. Simple properties of the conics ; pole and polar line ; conjugate diameters ; translation of axes in rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates.

Calculus : Limits and convergence of the geometric series ; radian measure. Differentiation and integration of the elementary functions (exponential, logarithmic, trigonometric, inverse trigonometric, hyperbolic). Integration by substitution and by parts. Derivatives of higher order. Maxima, minima and points of inflexion. Curve tracing. Leibniz formula. Differentiation of implicit and parametric functions. Integral as a limit of a sum. Application to areas, lengths of arc. Volume and surface area of solids of revolution. Derivative as rate of change. Elementary partial differentiation. Differentiation and Integration of vectors.

N.B.—Omit polar co-ordinates and reduction formulae.

Course II

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Paper 1.

Linear Algebra : Finite-dimensional real vector spaces ; linear subspaces and linear invariants ; bases ; dimension of a vector space ; lines and planes ; linear mappings (homomorphisms) ; homomorphisms and matrices ; determinants.

Complex Numbers : Definition and geometric representation. De Moivre's theorem. Functions of a complex variable ; limits and continuity. Main theorem of Algebra (Intuitive treatment). Sequences and series with complex terms. The exponential, trigonometric and hyperbolic functions and their inverse functions. General power.

Paper 2.

Convergence : Convergence of monotone bounded sequence (without proof). Series ; convergence ; divergence ; absolute convergence. D'Alembert's, Cauchy's and Raabe's convergence tests.

Differential Calculus : Rolle's theorem and the first mean value theorem. Taylor's theorem with discussion of the remainder term. The expansion of elementary functions in power series : e^x , $\sin x$, $\cos x$ (with discussion of the remainder term) and $(1+x)^m$. Intermediate forms. Curvature.

Partial Differentiation : Definition and change of order of differentiation. Introduction of new variables. The total differential. Envelopes. Jacobians. Taylor's theorem for two real variables, maxima and minima of functions of two variables, Lagrange multipliers, Eulers theorem for homogeneous functions.

Integration : Revision of the work of course I. Areas, arc lengths, volumes and the area and volume of solids of revolution in rectangular and polar co-ordinates. Multiple integrals, introduction of new variables. Areas and volumes by multiple integrals.

Differential Equations : The existence and nature of the solutions of ordinary and partial differential equations with reference to existence theorems (the last without proof) The solution of equations of the first order and first degree including the use of integrating factors. The theory of linear equations and the solution of linear equations with constant coefficients and homogeneous equations.

Vector Analysis : Elementary vector analysis and line integrals.

Course III

Paper 1.

Transformation of basis vectors of an n -dimensional vector space ; eigen values and eigen vectors of linear mappings ; bilinear and quadratic forms ; congruence of matrices ; n -dimensional euclidean space ; polynomials ; h.c.f. and l.c.m. of polynomials ; elementary divisors of a polynomial matrix. Invariant subspaces of a linear mapping ; characteristic polynomial, minimal polynomial and elementary divisors of a linear mapping ; similarity of matrices and a complete set of canonical forms. Elementary theory of groups, rings and fields. Geometry : Quadrics in three dimensional space.

Paper 2.

Analysis : A rigorous treatment of the system of real numbers as a complete archimedean fully ordered field. Metric spaces. Continuity in metric spaces. Uniform continuity. Uniform convergence. Differentiability in normed spaces. The Riemann-Stieltjes integral. The existence theorem for linear differential equations. Elementary differential geometry.

Paper 3.

Convergence of series, uniform convergence and sufficient conditions for the term by term integration and differentiation of a series of functions of a real or complex variable. Properties of power series. The logarithmic, exponential and trigonometric functions of real and complex variables. Line integrals in the real and complex plane. Differentiability of functions of a complex variable, analytic functions and the Cauchy-Riemann equations.

Cauchy's theorem. Taylor and Laurent expansions, residues, contour integration. Conformal mapping and analytic continuation.

Honours Bachelor Examination
Four papers on approved subjects.

Master's Examination

The examination comprises either two papers set on approved subjects and a dissertation on an approved subject, or a dissertation only.

MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS

Course I. (One paper)

Probability theory: Permutations and combinations. Binomial and Hypergeometric laws. Random variables and samples. Rank correlation, sign test and U-test.

Statistics: Representation of observations. Measures of location and dispersion. Moments. Bi-variate observations. fitting of curves, correlation and regression. Time series and index numbers. Annuities.

Course II (Two papers)

Probability theory: Axiomatic probability theory and random variables. Moments and moments generating functions. The following distributions: binomial, negative binomial, Poisson, multinomial, bi-variate hypergeometric, beta, gamma, chi-squared and normal. Pearson's system and Gram-Charlier series. Cumulants.

Statistics: Fitting frequency curves. Sample variates. Bi-variate normal distribution, regression and correlation.

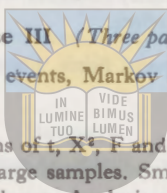
Numerical Mathematics: Calculus of differences and interpolation. Solution of linear systems.

Course III (Three papers)

Probability theory: Recurring events, Markov chains, allocation problems. Limit theorems.

Statistics: Sample distributions of t , X^2 , F and r . Moments and sample moments, standard errors and the theory of large samples. Smoothing. Multiple and partial correlation. Estimators. Testing hypotheses. Analysis of variance and co-variance. Non-parametric methods. Sampling Quality control.

Numerical Mathematics: Smoothing, curve fitting and difference equations.



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

N.B.—Candidates must submit evidence of practical work performed.

(See paragraph G17 of the Regulations)

Course I

Mechanics.—Vectors and scalars. Addition of vectors. Linear motion with constant acceleration. Uniform circular motion. Simple treatment of simple harmonic motion. Laws of motion, work, energy. Conservation of energy and of momentum. Law of gravitation. Planetary motion.

Properties of Matter.—Elasticity. Hydrostatics. Surface tension. Viscosity.

Heat.—Scales of temperature. Thermometers. Calorimetry. Expansion. Change of state. Elementary Kinetic Theory and the gas laws. Vapours; hygrometry. Transmission of heat. First law of thermodynamics.

Optics.—Nature of light. Reflection, refraction, dispersion. Mirrors and lenses. Optical instruments. Photometry. Velocity of light. Elementary concepts of interference. Polarization of light. Photoelectric effect. Spectra.

Sound.—Nature of sound. Velocity of waves. Pipes and strings. Intensity, loudness, pitch and quality. Doppler effect.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Laws of Force, Fields and Induction. Condensers and Dielectrics. Energy of charges.

Electrostatics.

Magnetostatics.—Laws of Force, Fields. Couples on magnet in Field. Magnetometry.

Current Electricity.—Ohm's Law. Heating effect. Divided circuits. Electrolysis. Magnetic effects of current. ~~Electric measuring instruments.~~ Terrestrial magnetism. Electromagnetic induction. Electric machines—Dynamo—Motor—Transformer.

Electronics and Nuclear Physics.

Elementary and descriptive treatment (where necessary) of.—Force on a moving charge. Electronic charge and Avogadro's law. Thermionic valves. X-rays. Radioactivity—Decay particles. Atomic nucleus. Isotopes. $E=mc^2$ and applications.

Course II

Mechanics.—Rotating bodies. Simple harmonic motion. Impact. Scalar and vector products. Grad.

Properties of Matter.—Elasticity. Surface tension. Viscosity.

Heat.—Thermometry. Conduction. Radiation. First Law of Thermodynamics. Elementary Introduction to the Second Law of Thermodynamics. Kinetic Theory of Gases, Equipartition of energy.

Light.—Wave theory. Doppler effect. Interference. Velocity of light. Geometrical optics.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Electrostatics and Magnetostatics.—Gauss's theorem. Dielectrics. Images—elementary treatment. Dipoles.

Current Electricity.—Currents and magnetic fields. Forces on charges in magnetic and electric fields. Circuits containing inductance, capacity and resistance. Galvano-

meters, fluxmeter. Elementary Dia-, Para- and Ferro-magnetism. Curie's Law. Alternating current theory. Simple A. C. Bridges.

Atomic and Nuclear Physics.—Decay particles and their identification. Collision. Scattering of particles. Experimental techniques in Nuclear Physics.

Sound.—Velocity of waves. Resonance and forced vibration.

Course III

Heat.—Second Law of Thermodynamics and application. Carnot's Cycle. Entropy. Maxwell's relations and applications. Porous plug experiment. Gibbs-Helmholtz equation. Thermo-electricity. Kinetic Theory of Gases. Mean free path phenomena. Brownian motion. Equations of state. Theory of specific heats. Laws of radiation.

Mechanics.—Central Forces. Further vector theory. Lagrange's Equations.

Light.—Interferometry. Diffraction. Polarization.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Electrostatics—Poisson's Equation. Maxwell's electromagnetic equations and some applications. Theory of electrical conduction in metals. Further alternating current theory. Thermionic Emission. Valve circuits, rectification and amplification, oscillators and counting circuits.

Atomic and Nuclear Physics.—Atomic Spectra. X-rays. Nuclear transitions. Introduction to Quantum mechanics. Solid State physics. Statistical Thermodynamics.



1. Thermodynamics. Statistical Mechanics.
2. Electromagnetism and applications. Relativity and applications. Advanced Optics and X-rays.
3. Magnetism (Dia-, Para-, Ferro-, Ferri-) Nuclear magnetism). Solid state.
4. Advanced Mechanics, Quantum Mechanics and Spectra.
5. Nuclear Physics, Theory of experimental techniques for determination of nuclear spins, quadrupole moments and magnetic moments.

Master of Science

Four papers on approved subjects, or Two papers and a dissertation.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Zoology is a three-year major subject

Students starting the first year course in Zoology require no previous knowledge of Zoology or Biology. First year courses in Physics and Mathematics are desirable but not essential.

For detailed syllabuses, see the calendar of the University of South Africa.

Textbooks.—Students will be advised at the beginning of each academic year of the textbooks they require.

Course I

One three-hour paper, and one six-hour practical.

The principles of comparative anatomy and morphology illustrated by an elementary study of certain major groups of animals. Practical examination of typical representatives of these groups, macroscopically or microscopically. The elements of histology, embryology, physiology, ecology and genetics. The evidence for organic evolution and a consideration of theories of evolutionary change.

Elementary study of local fauna.

Course II

Two theory papers and two practicals: Theory paper three hours, practicals four hours each on the same day.

The comparative morphology, anatomy, development and inter-relationships of the non-chordate phyla.

Practical examination of typical representatives of these groups, macroscopically or microscopically.

The fundamental facts of cytology and cellular physiology.

Elementary knowledge of non-chordate physiology; ecology; parasitism; animal colouration; mimicry; animal social life; parthenogenesis and sex determination.

Course III

Three papers and two practicals: Theory paper three hours, practicals four hours each on the same day.

The comparative morphology, anatomy, development and inter-relationships of the chordate classes.

Chordate physiology of any one system.

Early embryological development of the Chordates with special reference to the morphogenetic processes of organogenesis.

Palaeozoological and other evidence of evolution; general hypothesis of heredity, variation, adaptation, degeneration.

Zoogeography.

Practical examination of typical representatives of the Chordate classes to include dissection of these types, where possible, and cross-sections of Hemichordata, Urochordata and Cephalochordata; also microscopical studies of organs and tissues.

Embryological studies to include representative sections of different embryos to show the differentiation of the mesoderm. A study of the extra-embryonal membranes of the amniota as well as the placenta of the mammal.

Comparative study of the vertebrate skeletons of the various classes with special reference to the skull.

Experimental work in connection with the comparative study of one physiological aspect of the Chordate animal.

Honours Course

Three papers, two practicals, an oral examination which will equal I three hour paper and a translation test from French or German.

More advanced study of Zoology with an intensive study of certain problems, as set out in the Calendar of the University of South Africa.

N.B.—A complete record of all practical work done during the year must be made by each student in a Practical Drawing Book(s). This book(s) together with a report on the project undertaken will be considered as the equivalent of one six hour practical and must be forwarded to the External Examiner together with the scripts, the reports on the Oral Examination and the Seminars.

Master's Course

Supervised research work on a specific problem. Three copies of the Thesis must be handed in for examination purposes. If accepted eight additional copies must be sent to Unisa together with a summary of approximately 800 to 1000 words before the degree will be conferred.



University of Fort Hare
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CHRISTIAN UNION BUILDING

UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT
FACULTY OF EDUCATION

11. The following degrees are granted to the Faculty:
- Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.)
 - Master of Education (M.Ed.)
 - Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

12. The following diplomas are granted to the Faculty:
- The University Education Diploma (U.E.D.)
 - The University Education Diploma (U.E.D.) (Non-Credit)
 - The South African Teachers' Diploma (South African: S.A.T.D.)

The Degree of Bachelor of Education

Candidates for the B.Ed. must have a minimum working knowledge of Afrikaans/English in all aspects of studies.

13. A student must hold a Bachelor's degree and the University Education Diploma of level the degree B.Ed., provided that a completed graduate who does not possess the U.E.D. may be admitted to the Faculty of studies on the following conditions:

- (a) If he has had previous study in teaching, he must submit:

(i) a certificate of completion of 2 years' teaching experience in a primary school or 3 years' teaching experience in a secondary school, or

(ii) a certificate of completion of 2 years' teaching experience in a primary school and 1 year's teaching experience in a secondary school, or

(iii) a certificate of completion of 1 year's teaching experience in a primary school and 2 years' teaching experience in a secondary school, or

(iv) a certificate of completion of 1 year's teaching experience in a primary school and 1 year's teaching experience in a secondary school, or

(v) a certificate of completion of 1 year's teaching experience in a primary school and 1 year's teaching experience in a secondary school, or

Faculty of Education
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Together in Excellence

24. The following subjects are prescribed for the B.Ed. degree:

14. The candidate shall submit a project of at least one year's work and shall complete the following subjects:

- (a) Philosophy of Education
- (b) General English Education
- (c) Special Educational Education
- (d) Historical Education
- (e) Science
- (f) Mathematics

The pass in Candidates' work shall be a minimum of 70% with a minimum of 50% in each subject.

The Degree of Master of Education

15. (a) Subjects

The candidate is to complete 12 credits for the M.Ed. degree in the following manner:

- (i) 6 credits in M.Ed. or an equivalent qualification

(ii) 6 credits in M.Ed. or an equivalent qualification, the first one with a minimum of 70% in the dissertation (dissertation shall be the candidate's own work and shall be a minimum of 70% in the dissertation)

- (b) Examinations

The candidate must pass a dissertation in the above.

The Degree of Doctor of Education

16. (a) Subjects

The candidate shall complete 12 credits in the following manner:

- (i) 6 credits in D.Ed. or an equivalent qualification

**RULES FOR THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS**

E1. The following degrees are granted in the Faculty :—

Bachelor of Education	..	..	..	B.Ed.
Master of Education	..	..	..	M.Ed.
Doctor of Education	..	..	..	D.Ed.

E2. The following diplomas are issued in the Faculty :—

The University Education Diploma	..	U.E.D.
The University Education Diploma		U.E.D.

(Non-Graduate)

The South African Teachers' Diploma (Junior Secondary) S.A.T.D.

The Degree of Bachelor of Education

(Candidates for the B.Ed. *must* have a thorough reading knowledge of Afrikaans).

Admission to the course of studies.

E3. A student must hold a Bachelor's degree and the University Education Diploma or hold the degree B.P.Ed., provided that a certificated graduate who does not possess the U.E.D. may be admitted to the course of studies on the following conditions :—

(a) If he has had post-matriculation training, he must *either*—

- (i) produce evidence of five years' satisfactory teaching experience ; or
- (ii) pass at one and the same examination a test in the four subjects Philosophy of Education, Empirical Education, Historical Education and Didactics and Administration ;

(b) If he has had pre-matriculation training, he must—

- (i) produce evidence of five years' satisfactory teaching experience ; and
- (ii) pass at one and the same examination a test in the four subjects Philosophy of Education, Empirical, Historical Education and Didactics and Administration : provided that the test mentioned in each (ii) above shall consist of the papers for the examination for the University Education Diploma ; and that no supplementary examinations shall be allowed.

Duration and Curriculum.

E4. The curriculum shall extend over a period of at least one year and shall consist of the following subjects :—

- (a) Philosophy of Education.
- (b) General Empirical Education.
- (c) Special Empirical Education.
- (d) Historical Education.
- (e) Didactics.
- (f) Administration.

To pass, a candidate shall obtain an aggregate of 50% with a minimum of 40% in each paper.

The Degree of Master of Education

E5. (a) *Admission.*

For admission to the course of studies for the M.Ed. course, a student must :

- (i) be in possession of B.Ed. or an equivalent qualification ;
- (ii) produce evidence of at least one year's satisfactory teaching experience, and
- (iii) convince the head of the department concerned that he has sufficient knowledge of the subject to undertake the course of studies.

(b) *Examination.*

The examination consists of a dissertation in education.

The Degree of Doctor of Education

Duration of Study.

E6. The degree shall not be conferred on a student unless—

- (a) he is a Master of Education of at least four years' standing ; or

(b) he is a Master of Education of at least three years' standing, at least one of which was devoted entirely to approved research work :

Provided that the degree may, in exceptional circumstances and with the special permission of the Senate, be conferred on a candidate who is a Master of Education of two years' standing.

Thesis.

E7. The thesis shall deal with a subject in the field of Education. (See also General Regulations.)

The University Education Diploma (U.E.D.)

Admission to the Course of Studies.

E8. A student must—

- (a) possess a degree ;
- (b) have completed degree courses, whether for degree purposes, or for no degree purposes, in accordance with the provisions of E9 below.

Degree Courses.

E9. The degree courses in which a proposed student must pass are as follows ; the subject selected under (d) and the other subject under (c) below are regarded as principal teaching subjects :—

- (a) First courses in *three* of the following subjects :—
Afrikaans-Nederlands.
or Afrikaans.

English
Any third language.
History.
Geography or Geology
Applied Mathematics.
Physics.
Chemistry.
Botany or Biology
Zoology
Mathematics.
Accounting.
Economics.
Business Economics.

Biblical Studies or
Systematic Theology or
Ecclesiastical History.

Psychology.
Bibliography.
Education

Philosophy/History of Philosophy/
Systematic Philosophy.
Anthropology.
Native Administration or any other school
subjects :

Provided that at the discretion of the Dean recognition may be given to any two languages other than the official languages.

- (b) A first course in a *fourth* subject, which may be selected from (a) above or from the following list :—

German (Special Course).
Sociology.
Systematic Theology.
Economics and Economic History.

- (c) Second courses in any *two* of the four courses selected from (a) and (b) above ; provided that Systematic Theology I may be presented instead of one second course if Biblical Studies I has been selected from (a) above, but that none of Economic History II, Native Administration II, Philosophy II, Bibliography II, and Sociology II shall be regarded as a second course in terms of this paragraph.

(d) A third course in at least *one* of the two subjects chosen under (c) above, or, alternatively, either Biblical Studies II or Systematic Theology II, if both Biblical Studies I and Systematic Theology I have been selected under (a) and (b) above, respectively. (Mathematics and Applied Mathematics III for B.Sc. (Eng.) shall be regarded as Mathematics III.)

(e) Subject to the provisions of (c) above, a student may present one third and two second courses instead of one third, one second and *two* first courses : Provided that—

(i) a student who has majored in Geology and has taken at least one qualifying course in Geography may offer Geography as a principal teaching subject ;

(ii) a student who has not taken Biology as a major subject, may select it as a principal teaching subject if he has taken the following combination of subjects :

Either Botany or Zoology as a major subject, with at least two qualifying courses in the other :

Provided further, that no student who selects Biology as a principal teaching subject shall offer Botany or Zoology as a further principal teaching subject.

(iii) Physical Science may be selected as a principal teaching subject if the student has taken the following combination of subjects :

Either Physics or Chemistry as a major subject, with at least two qualifying courses in the other :

Provided further that no student who selects Physical Science as a principal teaching subject shall offer either Physics or Chemistry as a further principal teaching subject.

(f) A student who offers a Bantu language as a principal teaching subject, shall write examination in the Method of that particular Bantu language.

Duration and Contents.

E10. The course extends over a period of at least one year and the subjects shall be as follows :—

Major Subjects.

(i) Philosophy of Education *together in Excellence*

(ii) Empirical Education.

(iii) Historical Education.

(iv) Didactics and Administration.

(v) and (vi) Method of the two principal teaching subjects for the secondary school. (Two papers).

(vii) and (viii) Practical Teaching (A test in each of the two principal teaching subjects).

E11. (1) Further compulsory subjects :—

Compulsory Subsidiary Subjects.

(ix) Blackboard Work.

(x) School Hygiene.

(xi) School Librarianship or Religious Instruction.

(xii) Construction of Teaching Aids.

(xiii) and (xiv) A written, oral and practical test in, either the two official languages or one official language and the vernacular. One of the official languages *must* be taken on the higher grade.

A candidate can be exempted from the practical requirements in School Hygiene provided that he can produce a recognised certificate of the Red Cross or the St. John's Ambulance.

Additional Subjects.

(xv) Physical Education.

(xvi) Music and Choral Singing.

(2) Candidates shall be required to pass in each separate subject of the examination with the following exceptions :—

Candidates who have obtained the Teachers' Diploma of the former South African Native College shall be exempted from writing papers (v) and (vi) of Method of the two principal subjects and, on producing evidence of two years' satisfactory teaching experience, shall be exempted from taking subjects (vii) and (viii), (Practical Teaching).

Any other candidate shall be exempted from taking subjects (vii) and (viii) Practical Teaching on producing evidence of five years' satisfactory teaching experience.

Completion of Course of Studies.

E12. To obtain credit for the subjects he has passed a student must —

- (a) pass in at least four of the principal subjects under E10, (i) to (vi) at one and the same examination ; a student who has passed in five, may, subject to the General Regulations (G.10) rewrite the subject he has failed, at the supplementary examination in February or at any subsequent ordinary examination ;
- (b) in the case of the ancillary subjects under E11 (1) (ix) to (xii), obtain the sub-minimum in the written part of at least three of the four subjects at one and the same examination ; a student who has passed in three subjects may, subject to the provisions of the General Regulations (G.10) rewrite the subject he has failed, at the supplementary examination in February or at any subsequent ordinary examination.

Examination.

E13. (1) A student who holds a degree but lacks only one or two of the teaching subjects, may take the examination for the Diploma, but shall not be granted the Diploma until he has complied with all the academic and professional requirements.

(2) *Sub-minima.*—To pass in the four ancillary subjects under E11 (1) (ix) to (xii), a student must obtain in each subject an aggregate of 50 per cent in the written and the practical examination, with a sub-minimum of 40 per cent in each of the two sections ; and in each of the two language tests under E11 (1) (xiii) to (xiv), an aggregate of 50 per cent in the written, the oral and the practical examination with a sub-minimum of 40 per cent in each of the three sections for the Lower Medium ; and an aggregate of 60 per cent, with a sub-minimum of 50 per cent in each of the three sections for the Higher Medium.

(3) Failure in one of the two teaching tests shall involve re-examination in both tests, irrespective of the average mark obtained. These teaching tests as well as the language tests may not be repeated before May of the following year.

Distinction.

E14. A candidate may obtain a distinction in any of the principal subjects under E10 (i) to (vi), and he shall obtain the diploma with distinction if he obtains a distinction in four of the above mentioned principal subjects.

The University Education Diploma (Non-Graduate)

E15. A registered student who has completed two years of study towards a Bachelor's degree in such a manner that all the requirements for the degree may be fulfilled by one further year of study, may be admitted to the final year of professional training, and upon completion thereof may be allowed to obtain the University Education Diploma (Non-Graduate) on the following conditions :—

(a) That the number of completed courses for the Bachelor's degree shall be as follows :

For B.A.	..	..	..	8
for B.Sc.	..	..	..	6
for B.Com.	..	..	..	10 ;

(b) that the courses include at least two teaching subjects in which two qualifying courses shall have been obtained as well as two further qualifying courses selected in accordance with regulation E9 ;

(c) that the professional year shall be devoted exclusively to the diploma course.

E16. The candidate must further satisfy all the requirements of the prescribed regulations for the ordinary University Education Diploma.

Any holder of the U.E.D. (Non-Graduate) may have it converted into U.E.D. (Graduate) by completion of the remaining academic requirements of the latter.

The South African Teachers' Diploma (Junior Secondary)

E17. *Name of Certificate.*—The South African Teachers' Diploma (Junior Secondary).

E18. *Aim of the Course.*—To train teachers for the first three years of the Secondary School.

E19. *Duration of the Course.*—The duration of the course shall be two years.

E20. *Entrance Qualifications.*—Before candidates shall be admitted to this course, they must comply with the following requirements:—

(a) *Application for Admission.*—The application for admission must be submitted of the Registrar. (cf. G3.)

(b) *Confidential Report.*—The form concerning the selection of pupil teachers (B.E. 228) must be submitted by the principal of the last school attended, to the Registrar.

(c) *Medical Certificate.*—A medical report (Form B.E. 227) must be submitted to the Registrar by the applicant.

(d) *Academical Requirements.*—A candidate must satisfy the Senate of the University with respect to matriculation qualification or other satisfactory admission certificate, not lower than S2 (Second Class, School Leaving.)

N.B.—Candidates who have not gained matriculation exemption, may not have their university subjects counted towards a degree.

E21. *Schedule of Subjects:*

I. *First year:*

During the first year of study every candidate shall follow one of the following curricula:—

- (a) B.A.: Five first year courses towards a B.A. degree of which the mother tongue, one official language and Education I will be compulsory.
- (b) B.Sc.: Four first year courses of which at least three shall be natural sciences and the fourth Education I.
- (c) B.Comm.: A first year course as prescribed by the University of South Africa, but including Education I.
- (d) A diploma in Commerce and Administration (which has been obtained after Matriculation) and which includes Education I.
- (e) A diploma in Agriculture (which has been obtained after Matriculation) and which includes Education I.

N.B.—Candidates who did not obtain Matriculation or exemption may not have their courses credited towards a degree.

II. *Second year:*

1. Philosophy of Education.
2. History of Education.
3. Empirical Education.
4. General Didactics.
5. Administration.
6. Practical Teaching: Demonstration and Criticism lessons.
7. Method and Content:

The method and content of at least THREE of the following subjects:

General Science	Physical Science
Biology	Agriculture
Arithmetic	Mathematics
Commerce	Bookkeeping
Typewriting	Shorthand/Snelskrif
Afrikaans	English
Mother Tongue	Latin
Social Studies	School Librarianship or Religious Education.

or

any other subject for the J.C. Course, provided that

- (a) Biology and Physical Science be offered as separate subjects and not together with General Science.
- (b) Not more than *three* languages be included.

8. *Compulsory Practical Subjects :*

- (a) Teaching Aids and Blackboard Work.
- (b) School Hygiene.
- (c) Physical Education.
- (d) Music and Singing.

N.B.—Every candidate shall take part in at least two organised games.

E22. *Examinations : General Regulations :*

1. To be admitted to the professional course of this diploma, every candidate shall obtain a pass in at least *three* first year courses, one of which must be Education I or shall obtain a pass in all but one of the prescribed courses for the diploma in Commerce and Administration or Agriculture.

2. Re-admission may be refused to a candidate who does not satisfy the minimum requirements of any year's work.

3. Every examination or qualifying test shall be conducted by at least two examiners.

4. *Requirements for obtaining the diploma :*

(a) *First Year :* The candidate must have obtained passes in at least *four* subjects or must have passed in the examination for the diploma in Commerce and Administration or the diploma in Agriculture.

(b) *Second Year :* A candidate must obtain at least 50% of the maximum marks in every subject.

(c) Candidates will, after they have passed the professional part of this course, be classified as follows:

First Class : 75% of the total marks.

Second Class : Between 50% and 74% of the total marks.

(d) *Efficiency in Language :* The proficiency of a candidate to use the different languages as medium will be ascertained by means of the following tests:

- (i) A written language test.
- (ii) An oral language test.
- (iii) A practical teaching language test.

A candidate will pass a specific language in the Higher Grade (Medium) if he obtains an aggregate of 60% with a sub-minimum of 50% in each of the three sections, and in the Lower Grade (Medium) if he obtains an aggregate of 50% with a sub-minimum of 40% in each of the three sections.

An endorsement on the certificate will indicate the language(s) in which the teacher is proficient.

- (e) *Practice Teaching*: At least four weeks during the professional year, as well as three weeks at the beginning of the professional year at a school in the vicinity of the student's home, will be given to Practice Teaching.

Every student shall give at least eight criticism lessons of which one must be in the mother tongue and another in the official language.

- (f) Candidates who have not satisfied all the requirements of this diploma, will only receive a statement of examination results.

5. *Supplementary examinations* :

(a) *Academic Courses* :

- (i) A candidate who does not pass the required degree courses, will be allowed during his second year of study to sit for examinations in only *one* course, provided that he pays all registration and examination fees which must be paid for the subject, and also provided that no provision be made on the time-table of the second year to attend such a class.
- (ii) If a candidate does not comply with the requirements of regulation 5.(a).i. during his courses, he may in consultation with the University of South Africa write such examination, provided that he passes within six years after he has first presented himself for those examinations.

(b) *Professional Subjects* :

- (i) A candidate who has not failed more than *three* subjects in the second year, is entitled to a supplementary examination.
- (ii) Supplementary examinations in these subjects shall be conducted at such times and centres as determined by the Senate of the University College of Fort Hare.
- (iii) A candidate shall pass a supplementary examination within five years after he has first presented himself for those examinations.

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DEPARTMENT OF DIDACTICS AND ADMINISTRATION.

Bachelor's Examination (B.Ed.)

(Two Papers)

A.—Didactics.

1. (a) Didactics as part-discipline of pedagogics (theory of education).
(b) Distinction between general and special didactics.
2. (a) An analysis of the didactic situation as :
 - (i) Teaching situation.
 - (ii) Learning situation. The learning process.
 - (iii) Pre-situated pedagogical field. The possibility of character training in the didactic situation. The problem of transfer in training.(b) The components of the didactic situation as a pedagogical possibility.
 - (i) The teacher as educator.
 - (ii) The learning child as educand, with due consideration of the principles of the psychology of *human* development.
 - (iii) The subject matter as the cultural heritage representing the accepted hierarchy of values.
 - (iv) Principles of curriculum planning.
3. Language as medium and the use of teaching aids in the educative process.
4. Educational principles and their application in teaching: The principles of totality (globalization), individualization, socialization, activity, visualization, human development, authority and liberty.
5. The "New Educational Movement" (More in detail than for U.E.D.)
 - (a) Its origin and characteristics.
 - (b) The principles of the "New Method."
 - (c) Modern educational systems :
 - (i) The Montessori System.
 - (ii) The Dalton Plan.
 - (iii) The Project Method.
 - (iv) The Jena Plan.
 - (v) The Decroly School.
 - (d) Experiments with these systems and their influence in South Africa.
 - (e) Their applicability in the traditional South African School.
6. (a) Didactical implications of the modern German psychology of thought ; with reference to research in South Africa.
 - (b) The pedagogical implications of intellectualising education.
 - (c) The education of emotions in the school.
7. Recent views on didactics :
 - (a) In America.
 - (b) In England.
 - (c) On the continent of Europe (especially the Netherlands and Germany).
 - (d) In Russia.
 - (e) In South Africa.
8. The problem of examinations :
Failure and promotion (school and university).
9. An introduction to and the field of study of orthodidactics.
As there is an overlap with the work done in the U.E.D. course, a more detailed scientific study is expected for the B.Ed. degree.

B.—Administration.

The following aspects dealt with on the basis of comparative education :

1. Comparative education—history, terminology, aim, scope, methods, value, institutions.
2. Relation between systems of culture and value and educational systems.

3. The educational systems of the Republic and of certain other countries (primary, secondary, higher, technical and vocational).
4. Administration : Educational policy and control, especially in South Africa.
5. Differentiation in education.
6. Teacher training.

University Education Diploma (U.E.D.)

(One Paper)

A.—Didactics.

1. The place and role of didactics in the study of pedagogics in its entirety.
2. (a) Terminology.
 - (b) The relation between teaching and education.
 - (c) Pupil, teacher and subject matter as components of the teaching situation.
3. (a) General didactic principles and their application in teaching situations.
 - (b) (i) Why a diversity of methods ?
 - (ii) Factors influencing the choice of methods.
 - (c) General methods and means used in teaching.
 - (i) Language as educational medium.
 - (ii) Teaching aids in the educative process.
 - (iii) Deductive and inductive, analytical and synthetic forms of thought
 - (iv) Oral communication in teaching.
 - (v) The use of literature. Prescribed manuals and the use of the library.
 - (vi) The problem-solving method.
 - (vii) The activity method.
 - (viii) Class discussions.
 - (ix) Procedures of study. The value of discussing different methods of study. (Die leergesprek).
 - (x) School discipline.
 - (xi) Examinations and testing.
 - (xii) Promotion.
- (d) Types of lessons :
 - (i) Information lesson : with reference to sources of information and their influence on the choice of teaching method.
 - (ii) Revision lesson : with emphasis on the principle of totality.
 - (iii) Drill lesson. Distinction between coaching, habit formation and teaching.
 - (iv) Appreciation lesson : with reference to aesthetical and ethical development.
4. The " new " education.
 - (a) General principles of the " New Educational Movement."
 - (b) Progressive educational systems :
 - (i) The Montessori System.
 - (ii) The Dalton Plan.
 - (iii) The Project Method.
 - (iv) The Decroly School.
 - (v) The Winnetka Technique.
 - (vi) The Jena Plan.
 - (c) Influence of the German psychology of thought on didactics.
 - (d) Recent research and modern trends in the field of didactics.

In this course an attempt will be made to investigate the applicability of principles and methods in the traditional South African school.

B.—Administration.

1. Central and provincial educational systems : constitution, acts, ordinances, functions, regulations.
2. The school as an educational institution.

3. The teaching personnel—provision, training and conditions of service of teachers, professional code.
4. The inspection system.
5. The pupils—admission, compulsory and free education, suspension and expulsion, classification, examinations, testing, permission, retardation, acceleration, failure.
6. Facility, building, furniture, equipment, school funds.
7. Curricula and syllabuses, time-tables, returns, school reports, registers, schemes of work, homework.
8. The school calendar, the school week, school hours, school functions.
9. Medium of instruction.
10. Extra-mural activities.

C.—Method of Teaching Subjects

(One paper)

For all subjects the following topics :—

1. The relation between special didactics and general didactics.
2. The pupil ; different types of pupils.
3. The subject teacher :
 - (a) His training.
 - (b) His personality.
 - (c) His duties and responsibilities.
4. The special subject :

The history of its teaching ; field ; method of research ; place and value within the scope of human activities.
5. Aim :

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Justification for including the subject in the school programme in the light of the ultimate educational aim.

An investigation of : (a) its instrumental value,
 (b) its practical value,
 (c) its formative value.

Why it is a core subject or an optional subject.
6. The subject matter :

whole.

 - (a) The place of the subject within the scope of the school programme as a whole.
 - (b) The role of the child in the choice of the subject matter with reference to the educational aim.
 - (c) Planning the subject matter :
 - (i) Distinction between the terms *curriculum* and *syllabus*.
 - (ii) The principles to be considered in drawing up a curriculum and in grading the syllabus for a special subject.
 - (iii) A critical analysis and evaluation of the curriculum and the grading of the syllabus for the special subject in one of the provinces.
7. Method :
 - (a) The role of the components of the didactic situation in the light of the educational aim.
 - (b) Application of general didactic principles in the special subject.
 - (c) Application of specific methods or combinations of methods in the subject, with due reference to its specific nature ; the value and the possibilities of class discussions, the use of reading matter, experiments, the applicability of certain principles and procedures of some of the "modern teaching systems."

- (d) Teaching aids and their use in the subject concerned.
 - (e) Preparation and presentation of lessons—classroom discipline.
 - (f) The nature of assignments ; the homework programme.
 - (g) Learning difficulties of pupils with special reference to orthodidactic assistance in the subject concerned.
8. Measurement and evaluation :
- (a) as a means of diagnosis,
 - (b) as a means of selection.
 - (c) The drawing up of tests and examination questions in the subject concerned (general).
9. Differentiation :
- (a) The necessity of differentiation in this subject.
 - (b) Differentiation with reference to aim, subject matter, teaching method, assignments, examining.
10. Organization :
- (a) Schemes of work : division of the programme for the year.
 - (b) Preparation and record of work.
 - (c) Planning the time table.
 - (d) The classroom.
 - (e) Tests and examinations.
 - (f) Marking sheets and reports.
11. Any aspect of a special nature in the subject concerned not covered by the preceding points.



South African Teachers' Diploma. (S.A.T.D.)

General Didactics
 (One Paper)
Together in Excellence

A. Didactics :

I. General Didactics : Scope and Basic Concepts.

- 1. What is General Didactics or General Method
- 2. The Teaching Situation
- 3. Traditional versus modern Didactics
- 4. General Didactics and Subject Method

II. General Didactic Principles and their Application.

- 1. The Principle of Totality
- 2. The Principle of Interest and Motivation
- 3. The Principle of Perception
- 4. The Principle of Environmental Teaching
- 5. The Principle of Self-Activity

III. Questioning in the Classroom.

- 1. Teachers' Questions
 - (a) Classification
 - (b) Characteristics of good questioning.
 - (c) General Procedures in questioning.
- 2. Treating the Pupils' Answers.
- 3. Pupils' Questions.

IV. Specific Methods of Teaching

- 1. The Telling Method
- 2. The Question-and-Answer Method
- 3. The Discussion Method
- 4. The Problem Solving Method.

V. *Specific Types of Lessons*

Distinct between various types of lessons in the Traditional School.

VI. *Measurement and Evaluation.*

1. Value of Tests and Examinations.
2. Description and Classification of Tests and Exams.
3. General Considerations with regard to T. and E.
4. Reporting Pupils' Progress.

VII. *The Modern Approach to Didactics.*

1. General Principles of the "New Method."
2. Recent views on Didactics with Special Reference to Modern Psychology of Thought.
3. Education for Creativity.
4. Programmed Instruction.

B. *Teaching and Learning Aids :*

I. *Audio-Visual Aids :*

1. The Scope of Audio-Visual Aids
What is meant by Audio-Visual Education
Audio-Visual Aids in modern life—Audio-Visual Aids in Education
2. Functions of Audio-Visual Aids in Learning
Motivation—Clarification—Stimulation
3. Principles underlying the successful use of Audio-Visual Aids
4. Classification and use of Audio-Visual Aids
 - (a) Objects, specimens, models.
 - (b) Graphic Materials—maps, charts, graphs, cartoons, posters, bulletin board.
 - (c) Flat or unprojected pictures—types, selecting, presenting.
 - (d) Projected still pictures—Projector, its selection and operation and care.
Slides—selecting, storage and care
Films—projection screen, window shades and teaching with projected material.
 - (e) Motion picture—advantages and limitations
 - (f) School Trips and Tours—purpose and types
 - (g) Auditory Aids
Radio—objectives, suggestions for using Radio Broadcasts
Tape Recorder
Record Player—
Programmed instruction.

II. *Blackboard Work*

1. History of Blackboard—Chalkboard
2. Functions of Blackboard as a Teaching Aid.
3. Advantages the Blackboard has over Teaching Aids.
4. Classification of Chalk boards
5. The Teacher and the Chalkboard. (Writing, quality of lines and letters spacing)
6. Position and care of Chalkboard.
7. Writing of T. on the chalkboard (spacing of letters and lines, use of coloured chalk etc.)
8. Chalk, and Duster { How to take care of these
How to use these

ADMINISTRATION

(One Paper)

Section A :

1. Organisation and management of Secondary Schools:
 - (a) Time-tables for class and homework.
 - (b) Registers, quarterly and annual returns.
 - (c) Schemes and records of work.
 - (d) School accounts, school records and correspondence, school requisitions.
 - (e) Tests, examinations and promotion schedules.
2. Departmental regulations and conditions of service.
3. The ideal school and its environment. Extra-mural activities.
4. The Department of Bantu Education: Officials, sections and regional organisation.
5. A brief comparative survey of the systems of education in Africa.

Section B :

School Hygiene :

- I. *Function of the human body.*
 1. Musculo-skeletal system
 2. Circulatory system
 3. Respiratory system
 4. Digestive system
 5. Excretory system
 6. Endocrine system
 7. Nervous system

only as far as they influence the healthy state of the body.
- II. *Dietetics.*
 1. Food elements—Proteins, Carbohydrates, Fats, Calcium, Iron, Vitamins
 2. Nature of the element
 3. Food sources thereof
 4. Effects of deficiency
- III. *Hygiene.*
 1. Personal Hygiene
 2. Communal Hygiene
 3. Infectious Diseases — (a) Those affecting children
(b) Exclusion of those infected (From School)
 4. Water supplies
 5. Organisation of school health services
- IV. *First Aid.*
 1. Wounds and Wound Treatment
 2. Fractures and dislocations
 3. Burns and scalds
 4. Artificial respiration
- V. *Departmental Regulations governing periods of Isolation for Infectious and Contagious Diseases.*



PRACTICAL TEACHING

1. Practice Teaching:
 - (a) At least *three* weeks at the beginning of the professional year at a school in the vicinity of the student's home. The principal to submit a confidential report.
 - (b) *Four* weeks during the course of training, two weeks during the first semester and two weeks during the second.
2. Demonstration lessons on suitable topics by approved students.
3. Criticism Lessons: At least eight lessons in the presence of a lecturer of the University College.

EDUCATION

Course I

(half a paper)

Method and Administration :

(a) Method:

1. Didactics: pedagogical basis, the three components of the didactic situation (pupil, teacher, subject-matter).
2. The school: (a) The task of educating and moulding as it concerns the child, the family and the community; (b) The school milieu: social-pedagogical aspects.
3. The pupil.
4. The subject-matter.
5. The teacher.

(b) Administration:

1. Administration of education as a discipline.
2. Control of education.
3. The school as educational institution.



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DEPARTMENT OF EMPIRICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor's Examination (B.Ed.)

Paper 2. General Empirical Education.

A general paper of an advanced nature covering :—

1. The scope and methods of investigation of Empirical Education.
2. Critical review of the aim, basic principles, methods and findings of the different psychological trends and their value for Empirical Education.
3. Individual and racial differences.
4. Nature and nurture.
5. Studies in the emotions and the practical application of the findings.
6. Laws of learning and the various types of learning.
7. The sentiments, temperament and character.
8. Child and adolescent psychology.
9. Psychological problems and phenomena and their application in education and teaching.

Paper 3. Special Empirical Education.

1. Phenomena which have been investigated experimentally : Learning, fatigue, intelligence, knowledge, development of mental capacities.
2. Special problems such as : Feeble-mindedness, backwardness, giftedness, genius, delinquency and educational retardation.
3. Measurement of personality development : Different aspects thereof, e.g. attitudes, interests, aptitudes, etc.
4. (a) Difference between neuroses and psychoses.
(b) A study of only those neuroses frequently found in children.
5. Statistical analysis and the principle of experimental work in connection with the investigation of educational problems.
6. Principles of vocational guidance.

The candidate will be expected to show proof of practical acquaintance with the methods of experimental psychology and their application to problems of education such as—

- measurement of intelligence ;
- measurement of achievement ;
- fatigue, etc.

University Education Diploma (U.E.D.)

Empirical Education

(One Paper)

- I— 1. The scope and methods of empirical education.
 - (a) Development of psychology before 1900.
 - (b) Psychology after 1900. The origin, basic principles, methods and educational contributions of modern trends.
3. Cognitive functions such as attention, memory and thinking.
4. Emotion, sentiment, temperament and character.
5. Impulses and the motivation in behaviour.
- II— 6. Introduction to child psychology, including the adolescent.
7. Adjustment ; behaviour deviations ; the young delinquent.
8. The intellect : measurement of intelligence ; individual differences, the backward child and the gifted child

III—*Psychology of Learning.*

9. Laws and types of learning.
10. Educational measurement.
11. Forgetting, fatigue, transfer of training.
12. Abnormal phenomena (only in school).

South African Teachers' Diploma (S.A.T.D.)

(One Paper.)

1. Empirical Education as a science.
2. Man as psycho-physical being.
3. The behaviour of children.
4. Development of personality.
5. The learning process.
6. The intellect.
7. Vocational guidance.

EDUCATION

Course I

(Half a paper)

Empirical Education :

1. (a) The nature of Empirical Education.
(b) The relationship between psychology and education.
(c) Educational Psychology as a science and its field.
2. Introduction to methods of research in Empirical Education.
3. (a) Brief review of the main psychological trends with special reference to their contributions to education.
(b) Philosophical foundations of Empirical Education.
4. Introduction to the role of education in child development.
5. Introduction to the learning process.
6. (a) Motivation.
(b) Attitudes.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL EDUCATION

Bachelor's Examination (B.Ed.)

(One paper)

- A. The theoretical and methodological foundations of the History of Education .
(a) History of Education as a science.
(b) Method of research.
(c) Theoretical problems.
- B. Periods in the History of Education :
(a) Pietism (1675-1750).
(b) The Enlightenment (18th century) :
(i) Rationalism and Empiricism.
(ii) Naturalism.
(iii) Philanthropinism.
- C. A period in the history of education in South Africa :
State and Missionary Education during the 19th century in one of the provinces.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION DIPLOMA (U.E.D.)

(One paper)

1. 1. The Greek ideal of education and teaching system in its evolution from Homer to Aristotle—Spartan and Athenian education and teaching—the Sophists—Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.
2. General survey of the history of Roman Education—Seneca, Cicero, Quintilian.
3. General survey of the development of education in the Middle Ages—Church and Cloister schools, Charlemagne, the Town schools, Schools of the Nobility the Universities.
4. The Renaissance and Humanism—Vittorino da Feltre and other Humanist teachers.
5. The Reformation and its meaning in the education of the people. Catholic reactions.
6. Realism—Rabelais, Montaigne, Comenius, Ratke.
7. The Disciplinary Movement in education—John Locke.
2. 8. Naturalism, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Basedow, and the Philanthropinists.
9. The Psychological Movement, Pestalozzi, Herbart, Froebel.
10. The Scientific Movement. Herbert Spencer.
11. The Sociological Movement. Dewey, Kerchensteiner.
3. 12. General survey of European and Bantu Education in South Africa.

South African Teachers' Diploma. (S.A.T.D. II)

(One Paper)

Section I. South African History of Education.

1. Cape Province 1652-1839.
2. Developments in TWO South African territories before 1910.
3. Survey of the development of Education
(a) in the Union 1910-1960.
(b) in the Republic since 1961.

Section II. History of Education for the Bantu.

1. A few pioneer missionaries and their significance to Education.
2. State support till 1910.
3. Control and financing of Education in church Community, Tribal and State Schools.
4. Syllabuses, medium, staffing and inspection in TWO of the four provinces.
5. Steps towards nationalising Bantu Education.
6. The development of higher education for the Bantu.

EDUCATION

Course I

(Half a paper)

History of Education :

1. History of Education as a science.
2. Greek Education—education as a liberal moulding.
3. Roman Education—education for practical life.
4. Early Christian Education—education for life hereafter.
5. Medieval Education—education as discipline.
6. The Renaissance and Humanism—education as a re-awakening of classical learning.
7. The Reformation and Counter-Reformation—education as ecclesiastical formalism.



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DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION.

Bachelor's Examination (B.Ed.)

One Paper

1. Knowledge of the content of the U.E.D. syllabus is a prerequisite.
2. Cosmology and education.
3. Philosophic anthropology and education.
4. Philosophic axiology and education.
5. Educational ethics.
6. Education and the problem of truth.
7. The problem of diversity of point of view and the problem of justification of the particular.
8. Theistic, idealistic and scientific orientated systems in the philosophy of education with typical representatives of each.
9. The problem of scientific criticism in the philosophy of education.

University Education Diploma (U.E.D.)

One Paper

1. Introduction : The field and method of research in pedagogics (theory of education) with special reference to philosophy of education.
2. The phenomenon education.
3. Axiological aspects : The aim of education.
4. The educand.
5. The educator and education bodies.
6. The necessity, possibility and limits of education.
7. The means of education.
8. Authority and freedom in education.
9. Trends of thought in pedagogics (a general survey):
 - (a) Scientism, e.g. realism, naturalism, pragmatism.
 - (b) Idealism.
 - (c) Theism (christian and non-christian.)
 - (d) Existential philosophy and phenomenology.

South African Teacher's Diploma (S.A.T.D. II)

One Paper

Philosophy of Education :

1. The relation between philosophy of life and education.
2. Educational bodies and their responsibilities.
3. Moral and social education.
4. Authority and freedom in education.
5. Discipline (with special reference to punishment).

EDUCATION

Course I

(half a paper)

Philosophy of Education :

1. Introduction: The field and method of research in pedagogics (theory of education) with special reference to philosophy of education.
2. The phenomenon education.
3. The aim of education.
4. The educand.
5. The educator.
6. The necessity, possibility and limof education.



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ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

Table

The aim of this book is to provide a list of general reference to students and staff members. It is intended to assist in the selection of courses and to provide a guide to the University's administrative services and facilities.

Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Commerce and Administration

The Council of the University has approved the following regulations which apply to the

(1) The following degrees and diplomas are awarded by the Faculty:


- (a) Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.)
- (b) Bachelor of Administration (B.Admin.)
- (c) Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) (B.Com. (Hons.))
- (d) Bachelor of Administration (Honours) (B.Admin. (Hons.))
- (e) Bachelor of Commerce (Diploma) (B.Com. (Dip.))
- (f) Bachelor of Administration (Diploma) (B.Admin. (Dip.))

(2) In Administration:

- (a) Bachelor of Administration (B.Admin.)
- (b) Bachelor of Administration (Honours) (B.Admin. (Hons.))
- (c) Bachelor of Administration (Diploma) (B.Admin. (Dip.))

(3) In Commerce:

- (a) Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.)
- (b) Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) (B.Com. (Hons.))
- (c) Bachelor of Commerce (Diploma) (B.Com. (Dip.))



Faculty of
Commerce and Administration
 University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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- 1. General Information
- 2. Faculty of Commerce and Administration
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- 4. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Administration

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- 5. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Commerce and Administration (continued)
- 6. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Administration (continued)
- 7. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Commerce and Administration (continued)
- 8. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Administration (continued)

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- 9. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Commerce and Administration (continued)
- 10. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Administration (continued)
- 11. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Commerce and Administration (continued)
- 12. Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Administration (continued)

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Rules :

The aim of the study is to give a broad general training in Commerce and Administration. It is particularly useful to those who contemplate a business career. A list of the Textbooks will be furnished by lecturers from time to time.

Regulations for Degrees and Diplomas in Commerce and Administration

The General Statutory and Joint Regulations are also of effect where applicable.

F1. The following degrees and diplomas are granted in the Faculty :

I In Commerce :

Baccalaureus Commercii	B.Com.
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Commercii	Hons.—B.Com.
Magister Commercii	M.Com.
Doctor Commercii	D.Com.

II In Administration :

Baccalaureus Administrationis	B.Admin.
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Administrationis	Hons.—B.Admin.
Magister Administrationis	M.Admin.
Doctor Administrationis	D.Admin.

III Diploma in Commerce and Administration Dip.Com.

IV Senior Diploma in Commerce and Administration Senior Dip. Com.

The Degree of Bachelor of Commerce

F2. Candidates may qualify for the Bachelor of Commerce degree under any one of the following five headings : General Accounting, Law, Statistics and Administration. The subjects shall be chosen as indicated below.

General

First Year:

1. Economics I.
2. Business Economics I.
3. Accounting I.
4. Mathematics I or Elementary Theory of Finance and Statistical Methods A.
5. English I or Afrikaans-Nederlands I.

Second Year:

1. Economics II.
2. Business Economics II.
3. Accounting II.
4. Mercantile Law IA and Mercantile Law IB.
5. One of the following: History I, Sociology I, Mathematics I, General Introduction to Philosophy I, an approved Bantu Language, Income Tax, Industrial Psychology I.

Third Year:

1. Economics III.
2. Business Economics III.
3. and 4. Two of the following :—
 - (i) Accounting III.
 - (ii) Auditing I.
 - (iii) Economic History.

- (iv) Mercantile Law IIA, Mercantile Law IIB and Mercantile Law IIC.
- (v) Banking A and B.
- (vi) Transport.
- (vii) Income Tax (if not taken in the second year).
- (viii) Co-operation.
- (ix) Cost Accounting.

Accounting

First year:

1. Economics I.
2. Business Economics I.
3. Accounting I.
4. *Statistics I or Elementary Theory of Finance and Statistical Methods A.
5. English I or Afrikaans-Nederlands I.

*Students are expected to have an adequate knowledge of Matriculation Mathematics for Statistics I.

Second year:

1. Economics II.
2. Business Economics II.
3. Accounting II.
4. Mercantile Law IA and Mercantile Law IB.
5. Auditing I.

Third year:

1. Economics III.
2. Business Economics III.
3. Accounting III.
4. One of the following :—
 - (i) Auditing II.
 - (ii) Mercantile Law IIA, Mercantile Law IIB, Mercantile Law IIC.
 - (iii) Cost Accounting.
 - (iv) Income Tax.
 - (v) Accounts of Executors, Liquidators and Trustees.
 - (vi) Co-operation.



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Law

First Year:

1. Economics I.
2. Business Economics I.
3. Accounting I.
4. Private Law I.
5. One of the following languages : English I, Afrikaans-Nederlands I or Latin I.

Second Year:

1. Economics II.
2. Business Economics II.
3. Accounting II.
4. Private Law II.
5. One of the following languages not taken in the first year : English I, Latin I, or Afrikaans-Nederlands I.

Third Year:

1. Economics III.
2. Business Economics III.
3. *Roman Law I.
4. Private Law III.

*A knowledge of Latin is essential.

Statistics

First year :

- (i) Economics I.
- (ii) Business Economics I.
- (iii) Accounting I.
- (iv) Statistics I.
- (v) Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I.

N.B.—Students who take Statistics I are expected to have an adequate knowledge of Matriculation Mathematics.

Second year :

- (i) Economics II.
- (ii) Business Economics II.
- (iii) Statistics II.
- (iv) Mercantile Law IA and Mercantile Law IB.
- (v) Accounting II.

Third year :

- (i) Economics III.
- (ii) Business Economics III.
- (iii) Statistics III.
- (iv) One of the following :
 - (a) Accounting III.
 - (b) Auditing I.
 - (c) Mercantile Law IIA and Mercantile Law IIB and Mercantile Law IIC.
 - (d) Cost Accounting.



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First year :

- (i) Economics I.
- (ii) Business Economics I.
- (iii) Industrial Psychology I.
- (iv) Statistical Methods A and Statistical Methods B.
- (v) Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I

Second year :

- (i) Economics II.
- (ii) Business Economics II.
- (iii) Mercantile Law IA and Industrial Law
- (iv) Industrial Psychology II.
- (v) Accounting I.

Third year :

- (i) Economics III.
- (ii) Business Economics III.
- (iii) Industrial Psychology III.
- (iv) One of the following :
 - (a) Native Administration I.
 - (b) Economic History.
 - (c) Accounting II.
 - (d) Transport.
 - (e) An approved Bantu Language
 - (f) Co-operation.

Limitations on courses

F3. No student shall take :—

- (a) Accounts of Executors, Liquidators and Trustees before he has completed Accounting I ; and, without special permission of Senate, Cost Accounting before he has completed Accounting II.
- (b) Auditing I and Income Tax, except after or at the same time as Accounting II ;
- (c) Auditing II, except after or at the same time as Accounting III ;
- (d) Statistical Methods B, except after or at the same time as Statistical Methods A ;
- (e) Industrial Psychology III, before he has completed Statistical Methods A and B.
- (f) Accounts of Executors, Liquidators and Trustees except after or at the same time as Mercantile Law II B.

NB.—A knowledge of Accounting is essential for Income Tax.

Number of courses per year

F4. (1) No student shall take more than five courses in one year : Provided that he may take one additional course for non-degree purposes.

(2) Two of the half-courses Elementary Theory of Finance, Statistical Methods A and Statistical Methods B shall be deemed to be one course for this purpose ; similarly, the part courses Mercantile Law IA and IB shall be deemed to be one course, and the part courses Mercantile Law IIA, IIB and IIC shall be deemed to be one course.

Courses from a previous year

F5. No student shall take a second-year course unless he takes the outstanding first-year courses as well, except with the permission of the University of South Africa ; and no student shall take a third-year course unless he takes the outstanding first and second-year courses as well, except such as he is precluded from taking by Rule G20.

Principal subjects

F6. The following subjects are principal subjects :

Accounting	Auditing
Business Economics	Private Law
Economics	Statistics
	Industrial Psychology

Pass with distinction

F7. A student shall pass with distinction in a principal subject if he attains a distinction mark in the final course.

The Degree of Bachelor of Administration

Curriculum

F8. The courses shall be as follows :—

First Year:

- (i) Political Science I.
- (ii) Accounting I.
- (iii) Economics I.
- (iv) Afrikaans-Nederlands I or English I.

- (v) One of the following :—
- (a) Private Law I.
 - (b) Statistics 1 or two of the separate part courses, Elementary Theory of Finance, Statistical Methods A, Statistical Methods B.
Students are expected to have an adequate knowledge of Matriculation Mathematics for Statistics I.
 - (c) Native Administration I.
 - (d) Industrial Psychology I

Second Year:

- (i) Political Science II.
- (ii) Public Administration I.
- (iii) Economics II.
- (iv) and (v) Two of the following :—
 - (a) Industrial Psychology II.
 - (b) Public International Law.
 - (c) Native Administration II or I if not already taken.
 - (d) Accounting II.
 - (e) Statistics I or two of the separate part courses, Elementary Theory of Finance, Statistical Methods A, Statistical Methods B (if not already taken).
 - (f) Constitutional Law I.
 - (g) Private Law II.
 - (h) Roman Law I.



Third year :

- (i) Political Science III or Private Law III.
- (ii) Public Administration II.
- (iii) Economics III or Municipal and Rural Administration and the part course Public Finance.
- (iv) One of the following
 - (a) Cost Accounting.
 - (b) Native Administration III or II (if not taken in the second year).
 - (c) Interpretation of Statutes and Administrative Law.
 - (d) Industrial Psychology III.
 - (e) Transportation.

Restrictions on courses

F9. No student shall take :—

- (a) Except with special permission of Senate Cost Accounting before he has completed Accounting II ;
- (b) Statistical Methods B except after or together with Statistical Methods A ;
- (c) Interpretation of Statutes and Administrative Law unless Constitutional Law I has been passed.
- (d) Industrial Psychology III unless he has completed Statistical Methods A and Statistical Methods B under group (iv) of the first year ; in that event the language course shall be taken as a compulsory course under group (iv) in the second year ;
- (e) Public Administration I except after or together with Political Science II ;
- (f) Public Administration II before completion of Political Science II ;
- (g) Municipal and Rural Administration except after or together with public Administration II.

Number of Courses per Year

F10. The provisions of F4 apply.

Courses from a Previous Year

F11. The provisions of F5 apply.

Principal Subjects

F12. The following subjects are principal subjects :—

Economics.	Political Science.
Native Administration.	Public Administration.
	Industrial Psychology.

Pass with Distinction

F13. A student shall pass with distinction in a principal subject if he attains a distinction mark in the final course.

The Degree of Honours Bachelor of Commerce and Honours Bachelor of Administration

The Degree of Honours Bachelor of Commerce

Departments

F14. The degree may be conferred in the following departments :—

Accounting	Economics
Auditing	Statistics
Business Economics	Industrial Psychology

Admission and examination

F15. Subject to admission and examination requirements indicated in the syllabuses, no student shall take the degree—

- (a) in Business Economics by virtue of Commerce II taken under the old regulations, unless he has completed Industrial Organisation and Management I or Business Economics I ; or
- (b) in Auditing, unless he has completed Accounting III and Auditing II., or
- (c) in Accounting, unless he has completed Accounting III and Cost Accounting.

F16. (1) With the approval of the Head of the Department the examination may be written in two parts. (See syllabuses for particulars.)

To pass, a candidate who writes the examination as one whole shall obtain an aggregate of 50%, with a minimum of 40% in each paper.

A candidate who writes the examination in two parts shall obtain 50% in each paper and pass all the papers of each part simultaneously.

(2) To obtain the degree with distinction a candidate shall obtain a distinction aggregate.

The Degree of Honours Bachelor of Administration

Departments

F17. The degree may be conferred in the following departments :—

Economics	Political Science
Native Administration	Public Administration
	Industrial Psychology

Admission to the course of studies and examination

F18. Subject to admission and examination requirements indicated in the syllabuses, a student shall have completed the following courses in order to take the degree in Native Administration :—

- (i) Anthropology II and S.A. Bantu and Native Law (special course) or S.A. Bantu and Native Law I ;
- (ii) a degree course in an approved Bantu language :

Provided that a student may take not more than one of these courses at the same time as the examination.

Pass and pass with distinction

F19. The provisions of F16 shall apply.

The Degrees of Master of Commerce and Master of Administration

F20. For particulars regarding these regulations candidates are referred to the Head of the Department concerned.

The Degrees of Doctor of Commerce and Doctor of Administration

F21. See regulation F20.

Diploma in Commerce and Administration and Senior Diploma in Commerce and Administration

- F22. (a) *Diploma in Commerce and Administration—Dip. Com.* is obtained after passing the first and second year courses, and
- (b) *Senior Diploma in Commerce and Administration—Senior Dip. Com.* is obtained after obtaining the Dip. Com. and subsequently passing the third year courses, —as prescribed for the degree courses in the Faculty of Commerce and Administration.

The regulations for B. Comm. and B. Admin. are applicable, except for :

1. *Requirements for admission.*

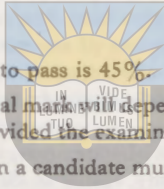
- (i) *Dip. Com.* : A Senior Certificate or equivalent qualification.
- (ii) *Senior Dip. Com.* : Dip. Com. with a 50% pass in the major courses to be taken in the third year.

2. *Year mark.* A student must obtain 35% yearmark to be admitted to the examinations.

3. *Final Examination.*

- (a) The minimum required to pass is 45%.
- (b) The calculation of the final marks will depend equally on the yearmark and the final examination mark, provided the examination mark is 40% or more.
- (c) To pass with a distinction a candidate must obtain at least 75%.
- (d) Subject to the approval of the particular head of department, a supplementary examination may be allowed on condition that the final mark is not less than 40%.
- (e) When calculating the final marks for the supplementary examination, equal value will be attached to the yearmark and the mark for the supplementary examination.

4. *Conversion.* A student can change from the degree course to the diploma course with the permission of the Senate. Courses to a student's credit at the time of conversion will be acknowledged for diploma purposes. No acknowledgement will be given to a student changing from diploma to degree.



University of Port Harcourt
Together in Excellence

SYLLABUSES

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

ACCOUNTING

Course I

(One paper)

1. The meaning of terms generally used in commerce.
2. The objects of bookkeeping and its relation to auditing.
3. General survey and significance of bookkeeping by double entry.
4. Sources of information and the nature of the documents from which the books of account are compiled ; routine and handling in office.
5. Books of prime entry, including columnar books. Recording of transactions therein, with emphasis on flexibility of designs and classifications ; and posting to the ledger.
6. Banking accounts, deposit slips, current and fixed deposit accounts, bank statements and reconciliations, drafts and transfers. Salient points and utility of cheques.
7. Bills of exchange, promissory notes, and their treatment in the books of accounts.
8. The ledger and balancing of ledger accounts. Classification of accounts into different types. Reconciliation of ledger balance with balance shown on creditors' statements.
9. Trial balance.
10. Closing entries and year-end adjustments, including depreciation by straight line and diminishing balance methods, payments in advance, outstanding liabilities and provisions for bad debts.
11. The preparation of financial statements, with special emphasis on: length of periods, concepts of profits and equity, cost of stock sold and valuation of stock on hand, contingent liabilities, etc. including receipts and payments accounts and income and expenditure accounts. Candidates must be acquainted with modern methods of preparing financial statements.
12. Goods on sale or return.
13. Departmental accounts.
14. Consignment accounts.
15. Joint ventures.
16. Accounts current.
17. Average due dates.
18. Self-balancing ledgers and control accounts.
19. Partnership accounts, excluding admission and dissolution.
20. Single entry, excluding conversion of a single entry into a double entry.
21. Introduction to company accounts.
22. Elementary interpretation of balance sheets and trading and profit and loss accounts.
23. Checking of work done—e.g. casts, postings, etc. ; detection of errors, etc.
24. Principles of internal control and internal organisation with particular reference to stock in trade and cash.
25. Principles of evidencing, vouching and verification.

Course II

(Two papers)

1. Advanced study of all first year subjects with special reference to :
 - (a) Drafting of financial statements of sole proprietorships, partnerships, clubs and associations.
 - (b) Analysis and interpretation of financial statements.

2. Admission of partners and dissolution of partnership, with exclusion of piece-meal liquidation.
3. Various methods of providing for depreciation and replacement of assets.
4. Provisions, reserves and sinking funds.
5. Branch accounts (excluding foreign branches).
6. Distinction between capital and revenue.
7. Royalties.
8. Final accounts of manufacturers and contractors, including valuation of work in progress and work in progress on contracts.
9. Farm accounting.
10. Elementary goodwill.
11. Company accounting :
 - (a) Distinction between a partnership and a limited company.
 - (b) Memorandum and Articles of Association.
 - (c) Private and public companies.
 - (d) Statutory books.
 - (e) Various classes of share capital.
 - (f) Application and allotment of shares ; calls ; share premiums.
 - (g) Forfeiture of shares and re-issue of forfeited shares.
 - (h) Loans and issues of debentures.
 - (i) Transfer of shares and debentures.
 - (j) Preliminary, formation and issue expenses.
 - (k) Purchase of private business by company.
 - (l) Bonus shares.
 - (m) Reserves, provisions, and contingent liabilities.
 - (n) Interest paid out of capital.
 - (o) Pre-and post-incorporation profits.
 - (p) Dividends and divisible profits.
 - (q) Redemption of redeemable preference shares.
 - (r) Final accounts and balance sheets of limited companies to which part one of the Eighth Schedule to the Act applies.

Course III

(Two papers)

1. Advanced work on all the subjects of the first and second year, with special reference to the following :
 - (a) Partnership Accounts : goodwill ; admission and dissolution ; piece-meal liquidation.
 - (b) Conversion of partnerships into limited companies.
 - (c) Redemption of debentures.
 - (d) The published accounts of limited companies.
2. Investments, share transactions and underwritings.
3. Foreign branch accounts, including dual currency accounts.
4. Hire-purchase accounts.
5. Double Account system.
6. Coupons and containers.
7. Sale of plots by townships owner.
8. Insurance and other claims for compensation.
9. Accounting as an aid to management including the analysis and interpretation of financial statements by making use of source and application of funds statements, ratio-analysis and comparative statements.
10. The accounts of catering and entertainment undertakings.
11. Company Accounts : amalgamations, absorption, reconstruction and liquidation.

12. Holding companies and subsidiaries, including consolidated accounts and balance sheets, and other forms of group accounts.
13. The valuation of shares, debentures and goodwill.
14. Mechanised accounting.
15. The purpose and value of working papers.
16. The concept and principles governing income, the disposition of income, valuations and the maintenance of capital.
17. Modern developments in the accounting field.

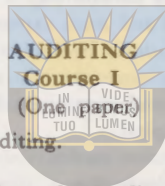
ACCOUNTS OF EXECUTORS, LIQUIDATORS AND TRUSTEES

(One paper)

Preparation of liquidation and distribution accounts in deceased estates, treatment of usufructs, fideicommissary bequests and accounts in general in testate or intestate estates and the Estate Duty Addendum.

Preparation of statement of affairs, liquidation and distribution or contribution accounts in surrendered or sequestered estates and company liquidations. Accounts resulting from an offer of composition. The writing up of trust books and accounts.

For examination purposes students will not be required to memorise the tariffs applicable to masters' fees, taxing fees, executors' and liquidators' fees, etc., or the scale at which Estate Duty is chargeable.



1. Nature and definition of auditing.
2. The objects of auditing.
3. The qualities and qualifications of an auditor.
4. Relationship between accounting and auditing.
5. Methods of conducting audits.
6. Audit programmes and the auditor's note-book.
7. Principles of internal check.
8. Checking of casts, postings, etc.
9. Vouching, verification, valuation and certification.
10. Powers, duties, responsibilities and liabilities of auditors under common law, case law and statute law (with particular reference to Sections 22 and 26 of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Act and the Companies Act.)
11. All matters relating to the audit of sole traders ; partnerships ; clubs, charitable, social, recreational and similar associations ; and of limited companies in so far as Part I and Part IV of the Eighth Schedule apply.
12. General advice with regard to internal organisation, accounting procedure, and the control thereof.

N.B.—Candidates in their answers must show evidence of a mastery of facts as well as the ability to present their knowledge in writing succinctly, clearly and completely.

Course II

(Two papers)

N.B.—For Course II candidates are required to make a thorough revision and a more intensive study of the work of the first course.

1. Internal control, methods of auditing, drafting and keeping of audit programmes and note-books with particular reference to : the implications of internal auditing ; test auditing ; the use of working papers ; and mechanisation of accounts.
2. Vouching, valuation, verification, certification and reporting.
3. The concepts " true and fair."
4. Modern developments in auditing.

5. The position of the auditor under common law, case law and statute law.
6. Principles of amalgamation, reconstruction and dissolution of companies, partnerships, etc.
7. Complete auditing aspects relating to companies.
8. General duties and functions of accountants and auditors in public practice.
9. Analysis and interpretation of financial statements.
10. Investigations and reports.
11. Valuation of goodwill, shares and debentures.
12. Evaluation and criticism of financial statements for publication and presentation to shareholders.

N.B.—In the second course the candidate will be expected to show evidence of a well-founded knowledge of Auditing as well as the ability to answer questions in a thorough and scientific manner. In addition to wide reading in the standard books the candidate should also study as many professional journals as possible including “The South African Chartered Accountant.”

COST ACCOUNTING

(One paper)

1. Objects, uses and limitations of cost accounting; concepts of costs; and classification of costs.
2. Principles and methods of cost ascertainment and cost recovery.
3. Methods of cost accounting and cost book-keeping: job and process costing; absorption and marginal costing; budgetary control and standard costing; uniform costing; cost book-keeping; and cost accounting systems.
4. Cost Accounting as aid to management.

INCOME TAX

(One Paper)

Principles and practice of taxation of the income of individual persons, of associations of persons and of ordinary commercial and industrial Companies in the Republic of South Africa in terms of the Income Tax Act No. 58 of 1962 as amended.

1. Brief sketch of the different types of taxation and of the history of the South African Income Tax Legislation.
2. Principles relating to the reading and interpretation of sections of the Income Tax Act No. 58 of 1962, as amended.
3. Determination of taxable income : gross receipts and accruals—gross income—
income—taxable income.
4. Accrued income—fundamental principles and decided cases relating thereto.
5. Source of income—fundamental principles.
6. Distinction between receipts of capital and revenue nature with reference to decided cases.
7. Gross income—specific forms : remuneration for services rendered, annuities, simple lease premiums, recouplements, subsidies, income of minor children, advance payments, dividends and other receipts.
8. Gross income—deemed income, e.g. income of a married woman.
9. Exemptions-excluding those relating to building societies and other specific types of enterprise.
10. Allowable deductions—Expenditure and allowances relating to the following : the acquisition, repair, maintenance and scrapping of capital assets such as buildings, patents and trade marks and equipment ; the employment of labour (remuneration, transport, housing and welfare services) ; the employment of borrowed capital.
 - Expenditure for protection of income and expenditure in connection with future losses and commitments (includes scientific research, insurance, deposits and discounts).
 - Legal expenses and business losses through fire, theft, bad debts, damages, etc.

—Pension fund contributions and personal allowances in respect of physical disability, medical and entertainment expenses.

11. Non-allowable deductions.
12. Dividends—exemptions and deductions.
13. Rebates—primary rebates for normal tax and secondary rebates in respect of children, dependants and insurance.
14. Rates of tax relating to individual persons.
15. Calculation of an individual's normal tax assessment—types of assessments and treatment of loss-forward assessments.
16. Assessments of divorced persons.
17. Principles concerning assessments of estates and trusts as separate entities.
18. Taxation of farmers.
19. Assessment of professional persons.
20. Calculation of business assessments using trading profit and loss accounts and balance sheets of sole traders and partnerships.
21. Tax treatment of goodwill.
22. Taxation of hire purchase transactions (including transactions in fixed property).
23. Year of assessment.
24. Taxation of ordinary industrial and commercial companies—definition of a company, treatment of dividends and bonus shares, assessment of normal tax of an ordinary company, holding and subsidiary companies and companies in liquidation.
25. Provincial taxation—relating to ordinary companies.
26. Non-resident shareholders tax.
27. Undistributed profits tax.
28. Donations tax.
29. Objections—onus of proof, settlement and appeal.
30. Final and complete assessments of individuals and companies.
31. Taxation of lump sum benefits expansion, provident and retirement annuity funds.
32. P.A., Y.E., system of tax collection.

N.B.—Candidates will be expected to know the latest changes and the regulations issued in accordance with the Act but questions will only be set on acts promulgated before 31st May of the year in which the examinations are held.

ACCOUNTING

Honours Bachelor Examination (Hons. B.Com.).

The examination comprises five papers and may be written as a whole or in two parts. Part I comprises papers 1, 2 and 3 and part II papers 4 and 5.

Paper 1 :

History and theory of accounting.

Paper 2 :

The meaning, analysis, interpretation and design of financial statements.

Paper 3 :

Financial planning and control.

Papers 4 and 5 :

Either

Corporate accounting and one of the following :

(i) Advanced cost Accounting.

(ii) Advanced problems of internal management or advanced problems of financial management.

(iii) Internal control and internal auditing.

(iv) Methods and practices of public accountancy.

or

Advanced cost accounting and one of the following :

- (i) Advanced problems of internal management or advanced financial problems of management.
- (ii) Internal control and internal auditing.

Notes :

(a) A candidate may take the paper indicated below under A only after having passed the course of the B.Com. curriculum shown under B.

A	B
Methods and practices of public accountancy.	Auditing II.
Internal control and internal auditing.	Auditing I.

(b) The details of the scope of the various examination papers as well as the bibliographies are obtainable from the University college.

N.B.—Accounting III and Cost Accounting are prerequisites for the Hons B.Com. degree in Accounting.

Master's Examination (M.Com.)

The examination consists of a dissertation showing evidence of original research on the part of the candidate, the subject of which must be approved by the Senate at least six months before the dissertation is presented. Candidates must submit an outline indicating the scope of the subject.



Honours Bachelor Examination (Hons. B.Com.)

The examination comprises five papers. A student who does not offer an essay for paper five, may write the examination in two parts. Part I comprises papers, 1, 2 and 3 and Part II papers 4 and 5.

Paper 1 :

Internal control and internal auditing.

Paper 2 :

History and theory of auditing and public accountancy.

Paper 3 :

Powers, duties and liabilities of auditors (including legal decisions).

Paper 4 :

Methods and practices of public accountancy.

Paper 5 :

Either

(a) An essay on a subject to be approved by the head of the department.

or

(b) One subject out of the following list from the Hons B.Com. Accounting :

- (i) The meaning, analysis, interpretation and design of financial statements.
- (ii) Corporate accounting.
- (iii) Advanced cost accounting.

Notes :

- (a) (i) The essay is regarded for all purposes as equivalent to an examination paper.
- (ii) The particular subject selected for investigation must be submitted for approval, together with an outline indicating the scope of the subject, not later than 31st March, and the essay itself must be presented not later than 31st August of the year in which the candidate intends to write the examination.

- (iii) The essay must show that the candidate is conversant with current literature and practice relative to the approved subject.
- (iv) The essay must not be less than 6,000 and not more than 10,000 words.
- (b) The details of the scope of the various examination papers as well as the bibliographies are obtainable from the University College.

Master's Examination (M.Com.)

The examination consists of a dissertation in the field of auditing, showing evidence of original research by the candidate, the subject of which must be approved by Senate at least six months before the dissertation is presented. Candidates must submit an outline indicating the scope of the subject.



University of Fort Hare
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DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Business Economics

Course I

(One paper)

1. Introduction.
2. The development and present structure of South African industry.
3. The establishment of a business enterprise.
4. The Management of the Business enterprise.
5. Personnel Management and public Relations.

Course II

(Two papers)

Paper 1—Principles of Marketing.

Paper 2—Purchasing and Marketing Management.

Course III

(Three papers)

Paper 1—Production Management.

Paper 2—Financial Management.

Paper 3—General Management.



- (Two papers)
1. *The significance and historical development of the Co-operative Movement.*
 2. *A historical review of the Co-operative Movement in the Republic of South Africa.*
 3. *Co-operative Legislation in the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 29, 1939, as amended).*
 4. *Various types of Co-operatives.*
 5. *South African Agricultural Co-operatives.*
 6. *South African Consumer Co-operatives.*
 7. *Co-operative insurance.*
 8. *Internal Management and Organization of Co-operatives.*
 9. *Financial control of Co-operatives.*
 10. *Taxation and taxation problems.*
 11. *The Co-operative Movement amongst the non-Whites in South Africa.*
 12. *International comparisons.*

SYLLABUS FOR DEGREE OF HONS. B.COM.

BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Honours Bachelor Examination (Hons. B.Com.)

The examination comprises :—

Paper 1

Advanced economic theory

One of the following :

1. Theory of value, control of monopoly, theory of distribution.
2. Income theory and economic dynamics.
3. Advanced study of currency and banking.
4. International economic relations

Papers 2, 3 and 4

Three of the following subjects of which at least one of Group A

Group A :

1. Advanced internal problems of management.
2. Advanced financial problems of management.
3. Advanced problems of marketing.

Group B :

1. Marketing research.
2. Advertising.
3. Transportation.
4. Co-operation and the marketing of agricultural products.
5. The structure of the South African industry and marketing problems of specific industries.
6. Financial planning and financial management.

OR

The meaning, analysis, interpretation and design of financial statements.

N.B.—A candidate will not be permitted to take financial planning and control or the meaning etc. of financial statements unless he has satisfied the Head of the Department of Accounting that he has the necessary knowledge of the subject.

Paper 5

Every candidate must submit an essay on a piece of field work which he has carried out in connection with one or a group of approved industrial, commercial or public undertakings. The essay should deal with one or more of the following aspect of organisations and management :

Factory location and layout.

Manufacturing problems (with particular reference to standardization, use of by-products, storage and handling of materials, quality control, production planning and control, etc.).

Work study and work measurement.

Wage systems and problems in connection with remuneration for labour.

Forms of financing and sources of finance (for purposes of both original establishment and expansion).

Internal controls (reports, statistics, budgets and budgetary control, etc.).

Credit policy.

Costing and pricing.

Marketing problems (marketing research, marketing policy, sales promotion, advertising, etc.).

Purchasing and materials control.

Personnel problems (recruitment, selection, training, supervision, etc.).

Management training.

Organisation of the undertaking generally and of management in particular.

Essays on aspects not included in the above list may be submitted if the subject has been specially approved for the purpose.

The essay is in the nature of a case study. It must show that the candidate is capable of recognizing the main features of some practical problem or problems and of presenting them both analytically and descriptively.

The essay should not be less than 6,000 or more than 10,000 words in length. The particular aspect or aspects selected for investigation must be submitted for approval and the essay itself must be presented not later than 31st August of the year in which the candidate intends to write the examination. The essay is regarded for all purposes as an additional examination-paper.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

N.B.—A knowledge of mathematics, is considered desirable for the study of Economics.

Economics I

(Two papers)

Paper 1—Introduction to Economic History and Basic concepts in Economics.

Paper 2—Economic Theory :

1. Supply and Demand.
2. Price Formation of Consumer's Goods.
3. Price formation of Factors of Production (Theory of Distribution).

Economics II

(Two papers)

Paper 1—Price Theory.

1. Course I, Paper 2.
2. More advanced study of subjects introduced in Course I, Paper 2.

Paper 2—Monetary Economics.

Economics III

(Three papers)

Paper 1

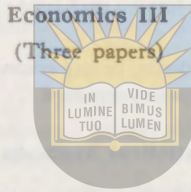
- (a) Income Theory.
- (b) Public Finance.

Paper 2

- (a) International Economics.
- (b) Economic Fluctuations and Growth.

Paper 3

Economic Changes in South Africa.



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Economic History

Paper 1—World Economic History in Outline.

Paper 2—Economic History of South Africa.

Syllabuses for Degrees : Hons. B.A., M.A., Hons. B.Com., M.Com., Hons. B.Admin. and M.Admin.

Economics

Honours Bachelor Examination

The examination consists of five papers and may be written in two parts. Part I comprises papers 1 and 2 and part II papers 3, 4 and 5.

Paper 1—The theory of value, the control of monopoly and the theory of distribution.

Paper 2—Income theory and economic dynamics.

Paper 3—Advanced theory of currency and banking.

Papers 4 and 5

One subject from the following list for each paper.

- (a) Economic systems.
- (b) International economic relations.
- (c) Public finance.
- (d) Labour problems.

- (e) Economic history.
- (f) Economic problems in South Africa.
- (g) Population problems.
- (h) The economics of underdeveloped territories.
- (i) National economic accounting.
- (j) History of economic doctrines.

Master's Examination

The examination consists of a dissertation, the subject of which must be approved by the Senate at least six months before the dissertation is presented.

Candidates should avoid irrelevant matter in their dissertations.

Elementary Theory of Finance

Half-course.—One paper, two hours.

Arithmetic and geometric progressions. Interest; nominal and effective rates of interest; problems on finding amount, present value, time and rate. Annuity certain; present value and amount. Redemption. Sinking fund. Stocks and shares. Purchase of securities. Yield. Construction of schedules. Decimals and decimalization of money metric system; ratio and proportion; percentages; profit and loss; trade and bankers' discounts; use of logs; brokerage; foreign exchange; use of annuity and interest tables; simultaneous equations.

N.B.—It is desirable that students, before commencing this course, should have a knowledge of algebra up to matriculation standard.

Statistical Methods A

Half-course.—One paper, two hours.

Classification and tabulation; frequency tables. Averages: arithmetic mean, weighted mean, median and mode, their computation, individual properties, relative advantages and disadvantages. Quartiles. Skewness. Dispersion. Coefficient of dispersion. Standard deviation. Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation. Diagrams. Histograms, Ogives. Linear regression lines. Trend curves by moving averages, by graphic and other elementary methods. Index numbers. Methods of sampling. Published statistics. Fallacies. Sampling variance. Statistical tests of differences between averages; the use of statistics; accuracy and approximation; application of statistics; preparation of business statistics.

N.B.—It is desirable that students, before commencing this course, should have a knowledge of algebra up to matriculation standard.

Statistical Methods B

(Half-course)

(One paper—two hours)

Probability: Simple probabilities and permutations and combinations, binomial formula, combinations of probabilities.

Normal Distribution: Description; study and application; fitting the normal curve to an appropriate set of observed data.

Sampling: General principles and applications.

Sampling Distribution: Study and application of t , F , X^2 .

Correlation: Investigation of relations in grouped data. Other methods of estimating and measuring degrees of association.

Analysis of Variance: General principles and applications.

Statistics of Test Construction: Construction of tests, their reliability and validity.

Prediction Methods: General principles and applications.

STATISTICS

Course I

(One paper)

Elementary Statistics : Collection of statistical data, classification and tabulation. Frequency tables. Graphical representation. Calculation of averages and coefficients of dispersion. Index numbers. Time series. Linear regression and correlation.

Analytic Geometry : Straight line. Curves of the second degree.

Algebra and Trigonometry : Quadratic equations. Induction, Σr , Σr^2 , Σr^3 , binomial theorem and binomial coefficients. Arithmetic and geometric series. Trigonometric functions ; circular measure ; addition theorems ; inverse trigonometric functions.

Elementary interest problems : Compound interest and annuities.

Probability theory : Combination of probabilities.

Binomial and normal distributions with applications in sampling theory. Use of probability paper.

Course II

Paper 1

Analysis : Differentiation and integration of elementary functions; Taylor series; definite integrals; elementary partial differentiation; multiple integrals.

Distribution theory : Probability; random variables; properties of probability distributions.

Paper 2

Numerical Mathematics : Difference tables; difference operators; factorial powers. Interpolation formulae for equal intervals.

Statistics : Fitting of frequency curves; sampling standard errors and applications. Normal sampling theory; large sample theory.

University of Port Harcourt
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Course III

Paper 1

Numerical mathematics : Differences for unequal intervals ; interpolation formulae of Lagrange and Newton ; inverse interpolation. Determinants and matrices. Numerical method for computing machines.

Statistics : Non-linear correlation and regression. Multiple and partial correlation. Significance tests of hypotheses ; the applications of t, F and χ^2 -tests ; application of non-parametric tests ; sign test, median and U-tests. Sampling methods and applications.

Paper 2

Analysis : Differential equations of the 1st order. Beta and Gamma functions.

Probability theory : Bayes's theorem. Limit theorems. Law of large numbers.

Economic and Industrial Statistics : Life tables, elementary econometrics, models for time series. sampling inspection and control cards.

DEPARTMENT OF MERCANTILE LAW

See under Faculty of Law.



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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION

See under Faculty of Arts.



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THE QUADRAGLE

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

University of Pretoria, South Africa

- 1. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
- 2. Bachelor of Science in Horticulture
- 3. Bachelor of Science in Food Science and Technology
- 4. Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering
- 5. Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Economics
- 6. Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Extension
- 7. Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education
- 8. Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Management
- 9. Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Law
- 10. Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Policy

The Faculty of Agriculture is a leading institution in the field of agricultural education and research. It offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs that are designed to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in the agricultural industry. The faculty is committed to providing a high-quality education that is both academically rigorous and practically oriented. Our graduates are well-prepared to take on the challenges of the agricultural sector and to contribute to the development of the country.



Faculty of Agriculture
Together in Excellence

The Faculty of Agriculture is a leading institution in the field of agricultural education and research. It offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs that are designed to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in the agricultural industry. The faculty is committed to providing a high-quality education that is both academically rigorous and practically oriented. Our graduates are well-prepared to take on the challenges of the agricultural sector and to contribute to the development of the country.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Preliminary Rules for the Faculty of Agriculture.

I. Degrees.

The following degrees and diplomas are granted in the Faculty of Agriculture.

Baccalaureus in Agriculture	B.Agric.
Baccalaureus Scientiae in Agriculture	B.Sc. Agric.
Honours-baccalaureus in Agriculture	B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.)
Master of Science in Agriculture	M.Sc. Agric.
Doctor of Science in Agriculture	D.Sc. Agric.
Diploma in Agriculture	Dip. Agric.

II. Degrees of Baccalaureus in Agriculture and Baccalaureus Scientiae in Agriculture

1. Admission requirements :

The minimum requirement for admission to the B.Agric. and B.Sc. (Agric.) degrees is a Matriculation Certificate or its equivalent with a pass mark in Mathematics. However, students, without Matriculation Mathematics but with Junior Certificate Mathematics may be allowed to follow the B.Agric-degree course. Such students will be required to do a Special Course in Mathematics to compensate for the lack of Mathematics at the Matriculation level.

2. Curriculum.

The curriculum for the B.Agric. degree shall extend over not less than three years; for the B.Sc. Agric. degree over not less than four years of internal study.

3. Departments.

1. Department of Agronomy—Plant Physiology, Horticulture, Plant Pathology, Biometry and Genetics.
2. Department of Animal Husbandry—Poultry Husbandry, Animal Diseases, Dairy Industry and Anatomy and Physiology.
3. Department of Pasture Management—Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Engineering.
4. Department of Soil Science and Biochemistry.

4. Options.

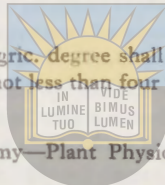
From the second year onwards students conduct their studies in the Faculty of Agriculture.

a. Curriculum for the B.Agric. degree.

First year : Botany I
Zoology I
Chemistry IB
Physics IB or
Agricultural Economics (for students without Matric.
Mathematics.) Plus Special Course in Mathematics.

Second year : Agronomy I
Animal Husbandry I
Pasture Management I
Soil Science I
Biochemistry I
Genetics I
Anatomy and Physiology I
Plant Physiology I

Third year : Agronomy II
Animal Husbandry II
Soil Science II



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Biochemistry II
Agricultural Economics I and two other Agric. subjects.

OR

Three Agricultural Subjects (in cases where students have completed Agricultural Economics in the First Year.)

Choice of Agricultural subjects :

Horticulture
Entomology/Plant Pathology
Agricultural Engineering
Poultry I
Dairying I
Pasture Management II
Agricultural Economics II
Animal Diseases

b. Proposed B.Sc. Agric. Curriculum

First Year :

Chemistry I
Botany I
Zoology I
Physics I or Mathematics I or Physics IB.

Second Year :

Agronomy I
Animal Husbandry I
Biochemistry I
Soil Science I
Genetics I
Anatomy and Physiology I
Plant Physiology I
(3 lectures and $\frac{1}{2}$ practical period in all Agricultural Science I subjects)



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Third Year :

Agronomy II
Animal Husbandry II
Pasture Science I
Soil Science II or Biochemistry II or Genetics II
Agricultural Economics I
Biometry
(3 lectures and 1 practical period in all Agricultural Science II subjects)

Fourth Year :

Agronomy III
Animal Husbandry III
Pasture Science II
Animal Diseases
(6 lectures and 2 practical periods in Agricultural Science III subjects)

III. *Regulations for the Degrees in Agriculture.* (a) *Minimum pass mark :* A student shall be credited with a pass mark in the various subjects provided the following minima are obtained in examination and year work.

Subminima in		Minimum Examinations	Combined year and examination mark
Practical Work	Theory		
40%	40%	40%	50%

(b) *First class pass :* A student shall have passed a subject in the first class provided a combined examination and year mark of 70% has been attained.

IV. *Advancement to the next year of study :*

- (a) No candidate shall be permitted to proceed to the second year of study until he has obtained credit for at least three courses.
- (b) No candidate shall be permitted to proceed to the third year of study unless he has no more than two courses of the first and second years outstanding.
- (c) Before proceeding to the fourth year a student shall not be permitted to have more than two courses of the first three years outstanding.

V. (a) *Credit for courses completed.*

A student shall obtain credit for all courses which are successfully completed by him.

(b) *Practical work.*

A candidate will be required to spend at least one, or if the Head of the Department so wishes, two months on the College farms in order to do practical work.

VI. *Regulations for the degree B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.)*

1. Only the B.Sc. Agric. degree will lead directly to the B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) degree. Students who have the B.Agric. degree may proceed to the Honours degree provided Senate grants the necessary permission and provided that the student has the necessary entrance qualifications for the B.Sc. Agric. degree.

- (a) A graduate who has been admitted to the status of Bachelor of Science or who has obtained the B.Sc. degree may be granted permission by Senate to proceed with post-graduate studies in the Faculty of Agriculture.
- (b) The minimum pass mark for the B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) shall be 50% for the whole examination provided that a sub-minimum may be required for some papers and provided that a thesis could replace some papers.
- (c) The degree B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) degree may be awarded *cum laude* provided that the average examination mark is 75%.

VII. *Regulations for the M.Sc. Agric. degree.*

Apart from the general regulations for Masters degrees which are also applicable to the Faculty of Science a candidate shall be required to comply with the following regulations :

- (a) Before proceeding to the degree of M.Sc. Agric. a student must have obtained the B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) degree.
- (b) The examination shall consist of a dissertation embodying the results of research conducted by the candidate.

VIII. *Regulations for the degree of Doctor of Science in Agriculture.*

A candidate for the degree shall be required to pursue an approved course of study and research on some subject connected with Agricultural Science.

Agricultural Diplomas

1. *Types of Diplomas*

- (a) The one-year Diploma in Agriculture for serving Teachers.
- (b) Fort Hare Diploma in Agriculture
- (c) Diploma in Agricultural Extension Work.

2. *Admission Requirements*

- (a) One-year Diploma in Agriculture. The minimum requirements for this course are a Senior Certificate (or equivalent) and a Professional Teacher's Certificate.
- (b) Fort Hare Diploma in Agriculture. The minimum entrance requirement is a Senior Certificate or its equivalent.
- (c) Diploma in Agricultural Extension Work. Details to be finalized.

3. Duration of the course shall be two years for the Fort Hare Diploma and one year for the other diploma courses.

4. *Curricula*

(a) One year Diploma in Agriculture

- Plant Production I
- Animal Production I
- Course in Crop Production and Care and Management of Livestock.
- Soil and Veld Conservation
- Method of Teaching Agricultural Science

(b) Fort Hare Diploma in Agriculture.

<i>First Year</i>	Biology	5	periods	+	1	Practical
	Chemistry I	5	"	+	1	"
	Plant Production I	3	"	+	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
	Animal Production I	3	"	+	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
	Agricultural Economics I	5	"			
<i>Second Year</i>	Plant Production II	5	"	+	1	"
	Animal Production II	6	(4+2)	+	1	"
	{ Agric. Economics II or	4	"			
	Education I					
	Soil Science I	4	"	+	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
	Soil & Veld Conservation	2	"	+	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
	Agric. Teaching Method	1	"			(teachers)
<i>S.A.T.D. Year</i>	Agric. Economics II and					
	Teaching Subjects.					

Students must indicate at the commencement of the Second Year whether they intend following the S.A.T.D. Course. Students intending to take the S.A.T.D. Course, must take Education I in place of Agric. Economics II in the second year, and in their S.A.T.D. year, must take Agric. Economics II, to meet the requirements of the Diploma.

5. *Practical Work* :

Students may be required to spend at least two weeks on the College Farms in order to do practical work.

6. *Pass mark* :

A student shall be credited with a pass in the different subjects provided the following minima are obtained in year work and the final examination.

<i>Practical Work.</i>	<i>Theory.</i>	<i>Min. Exam.</i>	<i>Combined Year + Exam. Mark</i>
40%	40%	45%	50%

To pass with a distinction a candidate must obtain at least 75% in the final mark.

A supplementary examination may be permitted, subject to the approval of the Head of the Department concerned, provided a final mark of not less than 40% was obtained.

7. *Advancement to the next year of study* :

- (a) No candidate shall be permitted to proceed to the second year of study until he has obtained credit for at least four courses.
- (b) A candidate who at the end of the first year has not passed the college examination in at least three courses of study shall not receive credits and shall be required to repeat the whole curriculum.
- (c) Curriculum for the Diploma in Extension Work to be finalized at a later date.

Syllabuses

(a) *Syllabuses for degree courses :—*

(i) AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Course I

A. *Economic Theory.*

I. *Economic history :*

- (a) Stages of economic development.
- (b) Characteristics of the modern economic system.

II. *Price analysis :*

- (a) Introduction—economic problems, goods and services, capital goods, depreciation.
- (b) The mechanism of supply and demand.
- (c) Price formation of factors of production.
- (d) Farm commodity price cycles.
- (e) Objectives of price studies.

B. *Agricultural Economics.*

I. *The agricultural structure of the Republic of South Africa :*

- (a) The relative importance of agriculture in the national economy with reference to
 - (i) the subsistence sector, and
 - (ii) the market-oriented sector.
- (b) The gross value of agricultural production.
- (c) Farm sizes and the kind of ownership.
- (d) Tendencies of production.

II. *Agricultural regions :*

- (a) The value of the Agro-economical survey.
- (b) Factors which determine a region.
- (c) Characteristics of the Bantu regions and agricultural production of the Bantu.

III. *Factors of production.*

The relation of these factors to each other and their influence on agricultural production.

IV. *Agricultural credit.*

- (a) The need for credit in agriculture.
- (b) The use of credit by farmers.
- (c) Requirements of an agricultural credit system.
- (d) Sources of credit.

V. *Farm intensity.*

- (a) Factors of intensity.
- (b) Different forms of intensity.

VI. *Mechanization :*

The objectives and costs of mechanization.

Course II

A. *Marketing and the system of co-operation :*

- (a) Agricultural marketing problems.
- (b) Marketing functions and services.
- (c) Market organization.
- (d) Controlled marketing in South Africa.
- (e) Co-operation.

B. Farm Management :

- (a) The Field of Farm Management.
- (b) Basic principles of farm management:
 - (i) Principle of diminishing returns
 - (ii) Principle of substitution
 - (iii) Principle of comparative advantage.
 - (iv) Principle of opportunity cost
 - (v) Factors of efficiency.
- (c) Costs and returns in farming.
- (d) Farm records and the use of farm records
- (e) Farm budgeting and planning.
- (f) Soil utilization.

(ii) Syllabuses for all other courses to be finalized.

(b) Syllabus for Fort Hare Diploma in Agriculture

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Course I:

1. Introduction to Animal Husbandry and the Livestock Industry in S.A.
2. Types and Breeds of farm livestock: Evolution, origin, characteristics and usefulness.
3. Elements of Nutrition of Farm Animals; Nutrients and nutrient requirements; digestion; feed evaluation; maintenance and production requirements; balanced rations; economy; etc.
4. Feedingstuffs: Roughages; Succulents; Fodder trees and shrubs; concentrates.
5. Feeding, Care and Management of Farm Animals; Dairy Farming; Breeding, rearing, feeding, management; clean milk production and the marketing of dairy products; etc.

Course II:

1. Feeding, Care and Management of Farm Animals; Beef Production; Intensive, semi-intensive and extensive forms of production etc.
2. Feeding, Care and Management of Farm Animals; Poultry Farming; Rearing, feeding, housing and management; marketing; diseases, etc.
3. Feeding, Care and Management of Farm Animals; Pig Production; Breeding, feeding, housing and management; marketing; etc.
4. Feeding, Care and Management of Farm Animals; Horse management;
5. Feeding, Care and Management of Farm Animals; Sheep and Goat Farming and Wool Production and Handling, etc. Goats, Mohair, etc.
6. The Meat Potential of the Eland, and Related Species; possible future role.
7. Rabbit Farming and the Production of Meat and Pelts.
8. Reproduction in Farm Animals and Artificial Insemination.
9. Animal Health: diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases; first-aid treatment; endo and ecto-parasites and their control; poisonous materials and treatment of poisoning; etc.
10. Animal Breeding Systems and Livestock Improvement;
11. Animal By-Products: Hides and skins; manure; bonemeal; bloodmeal;
12. Farm Butchery: Meat inspection; hygiene; useful cuts; etc.

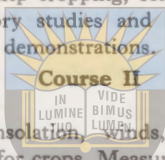
Practical Work and Demonstrations :

Carried out in the laboratory and on the College Farm, and visits are made to agricultural institutions and factories during the year.

PLANT PRODUCTION

Course I

1. Role of crop production in South Africa; average gross value of the most important agricultural crops produced in S.A. and in the Bantu homelands; contribution of crops to the national income. Statistics of crop production, production areas and land use. Ecological distribution of natural vegetation and cultivated crops in S.A.
2. Factors which play a part in crop production in S.A.:— climate, topography, biological factors, economical factors, historic factors. Agro-ecological studies of the main crop areas. Crop production in the Ciskei and Transkei as well as in other Bantu areas.
3. Properties of good crop soils. Soil preparation. A good seedbed and soil cultivation implements. Aims of ploughing, rolling, discing etc.
4. Soil fertility and crop production. Value of manures and fertilizers. Maintenance of fertility. Fertilizer programmes.
5. Production systems:—mono culture, crop rotation, green manuring and ley farming.
6. Agricultural seed. Value of good seed, germinating tests, seeding rate time and method. Production of good seed.
7. Weeds and their control.
8. Conservation farming:—strip cropping, contour farming and terracing.
9. Practical Work. Laboratory studies and characteristics of cultivated crops. Practical farm work and demonstrations.



Course II

A. *Agricultural climatology.*

1. Elements of climate:—insolation, winds, temperature, frost, precipitation. Climatic regions suitable for crops. Measuring instruments. Daily and seasonal variations in climatic elements and the influence of these factors on crop plants. S.A. Weather Bureau.
2. The climate of S.A. The climate of the Bantu homelands.
3. The hydrological cycle. Importance of water. Losses of water. Factors which cause water losses. Evapo-transpiration. Droughts in S.A.

B. *Food and Fodder crops.*

1. Classification of the main crop groups. Summer and winter crops.
2. Classification of the fodder crops. Drought resistant crops.
3. Grass crops. Veld types and pastures in S.A. Feeding value and management.

C. Study of the main crops:—grains, vegetables, fibre, fodder and commercial crops.

D. Practical Work. Field studies and laboratory work in connection with the main crops grown at Fort Hare.

SOIL SCIENCE

1. Soil forming minerals and rocks in South Africa. Weathering of rocks and soil genesis. Primary and secondary soils.
2. Soil constituents. Physical properties of soils:—texture, structure etc.
3. Soil air, soil temperature and soil water.
4. Physical and chemical composition of soil. Colloids and their properties. Soil reaction. Alkaline and acid soils.
5. Organic matter in soils. Carbon and Nitrogen cycles. Soil organisms.
6. Soil Fertility studies. Fertilizers and manures. Pot and field experiments.
7. Practical laboratory and farm work. Soil analysis.

METHOD OF TEACHING AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural Science as a school subject. Aims of teaching agricultural science. Place of the subject in the school curriculum.
2. The syllabus.
3. The method of teaching the subject
4. The teacher of the subject.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil Conservation :

World position of erosion; the different forms of erosion in South Africa.

Causes of erosion; climate and erosion; rainfall penetration co-efficients and run off. Soil losses resulting from cultivation practices and from livestock production on farms. Relationship of erosion to crop yields and changes in normal plant development. General after-effects of the erosion problem.

Soil conservation :

Basic principles of conservation as applied to crop and livestock husbandry. The use of contours, strip-cropping, terracing and dams in soil conservation. Prevention of gully and donga erosion.

The role played by Government Departments and organised agriculture in the prevention of erosion. The use of instruments and machines and the influence of various plants in soil conservation.

Practical Work.

Carried out in local surroundings.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Course I and Course II syllabuses of the Fort Hare diploma in Agriculture are the same as those of the degree courses.



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FINAL EXAMINATION SUCCESSES AT FORT HARE IN 1968

Baccalaureus Artium (Theologiae)

NWAGUMANA JACKSON MALEYANA

MICHAEL MARSHALL VUYISILE NJONGWE

Baccalaureus Artium

EUCLIFFE WYCLIFF M. GIJANA

ORIGIN MAJOR KOYANA

CANASSEUS MASILO LAMLA

MOGOROSI SIMON LOBELO

CYNTHIA THAMIE LOKWE

DORIS ELSPETH NOZIPHO LOKWE

LENNOX MATHEMBA MAKAPELA

DUNCAN LIFA MAKHASI

QUADRAGESIMUS MJOLI

GLADSTONE VUYANI MQINGWANA

WANDILE WILFRED MTYAPI

BYRON FIKILE NDAKI

ARCHIBALD NTLANTSANA

PETER ASIRANYE PHAKEDI

PATRICK NKOSINATHI SIKRWEQE

WELLINGTON MKULULI SOBAHLE

VICTOR JORDAN TEBOHO SOUL

GIDEON YANTOLO

ELLIOT LAWRENCE DAN MKHIZE

MICHAEL HERBERT NTULI

Baccalaureus Artium in Social Sciences

CYNTHIA MMANALEDI KUZWAYO

ADELAIDE NOTUMATO MOSHESH

Baccalaureus Scientiae

KHOLEKILE BIYANA

ANGELA TANTASWA GUZANA

LINCOLN MZIWANDILE KAKAZA

CGUNT SELBY MONGEZI MAQUEBELA

PEARL-PAMELA ZIZIKAZI MASHIQA

MZIMKULU TSEPISO MBALO

ANGELA MBAMBO

MARGARET THOZAMA SIJADU

ZUZIWE SIPUKA

WELLINGTON MLUNGISI TSHAZIBANE

KHOLEKA THANDIWE VABAZA

University of Fort Hare
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Baccalaureus Commercii

BROTHERHOOD CORNELIUS NTABANKULU MJANA

THEODORE MNCEDISI JORDAN

Baccalaureus Administrationis

ZULU NTULI

POST GRADUATE BACHELOR'S DEGREES

Baccalaureus Artium (Theologiae) Hons.

SOLOMON DIGA SIBANYONI

Baccalaureus Legum

BERESFORD SVATHO KOYANA

TIMOTHY TOBY MOKONE

Baccalaureus Artium Hons.

NOMPUMELELO POPANA MSENIGI

ARCHIBALD NCEBA NDODOMZI NGXAMNGXA

Baccalaureus Scientiae Hons.

PETRUS GQOLA

BROWNLEE GOBINAMBA MAFUNDA

PATRICK PHAKAMILE MTANGAI

MONTGOMERY MBULELO NTLOKO

Baccalaureus Educationis

EUNICE VIRGINIA NOMNTU MOTSHABI

MARGARET SOKA STAMPER

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS

Students of the University College of Fort Hare

Attorneys' Admission Examination

ISHMAEL LESLIE CILIZA

Public Service Law Examination

GIBSON MANINJWA

CYRIL BEKOWAKE NKABINDE

VUYO HUMPHREY LEONARD NJIKELANA

JACKSON MONNADIKOTSI NONYANE

University Education Diploma (Graduate)

DORRINGTON MLUNGISI BUSO

LINDA SKOSANA

JOEL GCINIBANDLA NXIWENI

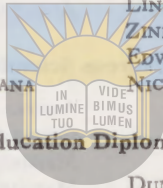
ZINDLOVU JIYA

PHUMELELE VUSUMUZI KWATSHA

EDWARD LUBABALO MADINGA

MATHABO NTOMBIZANELE MTONGANA

NICHOLAS MAWETU



University Education Diploma (Non-Graduate)

LIVINGSTONE MBULELO KEMA

DUMISANI NGEWU

VEEL REGINALD SIHAWU

ISABEL JOAN THOKO TWALA

*University of Fort Hare
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STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Baccalaureus Artium

NONTANDO NONTUTUZELO SYBIL FLATELA

MICAH MICHAEL REUBEN NIKA KELEMBE

SINDILE DEEDWELL MAJOKWENI

MZIMKULU MBILASE

KENNETH MPONO

MELTON TAMSANQA YAKOPI

JONATHAN MARSHALL MTEERA

BERNARD AGGREY TAKAVARASHA

Baccalaureus Artium in Social Sciences

VERONICA VUYISWA YEKANI

Attorneys' Admission Examination

EZRA NGUB'ETOLE NTSHEBE

HENDERSON MARK RADEBE

Public Service Law Examination

LAWRENCE ERIC NDESI

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

COLLEGE DIPLOMAS

Diploma in Social Work

SHEILA NOMAZIZI CISHE
TANDISWA MZINYATI

WORDSWORTH WELILE MNTONINTSHI

South African Teachers Diploma

PHYLLINA NOMAFA DLEPU
SOLOMON VELILE LUSE
ELDA LUNGISWA MATSHA

EUCHAN THEMBINKOSI JIYANA
DRUSILLA SIZIWE LUSU
MANDISA MSENGI

ATTWELL SONWABO FIHLANI
VELILE KINGSLEY GOQWANA
BERLIN BERYL MADIKIZELA
ELLIOT KHOLEKILE MKONTO
DAPHNE NOBETSOANE RASMENI
VUYO SKOSANA

MOSES GIYOSE
NEKULA NICHOLAS LESAOANA
KHAYA MFENYANA
ROBERT TANDILIZWE NGQOBE
JOSEPH TSEPO SIPHAMLA
LINDI TSHUME



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1970

**UNIVERSITEIT VAN
FORT HARE**

JAARBOEK



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STEWART HALL



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

1970

UNIVERSITEIT VAN
FORT HARE

JAARBOEK

BELANGRIKE KENNISGEWING

Met die oog op oorskakeling na akademiese onafhanklikheid word die Jaarboek van 1969 met ondergeskikte wysigings uitgegee vir 1970. Die gegewens in hierdie Jaarboek vervat, is onderhewig aan wysigings en geen student mag op enige regte aanspraak maak ingevolge gemelde gegewens nie.

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ROOSTER 1970

JANUARIE:

- Donderdag 1. **Openbare Vakansiedag: Nuwejaarsdag**
 Vrydag 16... Finansiële komitee
 Donderdag 29....Beursekomitee (Hernuwings)

FEBRUARIE:

- Woensdag 11..... Akademiese Personeel aan te meld vir diens
 Woensdag 18..... Eerstejaarstudente meld aan by koshuise
 Donderdag 19..... Beursekomitee (Nuwe aansoeke)
 Vrydag 20..... Finansiële komitee en Dekane (Besparings)
 Maandag 23..... Registrasie van eerstejaarstudente
 Woensdag 25..... Senior studente meld aan by koshuise
 Donderdag 26... Registrasie van senior studente
 Vrydag 27 Lesings begin

MAART:

- Maandag 2..... Sluitingsdatum vir laat registrasie
 Dinsdag 3..... Koshuisekomitee
 Donderdag 5..... Biblioteekkomitee
 Maandag 9..... Publikasiekomitee
 Dinsdag 10..... Behuisingskomitee
 Dinsdag 10..... Fakulteite: Vasgestelde punte vir sakelys:
 (i) Vrystelling (gevorderde ouderdom en voorwaardelik)
 (ii) Toelating tot graad-en diplomakursusse. (Buitengewone gevalle)
 (iii) Voorleggings ten opsigte van skepping van nuwe pscste: 1971
 (iv) Aansoeke om verlof: 1971
 Dinsdag 17..... Uitvoerende komitee van Senaat
 Donderdag 19..... Beursekomitee
 Vrydag 20..... Finansiële komitee
 Dinsdag 24..... Senaat
 Woensdag 25..... Laaste dag van eerste kwartaal
 Vrydag 27..... **Openbare Vakansiedag: Goeie Vrydag**
 Maandag 30..... **Openbare Vakansiedag: Paasmaandag**

APRIL:

- Donderdag 2..... Eerste dag van tweede kwartaal
 Vrydag 3..... Geboue-uitbreidingskomitee
 Maandag 6..... **Openbare Vakansiedag: Van Riebeeckdag**
 Dinsdag 7..... Uitvoerende Komitee van Senaat
 Donderdag 9..... Adviserende Raad
 Dinsdag 14..... Raad
 Vrydag 17..... Finansiële komitee
 Maandag 20..... Behuisingskomitee
 Dinsdag 28..... Komitee vir Afrikanistiek
 Donderdag 30 Publikasiekomitee

MEI:

- Dinsdag 5..... Biblioteekkomitee
 Donderdag 7..... **Openbare Vakansiedag: Hemelvaartdag**
 Dinsdag 12..... Fakulteite: Vasgestelde punte vir sakelys:
 (i) Departementele opgawe van eksaminatore en modérate
 (ii) Veranderings/Wysigings van regulasies en leerplanne

Donderdag	14.....	Professorale-komitee
Vrydag	15.....	Finansiële komitee
Dinsdag	19.....	Uitvoerende komitee van Senaat
Donderdag	21.....	Beursekomitee
Dinsdag	26.....	Vergrote Senaat
Saterdag	30.....	Gradeplegtigheid
Sondag	31.....	Openbare Vakansiedag: Republiekdag

JUNIE:

Maandag	1.....	Vakansiedag
Dinsdag	2.....	Geboue-uitbreidingskomitee
Vrydag	12.....	Finansiële komitee
Dinsdag	16.....	Uitvoerende Komitee van Senaat
Woensdag	17.....	Laaste dag van eerste semester.

JULIE:

Maandag	13.....	Openbare Vakansiedag: Gesinsdag
Donderdag	16.....	Eerste dag van tweede semester Beursekomitee
Vrydag	17.....	Finansiële komitee
Donderdag	23.....	Publikasie komitee

AUGUSTUS:

Maandag	3.....	Koshuiskomitee
Dinsdag	4.....	Biblioteekkomitee
Maandag	10.....	Behuisingskomitee
Dinsdag	11.....	Fakulteite: Vasgestelde punte vir sakelys: (i) Voorleggings ten opsigte van bevordering van personeel: 1971 (Fakultetsraad) (ii) Voorleggings ten opsigte van departemente en kursusse: 1972

Donderdag	13.....	Professorale-komitee
Dinsdag	18.....	Uitvoerende komitee van Senaat
Vrydag	21.....	Finansiële komitee
Dinsdag	25.....	Senaat

SEPTEMBER:

Donderdag	3.....	Laaste dag van derde kwartaal
Maandag	7.....	Openbare Vakansiedag: Setlaarsdag
Donderdag	10.....	Eerste dag van vierde kwartaal Adviserende Raad
Maandag	14.....	Raad
Dinsdag	15.....	Raad Geboue-uitbreidingskomitee
Vrydag	18.....	Finansiële komitee
Donderdag	24.....	Beursekomitee
Dinsdag	29.....	Komitee vir Afrikanistiek

OKTOBER:

Dinsdag	6.....	Biblioteekkomitee
Saterdag	10.....	Openbare Vakansiedag: Krugerdag
Dinsdag	13.....	Fakulteite
Donderdag	15.....	Publikasiekomitee
Vrydag	16.....	Finansiële komitee Finale datum vir staking van lesings
Dinsdag	20.....	Uitvoerende komitee van Senaat
Woensdag	21.....	Eksamens begin
Maandag	26.....	Behuisingskomitee
Dinsdag	27.....	Senaat

NOVEMBER:

Dinsdag	3.....	Geboue-uibreidingskomitee
Vrydag	20.....	Finansiële komitee
Maandag	23.....	Adviserende Raad
Vrydag	27.....	Raad

DESEMBER:

Vrydag	4.....	Fakulteitsrade (Eksamenuitslae)
Dinsdag	8.....	Uitvoerende komitee van Senaat
Woensdag	9.....	Laaste dag van tweede semester
Woensdag	16.....	Openbare Vakansiedag: Geloftedag
Vrydag	25.....	Openbare Vakansiedag: Kersdag
Saterdag	26.....	Openbare Vakansiedag: Tweede Kersdag

Administratiewe kantore sluit: 25 Desember 1970-1 Januarie 1971.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN FORT HARE, SUID AFRIKA

1. Stigting en geskiedenis

Die opening van Fort Hare Universiteitskollege op 8 Februarie 1916, het die kroon geplaas op die lang volgehoue sendingpoging op Bantoe-onderwysgebied deur die United Free Church of Scotland. Reeds in 1878 het Dr. James Stewart van Lovedale die noodsaaklikheid ingesien vir die skepping van 'n inrigting met Christelike inslag vir onderrig op universiteitsvlak.

As gevolg van vertoë deur Dr. Stewart het die Inter-koloniale Naturellesakekommissie, 1905, waarvan Sir Godfrey Lagden president was, aanbeveel: „Dat 'n sentrale Bantoe-kollege of soortgelyke inrigting gestig word en ondersteun word deur die verskillende State, vir die opleiding van Naturelle-onderwysers en om geleentheid vir hoër onderwys te skep vir Bantoe-studente.”

'n Waarborgfonds is in 1907 gestig met 'n Uitvoerende Raad onder voorsitterskap van Eerw. James Henderson, M.A., Prinsipaal van Lovedale. 'n Skenking van R20,000 is aan hierdie fonds gedoen deur die Algemene Raad vir die Transkei-Gebiede. Die United Free Church of Scotland het 'n perseel te Fort Hare aangebied as deel van 'n bydrae van R10,000 en bydraes is gemaak of belowe.

Gedurende November 1914 is 'n konstitusie vir die Kollege finaal goedgekeur en is 'n Beheerraad vir die Kollege in die lewe geroep wat sy eerste vergadering gedurende Januarie 1915 gehou het. Die perseel wat deur die United Free Church of Scotland te Fort Hare aangebied is, is aanvaar en met die belofte van 'n jaarlikse bydrae van die Regering is die Kollege op 8 Februarie 1916 deur Generaal Louis Botha, Eerste Minister van die Unie van Suid-Afrika geopen.

Dr. A. Kerr was die prinsipaal van die Kollege sedert sy stigting in 1916 en het in hierdie hoedanigheid gedien tot sy aftrede in 1948. Die uitbreiding en groei van die Kollege onder prinsipaal Kerr is 'n pasklike huldeblyk aan 'n leeftyd van onbaatsugtige en toegewyde diens in 'n taak wat hy as die doelstelling en strewe van sy lewe aanvaar het.

Professor C. P. Dent wat gedurende 1922 by die personeel aangesluit het, was prinsipaal vanaf Maart 1949. Hy het as gevolg van swak gesondheid aan die einde van 1955 afgetree na 35 jaar van toegewyde diens aan die Kollege.

Sedert 1955 is die prinsipaalspos nie permanent geval nie, dog tydelike aanstellings is van tyd tot tyd gedoen. Professor H. R. Burrows wat kort tevore uit die leerstoel in Ekonomie van die Universiteit van Natal afgetree het, het vanaf die begin van 1958 tot aan die einde van 1959 as prinsipaal ager waarna die Kollege oorgeplaas is na die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys en Prof. J. J. Ross as Rektor aangestel is.

Soos te begrype, het Fort Hare as 'n Kollege 'n baie klein en tentatiewe begin gehad. Daar is op twee vlakke by die kollege begin. Terwyl 'n paar studente vir universiteitstoegang voorberei is, moes die meerderheid die gebreke in hulle na-primêre studies aanvul of studeer vir Handels-en Landbou diplomas. Daar was twee voltydse personeellede; lesings is gegee in 'n nederige geboutjie wat as „tuiste” sou dien vir die eerste vyf jaar.

Gedurende 1918 het die Unie-Regering R21,600 voorgeskiet om die middelste gedeelte van die Hoofgebou op te rig wat, volgens 'n eenparig besluit van die Beheerraad met die naam van Dr. Stewart verbind sou word. Tenspyte van oorlogsomstandighede is die oprigting van die eerste permanente gebou van die Kollege toe verseker. Gedurende dieselfde jaar het die Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa, wat sedert die aanvang van die skema daarin belanggestel het, besluit om dadelik voort te gaan met die oprigting van 'n koshuis om studente wat lede van die Kerk was, te huisves en om gebruik te maak van geleenthede, deur die Beheerraad daargestel vir die Teologiese Opleiding van hulle Bantoe predikante aan Fort Hare.

Gedurende 1919 het die Administrasie van Basoetoland begin met 'n jaarlikse skenking van R600 as hydrae tot die fondse van die Kollege en ook 'n verteenwoordiger gestuur om te dien op die Beheerraad van die Kollege. Die eerste gedeelte van Stewart Hall is gedurende 1920 voltooi en vir onderrig beskikbaar gestel. Dit is formeel deur Sy Edele die Minister van Onderwys, F. S. Malan, op 8 Januarie 1921 geopen. 'n Wesleyaanse koshuis en woning vir 'n koshuisvader is dieselfde jaar voltooi en 'n koshuisvader op die personeel aangestel terwyl die „Church of the Province” 'n woonhuis gehuur het as tydelike koshuis en die koshuisvader ook 'n lid van die Kollegepersoneel geword het.

Die kollege is ingelyf as 'n Inrigting vir Hoëronderrig deur die Onderwyswet van 1923. Studente is voorberei vir die grade van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, 'n federale universiteit wat 'n aantal konstituerende kolleges bevat het—Kaaopstad, Stellenbosch en Witwatersrand was reeds onafhanklike universiteite. Fort Hare was nie een van die kolleges nie en sy studente is as eksterne studente geregistreer. Die universiteit het egter later aan Fort Hare sekere van die voorregte van die konstituerende kolleges toegestaan.

Vyf personeellede van Fort Hare is aangestel as bykomende lede van die Fakulteitsrade van die Senaat van die Universiteit waardeur hulle kon deelneem aan die opstel van regulasies, leerplanne en studiekursusse. Verder is aan professore en lektore van die Kollege die funksie van interne eksaminatore opgedra. Aan studente is onder meer die voorregte van interne studente verleen en Fort Hare is erken as goedgekeurde inrigting vir opleiding vir die Universiteitsonderrigdiploma. Alhoewel die Kollege sedert 1924 die dubbele rol van sekondêre skool en Universiteitskollege moes speel, was hy teen 1937 in staat om homself by die Hoëronderrig program te bepaal.

Beginnende in 1921 is geboue opgerig vir : Lettere, Wysbegeerte en Natuurwetenskappe ; 'n biblioteek vernoem na 'n groot liberalis van Johannesburg, Howard Pim, en die F.S. Malan Antropologiese Museum te saam met 'n vergaderingssaal, eetsaal, drie koshuise vir mans, een vir vroue—almal ontwerp volgens 'n meesterplan van die Departement van Publieke Werke en almal so gebou dat uitbreiding en aanbou moontlik is. Daar is tans sewentig personeelwoning. Alhoewel aansienlike bydraes deur donateurs gelewer is, is die vernaamste geldelike steun, afgesien van Regeringshulp, deur die drie kerke wat saamgewerk het, gebied. Hierbenewens het die Y.M.C.A. van die Verenigde State en Kanada 'n Christelike Unie-saal voorsien.

Teneinde landbou-opleiding te bevorder, is daar gedurende 1926 'n bykomende plaas van 1,250 akker asook melkbeeste aangekoop. Die Kollege se plaasgrond is aldus uitgebrei tot ongeveer 1,600 akker.

Gedurende 1934 het die Kamer van Mynwese 'n bedrag van R150,000 geskenk vir mediese-onderrig en dit is vir daardie doel aan die Kollege oorhandig deur die Minister van Onderwys. Gedurende dieselfde jaar is aparte departemente van Plantkunde en Fisika ingestel wat 'n B.Sc.-kursus moontlik gemaak het. Gedurende Maart 1936 het sy Edele, Senator F. S. Malan, die hoeksteen gelê vir 'n natuurwetenskappegebou vir Skeimunde, Fisika en Medisyne. Dit is Livingstone Hall genoem en deur Sy Edele J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A., LL.D., op 24 Maart 1937 geopen.

Op 8 November 1940 is die Welsh vleuel van Stewart Hall wat die Biologie-laboratoria en-lesingkamers bevat het, deur Senator W. T. Welsh geopen. Die Transkei het R2,000 bygedra tot die oprigtingskoste uit erkenning vir Senator Welsh se dienste as Hoofmagistraat gedurende 1920-1933. Op 5 April 1941 is die vrouekoshuis (Elukhanyisweni) geopen deur mev. M. Ballinger, M.A., L.V.

Henderson Hall wat die Howard Pim-Biblioteek en die F. S. Malan-Museum bevat, is op 28 Maart 1942 deur Eerw. A. W. Wilkie, D.D., C.B.E., geopen. Lt.-kol. James Donaldson, D.S.O., stigter van die Bantoe-Welsyntrust en donateur van ongeveer R400,000 aan Bantoe-ontwikkeling, het op 20 September 1946 die hoeksteen van die Donaldson-vleuel van Stewart Hall gelê en aldus die oorspronklike onderriggebou van die Kollege voltooi.

Gedurende die jare 1947 en 1948 is die Presbiteriaanse, Metodiste en Anglikaanse koshuise uitgebrei om vir huisvesting aan meer as 300 manstudente te verleen. 'n Eetsaal en bykomende slaapkamers by die vrouekoshuis is gedurende 1949 voltooi. Tog is uitbreiding gedurende die jare 1937 tot 1951 vertraag deur die afwesigheid van personeel op oorlogsdienste en as gevolg van 'n tekort aan geld. Teen 1950 het die studentetal egter gegroei van 139 tot 382.

Toe dit duidelik geword het dat sommige van die konstituerende kolleges van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika uiteindelik sou moes uitbrei tot onafhanklike universiteite, het die Regering 'n Kommissie aangestel om verslag te doen oor die toekomstige struktuur van hoër-onderwys in Suid-Afrika. Die Kommissie het aanbeveel dat die bestaande konstituerende kolleges, met die uitsondering van die Hugenote-Universiteitskollege, die status van onafhanklike universiteite verleen moes word en dat Fort Hare geaffilieer moes word by een van die onafhanklike universiteite. Gedurende Maart 1951 het Fort Hare aangesluit by sy naaste vriend en buurman, Rhodes-universiteit, sestig myl hiervandaan. Hierdie verhouding was vir Fort Hare baie waardevol aangesien dit die versekering ingehou het dat Fort Hare se studente ook verder aan dieselfde akademiese vereistes as blanke sou moes voldoen.

2. Oorplasing van Fort Hare Universiteitskollege na die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys.

Ooreenkomstig Goewermentskenningswet No. 168, 1959 (*Staatskoerant* van 21 Augustus 1959, bladsy 12) uitgereik onder subartikel (2) van die Wet op Oordrag van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare 1959 (Wet No. 64 van 1959), is die instandhouding en bestuur van en beheer oor die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare oorgedra aan die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys vanaf 1 Januarie 1960.

Die oordrag van die Kollege aan die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys het geskied as 'n noodsaaklike stap in die uitvoering van die Regering se beleid om meer toereikende en doeltreffende universiteitsopleiding aan die Bantoe te voorsien deur die stigting van aparte universiteitskolleges vir die verskillende etniese groepe en om die beperkings en anomalieë, wat gespruit het uit die stelsel van sogenaamde „ope” universiteite, te verwyder.

Die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare spits hom meer bepaald toe op die Xhosa-sprekende Bantoe-groep. Die Universiteitskolleges by Turfloop (Noord-Transvaal) en Ngoye (Zululand) maak onderskeidelik voorsiening vir die Sotho-en Zulusprekende groepe. Vir Kleurling-studente is voorsiening gemaak by die Universiteitskollege van Wes-Kaapland te Bellville (Kaap) en daar is ook 'n universiteitskollege in Natal gestig vir Indierstudente.

Die Wet het bepaal dat die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika as eksaminerende liggaam sou optree in alle vakke waarvoor die leerplanne van daardie universiteit voorsiening maak. Wat die bepaling van kursusse en die afneem van eksamens betref, was daar die nouste samewerking tussen die Universiteitskollege en die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

By al die Fakulteite en Departemente wat sedert 1960 in die lewegeroep is, is daar ook nou 'n Departement Landmeetkunde en 'n Fakulteit van Landbou vanaf 1966 ingestel.

Gedurende 1962/63 is 'n begin gemaak met 'n omvattende program vir uitbreiding van geboue. Hierdie program sluit in 'n nuwe administratiewe blok, die uitbreiding van Stewart Hall om bykomende personeelkantore daar te stel, die uitbreiding van Livingstone Hall vir die voorsiening van bykomende laboratoria en klaskamers om die Natuurwetenskaplike departemente bevredigend te huisves en 'n nuwe afsonderlike biblioteekgebou. Die nuwe administratiewe blok en die bykomende personeelkantore is vroeg in 1963 voltooi teen 'n koste van R65,000 en 'n nuwe Wetenskap-blok is gedurende 1966 voltooi teen 'n geraamde koste van R362,600.

Bykomende koshuis-akkommodasie, beide vir mans- en vrouestudente, sal verskaf word en daar is ook 'n begin gemaak met die uitbreiding aan Henderson Hall.

Die inskrywings sedert 1960, dit is sedert oornam, was soos volg (die syfers is die amptelike syfers soos op die eerste Dinsdag van Junie) :

	Mans	Vrouens	Totaal
1960	308	52	360
1961	304	40	344
1962	207	35	242
1963	198	41	239
1964	210	62	272
1965	245	72	317
1966	318	84	402
1967	334	102	436
1968	350	101	451
1969	376	111	487

Die daling in die aantal inskrywings gedurende die eerste paar jaar is natuurlik verwag as gevolg van die stigting van twee ander Universiteitskolleges vir die Bantoe, en die Universiteitskollege vir Kleurlinge te Bellville en vir die Indiers te Durban. Voor die oorpasing sou die studente wat nou by die nuwe Universiteitskolleges ingeskryf is, normaalweg te Fort Hare ingeskryf het. Die laagwatermerk is in 1963 bereik. Sedertdien was daar 'n aansienlike styging in die rol as gevolg van die feit dat die aantal Xhosa-sprekende studente wat in die Hoërskole vir registrasie gekwalifiseer het, baie vinnig vermeerder het. Alles dui daarop dat die aansienlike styging in die aantal inskrywings gedurende die volgende jare gahandhaaf, en selfs oorskrei sal word. 'n Konserwatiewe beraming voorspel dat die aantal inskrywings teen 1975, 2,000 sal wees.

Dit volg dat die program vir die uitbreiding van geboue en akademiese fasiliteite aansienlik versnel sal moet word. In die verband het die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys reeds 'n Beplanningskomitee ingestel sodat vooruit, en op 'n langtermyn-grondslag, beplan kan word vir die nodige uitbreiding.

3. Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Ooreenkomstig Goewermentskennisgewing N. 680 (Staatskoerant van 30 April 1969) het die Wet op die Universiteit van Fort Hare (Wet No. 40, 1969) universiteitstatus verleen aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare en word voorsiening gemaak vir die bestuur en beheer van die sake van die Universiteit, vir die reëling van sy werksaamhede en vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

Vanaf 1 Januarie 1970 is die Universiteitskollege 'n Universiteit met die naam Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Die wet lê neer dat die Universiteit die Xhosa-volkseenheid bedien.

Die hoë standaard van die grade van die Universiteit sal beskerm word deur die aanstelling, as bykomende Senaatslede, van professore van ander universiteite vir solank as wat nodig geag mag word sowel as deur 'n stelsel van eksterne eksaminatore en/of moderatore.

Fort Hare sal dus in die toekoms in staat wees om beide die inhoud van sy leerplanne en die metode van aanbieding meer effektief en meer toereikend aan te pas by die behoeftes van die bevolkingsgroep wat dit bedien sonder om op enige wyse afbreuk te doen aan die hoë standarde van universiteitsopleiding.

Alles voorspel dus 'n goeie toekoms en daar bestaan alle regverdiging vir die geloof dat Fort Hare, met sy nuwe status, 'n hoogstaande en uiters waardevolle bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van die Xhosavolk sal lewer.

HOWARD PIM BIBLIOTEEK

Die biblioteek is gestig in 1916 en het in 1918, 450 bande bevat. Studente het as bibliotekaris opgetree en in 1922 is 'n bibliotekkomitee ingestel. In die vroeë dertigerjare was daar tye dat die biblioteek sonder 'n bibliotekaris moes klaarkom.

In 1934 is die biblioteek vernoem na mnr. Howard Pim, 'n Rekenmeester van Johannesburg en lid van die Kollegeeraad, wat die grootste deel van sy privaatbiblioteek

(2,000 bande) aan Fort Hare bemaak het. Die biblioteek het baie te danke aan milde skenkings deur die publiek en privaat liggame. Die biblioteek is nog steeds dank verskuldig aan baie skenkers en aan die uitgewers van Afrikaans sowel as Engels-medium koerante vir hulle vrygewigheid.

In 1935 is die eerste voltydse bibliotekaris aangestel; die eerste ten volle gekwalifiseerde bibliotekaris is aangestel in 1944. In 1958 word die bibliotekaris 'n volle lid van die Senaat en word die bibliotekkomitee vervang deur 'n adviserende bibliotekkomitee.

Op 1 Januarie 1969 het die boekevoorraad ±70,000 bande beloop.

Die biblioteek bevat 'n waardevolle Africana-versameling.

F. S. MALAN MUSEUM

Die F. S. Malan Museum word gehuisves op die tweede verdieping van die Henderson Gebou en beslaan presies 4,250 vk. vt. vloer-ruimte. Die museum is in 1941 opgerig as 'n etnologiese museum vir navorsing en wel in die Departement Antropologie. Die doel daarvan was om navorsers van buite 'n geleentheid te bied om daar navorsing te doen. Dit moes egter ook 'n wyer belangstelling lok by groepe skoolkinders en ander belangstellendes.

Sedert die stigting van die museum het dit reeds 10,000 stukke vir uitstalling versamel. Die grootste gedeelte daarvan is verkry deur twee skenkings in 1962. Die eerste skenking was van die Departement Bantoe Onderwys, wat die uitstalling van die Uniefees gelykop verdeel het onder die Universiteitskolleges van die Republiek. Die tweede skenking is ontvang van Mev. M. E. Kirkwood van Johannesburg. Die skenking wat Mev. Kirkwood gemaak het bestaan uit 7,000 stukke en staan bekend as die „Estelle Hamilton-Welsh Versameling.”

Hierdie merkwaardige versameling is deur Mev. Gordon Emslie en haar dogter Mev. Estelle Hamilton-Welsh byeen gebring. Die versameling is na laasgenoemde vernoem. Dit is oor 'n periode van baie jare versamel en die versameling het 'n aanvang geneem in die jaar 1880. Slegs artikels wat werklik deur die Bantoe gedra en gebruik is, is versamel sodat die versameling vry is van stukke wat vir kommersiële doeleindes vervaardig is. Die versameling is inderdaad uniek en verteenwoordig die einde van 'n tydperk in die materiële kultuur van die Bantoe. Al die stukke is onder die ou tradisionele omstandighede vervaardig, 'n toestand wat hom nooit weer sal voordoen nie. Die versameling sluit in groot groepe Fingo, Xhosa, Mpondo, Zulu, Thembu en Ndebele kraalwerk; tradisionele en outentieke uitrustings en kleredrag van die Mpondo, Thembu en Fingo. Dit sluit o.a. ook 'n *Abakhwetha* kostuum in, sowel as verskeie stelle kostuums van waarsêers en toordokters. 'n Uitstekende versameling magiese amulette en medisyne van verskeie stamme is 'n besondere aspek van die versameling. Wapens wat insluit spiese, strydbyle, ens. is goed verteenwoordig. Die versameling bevat ook 'n verteenwoordigende aantal artikels uit die alledaagse gebruikslewe van verskeie stamme waarvan veral gras- en houtwerk prominent is. Hierdie versameling, wat ook stukke van buite-Suidelike Afrika insluit, is op die Rykskou te Johannesburg en op die Glasgow- Skou in 1937 uitgestal.

Die museum was vir baie jare deur 'n Ere-Kurator in die persoon van Prof. Dr. A. J. D. Meiring, bygestaan deur Mnr. G. I. M. Mzamane, behartig. 'n Voltydse Kurator is egter sedert die middel van 1959 aangestel. Hierdie Kurator behartig nou voltyds die Museum in samewerking met die Museum- Komitee.

ADMINISTRATIEWE PERSONEEL

Registrateur: H. J. DU PREEZ, B.A. (Stell.)
Assistent Registrateur (Admin.): J. DE M. MALAN
Assistent Registrateur (Finansies en Voorrade): Vakant
Rekenmeester: F. P. G. HUNTER, C.A. LL.B. (Lond).
Administratiewe Assistent: Mej. M. A. KINSLEY
Personeelklerk: H. P. DE GOEDE
Eksamenbeampte: Mev. M. CLARK
Studente Registrasiebeampte: S. S. NCGUME
Tikster/Sekretaresse vir die Rektor: Mej. N. HEIGAN
Tiksters: Mevv. E. HUNTER, L. NORTIER, M. A. BILLINGHAM, (Deeltyds).
Vroue Assistent: Mevv. A. COETZEE, A. VAN ROOYEN
Senior Voorradebeampte: J. VON LANDSBERG
Bestuurder van Geboue en Gronde: J. S. M. CLARK, A.S.A.I.V.
Bantoe Ondersuperintendent van Werke: J. T. LEDIGA
Klerk van Werke: Vakant
Opsiner van Skoonmaakdienste: H. MACGILLICUDDY
Plaasbestuurder: S. W. HAYNES
Landbou-Tegniese Assistent: P. A. KRIEDEMANN
Landbou Tegnikus: A. M. DLANGAMANDLA
Bantoe Landbou Demonstrateur: Vakant
Bantoe Landbouvoorradebeampte: C. O. UMAYEKISO
Bantoe klerke:
Graad I: D. S. MAJOKWENT B.A. (S.A.), E. M. MAHLANGU, P. SALAYI
Graad II: N. N. MNGANDI, S. TATANA, Dip. in Handel en Admin. (Kassier).
N. B. FATUSE, N. N. KEKE, V. KEMBE, MAC RASHE, V. H. QUPE

University of Fort Hare
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Eetsaal:

Eetsaalbestuurder: A. K. MCGILLIVRAY
Assistent-eetsaalbestuurder: Mev. G. MCGILLIVRAY

Vrouekoshuis:

Koshuisvader: R. L. PETENI
Koshuismoeder: Mej. D. N. JAFTA
Matrone: Vakant
Assistent Matrone: Mev. C. KEKANA

Manskoshuise:

Bedakoshuis:

Koshuisvader: Prof. M. O. M. SEBONI
Assistent Koshuisvader: B. B. BALA
Koshuismoeder: Mev. F. SEBONI

Ionakoshuis:

Koshuisvader: E. M. MAKHANYA
Koshuismoeder: Mev. D. M. MAKHANYA

Wesleykoshuis:

Koshuisvader: L. M. MBADI
Koshuismoeder: Vakant

BIBLIOTEEKPERSONEEL

Kollegebibliotekaris: M. SPRUYT, LL. Drs. (Leiden), L.Dip. Bibl. (Pret.),
H.Dip. Bib. (S.A.)

Onder-Kollegebibliotekaris: E. M. MAKHANYA, B.A. (Rand), S.S.A.B.V.

Professionele Assistentte :

1. A. W. Z. KUZWAYO, B.A. (Rhodes) B.A. Hons. (S.A.), U.O.D. (Rhodes),
A.S.A.B.V.

2. Vakant

Biblioteekassistentte :

K. L. MALI, B.A. (Rhodes)

A. M. GEORGE

Mev. P. T. Makhene

Mej. S. S. N. NJIKELANA

Tikster : Mev. D. GREYLING

Tikker : S. H. DUBULA

Bantoe Assistent Klerk : B. S. KUNENF

Bode : C. NTLEBI



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REGULASIES TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE TOELATING BEHEER EN ONTSLAG VAN STUDENTE

I. TOELATING

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken „toelating” goedkeuring vir aanmelding tot registrasie as student by die Universiteit, afgesien daarvan of die voornemende student voorheen as student by die Universiteit geregistreer was of nie.

2. Aansoek om toelating moet gedoen word op 'n voorgeskrewe vorm

3. Die aansoekvorms moet volledig ingevul word en voor 'n Kommissaris van Ede onderteken word deur voornemende student en sy ouer of voog. Die ingevulde vorm moet aan die Registrateur gestuur word sodat dit hom bereik voor of op 'n datum op die vorm aangedui.

4. Elke aansoek om toelating moet vergesel gaan van die volgende :—

- (i) 'n Getuigskrif van goeie gedrag deur 'n leraar, Bantoesakekommissaris of landdros van die distrik waarin die kandidaat woon ;
- (ii) 'n mediese sertifikaat van gesondheid van 'n distriksgeneesheer ;
- (iii) in die geval van 'n voornemende student wat vir die eerste keer wil registreer, indien 'n sertifikaat nog nie uitgereik is nie, een of ander vorm van bewys dat hy voldoen aan die nodige voorvereistes vir die kursus of kursusse waarvoor hy wil inskryf ;
- (iv) by eerste toelating, 'n getuigskrif van die prinsipaal van die laaste skool wat applikant bygewoon het.

5. Geen voornemende student mag hom by die Universiteit aanmeld vir registrasie nie, tensy hy skriftelik deur die Registrateur in kennis gestel is dat hy toegelaat is.

6. Toelating soos hierbo omskryf, lê geen verpligting op die Universiteit om 'n voornemende student te registreer nie. Alvorens 'n kandidaat as student geregistreer kan word, moet hy ook voldoen aan die vereistes vir registrasie.

II. REGISTRASIE

Geen applikant word as student geregistreer nie, tensy hy tot tevredenheid van die Registrateur voldoen aan elkeen van die volgende vereistes :—

- (1) Elke voornemende student moet hom op die voorgeskrewe datum en tyd aanmeld vir registrasie by die kantoor wat vir die doel aangewys word. Geen kandidaat word toegelaat om hom na die laaste datum en tyd wat bepaal is vir registrasie aan te meld nie, tensy die skriftelike toestemming van die Rektor vir sodanige registrasie verkry is en 'n bykomende laat-inskrywingsgeld van R4. betaal is.
- (2) By aanmelding vir registrasie moet die skriftelike toestemming om aansoek te doen om registrasie verstrekkend word (sien I, 5 hierbo).
- (3) Elke kandidaat vir registrasie moet die voorgeskrewe registrasievorm invul en onderteken. Deur ondertekening van die registrasievorm verbind 'n kandidaat hom om al die reëls en regulasies van die Universiteit insluitende die van die koshuis waar hy mag inwoon, stiptelik te eerbiedig; hy onderneem ook om by die koshuis in te woon waaraan hy toegewys mag word.

- (4) Op die datum van registrasie moet dié deel van die voorgeskrewe gelde wat verskuldig is, na aftrekking van enige deel van 'n beurs, lening of ander toelae wat betaalbaar is, deur die kandidaat betaal word. Gelde is kwartaaliks vooruit betaalbaar.
- (5) Elke voornemende student moet 'n goedkeuring van sy voorgenome kursusse onderteken deur die Dekaan van die betrokke Fakulteit, by die Registrateur indien. By die kies van kursusse moet die rooster geraadpleeg word ten einde botsings te voorkom.
- (6) Geen kandidaat word as student geregistreer nie, tensy hy as inwonende student by een van die koshuise toegelaat word, behalwe as hy skriftelik deur die Rektor vrygestel is van sodanige inwoning.
- (7) Die registrasie van eerstejaarstudente is onderworpe aan die opskortende voorwaarde dat elke sodanige student voor of op 30 Mei van die jaar waarin hy vir die eerste maal ingeskryf word, sy matrikulasiesertifikaat, of die vrystelling daarvan, of enige ander kwalifikasie wat as toelatings-vereiste tot 'n besondere studie voorgeskryf word, aan die Registrateur voorlê vir aantekening.
- (8) Indien dit, na die mening van die Minister nie in die belang van die inrigting is dat 'n kandidaat wat hom vir registrasie aanmeld, as student geregistreer moet word nie, kan hy weier om sodanige kandidaat te laat registreer, selfs al voldoen sodanige kandidaat aan al die ander vereistes vir registrasie.
- (9) By registrasie ontvang elke ingeskrewe student 'n registrasiekaart wat as bewys dien dat hy aldus as student geregistreer is.
- (10) Niemand wat nie as student geregistreer is nie, mag sonder toestemming van die Rektor lesings bywoon, 'n koshuis of eetsaal of enige voorregte hoegenaamd wat deur die inrigting aangebied word, gebruik nie.

III. BEHEER

1. Studente moet by die opening van die Universiteit aan die begin van elke semester en na elke kort vakansie teenwoordig wees, tensy verlof om laat te kom vooraf van die Rektor of sy verteenwoordiger verkry is.
2. Alle studente is verplig om die lesings gereeld by te woon en die vereiste werk in die laboratorium te verrig. Studente wat verlof wil hê om afwesig te wees, moet vooraf daarom aansoek doen by die betrokke dosent.
3. Inwonende studente mag nie die Universiteitsterrein verlaat sonder die toestemming van die Koshuissuperintendent of 'n daartoe gemagtigde verteenwoordiger van die Rektor nie.
4. Geen student mag na 10 nm sonder die toestemming van Koshuissuperintendent buitekant sy koshuiseenheid wees nie.
5. Geen inwonende student mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Rektor of sy gemagtigde verteenwoordiger 'n nag buitekant die Universiteitsterrein deurbring nie.
6. 'n Student mag nie 'n besoeker sonder die verlof van die Koshuissuperintendent in 'n koshuis toelaat nie.
7. Enige studente-organisasie of studentebedrywigheid is onderworpe aan die goedkeuring, vooraf van die Rektor.
8. Geen vergadering mag sonder toestemming van die Rektor op die Universiteitsterrein gehou word nie. Goedgekeurde studentekomitees mag vergader volgens die bepalinge van die betrokke liggaam se goedgekeurde konstitusie.
9. Die besit, gebruik of verskaffing van alkoholiese drank deur studente is verbode.

10. Geen tydskrif, publikasie of vlugskrif waarvoor studente ten volle of ten dele verantwoordelik is, mag versprei word sonder goedkeuring van die Rektor na raadpleging van die Adviserende Senaat en die Senaat nie.

11. Geen persverklaring mag sonder die toestemming van die Rektor deur of namens die studente uitgereik word nie.

12. Die besit van motorvoertuie deur studente op die Universiteitsterrein is onderworpe aan goedkeuring deur die Rektor op aanbeveling deur die Koshuissuperintendent.

13. Die koste van skade aan Universiteit-eiendom mag op die betrokke student of studente verhaal word.

14. Studente moet die Universiteit verlaat vir die Julie-vakansie en vir die duur van die vakansie aan die einde van die akademiese jaar. Gedurende kort vakansietye kan studente toegelaat word om in die Universiteitskoshuise aan te bly teen betaling van sodanige gelde as wat bepaal mag word.

15. Geen kollektelyste mag sonder toestemming van die Rektor op die terrein van die Kollege rondgestuur word nie.

16. Studente is onderworpe aan die besondere reëls wat vir 'n bepaalde gedeelte van die terrein en geboue van die Universiteit geld. Eetsaalreëls en koshuisreëls mag, met die goedkeuring van die Rektor, vir elke besondere eetsaal of koshuis opgestel word, en moet streng nagekom word. Sodanige reëls moet op skrif gestel en op die kennisgewingsbord aangebring word na ondertekening deur die Registrateur.

17. Vroulike studente mag nie sonder toestemming van die matrone, na 7 namiddag, buite hul koshuise wees nie.

18. Manlike studente mag nie in die kamers vir vroulike studente besoek aflê nie en mag die koshuise vir vroulike studente nie sonder toestemming van die matrone of koshuisvader binnegaan nie. Dieselfde geld *mutatis mutandis* vir die aflê van besoeke deur vroulike studente by manskoshuise.

19. Geen student of groep studente mag sonder die toestemming van die Rektor en van die betrokke inrigting by enige ander inrigting besoek aflê nie, en dan alleen op sodanige voorwaardes as wat bepaal mag word.

20. Geen student of groep studente, en geen ander persoon of persone wat nie onder die jurisdiksie van die Universiteit staan nie, mag, sonder die toestemming van die Rektor of van sy verteenwoordiger, op die terrein van die Universiteit of by enige koshuis of ander gebou van die Universiteit besoek aflê nie, en dan alleen op sodanige voorwaardes as wat bepaal mag word.

21. 'n Student begaan 'n oortreding indien hy—

- (a) enigeen of meer van die regulasies of reëls van die Universiteit, insluitende die van enigeen van die koshuise of eetsale, oortree;
- (b) skuldig bevind word aan 'n kriminele oortreding afgesien van die tyd wanneer of die plek waar sodanige oortreding plaasgevind het;
- (c) hom op 'n skandelige, onbehoorlike of onweloweglike wyse gedra, afgesien van die tyd wanneer en die plek waar hy hom op sodanige wyse gedra;
- (d) hom gedra op 'n wyse wat die Universiteit in diskrediet kan bring;
- (e) 'n bevel of voorskrif van enige persoon of liggaam wat die bevoegdheid besit om dit te gee, nie gehoorsaam nie of verontagsaam, of teenoor sodanige persoon of liggaam deur die gebruik van woorde of deur sy gedrag, insubordinasie openbaar;
- (f) met opset of weens nalatigheid skade veroorsaak aan enige eiendom van die Universiteit of van enige ander persoon of liggaam.

22. Die Rektor mag reëls neerlê vir die kleredrag van studente.

VI. TUGMAATREËLS

1. Die Rektor is die amptenaar wat in die eerste plek verantwoordelik is vir die toepassing van tugmaatreëls.

2. Die Tugkomitee van die Raad bestaan uit die Rektor as voorsitter, een ander lid van die Raad, twee lede van die Senaat deur die Raad benoem in oorleg met die Rektor, en sodanige assessor-lede as wat die Rektor nodig mag vind om van tyd tot tyd te koöpteer.

3. Wanneer 'n student enigeen van hierdie regulasies oortree, of hom skuldig maak aan enige ander vorm van wangedrag of van insubordinasie, moet die Rektor : indien die student skuld ontken, die saak deur die Tugkomitee laat ondersoek.

Regsverteenvoordiging word nie by sodanige ondersoek toegelaat nie en die prosedure word deur die Rektor bepaal. By erkenning van skuld, of by skuldigbevinding deur die Tugkomitee, mag die Rektor een of meer van die volgende strawwe oplê :—

- (a) Die student óf permanent óf vir 'n bepaalde tydperk uit die Universiteit uitsit ;
- (b) die student van deelname aan of deelhebbing in enige sodanige aktiwiteite of voorregte wat mag bestaan of wat aangebied mag word, vir sodanige tydperk as wat hy nodig mag vind, suspendeer ;
- (c) die bewegingsvryheid van die student buite sy koshuiseenheid op sodanige wyse as wat hy nodig mag vind, beperk ;
- (d) indien die student 'n beurshouer is, aanbeveel dat sy beurs gekanselleer of verminder word ;
- (e) van die student die betaling eis van sodanige bedrag as wat bereken is om te vergoed vir enige verlies, skade of koste wat opsetlik of nalatiglik aan die Universiteit, of van enige ander persoon of liggaam veroorsaak is as gevolg van 'n oortreding.

In 'n geval waar die straf onder (a) opgelê word, moet die Rektor so gou doenlik aan die Minister en aan die Uitvoerende Komitee van die Raad 'n verslag voorlê.

Indien 'n student op wie die straf onder (a) toegepas is, meen dat hy veronreg is, moet hy desnieteenstaande die Inrigting binne vier-en-twintig uur verlaat. Hy het egter die reg om, binne veertien dae vanaf sy uitsetting, sodanige vertoë in verband met sy uitsetting as wat hy mag goedvind tot die Minister te rig. 'n Afskrif van die vertoë wat tot die Minister gerig is, moet terselftyd aan die Rektor gestuur word.

Die Minister oorweeg die vertoë en die verslag na oorlegpleging met die Uitvoerende Komitee van die Raad, en hy mag, na hy goedvind, die uitsetting bekragtig, dit tersyde stel, of 'n geringer straf oplê.

4. In die geval van ernstige onreëlmatigheid wat, volgens die oordeel van die Rektor onmiddellike optrede verg, mag die Rektor enige stappe doen wat, volgens sy oordeel, nodig is in die belang van die Universiteit of die openbare belang. In so 'n geval moet die Rektor so gou moontlik aan die Uitvoerende Komitee van die Raad en aan die Minister 'n verslag voorlê.

Die Minister mag, na oorlegpleging met die Uitvoerende Komitee, na hy goedvind, die stappe wat die Rektor gedoen het, bekragtig, tersyde stel of wysig.

5. Die Rektor mag, na oorlegpleging met die Senaat en goedkeuring deur die Raad, vir die doel van die uitoefening van beheer en die toepassing van tugmaatreëls, algemene studentekomitees of koshuiskomitees van studente instel, primarij of studentebeamptes benoem of laat verkies, of enige ander stappe doen op sodanige voorwaardes as wat die Raad mag goedkeur.

6. Niks wat in hierdie regulasies vervat is, word geag om op enigerlei wyse af te doen aan die regte wat die Rektor kragtens die Gemeenreg hesit nie.

BIBLIOTEKREGULASIES

1. Die gebruik van die biblioteek is vry vir alle studente en lede van die personeel van die Universiteit Fort Hare op voorwaarde dat hulle die reëls en regulasies van die biblioteek in ag neem.

2. Oud-studente, voormalige lede van die personeel en van die Raad en ander aangewese persone kan toegelaat word om boeke van die biblioteek te leen : Met dien verstande dat boeke slegs aan leners buite die Universiteit geleen kan word as hulle op daardie tyd nie deur studente of personeel van Fort Hare benodig word nie en dat alle aansoeke van buitelenings verwys sal word na die Departement wat by daardie onderhawige boek belang het.

Sondanige buite-leners moet 'n waarborgsom van R2 betaal, wat terugbetaalbaar is by beëindiging van die lidmaatskap, en hulle mag twee boeke tegelyk uitneem en hulle vir twee weke behou.

3. Alle studente moet aan die begin van elke kursus by die biblioteekpersoneel om biblioteekkaartjies aansoek doen en moet, aan die einde van elke kursus alle boeke en kaartjies wat aan hulle uitgereik is, terugbesorg.

4. Studente mag elk tot drie bande tegelyk leen ; maar dit staan die bibliotekaris vry om hierdie aantal te eniger tyd te beperk. Die bibliotekaris kan toestem dat na-graadse studente meer boeke leen.

5. (a) Studente mag boeke leen vir 'n tydperk van twee weke.

(b) Boeke gemerk „In the Library only” mag nie aan studente uitgeleen word nie, maar kan deur die studente slegs in die biblioteek gebruik word.

6. Geen boek, tydskrif of ander publikasie mag uit die biblioteek verwyder word voordat die uitgifte daarvan deur die bibliotekaris aangeteken is nie, en nuwe uitgawes van tydskrifte sal nie uitgeleen word nie, maar ou uitgawes mag moontlik uitgeleen word. Studente wat boeke terugbesorg moet wag tot hulle lidmaatskapskaart terug ontvang het.

7. Die lening van 'n boek kan hernu word vir 'n verdere tydperk volgens die diskresie van die bibliotekaris, mits daar geen waglys vir die betrokke boek is nie.

8. 'n Student kan versoek dat 'n boek vir hom bespreek word en sy naam kan aangeteken word op die waglys vir die boek.

9. Die boete vir boeke wat te laat terugbesorg word is 1c vir die eerste dag en daarna 2½c per dag of gedeelte daarvan ; vir boeke wat „oornags” geleen word of slegs gebruik kan word in die biblioteek, en wat die end van die oggend of middag, al na die geval, nie terugbesorg is nie, word 'n boete van 1c per uur of gedeelte daarvan wat die boek te laat is, geëis, onderworpe aan 'n maksimum boete van 25c per band. 'n Student wie se boete hierdie bedrag bereik het, stel hom *bowendien* bloot aan die straf om geskors te word van die gebruik van die biblioteekgeriewe ; hierdie skorsing duur voort vir 'n periode van sewe dae nadat die boete betaal is.

10. Die lener van 'n boek word aanspreeklik gehou vir enige verlies of skade daaraan aanbring solank as dit teen sy lenerskaartjie uitgegee is.

Boeke mag nie van een lener aan 'n ander oorhandig word sonder om dit aan die biblioteek terug te besorg nie.

Studente moet seker maak dat die biblioteekpersoneel enige skade aan boeke aanteken voordat sodanige boeke uitgeneem word.

Lenerskaartjies moet nie aan ander verskaf word nie.

11. (a) Enige student wat versuim om 'n biblioteekboek wat in sy naam uitgeboek is en die datum bereik het waarop dit terugbesorg moet word, binne drie dae nadat 'n tweede aanmaning aan hom gestuur is terug te besorg, sal onderhewig wees aan 'n boete van R1.00.

(b) Indien 'n student nie instaat is om 'n biblioteekboek wat in sy naam uitgeboek is binne die voorgeskrewe drie dae terug te besorg nie, sal hy verder ook die vervangingskoste van die boek betaal.

(c) Enige student wat enige van die bedrae in (a) en (b) hierbo genoem moet betaal, moet sy lenerskoeferte by die toonbank inhandig en sal alle lenersfasiliteite verbeur en sal geen toegang tot die biblioteek hê totdat hy sodanige betalings gemaak het nie.

12. Geen gebruiker van die biblioteek mag 'n jas of boeksak, handsak of enige sodanige houer van enige soort in die biblioteek inbring nie, maar moet sodanige jas of houer op die plek agterlaat wat daartoe deur middel van kennisgewings aangewys is.

13 (a) (i) Enige personeellid mag publikasies leen : Met dien verstande dat sodanige publikasies, aan die einde van elke semester by die biblioteek terugbesorg moet word, en verder met dien verstande dat sodanige publikasies in die diskresie van die Bibliotekaris na 14 dae opgevera kan word, en verder met dien verstande dat sodanige publikasies ten alle tye op korttermyn terugbesorg moet kan word.

(ii) Lopende nommers van tydskrifte mag slegs deur Hoofde van Departemente uitgeneem word vir 'n tydperk van nie meer as 7 dae nie en op vertoning van 'n toepaslike kennisgewing, soos deur die Biblioteek uitgestuur.

(iii) Kwartaal tydskrifte mag uitgeneem word op voorwaardes soos uiteengesit in paragraaf (i) na 'n tydperk van vyf weke van die datum wat op die tydskrif gestempel is.

(iv) Enige personeellid wat (1) aan die end van elke kwartaal nalaat om die boeke terug te gee of om hulle vir heruitlening aan te bied, nadat 'n aanmaning ontvang is, of wat (2) nalaat om boeke, onder die Inter-biblioteekleningskema geleen, voor die vervaldatum terug te besorg—verbeur al die leenvoorregte totdat sodanige publikasies terug besorg is.

(b) Uitsondering op die reëls vervat in subregulasie (a) hiervan mag slegs gemaak word met goedkeuring van die Biblioteekkomitee, tevore verkry.

14. (a) Geen gebruiker van die biblioteek mag enige boeke wat nie aan die biblioteek behoort nie of sodanige biblioteekboeke wat op sy naam uitgeboek is ander as die wat hy terugbesorg by die toonbank as hy die biblioteek inkom, in die biblioteek inbring nie.

(b) Alle boeke wat uit die biblioteek geneem word moet aan die assistent by die toonbank vir ondersoek gewys word.

(c) Aantekeningboeke mag in die biblioteek ingebring word onderworpe aan die bepalinge van subregulasie (b) hiervan.

(d) Boeke wat nie in die biblioteek mag ingebring word nie, moet in die aangewese plekke ingevolge regulasie 12 bewaar word.

GELDE BETAALBAAR AAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT

KOS EN INWONING

Studente

3. (1) 'n Voltydse student betaal aan die Universiteit *honderd rand* (R100) per jaar vir kos en inwoning, indien dit van hom vereis word om in 'n koshuis van die Universiteit in te woon.

(2) 'n Geleentheidstudent betaal aan die Universiteit *vyftig set* (50c) per dag of gedeelte van 'n dag tot 'n maksimum van *veertien rand* (R14) per maand of *vyf-entwintig rand* (R25) per kollege kwartaal, na gelang van die geval, indien hy in 'n koshuis van die Universiteit inwoon.

Studente wat aanvullingseksamens skryf moet hulleself by die Penningmeester aanmeld so spoedig moontlik na aankoms. Dieselfde geld vir nagraadse studente wat arriveer voor koshuise amptelik open.

Toevallige Besoekers

4. 'n Toevallige besoeker betaal aan die Universiteit *vyftig sent* (50c) per dag of gedeelte van 'n dag indien hy in 'n koshuis inwoon of *twentig sent* (20c) per maaltyd, na gelang van die geval.

Registrasiegeld

5. (1) 'n Student betaal *tien rand* (R10) per jaar registrasiegeld.

(2) 'n Bykomende bedrag van *vier rand* (R4) is betaalbaar ten opsigte van 'n laatinstrywing.

Eksamengeld

6. (1) 'n Student wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysdiplomakursus of 'n spesiale eenjarige diplomakursus vir diensdoende onderwysers volg, betaal *vyftien rand* (R15) per jaar eksamengeld aan die Universiteit.

(2) 'n Student wat 'n studiekursus in enige van die volgende kategorieë volg betaal *nege rand* (R9) per kursus per jaar eksamengeld aan die universiteit:—

- (a) 'n Diploma of sertifikaat vir nie-gegradueerdes, uitgesonderd die studiekursusse in subregulasie (1) genoem,
- (b) 'n nagraadse diploma of sertifikaat,
- (c) 'n baccalaureusgraad, en
- (d) 'n nagraadse baccalaureusgraad, uitgesonderd 'n honneursgraad.

(3) 'n Student wat vir een van die volgende studiekursusse ingeskryf is, betaal aan die Universiteit die eksamengeld wat teenoor die toepaslike studiekursus verskyn:—

- (a) 'n Honneursgraad: R40.
- (b) 'n Magistergraad R30.
- (c) 'n Doktorsgraad: R60.

Klasgeld

7. 'n Student wat enige van die volgende studiekursusse volg, betaal aan die Universiteit die klasgeld wat teenoor die toepaslike studiekursus verskyn:—

- (a) 'n Diploma vir nie-gegradueerdes [uitgesonderd die studiekursusse in regulasie 6 (1) genoem], 'n sertifikaat vir nie-gegradueerdes, 'n nagraadse diploma of sertifikaat, 'n baccalaureusgraad en 'n nagraadse baccalaureusgraad (uitgesonderd 'n honneurs- en B.Ed.-graad): R42 per jaar.
- (b) 'n Honneurs- en B.Ed.-graad: R42 vir volle kursus.
- (c) 'n Magistergraad: R30 vir volle kursus.
- (d) 'n Doktorsgraad: R60 vir volle kursus.

Laboratoriumgeld

8. (1) 'n Student wat 'n studiekursus volg wat laboratoriumwerk vereis, uitgesonderd 'n student wat vir 'n magister- of doktorsgraad ingeskryf is en nie voltyds aan die Universiteit studeer nie, betaal laboratoriumgeld van R5 per kursus in die geval van voorgraadse studente en R20 in die geval van Honneurs-studente aan die Universiteit.

(2) In die geval van 'n student wat 'n magister- of doktorsgraadkursus volg en wat nie voltyds aan die Universiteit studeer nie, is die laboratoriumgeld, indien laboratoriumwerk vereis word en die student van die laboratorium van die Universiteit gebruik maak, *twintig rand* (R20) vir sodanige kursus.

ANDER GELDE

Spesiale, Siekte- of Aanvullingsksamens en Plaaslike Fooie

9. (a) Die gelde vir 'n spesiale, siekte- of aanvullings-eksamen is *tien rand* (R10) per kursus.
- (b) Die gelde vir mediese hulp, sport en ontspanning beloop R10.00 per jaar.
- (c) By koshuise word 'n deposito van R1 betaal vir die verskaffing van 'n slaapkamer sleutel. Hierdie bedrag is terug-betalbaar wanneer die sleutel aan die einde van die jaar aan die koshuisvader terugbesorg word.

Herindiening van 'n Verhandeling

10. Die gelde vir die herindiening van 'n verhandeling vir 'n Magistergraad is *dertig rand* (R30) en vir 'n doktorsgraad *sestig rand* (R60).

Voorlopige Verklarings

11. Die gelde vir 'n voorlopige verklaring ten opsigte van 'n voltooide diploma of sertifikaat wat deur die Universiteit self toegeken word, is *vyftig sent* (50c).

Gesertifiseerde Verklaring

12. 'n Gesertifiseerde verklaring ten opsigte van kursusse geslaag vir 'n diploma of sertifikaat wat deur die Universiteit self toegeken word, is op aanvraag en teen betaling van *vyftig sent* (50c) verkrygbaar.

Duplikate van Diplomas en Sertifikate

13. 'n Duplikaat van 'n diploma of sertifikaat wat deur die Universiteit self toegeken word, word nie uitgereik nie maar 'n gesertifiseerde verklaring met die wapen van die Universiteit en die naam en datum van die diploma of sertifikaat daarop is op aanvraag en teen betaling van *een rand* (R1) verkrygbaar.

Spesiale Studente

14. 'n Student wat 'n studiekursus volg waarvoor geen graad diploma of sertifikaat toegeken word nie betaal benewens die registrasiegeld genoem in regulasie 5, *twintig rand* (R20) per kursus per jaar.

Promosie-, Vrstellings- en Statusgelde

15. Promosie-, vrstellings- en statusgelde is soos deur die Universiteit bepaal.

ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

Aanspreeklikheid van Studente

16. 'n Student is ten volle aanspreeklik vir alle gelde wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies deur hom betaalbaar is.

Wanneer Gelde Betaal Moet Word

17. (1) Die registrasiegeld is by inskrywing betaalbaar.

(2) Gelde vir kos en inwoning, klas- eksamen- en, waar van toepassing, laboratoriumgelde, is vooruitbetaalbaar sodra die student ingeskryf is, maar kan in 4 gelyke paaiemente betaal word, en in die geval moet die paaiemente soos volg geskied:—

Eerste paaiement: Binne 14 dae na inskrywing.

Tweede paaiement: Voor of op die eerste dag van Mei.

Derde paaiement: Voor of op die eerste dag van Augustus.

Vierde paaiement: Voor of op die eerste dag van Oktober.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (2), is die klas- en eksamengelde van 'n student in een van die volgende studiekursusse gedurende die eerste jaar van studie betaalbaar:—

(a) B.Ed.-graad.

(b) Honneursgraad.

(c) Magistergraad.

(d) Doktorsgraad.

(4) Alle ander gelde, bo en behalwe die gelde genoem in subregulasies (1) en (2), is betaalbaar op die wyse en tye wat die Raad van die Universiteit bepaal.

Wanbetaling

18. In die geval van 'n student wat versuim om die gelde waarvoor hy aanspreeklik is op die datums te betaal soos in hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf is, kan die Raad sodanige student—

(i) van 'n koshuis uitsluit; of

(ii) van lesings uitsluit; of

(iii) van beide lesings en koshuis uitsluit; of

(iv) toelating tot eksamens weier.

Kwytskelding van Losies- en Ander Gelde

19. (1) In die geval van 'n student wat in 'n koshuis inwoon en wat weens siekte of om enige ander rede wat die Raad goedkeur, verhinder word om sy studies in die betrokke studiejaar te voltooi en die koshuis voor 1 Oktober verlaat, kan die Raad, op aanbeveling van die rektor die geld betaalbaar vir kos en inwoning verminder op die basis van *honderd rand* (R100) minus *vyftig sent* (50c) vir elke dag wat die student in sodanige koshuis ingewoon het.

(2) Die registrasiegeld word onder geen omstandighede terugbetaal nie.

(3) Indien 'n student gedurende 'n studiejaar sy studies om die een of ander rede wat vir die Raad aanneemlik is, staak en 'n universiteit verlaat, kan 'n gedeelte vandie gelde wat reeds deur hom aan die Universiteit betaal is [uitgesonderd gelde waarvoor in subregulasies (1) en (2) voorsiening gemaak word], aan hom terugbetaal word op 'n basis deur die Sekretaris na oorlegging met die Tesourie goedgekeur.

Studente Moet Koshuis Verlaat

20. (1) Indien 'n student wat in 'n koshuis inwoon en vanweë swak akademiese vordering gedurende 'n jaar nie tot die eksamen toegelaat word nie, moet hy na afsluiting van die lesings die koshuis verlaat.

(2) 'n Student wat in 'n koshuis inwoon, moet die koshuis onmiddellik na afloop van sy eksamens verlaat.

FINANSIËLE HULP AAN STUDENTE

Aansoek om 'n studielening

21. (1) 'n Student of 'n voornemende student kan by die kollege om 'n studielening aansoek doen.

(2) Die aansoek moet gedoen word op 'n vorm wat deur die Universiteit goedgekeur is.

(3) Die aansoek moet by die Registrateur van die Universiteit ingedien word voor of op 'n datum wat die Raad bepaal.

(4) Die Raad kan sodanige studielening aan 'n suksesvolle applikant toeken as wat die Minister ingevolge die Wet bepaal.

(5) Alle studielenings wat kragtens subregulasie (4) toegeken word, is onderworpe aan die voorwaardes in regulasie 22 uiteengesit.

Voorwaardes Verbonde aan Studielenings

22. (1) 'n Student aan wie 'n studielening toegeken word, gaan 'n studieleningsooreenkoms met die Raad aan op 'n vorm wat deur die Sekretaris goedgekeur is.

(2) Die rekening van 'n leninghouer word jaarliks met die toegekende paaientment van die lening gekrediteer.

(3) Geen gelde is direk aan 'n leninghouer betaalbaar nie.

(4) Indien 'n leninghouer—

(a) sy studies staak; of

(b) in gebreke bly om klasse gereeld by te woon, hom nie met ywer en pligsgetrouheid op sy studies toelê nie, of nie bevredigende vordering maak nie, of druip;

(c) sonder redes wat vir die Raad aanneemlik is, nie die studiekursus binne die bepaalde tydperk voltooi nie; of

(d) skuldig bevind word aan 'n kriminele oortreding; of

(e) geskors word uit die Universiteit om watter rede ook al; of

(f) om watter rede ook al nie die studiekursus voltooi nie,

het die Raad die reg om die studieleningsooreenkoms te beëindig, en in dié geval is alle gelde wat ingevolge die studieleningsooreenkoms deur die leninghouer verskuldig is, onmiddellik opeisbaar tesame met rente teen 6 persent per jaar bereken vanaf datum van beëindiging van die studieleningsooreenkoms.

(5) 'n Studielening is, behoudens die bepalings van die Wet, terugbetaalbaar aan die Raad van die Universiteit op 1 April van die jaar wat volg op die jaar waarin die studiekursus voltooi is: Met dien verstande dat die Raad kan goedkeur dat die die studielening oor 'n langer tydperk in paaientente van minstens *tien rand* (R10) per maand terugbetaal word, en in dié geval word rente teen 6 persent per jaar gehew vanaf die datum waarop die studielening terugbetaalbaar is.

(6) Sodra die leninghouer, na voltooiing van sy studiekursus, 'n betrekking aanvaar, moet hy die Raad onverwyld in kennis stel van die naam en adres van sy werkgewer.

(7) Die leninghouer moet, na voltooiing van sy studiekursus die Raad onmiddellik in kennis stel van veranderinge ten opsigte van—

- (a) sy woon- en werkadres;
- (b) sy borg se adres;
- (c) sy werkgever se naam en adres.

(8) Die bepalings van subregulasies (6) en (7) is ook van toepassing op 'n leninghouer wie se leningsooreenkoms kragtens subregulasie (4) deur die Raad beëindig is.

(9) Die leninghouer moet sy werkgever magtig om die bedrag wat ingevolge die studieleningsooreenkoms aan die raad verskuldig is, tesame met enige rente daarop in maandelikse paaiemente van minstens *tien rand* (R10) per maand te verhaal uit enige salaris wat aan hom betaalbaar is en aan die Raad oor te betaal.

(10) Ondanks andersluidende bepalings in hierdie regulasies, is 'n lening rentevry solank die leninghouer, met of sonder 'n studielening, voltyds aan 'n universiteit studeer, en gedurende sodanige tydperk is die lening nie terugbetaalbaar nie.

Uitstel van Beëindiging van Studieleningsooreenkoms

23. Ondanks andersluidende bepalings in hierdie regulasies, kan die Raad die beëindiging van 'n studieleningsooreenkoms uitstel indien 'n leninghouer—

- (a) in enige studiejaar drup of in sy finale jaar slaag maar nie ten volle kwalifiseer vir die toekenning van 'n graad, diploma of sertifikaat nie, en sodanige leninghouer op eie koste in 'n daaropvolgende jaar die betrokke studiejaar of die ontbrekende kursusse of vakke aan die Universiteit herhaal;
- (b) sy studies weens finansiële moeilikhede onderbreek en gaan werk met die doel om te spaar sodat hy na die Universiteit kan terugkeer as voltydse student: Met dien verstande dat
 - (i) die leninghouer vooraf goedkeuring van die raad vir sodanige onderbreking verkry;
 - (ii) sodanige onderbreking nie langer as 2 jaar is nie; en
 - (iii) die raad die reg het om die studieleningsooreenkoms met terugwerkende krag te beëindig met ingang van die datum waarop die studies aanvanklik onderbreek is, indien die leninghouer in gebreke bly om sy studies aan die Universiteit voort te sit;
- (c) sy studies weens siekte of om die een of ander rede wat vir die Raad aanneemlik is, onderbreek en hy van voorneme is om na sodanige onderbreking na die Universiteit terug te keer as voltydse student om sy studies voort te sit: Met dien verstande dat—
 - (i) die leninghouer, in die geval van siekte, so gou as moontlik 'n geneeskundige sertifikaat, uitgereik deur 'n geregistreerde geneesheer, aan die raad moet voorleë;
 - (ii) die leninghouer, in die geval van ander redes, vooraf goedkeuring van die Raad vir sodanige onderbreking moet verkry;
 - (iii) sodanige onderbreking nie langer as 2 jaar is nie; en
 - (iv) die Raad die reg het om die studieleningsooreenkoms met terugwerkende krag te beëindig met ingang van die datum waarop die studies aanvanklik onderbreek is, indien die leninghouer in gebreke bly om sy studies aan die Universiteit voort te sit.

Frystelling van Borg

24. Indien 'n leninghouer gedurende sy studies of na voltooiing daarvan, maar voordat die lening terugbetaal is, sterf of geestelik versteurd raak, of andersins liggaamlik ongeskik word om sy verpligtinge ingevolge die studieleningsooreenkoms na te kom en die skuld nie uit die boedel van sodanige leninghouer, of op sodanige leninghouer self verhaal kan word nie, kan die Raad die borg van sy kontraktuele verpligting onthef.

Rekenings en Rekords

25. (1) Die Raad moet sodanige rekenings en rekords hou as wat noodsaaklik is vir die behoorlike uitoefening van beheer oor toekennings, uitbetalings en invorderings van studielenings.

(2) Die Sekretaris kan te eniger tyd gelas dat die Raad die rekenings en rekords in subregulasie (1) genoem aan hom of aan 'n beampte deur hom aangewys, vir inspeksie voorlê.

Afskrywing van Studielening

26. Geen oninvorderbare lenings mag sonder die goedkeuring van die Sekretaris afskryf word nie.

BETALING VAN GELDE

Alle gelde behalwe sakgeld en geld vir boeke moet direk aan die Rekenmeester gestuur word. Sakgeld en geld vir boeke moet aan die student gestuur word.

Alle gelde wat betaal word deur of ten behoewe van 'n student, word gekrediteer tot sy gelde rekening totdat gelde verskuldig vir die jaar ten volle vereffen is. Totdat gelde vir die jaar ten volle vereffen is, word geen terugbetaling gemaak ten opsigte van bedrae betaal wat meer is as voorgeskrewe paaiemente nie.

Voorbeeld van hoe beurse of lenings verreken word :

Gelde betaalbaar deur studente vir die jaar (Min R10 Registrasiegeld)		R186.00
Beurstoekennings :—		
Streksowerheid	R60.00	
Kollege beurs	R60.00	R120.00
Bedrag deur student betaalbaar		R66.00
+ R10 Registrasiegeld.		
Die bedrag R66 is op bepaalde datums betaalbaar in paaiemente van		R16.50
+ R10 betaalbaar saam met eerste paaiement.		

Let Wel.—Beurstoekennings word teen die gelde verskuldig vir die volle jaar verreken.

Wat Staats- of Universiteitslenings betref moet studente daarop let dat sodanige lenings beskikbaar gestel word eers nadat die leningsoorenkoms voltooi is. Geen krediet word dus ten opsigte van die lening gegee voordat die leningsoorenkoms nie behoorlik en ten volle voltooi is nie. Studente word dus gewaarsku dat dit in hulle eie belang is om die volle gelde vir die eerste kwartaal met hulle saam te bring anders loop hulle gevaar om aangese te word om die universiteit te verlaat.

Selfs indien die gelde vir die eerste kwartaal ten volle vereffen is, is dit nogtans die plig van elke student aan wie 'n Staats- of Universiteitslening toegestaan is, om die nodige vorms onmiddellik van die Penningmeester te verkry sodra hy kennis ontvang van die toekenning en om toe te sien dat dit behoorlik voltooi en by die kantoor ingehandig word voor die begin van die tweede kwartaal, sodat hy krediet vir die lening kan bekom.

Studente moet onder geen omstandighede gelde wat vir hulle privaat gebruik bedoel is by die Universiteit deponer nie. 'n Bank of Opspaarbankrekening moet vir die doel gebruik word.

Die Universiteit kan geen student toelaat om aan te bly indien hy arriveer sonder geld of die vereiste dokumente nie, of indien sy gelde nie stiptelik en ten volle betaal word nie.

Studente en ouers of voogde word verwag om hulleself op hoogte te stel wat gelde betaalbaar betref. Die Universiteit onderneem nie om in hierdie verband rekenings uit te stuur nie.

BEURSE EN LENINGS

Die bostaande kan in drie hoofgroepe verdeel word :

- A. Toekennings wat deur die Universiteit of op sy aanbeveling gemaak word.
- B. Toekennings wat deur ander liggame onafhanklik van die Universiteit gemaak word.
- C. Toekennings vir studies in die medisyne.

Alle toekennings is onderhewig aan goeie gedrag en bevredigende vordering. Die Universiteit kan enige toekenning hersien of 'n ander liggaam aanraai om dit te doen indien dit beskou word dat die toekennings wat deur enige student bekom is meer is as wat hy nodig het.

Groep A :

(1) Staat Studieleninge :

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| B.A. en B.Sc. | R120 p.j. plus R30.00 p.j. vir boeke. |
| U.O.D. | R120 p.j. plus R30.00 p.j. vir boeke. |
| S.A.O.D. | R80 p.j. plus R20.00 p.j. vir boeke. |
| Ander Diploma Kursusse. | Toekennings van nie meer as R100.000 p.j. plus R20.00 vir boeke. |

(2) Toekennings uit die Trustfondse van die Universiteit.

Hierdie toekennings geskied na goeddunke van die Raad en word aanbeveel deur sy Beursekomitee en oorskry nie die bedrae onder (1) genoem in die geval van voorgraadse studente nie.

Nie-terugbetaalbare toekennings word slegs in gevalle van buitengewone verdienste gemaak.

'n Aantal sodanige beurse word jaarliks aan nagraadse studente toegeken maar die maksimum bedrag oorskry in geen geval R200 nie.

(3) Op die oomblik word toekennings uit die volgende op aanbeveling van die Universiteit gemaak:

- Union Festival Beurse : Beurse van R200 elk vir twee jaar word toegeestaan deur die Department van Bantoe-onderwys vir nagraadse studie.
- Shell, S.A. Edms. Bpk., voorsien drie beurse vir voorgraadse studente van R150.00 elk. Elke beurs strek oor drie jaar. Die Shell My. vereis nie dat die student later vir hulle sal werk nie. Daar is ook 'n Shell Leningsfonds. *Together in Excellence*
- Die Yskor Beurse : Yskor voorsien vyf toekennings van R160 p.j. elk waarvan R80.00 terugbetaalbaar is, geldig vir drie jaar aan voorgraadse studente. Daar is geen verpligting om later vir di. Korporasie te werk nie.
- Die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaï Korporasie voorsien jaarliks een nie-terugbetaalbare beurs van R160 geldig vir drie jaar aan studente wat 'n loopbaan in diens van die Korporasie wil volg. 'n Leerplan soos voorgeskryf deur die Korporasie moet gevolg word.
- Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad. Sien Groep B.
- Grobbelaars Begrafnisondernemers voorsien jaarliks twee beurse van R50 elk.
- Volkskas Beperk, voorsien op die oomblik R300.00 vir beurse aan studente wat Afrikaans-Nederlands bestudeer.

Groep B.

Toekennings word deur die ondergenoemde liggame gemaak onafhanklik van die Universiteit. 'n Volledige lys kan nie gegee word nie en liggame kom by of onttrek hulleself as donateurs somtyds sonder om die Universiteit daarvan in kennis te stel.

- Die Transkeise Regering en die Streeksowerheid van die Ciskei maak toekennings aan studente van die Universiteit wat varieer van R34.00 tot R200.00.
- Toekennings word gemaak deur 'n aantal Munisipaliteite, o.a. Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen, ens. Hierdie toekennings is gewoonlik bereken om al die fooie te dek. Studente wat woonagtig is in Munisipale gebiede word aangeraai om by hulle plaaslike Owerhede vas te stel of enige beurse beskikbaar is.
- Verskillende Kerklike Liggame skenk ook beurse en in hierdie verband moet studente by hulle plaaslike leeraars navraag doen.
- Die Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad (W.N.N.R.) skenk waar-

- devolle toekennings vir navorsing tot soveel as R500 p.j. en hiervoor kompeteer nagraadse studente.
- (5) Die Nasionale Raad vir Sosiale en Ekonomiese Navorsing skenk beurse sowel as ad hoc toekennings vir nagraadse navorsing.
 - (6) Die University Scholarship Fund, Oos-Londen, doen waardevolle beurskenkings.
 - (7) Die Non-European Students Fund, Posbus 4728, Kaapstad, maak sekere toekennings.
 - (8) Rotariërsklubs skenk soms ook beurse en studente moet by die plaaslike Sekretaris navraag doen.
 - (9) Viedge Bros., PK. Viedgesville, Transkei, maak jaarliks 'n skenking van R180 aan 'n seun van 'n Kaptein.
 - (10) Mobil Oil S.A. (Edms) Bpk., Posbus 35, Kaapstad, skenk 'n aantal voorgraadse beurse gelykstaande aan die blok fooie.
 - (11) Die Joint Council for Europeans and Africans, p/a Rhodes Universiteit, Grahamstad, voorsien 'n aantal beurstoekennings aan persone wat in Grahamstad en in die Albanie omgewing woonagtig is.
 - (12) Die J. H. Hofmeyr Beursfonds (gestig onder die testament wyle Mev. D. C. Hofmeyr) skenk twee beurse van R400 elk geldig vir drie jaar aan voorgraadse studente van Fort Hare. Aansoek moet gerig word aan Die Trustees, J. H. Hofmeyr Beursfonds, Standard Bank van S.A. Bpk., Trustee Afdeling, Posbus 1330, Pretoria.
 - (13) Die Federale Republiek van Duitsland skenk op die oomblik jaarliks twee beurse aan nie-Blanke studente geldig by 'n Duitse Universiteit; sakgeld van D.M. 400.00 vir twaalf maande, retoer-reisgeld na Duitsland en onderrig en eksamen fooie word betaal.
 - (14) Die S.A. Mutual Life Assurance Maatskappy bied vyf Ou Mutual Beurse van R600 elk aan geldig vir twee jaar by 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Universiteit. Hierdie beurse word slegs aan nagraadse studente toegestaan.
 - (15) Die Nasionale Oorlogsfonds, Schoemanstraat 363, Pretoria, oorweeg die toekenning van beurse aan verdienstelike studente wat kinders is van oudgediendes.
 - (16) Suid-Afrika Brouery Bpk., skenk 'n aantal waardevolle beurse wat geldig is by enige S.A. Universiteitsinrigting. Voorwaardes kan van die firma self verkry word.
 - (17) Die United Tobacco My. (South) Bpk., skenk vrybeurse van R200 p.j. vir drie jaar vir studies aan Fort Hare vir 'n voorgraadse student wat in die Transkei woonagtig is.
 - (18) Die Union of Jewish Women of Southern Africa, Posbus 3622, Johannesburg, bied die Toni Saphra-Beurs (van tot R500 p.j.) aan 'n gegradueerde damestudent „wie se voorgestelde studierigting haar meer geskik sal maak om een of ander vorm van maatskaplike diens aan die Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap te lewer.”
 - (19) Die Adams College Educational Trust, 7th floor Salisbury House, Weststraat 349, Durban, maak toekennings en gee lenings van verskillende bedrae aan gekeurde, studente.
 - (20) Die Isaacson Foundation, Posbus 97, Johannesburg, maak toekennings van tot R300.00 vir enige individuele geval.
 - (21) Die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Rasse-Aangeleenthede, Posbus 97, Johannesburg, maak verskillende toekennings wat gewoonlik beperk word tot die bedrag van die gelde wat betaalbaar is.
 - (22) Die Sir Earnest Oppenheimer Gedenkfonds, Posbus 4902, Johannesburg, maak verskillende toekennings van soms soveel as R300.00 volgens die verdienste in individuele gevalle.
 - (23) Die Universiteits Boeke van Pretoria Biblioteekkunde-beurs van R100.
 - (24) Die Fosfaat-Ontwikkelingskorporasie, "FOSKOR," Posbus 1, Phalaborwa, N.O. Transvaal, skenk lenings van tot R180.00 elk aan studente wat die Natuurwetenskappe of Sosiale Wetenskappe bestudeer.

Groep C :

'n Beperkte bedrag is beskikbaar vir Mediese Studies deur studente wat aan die vereistes vir die eerste-jaar kursus voldoen het aan Fort Hare en daarna 'n goedgekeurde Mediese Skool in Suid-Afrika bywoon. Lenings word gemaak uit rente van skenkings in die volgende Fondse :—

- (1) Die Greenslade Medical Fund.
- (2) Die W. A. Russell Medical Fund.
- (3) Die W. P. Schreiner Medical Fund vir vroue.
- (4) Die Rev. W. Girdwood Medical Fund.



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Regsgeleerdheid

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Lettere en Wysbegeerte

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Natuurwetenskappe

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Handel en Administrasie

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University of Fort Hare

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Senior Lektor: K. D. VENTER, B.A. Hons. (Gesk), M.A. (Ekon.), U.O.D. (S.A.)

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*Senior Lektor: J. C. VAN EEDEN, M.Com. (Rek.) (Pret.), M.B.A. (Pret.).

Lektor: H. G. ROSSOUW, B.Com. (O.V.S.)

Fakulteit Handel en Administrasie: Tikster: Mej. C. MACGILLICUDDY

VII. Landbou :

Agronomie :

*Professor: E. H. GRAVEN, M.Sc. Agric. (Stell.), Ph.D. (Wisconsin).

Senior Lektor: Vakant

Lektor in Biometrie: Vakant

Veeteelt :

Professor: Vakant

*Senior Lektor: D. L. BROWN, M.Sc. Agric. (Natal)

Senior Lektor in Anatomie, Fisiologie en Veesktes: Vakant.

Lektor in Suiwelkunde: Vakant

Landbou-ekonomie, Weidingsleer en Landbou-ingenieurswese :

Professor in Landbou-ekonomie: Vakant

Senior Lektor in Weidingsleer: W. S. W. TROLLOPE, B.Sc. Agric. (U. Natal)

Lektor in Landbou-ingenieurswese: Vakant

Grondkunde, Biochemie en Genetika

Professor in Grondkunde: Vakant

Lektor in Biochemie: Vakant

Lektor in Genetika: Vakant.

Fakulteit Landbou: Tikster: Mej. C. MACGILLICUDDY

BELANGRIKE KENNISGEWING

Met die oog op oorskakeling na akademiese onafhanklikheid word die Jaarboek van 1969 met ondergeskikte wysigings uitgegee vir 1970. Die gegewens in hierdie Jaarboek vervat, is onderhewig aan wysigings en geen student mag op enige regte aanspraak maak ingeval gemelde gegewens nie.

REGLEMENTE VIR STUDIE EN EKSAMENS

1. ALGEMENE REGLEMENT

Geldingskrag van reglemente

G1. (1) Die reglemente en leerplanne wat in hierdie Jaarboek verskyn, is uitgevaardig deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika of deur die Senaat en die Raad van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare kragtens die wetlike bevoegdhede wat aan hulle toegeken is.

(2) Behalwe waar uitdruklik of by noodwendige implikasie anders bepaal is, geld die Algemene Reglement, waar van toepassing, ook vir die afsonderlike fakulteite.

(3) Waar vir die neem van 'n vak of 'n kursus in 'n vak in die reglement van een fakulteit spesiale vereistes gestel word, geld daardie vereistes, tensy die teendeel blyk, ook wanneer daardie vak of kursus in 'n ander fakulteit geneem word.

Grade, diplomas en sertifikate

G2. (1) Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika is bevoeg om die grade toe te ken en die diplomas en sertifikate uit te reik wat in die reglemente van die afsonderlike fakulteite genoem word, en die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare is bevoeg om die diplomas uit te reik wat vermeld word in die reglemente van die afsonderlike fakulteite wat na die diplomas verwys.

(2) Voordat 'n graad by 'n kongregasie van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika aan hom toegeken is, is 'n persoon nie geregtig op die voorregte aan die graad verbonde nie.

Registrasie

G3. (1) Iemand wat wens om by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare te studeer vir 'n graad, diploma of sertifikaat van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika of vir 'n diploma van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, moet toelating erlang tot die Kollege ooreenkomstig die reëls van die Kollege.

(2) Op die dag wat vir registrasie vasgestel is, moet die student eers 'n leerplan kaart verkry, die kaart invul, die kaart deur die Dekaan van die betrokke fakulteit laat teken, en daarna die register van studente teken.

(3) Die goedkeuring van die student se leerplan kaart ten aansien van graad- en diplomakursusse van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika deur die Dekaan van die betrokke fakulteit is onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

(4) 'n Goedgekeurde leerplan kan later gewysig word; Met dien verstande dat die gewysigde leerplan ooreenstem met die reglemente wat ten tyde van die wysiging van toepassing is.

(5) Aansoek om wysiging van 'n goedgekeurde leerplan moet skriftelik aan die Registrateur gerig word, wat in die geval van graad- of diploma kursusse van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika die aansoek sal voorleë aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika. Geen wysiging is van krag totdat dit deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika goedgekeur is nie.

(6) Niemand sal toegelaat word om na die dag wat deur die Senaat as laaste dag vir registrasie vasgestel is, te registreer nie.

(7) Iemand wat nie gekwalifiseer is om as 'n gematrikuleerde student te registreer, kan toegelaat word om die kurusse by te woon en die eksamens af te lê wat die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika of die Senaat van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare bepaal het.

Beperking van inskrywing

G4. Behalwe met spesiale toestemming van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika word niemand vir twee of meer grade tegelyk ingeskryf nie.

Verlening van status

G5. Indien iemand hom wil laat inskryf vir studie waarvoor die besit van 'n graad 'n voorvereiste is, maar hy daardie graad nie aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika behaal het nie, kan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika aan hom op grond van 'n graad aan 'n ander universiteit behaal of op grond van ander studie, die status van die vereiste graad verleen, waarna hy vir die doel van die verdere studie geag word daardie graad te besit van die datum af waarop hy die kwalifikasie verwerf het op grond waarvan die status verleen is.

Jaarwerk

G6. Geen student word tot die eksamen in 'n vak waarvoor hy geregistreer is, toegelaat nie, tensy hy voldoen het aan die eise van die betrokke departement ten opsigte van 'n bepaalde kursus in die vak soos deur die Senaat van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare goedgekeur.

G7. By die vasstelling van die finale punt wat 'n student behaal het in 'n eksamen van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika in 'n bepaalde vak sal die punt wat hy gedurende die jaar vir sy werk in daardie vak in die betrokke departement van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare behaal het, in rekening gebring word in die mate wat die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika sal bepaal.

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Eksamen

G8. (1) 'n Eksamen in 'n vak vir 'n graad, diploma of sertifikaat van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika word gehou soos deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika bepaal. 'n Eksamen in 'n vak vir 'n diploma van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare word by die Kollege gehou of na goeddunke van die Senaat elders.

(2) Die eksaminatore in 'n eksamen vir 'n graad, diploma of sertifikaat van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika word deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika aangestel en die Universiteit kan die dosent van die vak by die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare as eerste eksaminator aanstel en een of meer lede van sy eie doserende personeel as tweede en derde eksaminatore; in die eksamen ten opsigte van 'n finale kursus en vir 'n honneurs, magister- of doktor's graad, sal ook eksaminators aangestel word wat nie aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika behoort nie.

(3) Die eksaminatore in 'n eksamen vir 'n diploma van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare word deur die Senaat van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare aangestel; die dosent van die vak word as eerste eksaminator aangestel, tensy die Senaat anders bepaal.

Siekte-eksamen

G9. 'n Spesiale eksamen wat kan bestaan in 'n gemeenskaplike of in 'n gedeeltelik gemeenskaplike vraestel kan toegestaan word aan 'n student wat verhinder was om aan die eksamen deel te neem—

(1) deur siekte op die dag van die eksamen of onmiddellik voor die dag; met dien verstande dat hy 'n doktersertifikaat voorlê wat die aard en die duur van die siekte vermeld en verklaar dat dit om gezondheidsredes vir die kandidaat onmoontlik of ongewens was om aan die eksamen deel te neem; met dien verstande verder dat sy aansoek ondersteun word deur die Hoof van die betrokke departement van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare; of

- (2) weens familie-omstandighede soos die ernstige siekte of die dood van 'n verwant gedurende die eksamen; met dien verstande dat bevredigende bewys van die omstandighede gelewer word.

Met dien verstande verder dat so 'n eksamen nie toegestaan sal word nie—

- (i) in 'n kursus waarin die student alle vraestelle voltooi het ;
(ii) in geval die aansoek van die student die Registrateur van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare nie voor die 1ste Desember bereik nie.

Aanvullende eksamen

G10. (1) Aanvullende eksamens kan elke jaar nie later nie as die maand Maart afgeneem word.

(2) Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika kan besluit dat in plaas van 'n skriftelike 'n mondelinge eksamen gehou sal word.

(3) Die volgende persone kan tot 'n aanvullende eksamen toegelaat word :

- (a) 'n kandidaat wat kragtens G9. hierbo toegelaat is ; of
(b) 'n kandidaat wat vir die voltooiing van sy graad of diploma nog een kursus nodig het en in die vorige eksamen met nie meer as vyf punte gesak het nie ; met dien verstande dat in geval die ontbrekende kursus die finale kursus in sy hoofvak is, 'n gemiddelde van minstens twee persent van die punte bo die slaagpunt behaal is in die twee hoofvakke saamgereken.
(4) 'n Student wat 'n graad besit en een kursus vir toelating tot die studiekursus vir 'n ander graad of diploma nodig het, kan met die spesiale vergunning van die Senaat van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare toegelaat word om 'n eksamen in die kursus af te lê by die aanvullende eksamen.

Eksamen- en graadgelde

G11. Voordat 'n student tot 'n eksamen toegelaat word, of voordat aan hom 'n graad, behalwe 'n eregraad, of 'n diploma of 'n sertifikaat toegeken word, moet hy die voorgeskrewe gelde betaal.

Tug

G12. Die aandag van studente word gevestig op die bepalings onder Beheer en Tugmaatreëls (Afdelings III en IV) van die studente reglemente, bladsye 8 en 10 van die Jaarboek.

Baccalaureusgrade

Kwalifikasie vir Registrasie

G13. Niemand word as 'n gematrikuleerde student van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare geregistreer nie, tensy hy die Matrikulasiesertifikaat van die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad verwerf het of na die oordeel van die Matrikulasieraad voldoen het aan die voorwaardes van vrystelling van die matrikulasie-eksamen en 'n sertifikaat te dien effekte besit en aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare die registrasiegelde wat by Statuut voorgeskryf is, betaal het.

Duur van leergang

G14. Elke kandidaat vir 'n graad moet 'n goedgekeurde leergang as ingeskrewe, gematrikuleerde student volg vir die tydperk wat in die fakulteitsreglement vir die betrokke graad voorgeskryf is.

Vrystelling van kursusse

G15. Onderworpe aan die bepalings van reglement G16 kan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika 'n student wat 'n graad van die Universiteit of van 'n ander vir die doel erkende universiteit besit en wat kandidaat is vir 'n graad in 'n ander fakulteit as dié waarin daardie graad toegeken is, vrystel van eksamen in kursusse waarin hy reeds vir daardie graad geslaag het.

G16. 'n Gegradueerde of 'n nie-gegradueerde in 'n fakulteit wat kandidaat word vir 'n ander graad in dieselfde of 'n ander fakulteit, kan vrygestel word van kursusse wat hy vir eersbedoelde graad voltooi het en wat deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika as gelykwaardig beskou word; met dien verstande dat—

- (1) vrystelling nie verleen word van meer as die helfte van die kursusse voorgeskryf vir die graad waarvoor hy kandidaat is nie;
- (2) indien die aantal kursusse wat vir vrystelling in aanmerking kom, die helfte van die aantal kursusse van die graad oorskry, die student vir minstens 'n helfte van die totale aantal kursusse, kursusse moet volg wat hy nie vir 'n vorige graad voltooi het nie;
- (3) waar 'n kursus vir 'n graad verpligtend is en vrystelling daarvan nie verleen word nie, die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika bepaal watter ander kursus daardie kursus vervang.

G17. Behalwe waar uitdruklik anders bepaal is, word niemand op grond van 'n reeds behaalde graad of diploma van meer as die helfte van die kursusse van 'n ander diploma vrygestel nie.

G18. Indien 'n student in die jaar waarin hy van kursusse vrygestel is, nie eksamen doen nie, of na sluiting van die eksamenskrif op vrystelling aanspraak maak en dit verkry, is sy vrystelling onderworpe aan die reglement wat geld in die jaar waarin hy met sy studie voortgaan.

Keuse van hoofvakke en vernaamste vakke

G19. 'n Student kies nie as hoofvak of vernaamste vak vir 'n graadleergang 'n vak waarin hy vir 'n vorige graad as hoofvak of vernaamste vak eksamen afgelê het nie, maar neem 'n ander vak wat die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika goedkeur.

Opeenvolging van kursusse

G20. Behalwe waar in die reglement van 'n fakulteit anders bepaal is, volg 'n student nie die tweede of 'n latere kursus in 'n vak alvorens hy die voorafgaande voltooi het nie.

Erkenning van jaar se studie

G21. In die geval van 'n baccalaureusgraad uitgesonderd die LL.B.- graad moet 'n student in die eerste jaar in minstens twee kursusse slaag of vrystelling daarvan ontvang ten einde erkenning vir die graad te verkry; daarna kan hy enkele kursusse voltooi, maar in die eindakursusse van sy hoofvakke moet hy gelyktydig slaag.

G22. 'n Kursus wat nie vir graaddoeleindes nie geneem word, word nie later vir 'n graad erken in plaas van 'n graadkursus waarin gedruip is nie, tensy die student daardie kursus as deel van sy graadleergang kon gekies het toe hy dit geneem het en ook origins aan die vereistes vir die graad voldoen het.

Eksamen

G23. Aan die einde van elke akademiese jaar word 'n eksamen in elke kursus van 'n vak afgeneem.

G24. 'n Student word nie tot die eksamen in 'n kursus toegelaat voordat een akademiese jaar verloop het sedert die eksamen waaraan hy die bevoegdheid ontleen het om as gematrikuleerde student geregistreer te word nie.

Gewig van praktiese Werk

G25. In die volgende vakke is die persentasie van die totale aantal punte wat aan die praktiese werk toegeken word, soos volg:

Aardrykskunde	..	..	..	..	..	40
Biblioteekkunde	..	..	..	..	..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Fisika	..	..	..	..	..	30
Ander Natuurwetenskappe	..	..	..	..	..	40
Praktiese Maatskaplike werk	..	..	..	..	..	100
Die praktiese kursusse vir die graad B.A. (S.K.)	..	..	..	..	..	100

G26. Om in die volgende kursusse te kan slaag, moet 'n kandidaat bowendien die subminima behaal soos aangetoon:

Aardrykskunde I, II en III	40% in die teoretiese vraestelle gesamentlik 40% in die praktiese werk
Afrikaans-Nederlands I ..	40% in vraestel 1; 40% in vraestelle 2 en 3 gesamentlik
Afrikaans-Nederlands II, III	40% in vraestelle 1 en 2 gesamentlik, en in vraestelle 3 en 4 gesamentlik
Bantoetale	30% in elke vraestel
Biblioteekkunde I,	40% in elke teoretiese vraestel 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % in vraestel 3 (prakties)
Biblioteekkunde II	40% in elke teoretiese vraestel 40% in elk van vraestelle 4 en 5 en 50% in hierdie twee vraestelle gesamentlik.
Biblioteekkunde III en IV: ..	40% in elke teoretiese vraestel
Chemie, I, II en III	30% in elke teoretiese vraestel 40% in die teoretiese vraestelle gesamentlik
Dierkunde I, II en III	40% in die teoretiese vraestelle gesamentlik 40% in die prakties
Duits Spesiaal	50% in die eerste vraestel
Ekonomie en Ekonomiese Geskiedenis I	die helfte van 30% (15 punte) in elke afdeling van die vraestel.
Ekonomie II	30% in elke vraestel
Ekonomie III	30% in elke vraestel
Ekonomiese Geskiedenis II, ..	30% in elke vraestel
Fisika, I, II, III	40% in die teoretiese vraestelle gesamentlik
Geologie I, II en III	40% in die teoretiese vraestelle gesamentlik 40% in die praktiese vraestelle gesamentlik
Grieks (voorbereidend)	33% in die afdeling vertaling
Grieks I, II en III	33% in elke vraestel
Hebreeus I, II, III	35% in die eerste vraestel
Hellenistiese Grieks I en II ..	33% in elke vraestel
Latyn I, II, III	33% in elke vraestel
Latyn III	33% in vraestel 2, afdeling C en vraestel 4 gesamentlik
Latyn (voorb.)	33% in die afdeling vertaling
Maatskaplike Werk I, II	30% in elke vraestel
Maatskaplike Werk III	40% in elke vraestel
Naturelle-administrasie II, III	30% in elke vraestel
Plantkunde I, II, III	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % in elke teoretiese vraestel 40% in die praktiese werk
Romeinse Reg. I	25% in Deel B van die eerste vraestel
Sielkunde II. III	40% in elke vraestel
Sosiologie II	30% in elke vraestel
Sosiologie III	40% in elke vraestel
Volkekunde II, III	30% in elke vraestel

Honneurs-Baccalaureusgrade

Kwalifikasie vir Registrasie

G27. Om vir die studiekursus geregistreer te kan word, moet 'n student 'n baccalaureusgraad verwerf het of, indien die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika dit goedkeur, die kursusse vir 'n baccalaureusgraad voltooi het.

G28. Behoudens die algemene bevoegdheid van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika om 'n student nie toe te laat om vir die kursus te registreer nie, moet 'n kandidaat, indien

hy die baccalaureusgraad verwerf het (a) aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, sonder dat die beoogde vak een van sy hoofvakke was, of (b) aan 'n ander Universiteit, die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika aangaande sy bekwaamheid in daardie vak bevredig voordat hy tot die studie toegelaat kan word.

Keuse van fakulteit

G29. Indien die vak waarin 'n student wil studeer, voorkom in die lys vakke vir die honneursgraad in die fakulteit waarin hy die baccalaureusgraad verwerf het, neem hy die honneursgraad nie in 'n ander fakulteit nie.

Duur van leergang

G30. (1) Geen student word tot die eksamen toegelaat nie tensy hy 'n goedgekeurde leergang gedurende minstens een jaar gevolg het.

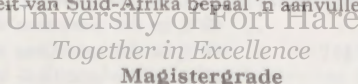
(2) In die geval van 'n honneurs-baccalaureusgraad wat toegeken word sonder dat die kandidaat eers 'n baccalaureusgraad hoef te verwerf het, moet die kandidaat goedgekeurde kursusse minstens gedurende die finale twee jare van sy studie aan die Universiteit voltooi het.

Herhaling van eksamen

G31. Sonder spesiale vergunning van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika mag niemand hom meer as twee maal vir eksamen in dieselfde departement aanmeld nie.

Vertaaltoets

G32. Wanneer 'n vertaaltoets vir die eksamen voorgeskryf is, word die punte in die toets behaal nie in die groottotal van die eksamen opgeneem nie en kan 'n kandidaat wat tussen 45 en 49 persent in die toets behaal het, toegelaat word om na verloop van 'n tydperk deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika bepaal 'n aanvullende eksamen af te lê.



Kwalifikasie vir Registrasie

G33. Om vir 'n kursus geregistreer te kan word, moet 'n kandidaat, behalwe waar in die fakulteitsreglemente anders bepaal word, die graad honneurs-baccalaureus behaal het in die vak waarin hy wil studeer, en tot bevrediging van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika bewys gelewer het aangaande sy bekwaamheid in die vak.

Duur van leergang

G34. Die graad word nie aan 'n kandidaat toegeken voordat minstens een jaar verloop het sedert hy die graad honneurs-baccalaureus of sodanige ander graad as wat voorvereis word, verwerf het nie.

Eksamen

G35. Die eksamen bestaan uit twee of meer skriftelike vraestelle of 'n verhandeling; of uit vraestelle en 'n verhandeling; of uit 'n verhandeling en 'n mondelinge eksamen. 'n Skriftelike eksamen indien vereis, word op die tydstop wat deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika bepaal is, afgeneem.

G36. Sonder spesiale toestemming van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika mag niemand hom meer as twee maal vir eksamen aanmeld nie.

Verhandeling

G37. Voordat hy tot die studie toegelaat word, moet 'n student die titel van en 'n uiteensetting van sy voorgestelde behandeling en metode van ondersoek vir goedkeuring deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika voorlê.

G38. Elke student werk onder die leiding van die hoof van die betrokke departement (of die hoofde van die betrokke departemente) en op voorstel van die hoof van die departement (of die hoofde van die departemente) kan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika

besluit om hom onder die toesig van een van die dosente in die betrokke departement (of in een van die betrokke departemente) te plaas.

G39. Die titel van 'n verhandeling word vir 'n tydperk van vyf jaar goedgekeur, waarna die student, indien nodig, aansoek moet doen om verlenging.

G40. 'n Kandidaat wat die graad by die gradeplegtigheid van die volgende jaar wil ontvang, moet sy verhandeling nie later nie as 31 Desember of, met spesiale toestemming van die departementshoof, 31 Januarie indien; maar die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika waarborg nie dat die eksaminering van die verhandeling voor 'n bepaalde gradeplegtigheid afgehandel sal wees nie.

G41. Geen verhandeling word aangeneem nie indien dit voorheen vir 'n graad aan 'n ander universiteit ingedien is, maar materiaal uit publikasies van die kandidaat mag in die verhandeling beliggaam word. Die kandidaat moet saam met sy verhandeling 'n eksemplaar indien van elke verhandeling voorheen deur hom vir 'n ander graad aangebied hetsy dit aanvaar is of nie.

G42. Die verhandeling moet bewys lewer van die kandidaat se vermoë tot selfstandige werk. Die taal moet suiwer wees en die tegniese afwerking in orde. Die verhandeling moet by indiening vergesel gaan van 'n verklaring oor die mate waarin dit, in opset sowel as uitvoering, die kandidaat se eie werk is.

G43. Vir die doel van eksaminering moet 'n kandidaat drie eksemplare van sy verhandeling indien. Nadat die verhandeling goedgekeur is, en voordat die graad toegeken word, moet hy, tensy spesiale verlof verleen is om 'n kleiner aantal in te dien, nog sewe eksemplare indien, tesame met 'n opsomming van ongeveer 800 to 1,000 woorde.

G44. 'n Verhandeling moet in die reël in dubbelspasiëring getik en behoorlik ingebind wees.

G45. Die titelblad van 'n verhandeling moet die volgende besonderhede bevat:

1. (die volle titel van die verhandeling)
2. deur (die volle naam van die kandidaat)
3. Voorgelê ter vervulling van die vereistes vir die graad van Magister van
van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika in die Fakulteit
van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare.
4. Datum van indiening

Publikasie van verhandelintg

G46. Indien 'n gedeelte van die voorgelegde verhandeling op die datum van indiening nie tot bevrediging van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika gepubliseer word of is nie, het die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika die reg om die werk in sy geheel of gedeeltelik vir navorsingsdoeleindes te reproduseer. Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika kan van hierdie reg afstand doen, mits die kandidaat reëlings tref om die werk te publiseer tot bevrediging van die Universiteit.

Doktorsgrade

Kwalifikasie vir Registrasie

G47. Behoudens spesiale bepalinge in die fakulteitsreglemente moet 'n kandidaat, om vir registrasie te kwalifiseer, die graad magister behaal het in die departement waarin hy wil studeer, en tot bevrediging van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika bewys gelewer het aangaande sy bekwaamheid in die vak.

Duur van leergang

G48. Die graad word nie aan 'n kandidaat toegeken voordat twee jaar of sodanige anger tydperk as wat in die fakulteitsreglemente voorgeskryf is, verloop het sedert hy die magistersgraad verwerf het nie.

Eksamen

G49. Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n proefskrif en, indien die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika dit voorskryf of die eksamenkommissie dit verlang, 'n mondelinge of skriftelike eksamen oor die onderwerp van die proefskrif en die betrokke vak as geheel.

G50. Geen kandidaat mag 'n proefskrif indien nie tensy hy die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika op aanbeveling van die promotor oortuig het dat hy 'n bevredigende kennis van die vak as geheel besit. Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika kan buitendien 'n program van studie voorskryf waaroor 'n kandidaat 'n doktorsale eksamen moet aflê voordat hy sy proefskrif mag indien.

G51. 'n Eksaminator of enige ander persoon wat skriftelik by die promotor daarom aansoek gedoen het, mag 'n kandidaat by 'n mondelinge verdediging van sy proefskrif opponeer, mits sodanige opponent die eksamenkommissie oortuig dat die punte wat hy opper, nie aan die kandidaat meegedeel is nie. Elkeen wat die kandidaat aldus wil opponeer, kan by die promotor aansoek doen om 'n geleentheid om die proefskrif te lees.

G52. Sonder spesiale toestemming van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika mag niemand hom meer as twee maal vir die eksamen aanmeld nie.

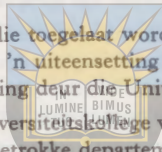
Proefskrif

G53. Voordat hy tot die studie toegelaat word, moet 'n kandidaat die titel van sy voorgestelde proefskrif tesame met 'n uiteensetting van sy voorgestelde behandeling en metode van ondersoek vir goedkeuring deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika voorlê.

G54. Die Senaat van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare kan by die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika die hoof van die betrokke departement van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare as promotor van die kandidaat voorstel, of in die alternatief die dosent van die betrokke vak.

G55. 'n Proefskrif moet bewys lewer van oorspronklike werk en moet 'n besliste bydrae tot die kennis van en insig in die vak wees.

G56. Reglemente G39 tot G46 geld *mutatis mutandis* ook vir 'n proefskrif. Die titelblad moet die naam van die promotor vermeld.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Fakulteit Teologie
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FAKULTEIT TEOLOGIE

REGLEMENTE

GRADE

D.1. Die volgende grade word in die Fakulteit uitgereik :

Baccalaureus Artium (Theologiae)	.....B.A. (Theol.)
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Artium (Theologiae)	Hons.-B.A. (Theol.)
Baccalaureus Divinitatis	.....B.D.
Magister Divinitatis	.....M.Div.
Doctor Divinitatis	.....D.D.

Die Graad Baccalaureus Artium (Theologiae)

Leergang

D.2. Die leergang strek oor DRIE jaar en die volgende kursusse moet voltooi word :—

- Bybelkunde I, II, III.
- Sistematiese Teologie I, II, III.
- Kerkgeskiedenis I, II
- Hebreeus I
- Grieks I of Hellenistiese Grieks I
- Afrikaans-Nederland I of Engels I



D.3. Die reëls vir die graad Baccalaureus Artium in die Fakulteit Lettere en Wysbegeerte geld *mutatis mutandis* verder vir hierdie graad.

University of Fort Hare
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Die Graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Artium (Theologiae)

Toelating tot studie.

D4. 'n Student moet die B.A. (Theol.) besit of enige B.A.-graad waarby die ontbrekende kursusse soos voorgeskryf vir B.A. (Theol.) aangevul is.

Departemente

D5. Die graad kan òf in Bybelkunde òf in Sistematiese Teologie geneem word.

Studievereistes

D6. (1) Klassieke Hebreeus II is 'n vereiste vir die Ou Testamentiese rigting ; Grieks II of Hellenistiese Grieks II vir die Nuwe Testamentiese rigting ; Klassieke Hebreeus II of Grieks II of Hellenistiese Grieks II of Latyn I is 'n vereiste vir Sistematiese Teologie as hoofrigting.

'n Student mag aan hierdie vereiste voldoen gelyktydig met die Hons.-B.A. (Theol.)-kursus.

(2) Die minimum duur van die leerplan is een jaar en die maksimum vyf jaar.

(3) 'n Skripsie sal deel vorm van die eksamen.

(4) Die eksamen bestaan uit vyf vraestelle van drie uur elk en 'n skripsie en kan as 'n geheel of in twee dele afgelê word. Deel I bestaan uit enige drie vraestelle en Deel II uit die oorblywende twee vraestelle en die skripsie. Drie van hierdie vraestelle kan mondelings gedoen word (45 min. elk)

Om te slaag moet 'n kandidaat wat die eksamen as 'n geheel aflê 'n groototaal van 50% behaal en 'n minimum van 40% in elke vraestel.

'n Kandidaat wat die eksamen in twee dele aflê, moet 50% in elke vraestel behaal en al die vraestelle van elke deel gelyktydig slaag.

'n Kandidaat wat in 'n vraestel(le) van 'n deel druij, herhaal die deel as geheel; 'n kandidaat wat in deel I geslaag het, moet Deel II binne twee jaar voltooi.

- D7. (1) 'n Student wat die Hons.-B.A. (Theol.) graad besit en die B.D.-graad wil neem, sal van daardie B.D.-vereistes waaraan reeds voldoen is, vrygestel word; maar dit maak geen verskil aan die voorgeskrewe duur van die B.D.-leerplan nie.
- (2) Die Hons.-B.A. (Theol.) verleen nie toelating tot die studies vir 'n Magister- of Doktorsgraad nie (Kyk D12 en D.17).

Die Graad Baccalaureus Divinitatis

Toelating tot studie

DB. (1) 'n Student moet :

- (a) die graad B.A. besit : Met dien verstande dat die Senaat in 'n buitengewone geval kan toelaat dat 'n student hoogstens een ontbrekende kursus van sy B.A. gedurende die eerste jaar van die leergang voltooi, en met dien verstande voorts dat 'n student aan all die vereistes vir die graad B.A. moet voldoen het voordat hy met die werk van die tweede jaar kan begin ;
- (b) twee kursusse in elk van Grieks of Hellenistiese Grieks en Klassieke Hebreeus en een kursus in Latyn voltooi het ; maar 'n student wat nie aan hierdie vereiste voldoen nie, kan deur die Senaat tot die studie toegelaat word mits hy sodanige spesiale voorbereidende eksamens in hierdie vakke aflê as wat die Senaat bepaal.

(2) 'n Student wat 'n ander graad as die graad. B.A. besit, kan tot die studie toegelaat word mits hy eksamens in Grieks II, Klassieke Hebreeus II en Latyn I en sodanige spesiale aanvullende eksamens as wat die Senaat bepaal, aflê. Sodanige eksamens moet afgelê word voordat met die studie in aanvang gemaak word.

(L.W.—Dit is wenslik dat 'n student wat voornemens is om die graad te neem, Duits (Spesiale Kursus) of Duits I in sy P.A.-leergang insluit.)

Leergang

D9. Die kursusse is soos volg :

Eerste jaar :

- (i) Ou Testament I
- (ii) Nuwe Testament I
- (iii) Dogmatiek en Etiek I
- (iv) Praktiese Teologie I
- (v) Sending-en Godsdienwetenskap I
- (vi) Algemene Kerkgeskiedenis I

Tweede jaar :

- (i) Ou Testament II
- (ii) Nuwe Testament II
- (iii) Dogmatiek en Etiek II
- (iv) Praktiese Teologie II
- (v) Sending-en Godsdienwetenskap II
- (vi) Kerkgeskiedenis II

Derde jaar :

- (i) Ou Testament III
- (ii) Nuwe Testament III
- (iii) Dogmatiek en Etiek III
- (iv) Praktiese Teologie III
- (v) Sending-en Godsdienwetenskap III
- (vi) Kerkgeskiedenis III

D10. (1) 'n Student moet in minstens vyf kursusse in die eerste jaar slaag om tot die studie van die tweede jaar toegelaat te word; in minstens vyf kursusse van die tweede jaar om tot die studie van die derde jaar toegelaat te word.

(2) 'n Student moet in minstens vier kursusse van die derde jaar gelyktydig slaag om erkenning daarvoor te behou.

(3) 'n Kandidaat wat een kursus kortkom vir die voltooiing van die graad en die kursus by die voorafgaande eksamen met nie meer as vyf persentasiepunte gedruip het nie word toegelaat om die kursus by die eersvolgende aanvullings-eksamen oor te skryf.

Slaag met lof

D11. 'n Student behaal die graad met lof indien hy by een en dieselfde eksamen 'n onderskeidingspunt in die gemiddelde vir die kursusse van die derde jaar behaal.

Die Graad Magister Divinitatis

Leergang

D12. Die studie duur minstens twee jaar na die behaling van die graad B.D. en behels 'n verhandeling en die studie van 'n hoofvak en 'n byvak.

D13. 'n Student moet die keuse van sy hoofvak en die byvak laat goedkeur wanneer hy met die studie 'n aanvang maak en die titel van sy voorgestelde verhandeling minstens een jaar voordat hy sy verhandeling indien.

D14. (1) Die vakke waaruit 'n student kan kies, is :

- Ou Testament
- Nuwe Testament
- Dogmatiek en Bybel
- Kerkgeskiedenis
- Sendingwetenskap en Godsdienwetenskap.
- Praktiese Teologie.

(2) Die leerplanne word in elke geval deur die Senaat bepaal.

Eksamen

D15. (1) Die eksamen bestaan uit :

- vier vraestelle van drie uur elk (of mondelinge eksamens van 45 minute elk) in die hoofvak ;
- twee vraestelle van drie uur elk (of mondelinge eksamens van 45 minute elk) in die byvak ;
- 'n verhandeling, wat dieselfde gewig dra as die vier vraestelle in die hoofvak.

(2) Al die vraestelle word by dieselfde eksamen afgelê.

D16. 'n Student behaal die graad met lof indien hy vir die verhandeling en die eksamen 'n gemiddelde gelyk aan die onderskeidingspunt behaal.

Die Graad Doctor Divinitatis

Toelating tot studie

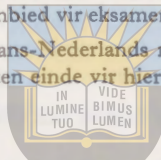
D17. 'n Student moet in besit wees van die graad Magister Divinitatis, maar 'n student wat die graad Baccalaureus Divinitatis besit kan toegelaat word om hom regstreeks vir die doktorstudie in te skryf mits hy 'n mondelinge doktorsale eksamen af lê in 'n hoofvak en twee byvakke wat geneem moet word uit drie van die groepe onder D14 (1) vermeld.

Leergang

D18. 'n Student moet 'n proefskrif inlewer. Die graad Doctor Divinitatis sal nie toegeken word nie voor drie jaar na die behaling van die B.D.-graad, of 2 jaar na die voltooiing van die M. Div.-graad, of 1 jaar nadat die doktorsale eksamen afgelê is. Die doktorsale esamen moet minstens 1 jaar voordat die proefskrif ingelewer word, afgelê word.

Diploma in Teologie

- D19. (i) 'n Kandidaat sal nie tot die kursus toegelaat word nie tensy hy verlof van die Raad van die Fakulteit op aanbeveling van die Dekaan van die Fakulteit Teologie verkry het nie.
- (ii) 'n Kandidaat sal nie tot die kursus toegelaat word nie tensy hy die Raad van die Fakulteit bevredig het i.v.m. sy rypheid en van sy bevoegdheid om die kursus te onderneem.
- (iii) 'n Kandidaat vir die Diploma moet die Universiteitskollege nie minder as drie akademiese jare bywoon nie.
- (iv) 'n Kandidaat moet krediet verkry in al die kursusse in die volgende leerplan :
Bybelkunde I, II, III.
Dogmatiek en Etiek I, II, III.
Algemene Kerkgeskiedenis I, II.
Engels I of Praktiese Engels of Afrikaans-Nederlands I
Hellenistiese Grieks I of Hebreeus I of Volkekunde I of Sielkunde I
of Wysbegeerte I of Kōsa I.
- (v) 'n Kandidaat sal krediet ontvang vir vakke waarin hy geslaag het met dien verstande dat hy hom nie aanbied vir eksamen in meer as vyf vakke in een jaar nie.
- (vi) 'n Kandidaat wat Afrikaans-Nederlands neem moet aan die nodige voorbereidende vereistes voldoen ten einde vir hierdie kursus te kan inskrywe.



Leerplanne :

Vir leerplanne in hierdie Fakulteit, sien Engelse teks.

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FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Regiments

Grade 10 Literature in English

- 1. The role of the writer in society
- 2. The role of the writer in society
- 3. The role of the writer in society
- 4. The role of the writer in society
- 5. The role of the writer in society

The great transformation

The great transformation is a novel by John Galsworthy, published in 1911. It is a social realist novel that depicts the changes in British society during the early 20th century. The novel is set in the fictional town of Cranford, and it follows the lives of the Cranshaws, a family that has been in the town for generations. The novel is divided into three parts, each representing a different stage of the transformation. In the first part, the Cranshaws are shown as a family that is still largely unaffected by the changes in society. In the second part, the Cranshaws begin to experience the effects of the changes, and in the third part, they are shown as a family that has been completely transformed.



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Fakulteit Regseleerdheid

FAKULTEIT REGSGELEERDHEID

Reglemente

Grade en Sertifikate in Regsgeleerdheid

L1. Die volgende graade word uitgereik :—

- (1) Baccalaureus IurisB.Iur.
- (2) Baccalaureus LegumLL.B.

L2. Die volgende sertifikate word verleen :—

- (1) Prokureurstoelatingsertifikaat.
- (2) Staatsdienssertifikaat in die Regte.

Die graad Baccalaureus Iuris

Toelating tot studie :

L3. 'n Student moet 'n matrikulasie—of 'n matrikulasie vrystellingsertifikaat besit, of 'n sertifikaat van voorwaardelike vrystelling van matrikulasie uitgereik aan studente uit vreemde lande.

Volgorde van Kursusse.

L4. Behoudens die bepalings van G 20 kan 'n student met die toestemming van die Senaat (van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika) 'n ander as dié in L6 voorgeskrewe volgorde van Kursusse kies.

Vereistes.

- L5. (1) 'n Student wat nie in Latyn by die Matrikulasie-eksamen geslaag het of op grond van 'n ander eksamen van hierdie vereiste vrygestel is nie, neem Voorbereidende Latyn in die eerste jaar benewens die voorgeskrewe kursusse. Geen sodanige student word toegelaat om Romeinse Reg I te volg voordat hy in minstens Voorbereidende Latyn geslaag het nie.
- (2) 'n Student wat Naturelle-administrasie I in die eerste of tweede jaar neem, word vrygestel van die kursus Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-administrasie.
- (3) 'n kursus in Volkekunde is nie 'n vereiste vir toelating tot die studie van Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg nie.

Driejarige leergang.

L6. Die kursusse is soos volg :

Eerste Jaar :

- (i) Afrikaans-Nederlands I.
- (ii) Engels I.
- (iii) Latyn I OF 'n graadkursus in 'n ander nie-regsvak vir hierdie doel deur die Senaat (van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika) goedgekeur.
- (iv) Inleiding tot die Regswetenskap.
- (v) Privaatreg I.

Tweede Jaar :

- (i) Privaatreg II.
- (ii) Handelsreg I.
- (iii) Staatsreg I OF (a) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe—en Naturellereg I en (b) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-administrasie.
- (iv) Strafrege I.
- (v) Strafprosesreg.
- (vi) Uitleg van Wette.

Derde Jaar :

- (i) Privaatreg III.
- (ii) Romeinse Reg. I.
- (iii) Handelsreg II.
- (iv) Siviele Prosesreg.
- (v) Bewysreg.

Afê van leergang.

L7. (1) Om tot die tweede jaar toegelaat te kan word moet 'n student minstens drie van die kursusse van sy eerste jaar voltooi het; en om tot die derde jaar toegelaat te kan word, al die kursusse van sy eerste jaar en minstens drie kursusse van sy tweede jaar.

(2) Geen student neem in 'n bepaalde jaar behalwe die voorgeskrewe kursusse meer as een kursus nie.

(3) 'n Student verkry erkenning vir afsonderlike kursusse waarin hy geslaag het, maar in dié van die tweede en die derde jaar slegs indien hy telkens in minstens drie kursusse gelyktydig geslaag het.

Vierjarige leergang.

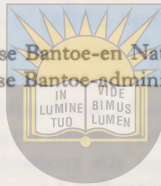
L8. Die kursusse is soos volg:

Eerste jaar :

- (i) Afrikaans-Nederlands I.
- (ii) Engels I.
- (iii) Latyn I of 'n graadkursus in 'n ander nie-regsvak vir hierdie doel deur die Senaat goedgekeur.
- (iv) Inleiding tot die Regswetenskap.

Tweede jaar :

- (i) Privaatreg I.
- (ii) Staatsreg I of—
 - (a) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-en Naturellereg I en
 - (b) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-administrasie.
- (iii) Strafrege I.
- (iv) Uitleg van Wette.



Derde jaar :

- (i) Privaatreg II.
- (ii) Handelsreg I.
- (iii) Siviele Prosesreg.
- (iv) Strafprosesreg.

Vierde jaar :

- (i) Privaatreg III.
- (ii) Romeinse Reg. I.
- (iii) Handelsreg II.
- (iv) Bewysreg.

Afê van leergang

L9. (1) Om tot die tweede jaar toegelaat te kan word, moet 'n student minstens drie van die kursusse van sy eerste jaar voltooi het; om tot die derde jaar toegelaat te kan word, al die kursusse van sy eerste jaar en minstens twee kursusse van sy tweede jaar; en om tot die vierde jaar toegelaat te kan word, al die kursusse van sy eerste en tweede jaar en minstens twee kursusse van sy derde jaar.

(2) 'n Student verkry erkenning vir afsonderlike kursusse waarin hy geslaag het, maar in die derde en die vierde jaar slegs indien hy telkens in minstens twee kursusse van die betrokke jaar gelyktydig geslaag het.

Die graad Baccalaureus Legum

Toelating tot studie.

L10. Om tot die studie toegelaat te kan word moet 'n student 'n baccalaureusgraad besit.

Leergang :

L11. Die kursusse is soos volg :

Eerste Jaar.

- (i) Privaatreg I.
- (ii) Privaatreg II.
- (iii) Staatsreg I.

- (iv) Strafreġ I.
- (v) Volkereg.
- (vi) Uitleg van Wette.

Tweede Jaar.

- (i) Privaatreg III.
- (ii) Romeinse Reg. I.
- (iii) Handelsreg I.
- (iv) Siviele Prosesreg.
- (v) Strafprosesreg.
- (vi) Internasionale Privaatreg.

Derde Jaar.

- (i) Privaatreg IV.
- (ii) Handelsreg II.
- (iii) Bewysreg.
- (iv) Regsgeskiedenis.
- (v) Regsvergelyking *OF* Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-en Naturellereg I.
- (vi) Algemene Regsleer.

Vierde Jaar.

- (i) Privaatreg V.
- (ii) Handelsreg III.
- (iii) Romeinse Reg II *OF* Handelsreg IV *OF* Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg II.
- (iv) Strafreġ II.
- (v) Staatsreg II.



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Voorvereistes.

- L12. (1) Die graad word nie aan 'n student toegeken nie tensy hy geslaag het in Afrikaans-Nederlands I, en Engels I, en Latyn I.
- (2) 'n Student volg Latyn I voor of saam met Romeinse Reg II en verkry nie erkenning vir Romeinse Reg II alvorens hy Latyn I voltooi het nie.
- (3) 'n Student wat Staatsreg I vir die graad B.Iur. voltooi het, neem Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-en Naturellereg I in plaas van Staatsreg I.
- (4) 'n kursus in Volkekunde is nie 'n vereiste uir toelating tot die studie van Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg nie.
- (5) 'n Student wat Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg (spesiaal) geslaag het, mag toegelaat word tot die studie van Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg II.

Vrystelling.

- L13. 'n Student kan op grond van voorafgaande studie vrygestel word van twaalf kursusse, maar geen student voltooi die leergang nie tensy hy minstens elf volle kursusse van die graad in die derde en die vierde jaar gesamentlik afgelê het.

Aflê van leergang.

- L14. (1) Om tot die tweede jaar toegelaat te kan word, moet 'n student minstens drie volle kursusse van sy eerste jaar voltooi het.
- (2) Om tot die derde jaar toegelaat te kan word, moet 'n student al die kursusse van sy eerste jaar en minstens drie volle kursusse van sy tweede jaar voltooi het.
- (3) Om tot die vierde jaar toegelaat te kan word, moet 'n student al die kursusse van sy eerste en sy tweede jaar en minstens drie volle kursusse van sy derde jaar voltooi het.
- (4) 'n Student ontvang erkenning vir afsonderlike kursusse waarin hy geslaag het, maar in die vierde jaar slegs indien hy in minstens vier kursusse van daardie jaar gelyktydig geslaag het.
- (5) Geen student neem in 'n jaar behalwe die voorgeskrewe kursusse meer as twee kursusse nie, driipkursusse ingesluit.

Volgorde van kursusse.

L15. Ongeag die bepalings van G20 kan die Senaat (van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika) 'n student toelaat om 'n ander volgorde en samestelling van kursusse te kies as wat in L11 voorgeskryf is.

Die Prokureurstoelatingsertifikaat.

L16. *Toelating* :—Die student moet in die besit wees van 'n matrikulasiesertifikaat of 'n matrikulasie-vrystelling sertifikaat.

L17. *Leergang* :—Die kursusse is soos volg :

Eerste jaar :

- (1) Privaatreg I.
- (2) Handelsreg IB.
- (3) Strafre~~g~~ I.

Tweede jaar :

- (1) Privaatreg II.
- (2) Strafprosesreg.
- (3) Bewysleer.
- (4) Siviele Prosesreg.

Derde jaar :

- (1) Privaatreg III.
- (2) Romeinse Reg of Romeinse Reg I.
- (3) Handelsreg II.
- (4) Uitleg van Wetten.
- (5) Of Staatsreg I; of

- (a) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg I; en
- (b) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-administrasie.

L18. (a) Om Romeinse Reg te loop moet die student die matrikulasie-standaard in Latyn behaal het of 'n eksamen in Latyn geslaag het wat deur die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad as gelykstaande met matrikulasie Latyn gesertifiseer is.

(b) Kandidate wat nie matrikulasie Engels of Afrikaans behaal het nie, moet in die eerste jaar van hulle studie die beginnerskursus volg in die taal waarin hulle nie gekwalifiseer is nie, en sal in die eksamen in die vak moet slaag alvorens die sertifikaat aan hulle uitgereik word.

L19. Om tot die tweede jaar toegelaat te word moet die student in die eksamen in minstens twee vakke van die eerste jaar geslaag het en om tot die derde jaar toegelaat te word moet die student in die eksamen in alle vakke van die eerste jaar en minstens twee vakke van die tweede jaar geslaag het.

L20. 'n Student behou erkenning van 'n slaag in die eksamen in die vakke van die eerste en die tweede jaar, maar ten opsigte van die eksamen in vakke van die derde jaar alleen ingeval hy in minstens twee vakke van die jaar tegelykertyd geslaag het.

Staatsdienssertifikaat in die Regte

L21. *Toelating* :—Om toegelaat te word moet die student in die besit wees van die Skooleindesertifikaat.

L22. *Leergang* :—Die kursusse is soos volg :

Eerste jaar :

- (1) Privaatreg I.
- (2) Handelsreg IB.
- (3) Strafre~~g~~ I.

Tweede jaar :

- (1) Privaatreg II.
- (2) Strafprosesreg
- (3) Bewysleer.
- (4) Siviele Prosesreg.

Derde jaar :

- (1) Privaatreg III.
- (2) Romeinse Reg of Romeinse Reg I
- (3) Uitleg van Wette.
- (4) *Of* Handelsreg II, *of*—
 - (a) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg I; en
 - (b) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-administrasie.

L23. Om toegelaat te word tot die tweede jaar moet die student geslaag het in die eksamen in minstens twee vakke van die eerste jaar en om toegelaat te word tot die derde jaar moet die student geslaag het in die eksamen van alle vakke van die eerste jaar en van minstens twee vakke van die tweede jaar.

L24. 'n Student behou erkenning van 'n slaag in die eksamen in die vakke van die eerste en die tweede jaar, maar van die derde jaar slegs indien hy in die eksamen in twee vakke gelyktydig geslaag het.



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I. DEPARTEMENT HANDELSREG

Handelsreg

(a) *Vir LL.B.*

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

Die reg aangaande die oprigting en administrasie van maatskappye; vennootskapsreg.

Kursus II

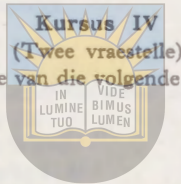
(Een vraestel)

Die reg aangaande verhandelbare dokumente, insolvensie en likwidasië van maatskappye.

Kursus III

(Een twee-uur en een drie-uur vraestel)

- (i) Die betekenis en vertolking van finansiële state.
- (ii) Die beginsels van immaterieelgoederereg en die beginsels van versekeringsreg.



'n Gevorderde studie van drie van die volgende :

- (i) Maatskappyyereg.
- (ii) Arbeidsreg.
- (iii) Versekeringsreg.
- (iv) Belastingsreg.
- (v) Patente- en Handelsmerkerreg.

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(b) *Vir B. Iuris :*

Handelsreg I en II soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir die Prokureurstoelatingseksamen :*

Handelsreg IB en II

(d) *Vir die Staatsdiensdeksamen in die Regte.*

Soos vir die Prokureurstoelatingseksamen.

(e) *Vir B. Com :*

Kursus IA

(Een vraestel)

Beginsels van die kontraktereg, koopkontrak, huurkoop, huurkontrak, die dienskontrak, verband en pand, retensieregte.

Kursus IB

(Een vraestel)

Die reg aangaande die oprigting en administrasie van maatskappye ; vennootskapsreg.

Kursus IIA

(Een vraestel)

Borgtog ; verteenwoordiging en volmag ; verhandelbare dokumente ; vervoer ; 'n oorsig van nywerheidswetgewing.

Kursus IIB

(Een vraestel)

Die reg aangaande likwidasië van maatskappye ; insolvensie ; versekering ; arbitrasie ; boedeladministrasie.

Kursus IIC

(Een vraestel)

Die volgende capita selecta uit die maatskappyereg: die ultra vires-leerstuk; fondse beskikbaar vir dividende; die regsposisie van direkteure, sekretarisse en ouditeure; kontrakte met direkteure; kontrolerende en filiaalmaatskappye; prosedure by vergaderings; bestuur van die maatskappy; beskerming van minderheidsgroepe.

Industriëlereg

(Een vraestel)

Die Vakleerlingwet; Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk; die Ongevalwet; die Nywerheidsversoeningswet; die Loonwet.

(f) *Vir die Diploma- en Senior Diploma in Handel en Administrasie:*
Soos vir B. Com.



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II. DEPARTEMENT PRIVAATREG

A. Privaatreg

(a) *Vir LL.B.*:

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

- (a) Inleiding tot die studie van die reg:—
(i) die aard en funksie van die reg ;
(ii) die formele bronne van die reg (gewoonte, wetgewing, regspraak) ;
(iii) die indeling van die reg ;
(iv) die vernaamste begrippe van die regswetenskap ;
(v) 'n oorsig van die oorsprong en geskiedenis van die Suid-Afrikaanse reg.
- (b) Personereg.
- (c) Familiereg, insluitende ouerlike gesag, voogdy en kuratele.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

- (a) Sakereg.
(b) Erfreg.

Kursus III (Twee vraestelle)

Verbintenisreg :

- (a) Algemene leerstukke van verbintenissen en kontrak ; besondere kontrakte, o.a. koop, huurkoop, huur, die dienskontrak, lasgewing en verteenwoordiging, borgtog ; die beginsels van verrykingsaanspreeklikheid.
- (b) Onregmatige dade : algemene leerstukke en besondere delikte.

Universiteit Port Hare Kursus IV (Twee vraestelle)

Die volgende *capita selecta* :

- (a) Fideikommis, trust, stigting en verwante verskynsels
(b) Waterreg.
- (a) Koop en Huur.
(b) Estoppel.

Kursus V

(Twee vraestelle)

Die volgende *capita selecta* :

- (a) Verteenwoordiging en sessie.
(b) Verrykingsaanspreeklikheid.
- (a) Aquiliese aanspreeklikheid.
(b) Persoonlikheidsreg en Iniuria.

(b) *Vir B.Iuris* :

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir LL.B.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

Soos vir LL.B.

Kursus III

(Twee vraestelle)

Soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir die Prokureurstoelatingseksamen* :

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir LL.B.

Kursus II
(Twee vraestelle)
Soos vir LL.B.

Kursus III
(Twee vraestelle)
Soos vir LL.B.

(d) *Vir die Staatsdienseksamen in die Regte :*

Kursus I
(Een vraestel)
Soos vir LL.B.

Kursus II
(Twee vraestelle)
Soos vir LL.B.

Kursus III
(Twee vraestelle)
Soos vir LL.B.



(a) *Vir LL.B.:*

Kursus I
(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

- Geskiedenis en bronne van die Romeinse reg tot Justinianus
(a) Inleiding tot die reg insake aksies (prosesreg).
(b) Vraestel 1 bevat stukke vir vertaling en kommentaar uit Gaius en Justinianus se

Institute vir sover hul betrekking het op die vakgebiede wat in hierdie kursus behandel word.

Vraestel 2

Beginnels van die Romeinse Privaatreg.

Kursus II
(Twee vraestelle)

Capita selecta uit die Romeinse Privaatreg en Prosesreg. Die vraestelle sal tekste uit die Corpus Juris Civilis bevat vir vertaling en kommentaar.

(b) *Vir B.Iuris :*

Kursus I
(Twee vraestelle)
Soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir die Prokureurstoelatingseksamen :*

Een Kursus
(Een vraestel)

Geskiedenis en bronne van die Romeinse reg tot Justinianus, beginsels van die Romeinse Privaatreg en Prosesreg.

(d) *Vir die Staatsdienseksamen in die Regte :*

Een kursus
(Een vraestel)

Soos vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen

C. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg

(a) *Vir LL.B.:*

Kursus I

(Een Vraestel)

1. (a) Aard van en teorieë omtrent ongespesialiseerde regstelsels.
(b) Aard van Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-reg:
(i) Gewoonte, religie en reg; sanksies.
(ii) Indeling.
(c) Bronne en wysiging van die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-reg.
(d) Erkenning en wysiging van die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-reg in historiese perspektief.
(e) Aard en bronne van die Suid-Afrikaanse Naturellereg.
2. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellepubliekreg, insluitende Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelleproses en bewysreg.
3. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelleprivaatreg (oorsigtelike studie van alle afdelings).

Kursus II

(Twee Vraestelle)

1. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellepersonereg.
2. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellefamiliereg.
3. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelle sakereg.
4. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelle erereg.
5. Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturelle verbintenisreg.

(b) *Vir B.Iuris, Prokureurstoelatingekamen en Staatsdienseksamen in die Regte :*

Kursus I

(Een Vraestel)

(Soos vir LL.B.)

Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe-Administrasie

(Een vraestel van 1½ uur.)

1. Belang van Bantoe-administrasie vir en in verband met die regspleging vir en deur Bantoe.
2. Kort oorsig van die ontwikkeling van Naturellebeleid en-administrasie voor 1910 met spesiale verwysing na die beleidsrigtings en administrasiestelsels vir die Bantoe bevolking wat
(a) sedert 1910 nagevolg is en
(b) tans nog nagevolg word.
3. Struktuur en funksies van die hedendaagse Bantoe-administrasie in die algemeen en in sonderheid in die Bantoegebiede en in blanke landelike en stadsgebiede; aandeel van die Bantoe in sy eie bestuur. (Besondere aandag word gewy aan die administratiewe aangeleenthede wat betrekking het op die regspleging vir en deur Bantoe.)
4. Ander bepalinge van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927, soos gewysig.

D. Inleiding tot die regs wetenskap

(Een vraestel)

1. Reg, normatiewe- en natuurwette. Verband tussen regs wetenskap en ander wetenskappe.
2. Regsbeginsel, regs begrip, regs idee.
3. Objektiewe- en subjektiewe reg.
4. Herkoms en funksie van die reg.
5. Inleiding tot die regs geskiedenis, in besonder die Romeinse en Romeins-Hollandse.
6. Elementêre bronne leer, in besonder die kenbronne van die Suid-Afrikaanse reg.
7. Indeling van die regstof; hoofbeginsels en vernaamste begrippe van die positiweweg.
8. Regs filosofie en regs wetenskap; denkrigtings en metodes in die regs wetenskap.

E. Internasionale Privaatreg

(Een vraestel van 1½ uur)

F. Regsvergelyking

(Een vraestel)

Inleiding tot die regsvergelykende metode en tot 'n regsvergelykende studie van hoofsaaklik die Duitse-, Nederlandse-, Franse- en Anglo-Amerikaanse regstelsels teenoor die Suid-Afrikaanse, met inbegrip van die geskiedkundige ontwikkeling van die betrokke regstelsels.

G. Regsgeskiedenis

(Een vraestel)

Geskiedenis en bronne van die Romeinse reg in Wes Europa vanaf Justinianus tot 1900; die middeleeue en die usus modernus pandectarum. Die kodifikasiebeweging in Europa. 'n Kort oorsig van die geskiedenis van die Engelse reg. Die geskiedenis en bronne van die Romeins-Hollandse- en Suid-Afrikaanse reg.

H. Algemene Regsleer

(Een vraestel)

Algemene teorie van die regs wetenskap, histories en krities beskou, en die grondbegrippe en -beginsels van die regs wetenskap.

III DEPARTEMENT PUBLIEKREG

A. Strafreëg

(a) *Vir LL.B.* :

Kursus I (Een Vraestel)

1. Inleiding tot die studie van die strafreg :

die afbakening van die strafreg en ander gebiede van die reg ; die evolusie van die strafreg ; strafregteorieë ; strafreg en strafregwetenskap ; geskiedenis en bronne van die Suid-Afrikaanse strafreg ; die begrip misdaad ; die onderskeiding van gemeenregtelike en statutêre misdade.

2. Die algemene leerstukke van die strafreg :

die misdaadelemente ; poging ; daderskap en medepligtigheid ; begunstiging ; uitlokking en sameswering.

3. Die belangrikste gemeenregtelike en statutêre misdade onder die volgende hoofde:

misdade teen die Staat ; misdade teen die lewe ; misdade teen die liggaamlike integriteit, eer, waardigheid, goeie naam en vryheid ; misdade teen die vermoë ; misdade teen die geslagslewe ; misdade teen die huwelik, godsdiens en sedelikheid ; misdade teen die regspleging.



Capita selecta uit die algemene beginsels van die strafreg en besondere misdade.

(b) *Vir B.Iur.* :

(Een kursus) (Een vraestel)

Soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen* :

(Een Kursus) (Een vraestel)

Soos vir B.Iur.

(d) *Vir Staatsdienseksamen in die Regte* :

(Een Kursus) (Een vraestel)

Soos vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen.

B. Staatsreg

(a) *Vir LL.B.* :

Kursus I (Een vraestel)

Staatsreg.

1. Die ontwikkeling van die Britse parlementêre stelsel.

2. Konvensies en die partystelsel.

3. "The Rule of Law" en fundamentele vryhede.

4. Die ontwikkeling van die Britse Ryk tot die Gemeenebes van Nasies of Statebond

5. Staatsreg van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika : die uitvoerende, wetgewende en regsprekende gesag.

6. Nasionaliteit of burgerskap.

7. Die provinsiale stelsel, asook 'n beknopte oorsig van die staatsregtelike posisie van Suidwes-Afrika.

8. 'n Kort oorsig van die staatsreg wat betref die posisie van nie-blankes in Suid-Afrika.

Administratiefreg :

1. Inleiding : aard, omvang en bronne.
2. Die vernaamste voorskrifte waaraan die uitoefening van administratiefregtelike bevoegdhede getoets word.
- 3 Administratiewe regspraak en die onderskeiding tussen regsprekende en administratiewe bevoegdhede.
4. Die sivielregtelike aanspreeklikheid van die staat.

Kursus II

(Een vraestel)

1. *Capita selecta* uit die staatsregsvergelyking met besondere verwysing na (a) Struktuur, (b) Soewereiniteit, (c) fundamentele regte.
2. 'n Noukeurige bestudering van die administratiefreg.

(b) *Vir B.Iur. :*

(Een kursus)

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen :*

(Een kursus)

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir B.Iur.

Vir LL.B.:

(Een kursus)

(Een vraestel)

Die algemene beginsels van die volkereg.

Die vredeareg en die elementêre beginsels van die oorlogsreg.

Die reg betreffende die vernaamste volkeregtelike organisasies.

Die internasionale status van Suidwes-Afrika.

D. Strafprosesreg

(a) *Vir LL.B.:*

(Een Vraestel)

1. Inleiding tot die studie van die strafprosesreg : die funksie van die strafprosesreg ; die plek van die strafprosesreg in die sistematiek van die reg ; die afbakening van die strafprosesreg van ander gebiede van die reg.

2. Die beginsels van die Suid-Afrikaanse strafprosesreg in sowel die Landdroshowe as die Hooggeregshof, onder die volgende hoofde: die verskillende strafhowe, die jurisdiksie van die strafhowe ; uitlewering van misdadigers ; die vervolging van misdade ; metodes van verkryging van die beskuldigde se teenwoordigheid by strafverhore ; visentering ; huissoeking ; inbeslagneming van goedere ; bevryding van vroue aangehou vir onsedelike doeleindes ; borg ; voorlopige ondersoek ; aktes van beskuldiging ; voorbrenging van die beskuldigde ; die verloop van die verhoor ná voorbrenging tot en met vonnis ; spesiale inskrywings en voorbehoud van regsrae ; hersiening en appèlle.

(b) *Vir B.Iur. :*

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen :*

(Een Vraestel)

Soos vir B.Iur.

(d) *Vir Staatsdienseksamen in die Regte :*

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen.

E. Siviele Prosesreg

(a) *Vir LL.B.:*

(Een Vraestel)

Die prosesreg in siviele sake in die hoër en die laer howe.

(b) *Vir B.Iur.:*

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen:*

(Een Vraestel)

Soos vir B.Iur.

(d) *Vir Staatsdienseksamen in die Regte:*

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen.

F. Uitleg van Wette

(a) *Vir LL.B.:*

(Halwe Vraestel)

Die beginsels van die Uitleg van Wette.

(b) *Vir B.Iur.:*

(Halwe vraestel)

Soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen:*

(Halwe Vraestel)

Soos vir B.Iur.

(d) *Vir Staatsdienseksamen in die Regte:*

(Halwe -vraestel)

Soos vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen.

G. Bewysreg

(a) *Vir LL.B.:*

(Een Vraestel)

Die bewysreg in straf—en siviele gedinge.

(b) *Vir B.Iur.:*

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir LL.B.

(c) *Vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen:*

(Een Vraestel)

Soos vir B.Iur.

(d) *Vir Staatsdienseksamen in die Regte:*

(Een vraestel)

Soos vir Prokureurstoelatingseksamen.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

REGLEMENT VAN DIE FAKULTEIT LETTERE EN
WYBEGEERTE

Grade of Degrees

1. The following grade titles in the Faculty are:

2. In the letter or syllabus:—

Bachelor of Arts	B.A.
Honours Bachelor of Arts	Hon. B.A.
Magister of Arts	M.A.
Doctor of Letters or Philosophy	D.Litt. or Phil.

3. In the subject:—

South African Baccalaureate	B. Bac.
Diploma	Dip. in ...
Magister of Science	M.Sc.
Doctor of Science	D.Sc.



Fakulteit

University of Fort Hare
Lettere en Wybegererte
Together in Excellence

4. The following degrees may be conferred:—

5. The following are the subjects:—

6. The following are the honours:—

7. The following are the degrees:—

8. The following are the subjects:—

Die Grade en Oplewingsgrade

9. Die volgende grade titels in die Fakulteit is:

10. In die letter of syllabus:—

Grade of Degrees

Bachelor of Arts	B.A.	Honours Bachelor of Arts	Hon. B.A.
Magister of Arts	M.A.	Doctor of Letters or Philosophy	D.Litt. or Phil.
South African Baccalaureate	B. Bac.	Diploma	Dip. in ...
Diploma	Dip. in ...	Magister of Science	M.Sc.
Doctor of Science	D.Sc.	Doctor of Letters or Philosophy	D.Litt. or Phil.
Doctor of Science	D.Sc.	Doctor of Science	D.Sc.

**REGLEMENT VIR DIE FAKULTEIT LETTERE EN
WYSBEGEERTE**

Grade en Diplomas.

A1. Die volgende grade word in die Fakulteit uitgereik :—

I. In die lettere en wysbegeerte :—

Baccalaureus Artium	B.A.
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Artium	Hons.-B.A.
Magister Artium	M.A.
Doctor Litterarum et Philosophiae	D.Litt. et Phil.

II. In biblioteekwetenskap :—

Baccalaureus Bibliothecologiae	B. Bibl.
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Bibliothecologiae	Hons. B. Bibl.
Magister Bibliothecologiae	M. Bibl.
Doctor Litterarum et Philosophiae	D.Litt. et Phil.
Bibliothecologiae	D.Litt. et Phil (Bibl.)

III. In die Sosiale wetenskappe :—

Baccalaureus Artium in die Sosiale Wetenskappe	B.A. (S.W.)
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Artium in die Sosiale Wetenskappe	Hons.-B.A. (S.W.)
Magister Artium in die Sosiale Wetenskappe	M.A. (S.W.)
Doctor Philosophiae	D.Phil.

A2. Die volgende diplomas word in die Fakulteit uitgereik:

- Laer Diploma in Biblioteekkunde
- Hoër Diploma in Biblioteekkunde
- Universiteitsdiploma in Maatskaplike Werk.
- Kollegediploma in Maatskaplike Werk.

Die Graad Baccalaureus Artium.

Duur van leergang en vakke

A3. Die leergang duur minstens drie jaar en word uit kursusse in die volgende vakke saamgestel :—

Groep A : Basiese lettere-vakke

(i) Afrikaans- Nederlands Een Bantoetaal Engels Grieks *Hellenistiese Grieks Hebreeus Latyn	(ii) Ekonomie Wysbegeerte Sielkunde Sosiologie Staatsleer Volkekunde Wiskunde	(iii) Aardrykskunde Geskiedenis
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Groep B : Ander lettere-vakke

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) 'n Tweede Bantoetaal
*Duits (Spesiaal) | (iii) *Beginsels van die Griekse
Kultuur
Ekonomiese Geskiedenis
Naturelle-administrasie
Staatsadministrasie
Suid-Afrikaanse Oudheidkunde |
| (ii) *Algemene Inleiding tot die
Wysbegeerte
Kriminologie
*Opvoedkunde
Statistiek
*Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek. | |

Groep C : Regswetenskaplike vakke

- | | |
|---|--|
| Privaatreg
Romeinse Reg | *Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en
Naturellereg (Spesiaal) |
| *Staatsreg
Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg | *Volkereg
*Regsgeskiedenis
*Inleiding tot die Regswetenskap. |

Groep D : Teologiese vakke

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Sistematiese Teologie
Godsdienwetenskap |  | Bybelkunde
Kerkgeskiedenis |
|--|---|-------------------------------|

Groep E : Natuurwetenskaplike vakke

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| *Chemie
*Dierkunde | University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence | *Fisika
*Plantkunde |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|

Samestelling van die leergang

A4. 'n Leergang bestaan uit minstens elf graadkursusse wat soos volg verdeel word :

- Eerste jaar : hoogstens vyf
- Tweede jaar : hoogstens vier
- Derde jaar : hoogstens drie ;

met dien verstande dat :

(1) 'n student wat in sy eerste of sy tweede jaar in een of meer kursusse druij, een sodanige kursus in 'n daaropvolgende jaar kan herhaal en erkenning daarvoor kan verkry buite en behalwe bostaande maksimum ;

(2) 'n student wat voorbereidende kursusse in klassieke tale neem en wie se totale aantal kursusse, met inbegrip van voornoemde voorbereidende kursusse, (a) vyf of minder is in die eerste jaar (insluitende een voorbereidende kursus), óf vyf kursusse in die tweede jaar kan neem óf vier kursusse in die derde jaar, op voorwaarde dat een van hierdie kursusse 'n eerste kursus in 'n klassieke taal moet wees ; (b) of 'n maksimum van vier kursusse is in die tweede jaar (insluitende kursusse wat herhaal word), vier kursusse in die derde jaar kan neem indien een van hierdie kursusse 'n eerste kursus in 'n klassieke taal is ;

(3) 'n student nie vir graaddoelindes nie hoogstens twee kursusse bo en behalwe die minimum van elf kursusse voorgeskryf vir die graad, mag neem ;

(4) 'n student wat in die eindkursusse van sy hoofvakke geslaag het, hoogstens vyf kursusse per jaar mag aanbied ;

(5) aan 'n student nie erkenning vir meer as twaalf kursusse vir die graad verleen word nie ;

(6) elke leergang minstens vier nie-aanvangskursusse moet insluit ; Grieks I en Latyn I geld as sulke kursusse indien ná die voorbereidende kursusse geneem.

Herhaling van kursusse

A5. 'n Kursus wat herhaal kan word, is :

(a) 'n kursus waarin voorheen vir 'n ander graad van die Universiteit, of vir 'n graad van 'n ander universiteit, gedruip is ;

(b) 'n kursus waarin voorheen geslaag is sonder erkenning vir die graad.

Bepaling van studiejaar

A6. (1) 'n Student word geag in sy tweede studiejaar te wees vandat hy die eerste erkenning vir 'n graadkursus ontvang het totdat hy vir die eindakursusse in sy hoofvakke ingeskryf is.

(2) 'n Student word geag in sy derde studiejaar te wees wanneer hy vir die eindakursusse in sy hoofvakke ingeskryf is.

Beperking op keuse van kursusse

A7. Tensy die Senaat anders toelaat, kies 'n student sy kursusse vir die graad onderworpe aan die volgende bepalings :

(a) Elke leergang bevat :

(i) minstens ses kursusse uit groep A.

(ii) minstens twee kursusse uit groep A (i) of B (i), waarvan een 'n kursus in een van die amptelike tale moet wees ;

(iii) minstens een kursus uit groep A (ii) of B (ii) of D ;

(iv) minstens nog 'n graadkursus uit groep A (ii) of A (iii) of B (ii) of B (iii) of C of D welke kursus 'n tweede kursus kan wees in 'n vak wat onder (iii) hierbo gekies is ;

met dien verstande dat kursusse nie uit meer as een van-groepe C, D en E gekies word nie.

(b) Erkenning word nie verleen vir :

(i) meer as een kursus uit groep E nie ;

(ii) meer as ses kursusse uit groep D nie ;

(iii) meer as een kursus in 'n vak wat in A3 met 'n sterretjie gemerk is nie ;

(iv) meer as vyf kursusse benewens Regsgeskiedenis uit groep C nie ;

(v) sowel Beginsels van die Griekse kultuur as Grieks I of Hellenistiese Grieks I nie ;

sowel Beginsels van die Griekse kultuur as Grieks II of Hellenistiese Grieks II nie ;

(vi) sowel Hellenistiese Grieks as Grieks I of Hellenistiese Grieks II sowel as Grieks II nie ;

(vii) sowel Statistiek as 'n kursus in Wiskunde nie ;

(viii) sowel Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg (Spesiaal) as Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg 1 nie.

(c) Ekonomie en Ekonomiese Geskiedenis I geld as eerste kursus vir sowel Ekonomie as Ekonomiese Geskiedenis. Daar is drie kursusse in Ekonomie en twee in Ekonomiese Geskiedenis. 'n Student wat Ekonomie vir drie jaar neem en Ekonomiese Geskiedenis vir twee jaar, ontvang dus erkenning vir slegs vier kursusse.

(d) 'n Voorbereidende kursus in Latyn of Grieks of Hellenistiese Grieks word nie as 'n graadkursus erken nie.

(e) 'n Student wat twee hoofvakke van Groep D neem, moet minstens twee graad-kursusse neem in een vak uit Groep A.

(f) Hellenistiese Grieks I gee nie toelating tot Grieks II nie. Met spesiale toestemming van die hoof van die departement, en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes as wat hy mag bepaal, kan 'n student wat Hellenistiese Grieks II geslaag het, toegelaat word om met Grieks III aan te gaan.

(g) Om tot die eerste kursus in Fisika toegelaat te kan word, moet 'n student minstens 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % in Wiskunde by die Matrikulasie of 'n ekwivalente eksamen behaal het.

(h) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg (Spesiaal) kan slegs na Volkekunde I geneem word; Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg I slegs gelyktydig met of na Privaatreg II en Volkekunde II; Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg II slegs gelyktydig met of na Privaatreg III en Volkekunde III; Staatsadministrasie I slegs gelyktydig met of na Staatsleer II; Staatsadministrasie II slegs na Staatsleer II; Munisipale en Landelike Administrasie slegs gelyktydig met of na Staatsadministrasie II; en Suid-Afrikaanse Oudheidkunde I slegs gelyktydig met of na Volkekunde I.

(i) Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg (Spesiaal) verleen nie toegang tot die tweede kursus in Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe- en Naturellereg nie.

(j) Tensy die Senaat spesiaal toestem, sal die onderstaande van toepassing wees :

(i) Erkenning sal nie verleen word vir kursusse in meer as een Bantoetaal uit dieselfde groep nie.

Die groepering is soos volg :

(a) Nguni (Zulu, Xhosa).

(b) Sotho (Suid-Sotho, Noord-Sotho, Tswana).

(c) Venda.

(d) Tsonga.

(ii) Erkenning word nie verleen vir meer as vyf kursusse in Bantoetaale nie, en die kursusse kan slegs in twee Bantoetaale geneem word.

(k) Regsgeskiedenis word slegs saam met Romeinse Reg II geneem.

Hoofvakke

A8. Elke leergang bevat minstens twee hoofvakke.

A9. Die eindeksamen in 'n hoofvak word nie voor die derde studiejaar van 'n student afgelê nie.

A10. Die hoofvakke word uit die volgende gekies :

(a) Hoofvakke met drie kursusse :—

Aardrykskunde	Hebreeus
Afrikaans-Nederlands	Latyn
Bantoetaale	Naturelle-administrasie
Bybelkunde	Privaatreg
Ekonomie	Sielkunde
Engels	Sistematiese Teologie
Geskiedenis	Sosiologie
Wysbegeerte	Staatsleer
Grieks	Volkekunde
	Wiskunde

(b) Hoofvakke met twee kursusse :—

Romeinse Reg	Staatsadministrasie
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A11. 'n Student wat een van onderstaande hoofvakke neem, moet die kursusse daarteenoor vermeld, neem :

Hoofvak

Grieks

Byvakke

Minstens Matrikulasie- of Voorbereidende Latyn. Wysbegeerte I word ten sterkste aanbeveel.

Latyn

Beginsels van die Griekse Kultuur of Grieks I of Hellenistiese Grieks I.

(Aspirant-LL.B.-kandidate kan van hierdie vereiste vrygestel word.)

Naturelle-administrasie

Een kursus in S.A. Bantoe-en Naturellereg en in 'n goedgekeurde Bantoetaal en twee kwalifiserende kursusse in Volkekunde,

Privaatreg	Minstens een kursus in Romeinse Reg.
Romeinse Reg	Minstens een kursus in Latyn, een kursus in Privaatreg en die kursus Reggeskiedenis.
Sosiologie	Minstens een kursus in een van Sielkunde of Wysbegeerte Staatsleer of Ekonomie en Ekonomiese Geskiedenis of Volkekunde of Kriminologie.
Staatsadministrasie	Twee kursusse in Staatsleer.
Volkekunde	Minstens een kursus in 'n goedgekeurde Bantoetaal en in Naturelle-administrasie of S.A. Oudheidkunde of Sosiologie of Ekonomie en Ekonomiese Geskiedenis.

(LW.—'n Student wat 'n moderne taal as hoofvak kies, word aangeraai om Latyn of Grieks as byvak te neem en Studente wat Geskiedenis kies, word aangeraai om Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek te neem.

A12. 'n Student moet voor of gelyktydig met die eindeksamen in 'n hoofvak slaag in die byvak of byvakke in A11 vermeld; met dien verstande dat indien hy in die eindeksamen gelyktydig in twee hoofvakke geslaag het, maar in een of meer van die verpligte byvakke gedruip het, hy in daardie hoofvakke nie weer eksamen hoef te doen nie, dog vir die graad erkenning van die hoofvakke ontvang wanneer hy in die byvak of byvakke geslaag het.

Slaag met lof

A13. 'n Student slaag met lof in 'n hoofvak indien hy 'n onderskeidingspunt in die eindakursus behaal.



Die Graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Artium

Departemente

A14. Die graad word in die volgende departemente toegeken:

Aardrykskunde	Latyn
Afrikaans-Nederlands	Naturelle-administrasie
Bantoetale	Sielkunde
Ekonomie	Sosiologie
Engels	Staatsadministrasie
Geskiedenis	Staatsleer
Grieks	Volkekunde
Klassieke	Wiskunde
	Wysbegeerte

Toelating tot studie en eksamen

A15. (1) Waar besondere toelatings- en eksamenvereistes geld, word dié in die leerplanne aangedui.

(2) Om te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat 'n gemiddelde van 50 persent in die eksamen as geheel behaal, met 'n minimum van 40 persent in elke vraestel. Die subminimum geld nie vir vakke wat ook in die Fakulteit Natuurwetenskappe geneem kan word nie, soos Aardrykskunde en Sielkunde.

(3) Om die graad met lof te verwerf, moet 'n kandidaat in die totaal 'n onderskeidingspunt behaal.

Die Graad Magister Artium

Departemente

A16. Die graad word in dieselfde departemente verleen as die graad honneurs-baccalaureus.

Toelating tot studie en eksamen.

A17. (1) 'n Student moet in besit wees van die graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Artium.

(2) Die graad word nie toegeken voor minstens twee jaar na behaling van die Baccalaureusgraad nie.

(3) Die eksamenvereistes is soos in die leerplanne voorgeskryf.

(4) Die graad kan met lof toegeken word.

Die Graad Doctor Litterarum et Philosophiae

Proefskrif

A18. 'n Proefskrif handel oor 'n onderwerp in 'n vak waarin die magistersgraad geneem kan word en kan eers twee jaar na behaling van die Magister Artium, of Magister Artium (Beeldende Kunste) vir eksaminering ingelewer word.

Klassieke Tale

A19. 'n Student wat die graad in die Klassieke Tale wil behaal, moet sowel Latyn III as Grieks III voltooi het.

Die Graad Baccalaureus Bibliothecologiae

A20. Die leergang duur minstens vier jaar en bestaan uit minstens vyftien graad-kursusse soos volg saamgestel :

Eerste jaar : hoogstens vyf

Tweede jaar : hoogstens vier

Derde jaar : hoogstens drie

Vierde jaar : hoogstens drie

met dien verstande dat :

(1) 'n student wat die Natuurwetenskaplike rigting volg en behalwe die landstale geen vreemde taal op matrikulasievlak geneem het nie, toegelaat word om in die derde of vierde jaar hoogstens vier kursusse te neem.

(2) 'n student wat in sy eerste, tweede of derde jaar in een of meer kursusse druipe, een sodanige kursus bo en behalwe bostaande maksimum in 'n daaropvolgende jaar kan herhaal met inagneming van Reël G20 van die jaarboek.

A21. Die graad word in een van drie rigtings geneem, nl.,

(i) die Lettere-rigting ;

(ii) die Natuurwetenskaplike rigting ;

(iii) die Handel- en Administrasie-rigting.

Taalvereistes

A22. 'n Student neem behalwe Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I, twee vreemde tale waarvan minstens een 'n moderne taal is, in sy leergang ; met dien verstande dat :

(i) 'n student wat Afrikaans by die Matrikulasie-eksamen in die hoër graad afgelê het, Engels I neem, 'n student wat Engels by die Matrikulasie-eksamen in die hoër graad afgelê het, Afrikaans-Nederlands I neem ; 'n student wat sowel Afrikaans as Engels by die Matrikulasie-eksamen in die hoër graad afgelê het, volgens keuse òf Afrikaans-Nederlands I òf Engels I neem ;

(ii) 'n student wat een of albei vreemde tale by die Matrikulasie-eksamen afgelê het, die vreemde tale nie as 'n graadkursus hoef aan te bied nie ; met dien verstande dat 'n ander kursus of kursusse geneem word sodat die totale aantal kursusse vir die graad B.Bibl. op minstens vyftien te staan kom ;

(iii) Studente een vreemde taal met 'n Bantoetaal kan vervang.

Leergang

A23. Die Lettere-rigting

Eerste jaar :

(i) Biblioteekkunde I.

(ii) Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I.

(iii) Drie kursusse uit groep A, B(ii), B(iii), C of D, onderhewig aan die reëls vir die graad B.A., met dien verstande dat 'n student wat geen vreemde taal by die Matrikulasie-eksamen afgelê het nie, sestien kursusse waarvan twee uit groep B(i), neem.

Tweede jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde II.
- (ii) Een tweede kursus.
- (iii) Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek.
- (iv) Een moderne vreemde taal ; met dien verstande dat indien die vreemde taal reeds op Matrikulasievlak of onder (3) van die eerste jaar geneem is, die student enige eerste of tweede kursus aanbied.

Derde jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde III.
- (ii) Een derde kursus.
- (iii) Een eerste of tweede kursus ; met dien verstande dat 'n tweede kursus geneem word as die student nog nie oor twee tweede kursusse beskik nie.

Vierde jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde IV.
- (ii) Een derde kursus.
- (iii) Een vreemde taal ; met dien verstande dat indien die vreemde taal reeds op Matrikulasievlak of onder (III) van die eerste jaar geneem is, die student enige eerste of tweede kursus aanbied van groep A, B, C, D of E.

A24. Die Natuurwetenskaplike



Indien 'n student vir die Matrikulasie-eksamen geen vreemde taal geneem het nie, neem die student in die derde of vierde jaar 'n bykomende eerste of tweede kursus uit groep I uit die leergang vir die B.Sc.-graad. Die B.Bi.-graad sal dan uit sestien kursusse bestaan.

University of Port Harcourt
Together in Excellence

Leergang

A25. Eerste jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde I.
- (ii) Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I.
- (iii) Drie kursusse uit groep I, onderhewig aan die reëls vir die B.Sc.-graad

Tweede jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde II.
- (ii) Een tweede kursus.
- (iii) Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek.
- (iv) Een moderne vreemde taal ; met dien verstande dat indien die vreemde taal reeds op Matrikulasievlak geneem is, die student in die plek daarvan enige eerste of tweede kursus uit groep I neem.

Derde jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde III.
- (ii) Minstens een eerste of tweede kursus ; met dien verstande dat 'n tweede kursus geneem word as die student nog nie oor twee tweede kursusse beskik nie.
- (iii) Een derde kursus.

Vierde jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde IV.
- (ii) Een derde kursus.
- (iii) Een vreemde taal-kursus ; met dien verstande dat indien 'n vreemde taal vir die Matrikulasie-eksamen afgedel is, 'n eerste of tweede kursus geneem word.
- (iv) Een eerste of tweede kursus indien in die derde jaar onder (II) slegs een kursus aangebied is.

A26. Die Handel- en Administrasie-riktigting :

Studente wat hierdie riktigting volg, neem hul hoofvakke uit die volgende vakke :

- (a) Ekonomie.
 - Bedryfsekonomie.
 - Rekeningkunde.
 - Industriële Sielkunde.
 - Naturrelle-administrasie.
 - Staatsleer.
 - Privaatreg.
 - Staatsadministrasie.

Bewens bogenoemde vakke kan studente ook die volgende as byvakke neem :

- (b) Ouditkunde. Volkereg.
- Statistiese Metodes A en B. Staatsreg.
- Handelsreg IA en IB. Romeinse Reg.

Indien 'n student vir die Matrikulasie-eksamen geen vreemde taal geneem het nie, neem die student in die derde of vierde jaar 'n bykomende eerste of tweede kursus uit groep (a).

Die B.Bibl.-graad sal dan uit sestiens kursusse bestaan.

Leergang

A27. Eerste jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde I.
- (ii) Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I.
- (iii) Twee kursusse uit (a)
- (iv) Een kursus uit (a) of (b).



L W.—Die vakkeuses is onderworpe aan die reglement vir die Fakulteit Handel en Administrasie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Tweede jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde II.
- (ii) Een tweede kursus.
- (iii) Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek.
- (iv) Een moderne vreemde taal ; met dien verstande dat indien die vreemde taal reeds vir die Matrikulasie-eksamen geneem is, die student in die plek daarvan enige eerste of tweede kursus uit (a) of (b) aanbied.

Derde jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde III.
- (ii) Een derde kursus.
- (iii) Een eerste of tweede kursus; met dien verstande dat 'n tweede kursus geneem word as die student nog nie oor twee tweede kursusse beskik nie.

Vierde jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde IV.
- (ii) Een derde kursus.
- (iii) Een vreemde taal; met dien verstande dat indien die vreemde taal reeds vir die Matrikulasie-eksamen geneem is, die student enige eerste of tweede kursus uit (a) of (b) aanbied.

Vrystellings

A28. (i) Studente wat reeds in besit is van 'n Baccalaureusgraad, of die status verkry het, kan die B.Bibl.-graad verwerf onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaardes :

- (a) die studie duur minstens twee jaar ;
- (b) die leergang bestaan uit minstens agt kursusse :
 - (i) vier kursusse in Biblioteekkunde ;
 - (ii) een kursus in Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek ;
 - (iii) een derde kursus ;

- (iv) soveel taalkursusse as wat vir die B.Bibl.-graad vereis word ; met dien verstande dat indien die taalvereistes in die vorige graad of vir die Matrikulasië-eksamen gedeeltelik of ten volle bevredig is, soveel eerste of tweede kursusse geneem word as wat nodig is om die totaal van agt kursusse te voltooi.
- (c) Die leergang is soos volg :

Eerste jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde I en II.
(ii) Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I.
(iii) Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek.
(iv) Een moderne vreemde taal ; met dien verstande dat indien 'n student aan een van die taalvereistes voldoen het, hy vrygestel is van 'n verdere verpligting ; verder met dien verstande dat indien 'n student aan albei taalvereistes voldoen, 'n verdere eerste of tweede kursus geneem word.

Tweede jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde III en IV.
(ii) Een derde kursus.
(iiii) Een vreemde taal ; met dien verstande dat indien aan hierdie vereiste voldoen is, studente een eerste of tweede kursus aanbied.
(2) Met toestemming van die Senaat kan studente wat die eerste vier jaar van die graad MB., ChB. afgelê het, die graad B.Bibl. soos voorgeskryf in (i) voltooi.

(3) Nie-gegradueerdes kan tot 'n maksimum van sewe kursusse vrystelling verleen word, en die tweede studiejaar van die graad B.Bibl. voltooi deur :

- (a) Biblioteekkunde I en II.
(b) Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I.
(c) 'n Moderne vreemde taal te neem, onderneem 'n die algemene taalbepaling van die B.Bibl.-graad.
(d) Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek.

(4) Studente wat eksamens van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging afgelê het, word soos volg vrygestel :

Die voltooide Elementêre eksamen :

Biblioteekkunde I.

Die voltooide Intermediêre eksamen :

Biblioteekkunde II.

Sertifikaat

A29. (i) 'n Nie-gegradueerde student wat die eerste twee jaar van die graad B.Bibl. voltooi het, is geregtig om van die Universiteit 'n sertifikaat te dien effekte te ontvang.

(ii) 'n Gegradueerde student wat die eerste jaar van die graad B.Bibl. voltooi het, is geregtig om van die Universiteit 'n sertifikaat te dien effekte te ontvang.

Bibliografie

A30. Van 'n student word vereis om aan die einde van die vierde jaar 'n bibliografie saam te stel oor 'n goedgekeurde onderwerp. Hierdie bibliografie vorm deel van die finale eksamen.

Praktiese Werk

A31. Die B.Bibl.-graad word slegs toegeken mits die student bewys kan lewer dat hy drie maande ononderbroke biblioteekdiens gedoen het aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika of enige ander goedgekeurde biblioteek. Vir hierdie doel is 'n goedgekeurde biblioteek 'n biblioteek wat aan die eise van die Senaat voldoen en waarvan die hoof 'n opgeleide bibliotekaris is.

Spesiale Taalvergunning

A32. Met die toestemming van die Senaat word 'n student wat buite die grense van die Republiek en Suid-Afrika woonagtig is, toegelaat om Afrikaans-Nederlands te vervang met 'n ander goedgekeurde moderne taal. In sulke gevalle word die graaddiploma te dien effekte geëndoseer.

Laer Diploma in Biblioteekkunde.

Toelating tot Studie : 'n Matrikulasie of 'n Matrikulasievrystellings—sertifikaat.

Leergang : Die leergang bestaan uit 7 kursusse.

Eerste jaar :

1. Biblioteekkunde I
2. Afrikaans/Nederlands I of Engels I
3. Engels I of Afrikaans/Nederlands I of 'n spesiale kursus in 'n vreemde taal,
4. 'n Eerste kursus van Groep A of B wat nie Dokumentasie insluit nie.

Tweede jaar :

1. Biblioteekkunde II
2. Wetenskaplike dokumentasie en tegniek
3. 'n Eerste of tweede kursus van Groep A of B.

'n Student moet, in die eerste jaar, tenminste in 2 kursusse slaag om erkenning te verkry vir die werk van die jaar.

Om toegelaat te word tot die tweede jaar moet 'n student tenminste in Biblioteekkunde I en twee ander kursusse slaag.

Om die Diploma te behaal moet die kandidaat voldoen aan die vereistes ten opsigte van praktiese werk, soos bepaal deur die Universiteit.

Vrystellings

'n Student mag, op grond van kursusse waarin hy geslaag het vir die graad, vrygestel word van hoogstens drie kursusse van die Diploma, maar hy mag nie kursusse herhaal, waarvoor hy vir die doeleindes van 'n graad reeds erkenning verkry het nie.

'n Gegradueerde student mag, op grond van kursusse waarin hy vir die graad geslaag het, vrystelling verkry vir hoogstens drie kursusse van die Diploma. Die oorblywende vier kursusse mag binne een jaar voltooi word en moet bestaan uit die twee kursusse in Biblioteekkunde, die kursus in Dokumentasie en nog een kursus, wat 'n taalkursus moet wees in geval daar nie voldoen is aan die taalvereistes nie.

Hoër Diploma in Biblioteekkunde

Toelating tot Studie : 'n Student moet:

- (a) in besit wees van 'n erkende Baccalaureusgraad;
- (b) by die Matrikulasie- of gelykstaande eksamen geslaag het in die twee landstale, en minstens een in die hoër graad en een in die laer graad afgelê het.

Leerplan : Die kursusse is soos volg:

Eerste Jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde I en II.
- (ii) Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek.
- (iii) 'n Moderne vreemde taal: Met dien verstande dat 'n student wat so 'n taal by minstens 'n Matrikulasie- of gelykstaande eksamen afgelê het, vrygestel word van hierdie verpligting.

Tweede Jaar :

- (i) Biblioteekkunde III en IV.
- (ii) Een ander taal wat nie een die landstale is of in groep (iii) van die Eerste Jaar geneem is nie: Met dien verstande dat 'n student wat so 'n taal by die Matrikulasie- of gelykstaande eksamen afgelê het, vrygestel word van hierdie verpligting.

'n Student behou erkenning vir een kursus wat in die eerste jaar geslaag is, maar om tot die studie van die tweede jaar toegelaat te word, slaag 'n student in Biblioteekkunde I en II en Wetenskaplike Dokumentasie en Wetenskaplike Tegniek.

Reglement vir Baccalaureus Artium Grade in Sosiale Wetenskappe

A36. 'n Student moet reëlings kan tref om te voldoen aan die vereistes i.v.m. praktiese werk.

A37. Die leergang strek oor drie of, indien 'n student in 'n vierde jaar 'n kursus in 'n gespesialiseerde rigting in Maatskaplike Werk wil volg, vier jaar.

A38. Die leergang bestaan uit elf of twaalf kursusse en praktiese Maatskaplike Werk en word soos volg saamgestel:—

(a) Drie kursusse in Maatskaplike Werk en drie kursusse in Sosiologie of Sielkunde ;

(b) minstens twee kursusse in Sielkunde or Sosiologie en kursusse uit die volgende gekies :—

Sielkunde III, Sosiologie III, Bybelkunde I, II en III, Ekonomie en Ekonomiese Geskiedenis I, Ekonomie II en III, Kriminologie, Volkekunde. I, II en III, Sistematiese Teologie I, II en III, S.A. Naturellereg, Privaatreg, Staatsleer I, Wysbegeerte, Naturelle Administrasie I, Geskiedenis I, Statistiese Metodes A en B, Wiskunde I en 'n taal uit die volgende: Afrikaans-Nederlands I, 'n Bantoetaal I (Spesiale Kursus), Duits I of Spesiale Kursus Duits, Engels, Frans I of Frans (Spesiale Kursus).

L.W.—'n Student word sterk aangeraai om Sielkunde III as een van die kursusse onder (c) te neem of om die kursus na die voltooiing van die graad te voltooi.

A39. 'n Kandidaat wat in Duits gematrikuleer het, sal nie toegelaat word tot die Spesiale Kursus in daardie taal nie.

A40. 'n Student moet praktiese maatskaplike werk verrig by 'n plaaslike organisasie wat opgeleide maatskaplike werker(s) in diens het en wat deur die Senaat erken word. 'n Student moet self reëlings tref met die organisasie by wie hy praktiese werk gaan verrig maar die finale reëlings is streng onderwerp aan die goedkeuring van die hoof van die departement. Die hoof van die departement behou hom die reg voor om sodanige reëlings as wat hy goed dink, namens die student te tref.

A41. 'n Student wat onderrig ontvang aan 'n inrigting deur die Senaat goedgekeur, mag sy praktiese werk aan sodanige inrigting onderneem.

A42. 'n Student moet in die praktiese maatskaplike werk van 'n bepaalde jaar slaag alvorens hy tot die studie van die teoretiese maatskaplike werk van die volgende jaar toegelaat word.

A43. 'n Student wat in 'n bepaalde jaar nie vir teoretiese maatskaplike werk ingeskryf is nie maar gedurende daardie jaar praktiese werk wil doen, moet hom as student laat registreer en spesiaal vir die praktiese laat inskryf.

A44. Elke student lê 'n mondelinge eksamen in praktiese maatskaplike werk af sodra hy aan al die vereistes in verband met praktiese werk voldoen het. Die eksamen word afgeneem deur die hoof van die departement of deur 'n persoon of persone spesiaal deur die Universiteit benoem.

A45. (a) 'n Student kan gedurende die vierde jaar 'n kursus in een van die volgende gespesialiseerde rigtings in maatskaplike werk volg, en indien hy slaag word sy graadsertifikaat dienooreenkomstig geëndosseer :—

(i) Kreupelsorg ;

(ii) Huweliksvoorligting en -beraad.

(b) Onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Senaat kan 'n student wat 'n B.A. (S.W.-graad) van 'n ander Universiteit of 'n gelykwaardige graad besit, toegelaat word om die vierde jaarkursus in een of meer van die gespesialiseerde rigtings te volg. Indien 'n student in die eksamen slaag, word 'n sertifikaat te dien effekte aan hom uitgereik.

A46. Die graadsertifikaat van elke kandidaat wat aan die vereistes vir die graad voldoen het, word geëndosseer met die woorde " gekwalifiseer as maatskaplike werker."

A47. Die graad kan in die volgende departemente toegeken word: Volkekunde, Kriminologie, Ekonomie, Sielkunde, Maatskaplike Werk, Sosiologie.

UNIVERSITEITS' DIPLOMA IN MAATSKAPLIKE WERK

Toelating en voorwaardes van studie

A48. (1) 'n Student moet 'n graad besit en minstens Sosiologie I of Sielkunde I afgelê het.

(2) Met spesiale toestemming van die Senaat neem 'n student wat in Sosiologie III en/of Sielkunde III geslaag het 'n ander kursus(se) in die plek daarvan

(3) Die opleiding strek oor twee jaar.

(4) Reëlings moet getref word om te voldoen aan die vereistes van die praktiese werk.

(5) Om in enige bepaalde kursus van die vak Maatskaplike Werk te slaag, behaal 'n student 'n jaarsyfer van minstens 50% in die praktiese werk en slaag in die teoretiese eksamen. Indien hy nie aan al hierdie vereistes voldoen nie, herhaal hy beide die praktiese werk en die teoretiese eksamen. 'n Student voldoen voor 31 Oktober aan die vereistes van die praktiese werk.

(6) 'n Student wat gedurende enige besondere jaar gedurende sy studies nie vir die Teoretiese Maatskaplike Werk inskryf nie, maar gedurende daardie jaar praktiese werk wil doen, registreer spesiaal vir die praktiese werk.

Leergang

Eerste jaar :

1. Maatskaplike Werk I.
2. Sosiologie I of II } soos die geval mag wees, maar ten minste
3. Sielkunde I of II } die twee as tweede kursus.
4. Een eerste kursus uit A36.

Tweede jaar :

1. Maatskaplike Werk II en III } soos die geval mag wees
2. Sosiologie II of III } soos die geval mag wees maar ten minste een
3. Sielkunde II of III } van die twee as derde kursus.
4. Huweliksvoorligting en-beraad of Kreupelsorg of Kriminologie II

Kollege-Diploma in Maatskaplike Werk

(Dip. Sos. Werk)

A46. (1) 'n Kandidaat sal toegelaat word tot die driejarige Diploma in Maatskaplike Werk met dien verstande dat hy—

(a) die Senior Sertifikaateksamen van die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad of 'n ander eksamen, wat volgens die oordeel van die Senaat daaraan gelykstaande is, geslaag het ; of

(b) tenminste 25 jaar oud is en die Senaat tevrede stel dat hy 'n standaard van opvoeding en ondervinding bereik het wat aan die Senior Sertifikaat gelykgestel kan word.

(2) Die leergang vir die Diploma bestaan uit elf kursusse, hoewel twaalf geneem mag word, en moet, behalwe met die toestemming van die Senaat, as volg ingedeel word:

(i) Een hoofvak is Maatskaplike Werk. Die tweede hoofvak is óf Sosiologie óf Volkekunde óf Sielkunde óf Bybelkunde.

(ii) Elke leergang moet uit minstens twee kursusse in Sosiologie, Volkekunde of Sielkunde bestaan.

(iii) Die orige kursusse moet uit die volgende gekies word:

Sosiologie III, Volkekunde II en III, Sielkunde III, Bybelkunde I, II en III, Wysbegeerte I, Sistematiese Teologie I, Staatsadministrasie I, Naturelle Administrasie I, geskiedenis I, Statistiese Metodes A en B, Staatsleer, Ekonomie I en II.

3. Van 'n kandidaat word verwag dat hy deur sy geskrewe en mondelinge werk bewys sal lewer dat hy een van die landstale van die Republiek en minstens een Bantoe-taal met gemak kan gebruik.

4. Die resultaat van alle eksamens sal op die kandidaat se diplomasertifikaat aangebly word.

5. 'n Kandidaat wat alreeds die diploma verwerf het, mag homself aanmeld vir 'n eksamen in enige van die kursusse wat in paragraaf 3 (iii) genoem word en waarin hy nog nie eksamen afgelê het nie. Indien hy slaag sal die uitslag van daardie eksamen(s) op sy diploma geëndosseer word.

6. 'n Kandidaat moet praktiese werk, soos aan hom opgedra mag word deur die Hoof van die Departement Sosiologie en Maatskaplike Werk, verrig en moet 'n jaarpunt van minstens 40% behaal voordat hy toegelaat sal word om hom vir die eksamen in praktiese werk aan te meld.

7. Aan die einde van elke studiejaar sal 'n mondelinge eksamen van hoogstens 30 minute afgeneem word oor die praktiese werk wat die kandidaat deur die jaar verrig het. Hierdie eksamen sal afgeneem word deur die Hoof van die Departement Sosiologie en Maatskaplike Werk in medewerking met die persoon wat verantwoordelik was vir die praktiese werk/opleiding of met enige persoon wat vir daardie doel deur die Senaat aangewys mag word.

8. 'n Kandidaat moet die ooreenstemmende teoretiese en praktiese maatskaplike werk in dieselfde jaar aflê.

9. 'n Minimum van 75% in elk van die hoofvakke in die finale jaar sal beskou word as 'geslaag met lof.' Die kandidaat se diplomasertifikaat sal dienoooreenkomstig geëndosseer word.

10. Met die uitsondering van Maatskaplike Werk en Ekonomie, is al die kursusse vir die Diploma dieselfde as dié vir graadkursusse van die Universiteitskollege.



Grade Honneurs Baccalaureus Artium, Honneurs Baccalaureus Artium (S.W.)
Magister Artium, Magister Artium (S.W.) en Doctor Litteratum et Philosophiae

Vir besonderhede insake hierdie regulasies word kandidate verwys na die Jaarboek van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika of na die Hoof van die betrokke Departement.

DEPARTEMENT AFRIKAANS-NEDERLANDS

Afrikaans vir Beginners

Behalwe die graadkursusse bied die departement ook 'n kursus aan vir studente wat geen Afrikaans ken nie om hulle in staat te stel om 'n elementêre lees-en praatkennis van die taal te verkry.

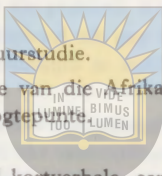
Afrikaans-Nederlands I

Vraestel 1

- (a) Taalverwantskap en taalindeling. 'n Skematiese aanduiding van die plek van Afrikaans onder die tale van die wêreld volgens die genealogiese indeling. Voorbeelde van ouer Afrikaans.
- (b) Inleiding tot die Afrikaanse fonetiek en sintaksis.
- (c) Taalkundige begrippe soos analogie en ontleding.
- (d) Die Afrikaanse spelling en punktuasie.

Vraestel 2

- (a) Inleiding tot die literatuurstudie.
- (b) 'n Oorsig in hooftrekke van die Afrikaanse literatuurgeskiedenis met nadere studie van sommige hoogtepunte.
- (c) Voorgeskrewe werke:
Een roman, een bundel kortverhale, een bloemlesing gedigte, een drama, een Nederlandse prosawerk.



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Afrikaans-Nederlands II

Vraestel 1

- (a) Morfologie.
- (b) Sintaksis.
- (c) Fonologie.

Vraestel 2

- (a) Die Ontwikkelingskiedenis van Nederlands tot by Afrikaans.
- (b) Historiese grammatika van Afrikaans aan die hand van tekste uit die 17de-eeuse en Middelnederlands.
- (c) Die ontstaan van Afrikaans.
- (d) Hoofverskilpunte tussen Afrikaans en Nederlands.

Vraestel 3

- (a) Die Afrikaanse Prosa.
- (b) Die Afrikaanse Drama.
- (c) Afrikaanse voorgeskrewe werke

Vraestel 4

- (a) Oorsig oor die Nederlandse letterkunde met toespising op die letterkunde van die 17de eeu.
- (b) Nederlandse voorgeskrewe werke.

Afrikaans-Nederlands III

Vraestel 1

- (a) Morfologie.
- (b) Sintaksis.
- (c) Semantiek.

Vraestel 2

'n Studie van 17de-eeus en Middelnederlands aan die hand van voorgeskrewe tekste.

Vraestel 3

- (a) Die Afrikaanse poësie
- (b) Afrikaanse voorgeskrewe werke.

Vraestel 4

- (a) Nederlandse letterkunde: Die Beweging van Tagtig Moderne Nederlandse letterkunde.
- (b) Nederlandse voorgeskrewe werke.



Honneurskursus

Vir besonderhede aangaande hierdie kursus moet die hoof van die departement geraadpleeg word.

Duits (Onder beheer van die Departement Afrikaans-Nederlands)

Inleidende kursus

Behalwe die graadkursusse word daar ook 'n inleidende kursus aangebied om studente in staat te stel om 'n leeskennis van die taal te verkry en om hulle voor te berei vir die Spesiale Kursus of Duits 1.

Spesiale Kursus

Die eksamen bestaan uit twee vraestelle: 1. Vertalings op sig uit Duits; 2. Vrae (wat in Afrikaans of Engels beantwoord mag word) oor ses voorgeskrewe Duitse boeke.

DEPARTEMENT BANTOETALE

Bantoetaal (*Spesiale Kursus*)

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

Afdeling A.—Die grondbeginsels van die fonetiek en fonologie van die taal (25%)

Afdeling B.—'n Eenvoudige beskrywende studie van die vorm- en sinsleer; oefeninge in praktiese gebruik van die taal. (75%)

Vraestel 2

Afdeling A.—Vertalings. (35%)

Afdeling B.—Opstel. (30%)

Afdeling C.—Letterkunde. (35%)

Kursus I

(Twee vraestelle)

L.W.—Net vir studente wat Matriek of die spesiale kursus in die betrokke taal afgeleë het.

Vraestel 1

(a) Algemene grondbeginsels van die fonetiek en fonologie toegepas op taal (40%)

(b) Inleiding tot die vorm- en sinsleer. (60%)

Vraestel 2

Afdeling A:

(a) 'n Letterkundige studie van die voorgeskrewe boeke. (70%)

(b) 'n Opstel van ongeveer twee bladsye in die taal. (30%)

Afdeling B:

L.W.—Kandidate moet daarop let dat Afdeling B slegs gevolg mag word deur kandidate wat die Spesiale Kursus suksesvol afgeleë het of spesiale toestemming van die Senaat verkry het om Afdeling B te volg.

(a) Die letterkundige studie van die voorgeskrewe boeke. Eenvoudige sinsontleding kan ook gevra word. (45%)

(b) Vertaling in en uit die taal, (i) ontleen uit die voorgeskrewe boeke; en (ii) op sig. (30%)

(c) 'n Opstel van ongeveer 1½ bladsye in die taal. (25%)

Kursus II

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

(a) Gevorderde studie van alle aspekte van die grammatika.

(b) Inleiding tot die grammatika van 'n tweede taal. (100%)

Vraestel 2

Afdeling A.—Inleiding tot vergelykende Bantoetaalkunde (50%)

Afdeling B.—Tradisionele woordekunde en oorsig van geskiedenis en ontwikkeling van moderne letterkunde. (50%)

Vraestel 3

Letterkunde. (100%)

Kursus III

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

Afdeling A.—Vergelykende taalkunde van die groep van die hooftaal. (60%)

Afdeling B.—Stilistiek. (40%)

Vraestel 2

Vergelykende Bantoetaalkunde: Oorsig van die Skoolliteratuur. (100%)

Vraestel 3

Letterkunde. (100%)

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen

Taal en Letterkunde :

(a) Vir die B.A.-Honneurskursus is 'n hooftaal sowel as 'n taal van 'n ander groep nodig.

(b) Die hoofkursus moet voorafgegaan word deur 'n derdejaarkursus in die B.A.-graad.

(c) Vir die tweede Bantoetaal word minstens die eerstejaar B.A. kursus vereis (groepering verskyn onder Reël A3.)

L.W.—Die eerstejaarskursus moet afgelê word voor toelating tot die Honneurseksamen.

(d) Volkekunde I is 'n voorvereiste en mag voor of gelyktydig met die Honneurs-eksamen aangebied word.

(e) Kandidate word verweg om 'n lees kennis te hê van Frans en/of Duits.

(f) 'n Kandidaat het 'n keuse van vier vraestelle uit ses, maar moet 'n artikel in-handig van 25-30 lyne in dubbelspasiëring getik en oor 'n goedgekeurde onderwerp, voordat hy die geskrewe deel van die eksamen doen. Hierdie artikel neem die plek van 'n vyfde vraestel en punte sal toegeken word asof dit 'n eksamenvraestel is. Die eksamen behels die volgende geskrewe vraestelle :— Vir vraestelle uit die ses moet gekies word :

Vraestel 1 : Algemene Fonetiek.

Vraestel 2 : (a) Rangskikking van die tale van Afrika.
(b) Bantoetaalwetenskap.

Vraestel 3 : Vergelykende studie van Bantoe Morfologie, Sintaksis, Semantiek.

Vraestel 4 : Tradisionele Bantoe Letterkunde.

Vraestel 5 : Geskiedenis van Bantoe Letterkunde.

Vraestel 6 : Moderne Bantoe Letterkunde.

Vir voorgeskrewe werke sien Hoof van Departement.



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BIBLIOTEEKKUNDE

Kursus I

(Twee 3-uur vraestelle en een 3-uur praktikum)

Vraestel 1

- Algemene Inleiding tot die Biblioteekkunde.
- Historiese Bibliografie : Geskiedenis van skrif en boek voor en na die drukkuns.
- Organisasie.

Vraestel 2

Katalografie (Teoreties).

Vraestel 3

Katalografie (Prakties).

Kursus II

(Twee 3-uur vraestelle, een 2-uur vraestel en twee 3-uur praktika)

Vraestel 1

- Algemene geskiedenis van die biblioteek.
- Biblioteekadministrasie en geskiedenis van die Biblioteekwese in Suid-Afrika.

Vraestel 2 (2 uur)

Boekkunde.

Vraestel 3

Katalografie (Teorie).

Vraestel 4

Praktikum : Katalogisering.

Vraestel 5

Praktikum : Klassifikasie



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Kursus III

(3 vraestelle van drie uur elk)

Vraestel 1

Ensiklopedie van die biblioteekkunde met inbegrip van

- Die ensiklopedie van die biblioteekgeskiedenis ;
- Geskiedenis van die Biblioteekwese sedert die Franse Rewolusie.

Vraestel 2

- Bibliografiese Sistematiek.
- Organisasieleer.

Vraestel 3

Leserkunde.

Kursus IV

(3 vraestelle van drie uur elk)

Vraestel 1

- Pligteleer of deontologie.
- Besondere vraagstukke.

Vraestel 2

- Bibliografiese Sistematiek.
- Organisasieleer.

Vraestel 3

Leserkunde

of

Dokumentasie en ontsluiting van inligtingsbronne.

BIBLIOTEEKKUNDE

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen

Vraestel 1 : Grondige studie van spesiale vraagstukke uit die gebied van Dokumentasie en Bibliografie.

By wyse van voorbeeld : (a) Dokumentasiefunksie in wetenskaplike en openbare biblioteke ; (b) spesiale bibliografiese beskrywings, soos bv. handskrifte, inkunabula ; (c) die tegniek van die nasionale biblioteek en die nasionale katalogus op nasionale biblioteke of daarmee assimileerbare instellinge ; (d) wese, funksie, geskiedenis, funksionering van die nasionale biblioteek of daarmee assimileerbare instellinge ; (e) argiefkunde ; (f) museografie ; (g) die outeursreg-vraagstuk.

Vraestel 2 : Grondige studie van spesiale vraagstukke uit die gebied van Boek- en Biblioteekwese.

By wyse van voorbeeld : (a) Grondige ensiklopedie, metodologie en bibliografie van die biblioteekgeskiedenis ; (b) grondige historiese en tegniese studie van een biblioteekvorm ; (c) grondige geskiedenis van die skrif ; (d) beginsels van Latynse paleografie ; (e) beginsels van moderne paleografie ; (f) beginsels van diplomatiek of oorkondeleer ; (g) teorie en ontwikkeling van die abbreviatiek ; (h) beginsels van chronologie

Vraestel 3 : Katalografie.

Grondige studie van katalografiese en klassifikasie-probleme soos byvoorbeeld : (a) ontstaan en ontwikkeling van die katalogus in die algemeen en die besonder (naamkatalogus, sistematiese katalogus, ens.) ; (b) opname van moderne katalogiseermodes ; (c) besondere studie van die Dewey-stelsel, die U.D.K. en ander klassifikasiestelsels soos die L.C., Bliss ; (d) spesiale klassifikasieprobleme en katalogiseerreëls (bv. vir fonografiese opnames, kaarte en dgl.) ; (e) teorie van klassifikasie.

Vraestel 4 : Biblioteek-ekonomie

By wyse van voorbeeld : Grondige studie van biblioteekkundige vraagstukke met spesiale verwysing na verskillende soorte biblioteke en biblioteekstelsels : (a) algemene biblioteekbeheer ; (b) departementalisasie en spesialisering ; (c) moderne biblioteektegnieke, bv. fotografie, mikrofotografie en ander bibliografiese reproduksiemodes.

Vraestel 5 : Leserkunde

By wyse van voorbeeld : (a) die openbare biblioteek en die lesersfunksie ; (b) nasionale en internasionale eksperimentele ondersoek na die leesvermoë, (c) sosiale, psigologiese, pedagogiese agtergrondstudie van die biblioteekpubliek ; (d) leserkundige toetse en hulle kritiese beoordeling i.v.m. volwassenes en jeugdiges ; (e) lees-higiëne ; (f) teorie van boekekeuse en boekeverskaffing.

EKONOMIESE GESKIEDENIS

Kyk onder Fakulteit Handel en Administrasie.



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DEPARTEMENT ENGELS

Kursusse en Leerplanne

(Kyk Engelse teks)



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DEPARTEMENT GESKIEDENIS

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

1. Europese Geskiedenis, 476-1555.
2. Geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika, van die Portugese ontdekkings tot die einde van die bestuur van die Kompanjie (1795).

Kursus II

Vraestel 1.—Europese Geskiedenis, 1556-1815.

Vraestel 2.—Geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika, 1795-1881, met insluiting van die Britse koloniale beleid in dié tydperk.

Let wel.—Studente wat voornemens is om verder as Kursus I te gaan, word sterk aangeraai om 'n leeskennis van Afrikaans te bekom voordat hulle met Kursus II begin.

Kursus III

Vraestel 1.—Europese Geskiedenis na 1815.

Vraestel 2.—Die Nuwe Imperialisme na 1870 en die opkoms van Anti-kolonialisme, met spesiale verwysing na die geskiedenis van Afrika (Suid-Afrika uitgesluit) en die opkoms van die V.S.A. en Rusland as wêreldmoondhede.

Vraestel 3.—Geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika na 1881, met inbegrip van die plek van Suid-Afrika in die Statebond (tot 1961).

Daar word van studente verwag om die eksamenstelsel in die gedrukte bronne te lees, veral m.b.t. vraestel 3. Nadere inligting sal gedurende die loop van die jaar verstrek word.

HONNEURS-BACCALAUREUSEKSAMEN

Die eksamen bestaan uit die volgende vyf vraestelle.

1. Metode, Tegniek en Tegorie in *Excellence*
2. Historiografie en die Filosofie van die Geskiedenis.
3. Een van die volgende :
 - (a) Die rewolusionêre tydperk in Europa en Amerika, 1760-1800, met dokumente-studie oor temas uit die Amerikaanse Rewolusie.
 - (b) Die ontdekkingstydperk tot by die stigting van die Kaapse volksplanting, met dokumente-studie oor die Van Riebeecktydperk.
 - (c) Die tydperk 1778-1820 in die Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis, met dokumente-studie oor die Patriotte-beweging en die Kaapse Oosgrens.
 - (d) Bevolkingsverskuiwings in Suid-Afrika, 1820-1854, met dokumente-studie oor die Groot Trek.
 - (e) Die verenigings—en federasiestrewe in Suid-Afrika, 1854-1910, met dokumente-studie oor die totstandkoming van Unie, 1910.
 - (f) 'n Opsie deur die Departementshoof gekies.
4. Een van die volgende :
 - (a) Die Middeleeuse ryk en die opkoms van die nasionale staat in Europa tydens die Middeleeue.
 - (b) Die Renaissance en Hervorming.
 - (c) Die Republieke in Suid-Afrika, 1852-1902.
 - (d) Die Unie van Suid-Afrika, 1910-1961.
 - (e) 'n Opsie deur die Departementshoof gekies.
5. Een van die volgende :
 - (a) Die V.S.A. in die 19de en 20ste eeue.
 - (b) Die plek van Afrika in die wêreldgeskiedenis in die 19de en 20ste eeue.
 - (c) Kommunistiese Rusland en China in die moderne wêreld.
 - (d) Internasionale betrekkinge, 1890-1945.

Een vraestel uit die Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis is verpligtend. Opsies 3(e) en 4(c) mag nie albei geneem word nie.

L.W.—Alle opsyas word nie doseer nie en die Departementshoof moet vooraf geraadpleeg word.

Dit word aanvaar dat voornemende studente op hoogte is met die taalvereistes soos in Kursus II uiteengesit.

Magistereksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit :

'n *Verhandeling*, waarvan die onderwerp deur die Senaat goedgekeur moet word minstens ses maande voordat dit ingelewer word. Dit moet vergesel word van 'n verklaring dat dit die kandidaat se eie werk is. Dit moet bewys lewer van oorspronklike navorsing deur die kandidaat, moet getik wees (dubbele spasiëring) en behoorlik gebind.



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DEPARTEMENT GRIEKSE

Die minimum persentasie om te slaag in die eksamen as 'n geheel is 50. 'n Sub-minimum van 33 persent word gestel in elke vraestel van Grieks I, II en III, en Hellenistiese Grieks I en II.

Grieks

Voorbereidende kursus

(Een vraestel)

- Vrae oor die sintaksis en vormleer van Attiese Grieks, met uitsluiting van die optatief en gebruike daarvan.
- Afrikaanse/Engelse sinne vir vertaling in Grieks.
- Eenvoudige Grieks vir vertaling in Afrikaans/Engels.

Kursus I

(2 Vraestelle)

Vraestel I (100 punte).

(a) Twee voorgeskrewe boeke, albei vir noukeurige studie. Die vrae sluit in passasies vir vertaling, taalkundige kommentaar, kommentaar op die inhoud en verband, en vrae van 'n literêre aard oor die betrokke outeurs en in die algemeen en met besondere verwysing na hulle voorgeskrewe werke.

Studente moet vertrouwd wees met die iambiese trimeter soos dit in die tragedie voorkom.

(Vertaling \pm 33 persent, aantekeninge \pm 28 persent, algemene vrae \pm 10 persent, skandering \pm 4 persent).

(b) Onvoorbereide vertaling van een passasie uit Grieks (25 persent).

Vraestel 2 (100 punte).

(a) Onvoorbereide vertaling van twee passasies uit Grieks (40 persent), en vertaling in Grieks van 'n aantal losstaande sinne (30 persent).

(b) Oorsig van die Griekse geskiedenis van \pm 1,000 tot 323 v.C. (30 persent).

Kursus II

(3 Vraestelle)

Vraestel I (100 punte).

Vier voorgeskrewe boeke, almal vir noukeurige studie, meesal gekies uit die werke van Euripides, Homeros (*Odysseia*), Herodotos, Plato of Demosthenes. Die vrae sluit in passasies vir vertaling, taalkundige kommentaar, kommentaar op die inhoud en verband, en vrae van 'n literêre aard oor die betrokke outeurs en in die algemeen en met besondere verwysing na hulle voorgeskrewe werke.

Studente moet vertrouwd wees met die heksameter en ook met die dialoogversmaat en die meer reëlmatige liriese sisteme in die voorgeskrewe tragedie. (Die vrae oor een van die boeke en 'n gedeelte van die literêre vrae sal in vraestel 2 gestel word.)

Vraestel 2 (100 punte).

Afdeling A.—Voortsetting van die vrae oor die voorgeskrewe werke (sien vraestel I) —(35 punte).

Afdeling B.—(i) 'n Oorsig van die Griekse Godsdiens of van die Griekse konstitusionele geskiedenis (50 punte); (ii) 'n Oorsig van die Griekse oudhede (15 punte).

Vraestel 3 (100 punte).

Vertaling op sig (60 punte) en stelwerk (temas) (40 punte).

Kursus III

(4 Vraestelle)

Vraestel 1 (100 punte).

Vier voorgeskrewe boeke, almal vir noukeurige studie, meesal gekies uit die werke van Sophokles, Aristophanes, Thukydidies en Plato of Demosthenes. Die vrae sluit in passasies vir vertaling, taalkundige en tekskritiese kommentaar, kommentaar op die verband en inhoud en vrae van 'n literêre aard; studente moet vertrouwd wees met die dialoog-versmaat van die tragedie en die komedie en met die meer reëlmatige liriese sisteme in die voorgeskrewe tragedie. (Die vrae oor een van die boeke sal in vraestel 2 gestel word).

Vraestel 2 (100 punte).

Afdeling A.—Voortsetting van die vrae oor die voorgeskrewe werke (sien vraestel 1)-(30 punte).

Afdeling B.—Die *Ilias* van Homeros met besondere studie van drie boeke daaruit voorgeskryf. Uit die voorgeskrewe boeke sal passasies vir vertaling gestel word, terwyl literêre vrae oor die gehele *Ilias* met besondere verwysing na die voorgeskrewe boeke gestel sal word (50 punte).

Afdeling C.—Een passasie vir vertaling op sig (20 punte).

Vraestel 3 (100 punte).

Afdeling A.—'n Oorsig van die Griekse letterkunde met besondere verwysing na die voorgeskrewe outeurs.

Afdeling B.—'n Spesiale periode uit die Griekse geskiedenis, insluitende die bestudering van die epigrafiese bronne 479 v.C.–404 v.C.

Vraestel 4 (100 punte).

Vertaling op sig (40 punte) en stelwerk (temas) (60 punte.)

Hellenistiese Grieks :

Vorbereidende kursus

(Een vraestel)

'n Studie van die grammatika (vormleer en sintaksis) van Hellenistiese Grieks soos in die Nuwe Testament gebruik. Die vraestel bestaan uit vrae oor die formele grammatika, vertaling van sinne in Grieks en die vertaling van sinne en/of passasies uit Grieks in Afrikaans/Engels.

Kursus I

(2 Vraestelle)

Vraestel 1 (100 punte).

Die grammatika (vormleer en sintaksis) van Hellenistiese Grieks soos dit gebruik is in die Nuwe Testament (formele vrae : \pm 33 punte).

Vertaling op sig uit die Nuwe Testament en die Septuaginta (\pm 40 punte).

Vertaling in Grieks van sinne gebaseer op die Nuwe Testament (\pm 27 punte).

Vraestel 2 (100 punte).

(a) Studie van voorgeskrewe tekste geneem uit die Nuwe Testament en vroeë Christelike skrywers, insluitende vertalings (48 punte), grammatiese verklarings (22 punte), vrae oor die inhoud en agtergrond (10 punte).

- (b) 'n Oorsig van die Griekse geskiedenis van die Hellenistiese tydvak (336-31 v.C.), die politieke geskiedenis slegs in breë trekke, maar met besondere verwysing na die Hellenistiese staatsvorm en na kulturele strominge van die tyd (20 punte).

Kursus II

(3 Vraestelle)

Vraestel 1 (100 punte).

Vier voorgeskrewe werke, almal vir noukeurige studie, meestal gekies uit *Handelinge van die Apostels* (of 'n Sendbrief), die Apostoliese Vaders, 'n Kerkvader, 'n dialoog van Plato. Die vrae sluit in passasies vir vertaling, taalkundige kommentaar, kommentaar op die inhoud en verband, vrae van 'n literêre en inhoudelike aard oor die betrokke outeurs en in die algemeen en met besondere verwysing na hulle voorgeskrewe werke, en ook oor die literatuurgeskiedenis van die Griekse patristiek.

(Die vrae oor een van die werke en 'n gedeelte van die literatuurvrae sal in vraestel 2 gestel word).

Vraestel 2 (100 punte).

A. Voortsetting van die vrae oor die voorgeskrewe werke (sien vraestel 1)—(35 punte)

B. 'n Oorsig van die Griekse geskiedenis van ongeveer 1100 tot 323 v.C., met besondere verwysing na die polis, die godsdiens en die denke. (65 punte).

Vraestel 3 (100 punte).

A. 'n Studie van Koine Grieks, sistematies en in verband met die geskiedenis van die Griekse taal, en toegelig deur vertaling van sinne in Grieks. (40 punte).

B. Onvoorbereide Vertaling. (60 punte)

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Beginnels van die Griekse Kultuur

(Verplichtend vir studente wat Latyn as hoofvak neem)

Vraestel 1.

Griekse geskiedenis en letterkunde met spesiale studie van 'n gespesifiseerde vertakking van die letterkunde.

Geskiedenis.—Voorhistoriese tye tot 323 v.C. (in hooftrekke).

Letterkunde.—Euripides en Sophokles.

Vraestel 2.

(1) Oorsig van die Griekse godsdiens.

(2) Griekse beeldhoukuns.

DEPARTEMENT LATYN

Vorbereidende Kursus

(Een vraestel)

- (a) Vrae oor Latynse sintaksis en vormleer.
- (b) Afrikaanse/Engelse sinne vir vertaling in Latyn.
- (c) Eenvoudige sinne vir vertaling in Afrikaans/Engels, waarvan ten minste een passasie geneem sal word uit 'n voorgeskrewe aantal Latynse passasies.

Kursus I

Vraestel 1 (100 punte).

Afdeling A.—Drie voorgeskrewe boeke, almal vir noukeurige studie. Die vrae sluit in passasies vir vertaling, taalkundige kommentaar, kommentaar op die inhoud en verband en vrae van 'n literêre aard oor die betrokke outeurs en in die algemeen en met besondere verwysing na die voorgeskrewe werke.

Wat die versmaat betref, moet studente die elegiese koeplet ken, (Vertaling + 33 persent, aantekeninge + 28 persent, algemene vrae + 10 persent, skandering + 4 persent).

Afdeling B.—Onvorbereide vertaling van een passasie uit Latyn (25 persent).

Vraestel 2 (100 punte).

Afdeling A.—Onvorbereide vertaling van twee passasies uit Latyn (40 persent), en vertaling in Latyn van vyf tot agt losstaande sinne (30 persent).

Afdeling B.—Oorsig van die Romeinse Geskiedenis van 510 v.C. af tot die dood van Julius Caesar (30 persent).

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Vraestel 1 (100 punte).

Vier voorgeskrewe boeke, almal vir noukeurige studie, meestal gekies uit die werke van Horatius, Livius, Terentius en Sallustius of Cicero. Die vrae sluit in passasies vir vertaling, taalkundige kommentaar, kommentaar op die inhoud en verband, en vrae van 'n literêre aard oor die betrokke outeurs en in die algemeen en met besonderc verwysing na die voorgeskrewe werke. Wat die versmaat betref, moet studente slegs van Horatius die Sapphiese en Alcaiese stansas bestudeer. (Die vrae oor een van die boeke en 'n gedeelte van die literêre vrae sal in vraestel 2 gestel word.)

Vraestel 2 (100 punte).

Afdeling A.—Voortsetting van die vrae oor die voorgeskrewe werke—sien vraestel 1 (35 punte).

Afdeling B.—(i) 'n Oorsig van die Romeinse geskiedenis van 44 v.C. tot 337 n.C. (45 punte). (ii) 'n Oorsig van die Romeinse godsdiens (20 punte).

Vraestel 3 (100 punte).

Vertaling op sig (60 punte) en stelwerk (temas) (40 punte). Daar is 'n subminimum van 33 persent in hierdie vraestel.

Kursus III

Vraestel 1 (100 punte).

Vier voorgeskrewe boeke, almal vir noukeurige studie, meestal gekies uit die werke van Plautus, Lucretius, Tacitus en nog 'n prosaekrywer (bv. Cicero, Quintilianus, Plinius Sallustius). Die vrae sluit in passasies vir vertaling, taalkundige en tekskritiese kommentaar, kommentaar op die inhoud en verband, en vrae van 'n literêre aard; studente moet ook vertrouwd wees met die versmaat in die dialoog-gedeeltes van Plautus. (Die vrae oor een van die boeke sal in vraestel 2 gestel word.)

Vraestel 2 (100 punte).

Afdeling A.—Voortsetting van die vrae oor die voorgeskrewe werke (sien vraestel 1) —(30 punte).

Afdeling B.—Of (1) Die Aenëis van Vergilius met besondere bestudering van die boeke daaruit voorgeskryf. Passasies vir vertaling sal uit die voorgeskrewe boeke gestel word, terwyl literêre vrae oor die gehele Aeneis, met besondere verwysing na die voorgeskrewe boeke, gestel sal word. Studente moet dus die gehele Aeneis ten minste in vertaling deurlees (50 punte); of (2) 'n Aantal titels voorgeskryf uit die Digesta vir noukeurige studie, tesame met 'n besondere studie van Justinianus se bewind en 'n algemene oriëntering in sy tydperk. Passasies uit die Digesta sal vir vertaling en vir kommentaar op die taal en inhoud gestel word (50 punte).

L.W.—Hierdie alternatief is bedoel vir aspirant L.L.B.-studente wat hulle voorneme daartoe by registrasie te kenne moet gee.

Afdeling C.—Een passasie vir vertaling op sig (20 punte).

Vraestel 3 (100 punte).

Afdeling A.—'n Oorsig van die Latynse letterkunde met besondere verwysing na die voorgeskrewe outeurs.

Afdeling B.—'n Spesiale periode uit die Romeinse geskiedenis insluitende bestudering van die epigrafiese bronne: 70 v.C. tot 14 n.C.

Vraestel 4 (100 punte).

Vertaling op sig (40 punte) en stelwerk (temas) (60 punte). Daar is 'n subminimum van 33 persent in vraestel 4 en 2 (Afdeling C.) gesamentlik.

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OPVOEDKUNDE

Kyk onder Fakulteit Opvoedkunde



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DEPARTEMENT SIELKUNDE EN BEDRYFSIELKUNDE

Die teoretiese werk van elke kursus sal met gepaste praktiese werk aangevul word

SIELKUNDE

Kursus I

(Een Vraestel)

- (a) Die geskiedenis en betekenis van die sielkunde.
(b) Die sielkunde as prinsipiële wetenskap.
(c) Toepassingsvelde van die sielkunde.
(d) Inleiding tot navorsingsmetodiek.
- Psigofisiologie.
- Individuele en groepsverskille en die invloed van oorerwing en omgewing.
- Intelligensie.
- Persoonlikheid.
- Emosie, motivering, frustrasie en konflik.
- Ryping en die leerproses, geheue en denke.
- Aandag, waarneming, visie en die ander sintuie.
- Hedendaagse Skole in die Sielkunde.
- Beginnelysels van ontwikkeling en lewensfasies:
(a) Baba- en Kinderjare
(b) Adolesensie en volwassenheid

Vraestel 1

Persoonlikheid en Ontwikkelingsielkunde

Afdeling A.—Persoonlikheid:

- Determinante in die vorming van persoonlikheid.
- Persoonlikheidsteorieë insluitende: Freudiaanse psigo-analise, en verwante teorieë; Allport se sielkunde van die individu en Miller en Dollard se Versterkingsteorie.
- Meting van persoonlikheid.

Afdeling B.—Ontwikkeling:

- Die aard van ontwikkeling, ryping en leer.
- Vorgeboortelike ontwikkeling.
- Sosialisasie.
- Wisselwerking tussen ouer en kind.
- Ontwikkelingsstadia insluitende Babajare, Vroeë- en Latere kinderjare, Adolesensie, Volwassenheid en Bejaardheid; met verwysing na emosionele, sosiale, intellektuele, fisiese en etiese ontwikkeling en die bereiking van volwassenheid.

Vraestel 2

Sosiale en Differensiële Sielkunde

Afdeling A.—Sosiale Sielkunde:

- Kognisie: ontwikkeling, interpersoonlike waarneming.
- Motivering: teorieë en navorsing.
- Interpersoonlike reaksie-eienskappe.
- Houding: aard, ontwikkeling, verandering en propaganda; vooroordeel.
- Taal, kommunikasie, massa-media.
- Sosiale en kulturele determinante van gedrag; sosiale rolle, rolverwagtings, stratifikasie, gesinstelsels, waardes, oortuigings.
- Die individu in die groep; leierskap.
- Spesifieke aanpassingsprobleme wat voortvloei uit rolspanning, botsende waardestelsels, tegnologiese ontwikkeling en die gevolge daarvan: jeugmisdaad, die vrou se posisie in die gemeenskap, en so meer.

Afdeling B.—Differensiële Sielkunde:

1. Individuele verskille.
2. Geslagsverskille.
3. Rasseverskille.

Afdeling C.—Wetenskaplike Navorsing:

1. Navorsingsmetodologie.
2. Beskrywende statistiek: Frekwensie-verspreidings, grafieke, mate van sentrale neiging, betroubaarheid en normale verspreiding.

Kursus III

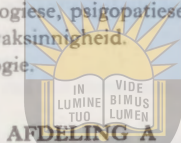
(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

Psigopatologie

1. Historiese oorsig; oorsprong en ontwikkeling van die Psigopatologie; verskillende benaderings.
2. Normaliteit en abnormaliteit in die Psigopatologie.
3. Organiese en kulturele faktore in die disorganisasie van die persoonlikheid.
4. Psigoanalitiese en leerproses-benaderings tot persoonlikheids-disorganisasie.
5. Psigoneurotiese, psigofisiologiese, psigopatiese en psigotiese toestande.
6. Serebrale versteurings; swaksinnigheid.
7. Eksperimentele psigopatologie.

Vraestel 2



Fundamentele aspekte van Sielkundige voorligting en Psigoterapie.

1. *Teoretiese Grondslae.*

- 1.1. Oorsprong van Sielkundige Voorligting met nadruk op die psigoterapeutiese aspekte van Sielkunde; huidige status en enkele aktuele probleme.
- 1.2. Verskillende benaderings en kort beskrywings van gesigspunte ten opsigte van die aard en funksionering van die persoonlikheid.
- 1.3. Die aard en doelstellings van die voorligtings- en terapeutiese prosesse.

2. *Tegnieke.*

- 2.1. Voorbereiding vir voorligting en psigoterapie: Gevallestudie; psigodiagnostiese toetsing en onderhoudvoering.
- 2.2. Die aard van die terapeutiese verhouding en die persoonlikheidstrekke van die psigoterapeut. Spesifieke probleme.
- 2.3. Verhoudingstegnieke en spesiale probleme soos oordrag, teenoordrag en weerstand.
- 2.4. Vertolkingsstegnieke—aard, tipes en gebruike daarvan.
- 2.5. Advies en inligting in voorligting en psigoterapie.
- 2.6. Groepstegnieke.

3. *Spesiale toepassingsgebiede*

- 3.1. Huweliksvoorligting.
- 3.2. Voorligting vir kinders en ouers.
- 3.3. Voorligting in die opvoeding, die Nywerhede en rehabilitasie.

AFDELING B

Bedryfsielkunde :—

1. Historiese agtergrond en huidige terrein van die Bedryfsielkunde.
2. Personeelsielkunde : Keuring, opleiding, motivering en menslike verhoudings.
3. Inleiding tot die ergonomika : die aard en meting van doeltreffendheid ; outo-matisasie ; beroepsveiligheid.
4. Sielkundige ontleding van koops- en verkoopsprosesse.

Vraestel 3.—Inleiding tot Navorsingsmetodes in die Sielkunde.

A. Wetenskaplike metode in Sielkundige Navorsing.

- (i) Die doel en veld van Sielkundige navorsing.
- (ii) Die beginsels van wetenskaplike navorsing.
- (iii) Die beplanning van Sielkundige navorsing.
- (iv) Die ontleding en interpretasie van navorsingsgegewens.

B. Navorsingstegnieke.

- (i) Veld- en laboratoriumeksperimentasie.
- (ii) Basiese begrippe in toetskonstruksie en standaardisering.
- (iii) Dokumentasie en navorsing.

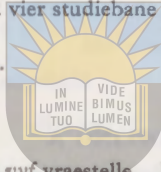
C. Statistiese metodes in Sielkundige navorsing.

- (i) Die funksie van statistiese metodes in Sielkundige navorsing.
- (ii) Die keuse van statistiese hulpmiddels.
- (iii) Basiese statistiese verwerkings : Sentrale en verspreidingswaardes, korrelasie en die beduidenheid van verskille.

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen

Die kursus is saamgestel uit vier studiebane; die student moet *een* kies. Die studiebane is:

- Fisiologiese Sielkunde.
- Voorligtingsielkunde.
- Kliniese Sielkunde.
- Bedryfsielkunde.



Elke studiebaan bestaan uit vyf vraestelle. Vraestel 2 is verpligtend. Ander velde, wat by die verkose studiebaan aanpas, behoort in ooreenstemming met die Hoof van die Departement gekies te word.

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Die vraestelle behels die volgende:

- Vraestel 1 : Psigopatologie en Sosiale Patologie.
- Vraestel 2 : Navorsingsmetodiek.
- Vraestel 3 : Persoonlikheids- en Ontwikkelingsielkunde.
- Vraestel 4 : Sosiale Sielkunde.
- Vraestel 5 : Fisiologiese Sielkunde.
- Vraestel 6 : Voorligtingsielkunde.
- Vraestel 7 : Kliniese Sielkunde.
- Vraestel 8 : Bedryfsielkunde.

Studente vir die Magistergraad moet die Hoof van die Departement raadpleeg.

BEDRYFSIELKUNDE

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

Die inhoud is dieselfde as vir Sielkunde I behalwe dat item 9 en 10 deur die volgende vervang word :—

- (a) Die oorsprong en ontwikkeling, grondslag en doel van en neigings in die Bedryfsielkunde.
- (b) Die funksies, taak en plek van die Bedryfsielkundige.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1: Inleiding tot Personeelsielkunde.

1. Personeelkeuring : beginsels en tegnieke.
2. Industriële opleiding.
3. Meriete-aanslag en werksbeoordeling.
4. Menseverhoudings.
5. Ongelukke en veiligheid.

Vraestel 2 :

(a) *Beginsels van Ergonomika.*

1. Die fisiese werksomgewing.
2. Sielkundige komponente van die mens-masjien-sisteem.
3. Werkstudie.

(b) *Teoretiese grondslae van die ekonomiese sielkunde.*

1. Oorredende kommunikasie en die wysiging van opinies.
2. Sielkundige beginsels van advertensies en verkoopsprosesse.
3. Sielkundige aspekte van ekonomiese gedrag en motivering/navorsing.

Kursus III

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel I

Psigopatologie en industriële geestesgesondheid.

1. Inleiding tot psigopatologie en aanpassingsielkunde.
2. Neurotiese, psigosomatiese, psigotiese en ander afwykings.
3. Wanaanpassing as personeelprobleem.

Vraestel II

Beginsels van Bedryfsielkundige Navorsing :

1. Algemene beginsels van wetenskaplike navorsing.
2. Opnames en laboratorium-eksperimentasie.
3. Navorsingsmetodes in ergonomika.
4. Basiese begrippe in die konstruksie, interpretasie en administrasie van personeeltoetse.

Vraestel III

Groepdinamika en grondslae van personeelsielkunde

1. Persoonlikheid, interpersoonlike en groepverhoudings en interaksie.
2. Houdings, moraal en bedryfierskap.
3. Sielkundige beginsels van personeelbestuur.

Studente vir die Honneurs- en Meestersgrade moet die Hoof van die Departement raadpleeg.

DEPARTEMENT SOSIOLOGIE EN MAATSKAPLIKE WERK

Sosiologie

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

1. Terrein van die Sosiologie ; verhouding tot die verwante vakwetenskappe.
2. Die biologiese, psigologiese en kulturele grondslae van die samelewing. Geografiese en tegniese invloede op die samelewing.
3. Die bestudering van grondbegrippe : Samelewing, gemeenskap, sosiale groepe, status-rol, assosiasies.
4. Sosiale beheer en sosiale prosesse :—
 - (a) Wat is sosiale beheer en hoe vind dit plaas.
 - (b) Sosiale norme en sanksies.
 - (c) Vorms van sosiale interaksie.
 - (d) Stratifikasie, differensiasie en mobiliteit.
5. Demografie.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

1. Basiese uitgangspunt in die ontleding van die samelewingstruktuur. Ontleding van die burokrasie en ekonomiese instellings.
2. Die gesin, die skool, die staat, godsdiens, vrytydsbesteding en ouderdomsgroepe in die hedendaagse samelewing.
3. Die rasse en rasseverhoudings in die hedendaagse samelewing.

Vraestel 2.

1. Die platteland en die stad as samelewingsvorme.
2. Die prosesse van sosiale verandering en ontwikkeling en vraagstukke in verband daarmee.
3. Sosiale patologie : Die bestudering van ontstaan van die sosiaal patologiese verskynsels met besondere verwysing na toestande in Suid-Afrika.

Kursus III

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

Metodologie, prosedures en tegnieke in sosiale navorsing.

Vraestel 2.

1. Die geskiedenis van die sosiale denke.
2. Die belangrikste teorieë en hedendaagse strominge in die sosiologie.

Vraestel 3.

1. Groepsdinamika.
2. Industriële sosiologie.

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit :—

Vraestel 1.

Algemene of sistematiese sosiologie.

Vraestel 2.

Die geskiedenis van die sosiologie vanaf Auguste Comte, met besondere verwysing na standpunte, metodes en strominge in die hedendaagse sosiologie.

Vraestel 3.

Metodes van die sosiologie en sosiale navorsing.

Vraestel en 4 vraestel 5.

Twee van die volgende :—

Industriële sosiologie. Groepsdinamika. Opvoedkundige sosiologie. Godsdienssosiologie. Regssosiologie. Sosiale Sielkunde. Misdaadsosiologie. Sosiale filosofie. Landelike en stedelike sosiologie. Sosiale organisasie. Rasseverhoudings. Bevolkingsvraagstukke. Die gesin.

Magistereksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling oor 'n selfgekose onderwerp, goedkeuring waarvan verkry moet word ten minste ses maande voor inlewering en 'n mondelingse eksamen oor die algemene beginsels van die sosiologie.

Maatskaplike werk

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

Afdeling A.

Algemene inleiding tot die maatskaplike werk.

Afdeling B.

'n Oorsig oor die geskiedenis van die maatskaplike werk en van welsynsaktiwiteite in Suid-Afrika.

Afdeling C.

Maatskaplike Werk-Administrasie.



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Kursus II

Together in Excellence
(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

Die gevallestudiemetode.

Vraestel 2.

1. Die groepwerkmetode.
2. Maatskaplike Werk op sekere gespesialiseerde gebiede.

Kursus III

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

- (a) Maatskaplike werk en persoonlikheidsgroei.
- (b) Maatskaplike werk met die psigo-sosiaal verstoorde.

Vraestel 2.

(a) Die filosofie van Maatskaplike Werk en aandag aan spesiale aspekte van die gevallestudiemetode.

- (b) (i) Gesinsorg, kindersorg en jeugsorg, met 'n intensiewe bestudering van die Kinderwet (Wet No. 33 van 1960, soos gewysig).
(ii) Maatskaplike werk met besondere probleme. Pleegsorg, inrigtingsorg, sorg vir bejaardes, die ongehude moeder en die alkoholis.

Vraestel 3.

1. Gemeenskapsorganisasie.
2. Maatskaplike beleid in Suid-Afrika, met intensiewe bestudering van die Wet op Welsynsorganisasies (Wet No. 40 van 1947, soos gewysig deur Wet No. 75 van 1961).
3. Maatskaplike Werknavorsing.

Prakties

Kursus I

(a) Studente moet by 'n welsynorganisasie wat deur die Senaat goedgekeur is, of by 'n streekskantoor van die Departement Volkswelsyn en Pensioene of Bantoe Administrasie en Ontwikkeling, wat opgeleide maatskaplike werkers in diens het, registreer.

(b) Studente moet een week ononderbroke, of oor 'n langer tydperk, deelyds, in totaal 40 uur, by hierdie organisasie deurbring om die funksionering, administrasie professionele werksaamhede waar te neem. 'n Volledige verslag oor die organisasie moet daarna ingedien word.

(c) Studente moet besoeke aflê aan drie van die volgende inrigtings: 'n Plek van veiligheid, 'n kinderinrigting, 'n werkkolonie, 'n toevlug vir dranksugtiges, 'n tehuis vir bejaardes, 'n behuisingskema. Een verslag oor elk van die drie besoeke moet ingedien word.

Kursus II

(a) Studente moet by 'n ander plaaslike welsynliggaam, deur die Senaat goedgekeur, aansluit.

(b) Drie gevallestudies van eenvoudige aard moet onder leiding van 'n opgeleide maatskaplike werker/ster van die organisasie onderneem word en gereelde besoeke moet afgelê word. Tien verslae oor elk van die drie gevalle moet ingedien word.

(c) Gedurende die tweede jaar moet studente drie weke lank voltydse werk by die organisasie by wie hulle geregistreer is verrig en 'n verslag oor die werk wat gedurende hierdie drie weke verrig word, indien.

Kursus III

(a) Soos in vorige jare moet studente by 'n welsynorganisasie waar hulle nog nie tevore was nie, registreer.

(b) Gevallestudies oor drie probleem-gesinne of sorgbehoewende kinders moet gedurende die jaar onderneem word en moet 'n duidelike diagnose, terapie en prognose bevat.

(c) Die student moet drie weke voltydse praktiese werk by die organisasie by wie hulle geregistreer is, onderneem, en 'n volledige verslag oor die werksaamhede van sodanige organisasie en oor die praktiese werk wat verrig is, indien.

(d) Studente moet gedurende die jaar ses besoeke aflê by organisasies wat groepwerk verrig, en 'n verslag oor elke besoek moet ingehandig word.

(e) Nadat aan al die vereistes vir praktiese werk voldoen is, word 'n mondelinge eksamen oor die drie jaar se praktiese werk gedoen.

Honneurs-Baccalaureurseksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit:

Vraestel 1.

Theorie van maatskaplike werk en die gevallestudiemetode.

Vraestel 2.

Groepwerk en gemeenskapsorganisasie.

Vraestel 3.

- (a) Maatskaplike werknavorsing.
- (b) Maatskaplike werkadministrasie.
- (c) Maatskaplike werkbeleid.

Vraestel 4.

Gesinsorg en kindersorg.

Vraestel 5.

Een van die volgende :—

- (a) Sorg vir gestremdes.
- (b) Jeugsorg.
- (c) Industriële maatskaplike sorg.
- (d) Mediese maatskaplike werk.
- (e) Psigiatrisiese maatskaplike werk.
- (f) Huweliksvoorligting en -beraad.
- (g) Sorg en nasorg vir die misdadiger en jeugmisdadiger.

Magisterseksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling oor 'n goedgekeurde onderwerp uit die gebied van die maatskaplike werk, en 'n mondelinge eksamen oor die algemene beginsels van die vak.

Kollege diploma in Maatskaplike Werk

Kursus

Die kursusse vir die Diploma is dieselfde as die vir die graadkursus.



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DEPARTEMENT STAATSLEER EN STAATSADMINISTRASIE

STAATSLEER

Kursus I

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

Eerste capita selecta uit die grondbeginsels, strominge, tydperke en denkers op die gebied van die Staatsleer.

1. *Algemene inleiding tot die studie van die vak Staatsleer.*
 - (a) Die verskil in inhoud, en gevolglik in studiemetodes, tussen die sosiale wetenskappe en die natuurwetenskappe.
 - (b) Die studieveld van die Staatsleer; omskrywing van 'n staat; politieke idees, instellings en praktyke *binne* state en *tussen* state; bepaalde samelewingsverbande; Staatsleer: die alomvattende samelewingsverbande: mags- en bestuursassosiasievorme binne 'n gemeenskap; ander samelewingsverbande binne die mags- en bestuursassosiasievorme; die wisselwerking tussen Staatsleer en die ander sosiale wetenskappe.
2. *Eerste seleksie van basiese begrippe in die Staatsleer:*
 - (a) Die oorsprong van die staat en teorieë daaromtrent; klassieke teorieë; kontraktheorieë, magsteorie; Goddelike reg van konings; die patriargale teorie.
 - (b) Die doelstellings, funksies en pligte van die moderne staat; sosiale of maatskaplike doelstellings; ekonomiese doelstellings; politieke doelstellings; politieke gesag en politieke mag; betekenis en rol; politieke onderhorigheid; betekenis en rol.
3. *Eerste seleksie van bepaalde tydperke en strominge in die Staatsleer met besondere verwysing na die betrokke denkers.*
 - (a) Die klassieke Grieke; instellings van die Grieke; Sokrates; Plato; Aristoteles.
 - (b) Die klassieke Romeine; instellings van die Romeine; Polybius; Cicero; Stoïsyne; verskille tussen die Griekse en Romeinse staatsopvattinge.
 - (c) Die verhouding tussen kerk en staat gedurende die middeleeue; kort historiese agtergrond; die opkoms van die christelike kerk as magsfaktor in die politiek; die investituurstyd; die standpunt van die kerk; die standpunt van die staatkundiges; kontemporêre standpunte oor die verhoudings tussen die kerk en die staat.

Vraestel 2

Staatsinstellings en Staatspraktyke

1. *Eerste seleksie van bepaalde staatsinstellings en -opvattinge asook die betrokke denkers:*
 - (a) Die Germaanse staatsopvattinge en -instellings; feodalisme; die Renaissance en die Hervorming; die opkoms van die moderne gesentraliseerde nasionale state en verbandhoudende politieke denke.
2. *'n Volledige ontleding en evaluering van moderne Westerse staatsinstellings en -praktyke met besondere verwysing na hedendaagse Suid-Afrika (en voorbeeldverwysings na die Suid-Afrikaanse Boererepublieke en die voormalige Britse kolonies waar gepas):*
 - (a) 'n Studie van verskillende regeringsvorme; die begripsverskille tussen staat en regering; die klassifikasie van regeringsvorme en die probleme daaraan verbonde; aanvaarde moderne klassifikasie.
 - (b) Konstitusies: betekenis en belangrikheid van konstitusies; die klassifikasie van konstitusies (geskrewe of ongeskrewe en buigsaam of onbuigsaam); kenmerke en verskille van uniale en federale state.
 - (c) Die indeling van staatsgesag: (Filosofiese en teoretiese grondslae, waarde en betekenis (Montesquieu), moderne gebruike).

- (d) Ontleding van die wetgewende gesag ; stemreg en verteenwoordiging ; die rol van politieke partye ; metodes van verteenwoordiging, regstreekse deelname van die volk aan die regeringsproses ; argumente vir en teen beroepsverteenvoording ; die tweekamerstelsel (oorsprong en betekenis) ; wetgewende liggame in enkele lande (ontleding en vergelyking).
- (e) Die uitvoerende gesag ; die soorte staatshoofde (oorsprong en betekenis) ; stelsels van uitvoerende gesag ; die kabinet- of parlementêre stelsel van uitvoerende gesag ; die buite-parlementêre stelsel van uitvoerende gesag : Die Amerikaanse stelsel en die Switserse stelsel ; vergelykende evaluering en samevatting.
- (f) Die regsprekende gesag ; die funksies van die regbank ; die samestelling van die regbank.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

Tweede capita selecta uit die grondbeginsels, strominge, tydperke en denkers op die gebied van die Staatsleer.

1. Tweede seleksie van basiese begrippe in die Staatsleer : nasie en nasionalisme ; individualisme, regte en pligte van die mens ; regsoewereiniteit ; vryheid en gelykheid in die moderne staat—staatkundig sowel as ekonomies.

2. Tweede seleksie van bepaalde tydperke en strominge in die Staatsleer met besondere verwysing na die betrokke denkers :

(a) *Die Konsiliebeweging* : Die prinsipiële opvattinge van Marsilius van Padua, Willem van Ockham, Cusanus, Gerson, ens., en die uitwerking daarvan op die staatkundige terrein.

(b) *Agtiende- en negentiende-eeuse strominge* : Liberalisme, Utilisme, Konstitusionalisme en Konserwatisme.

3. *Prinsipiële aspekte in die studie van die Staatsleer* :

(a) Die belangrikheid en rol van beginsels in die studie van die staat en sy verskynsels.

(b) Die ontwikkeling van enkele uitgangspunte en benaderings in die Staatsleer : Natuurregtelike beskouings (empiries-rasionalistiese benadering) :

Die Griekse benadering ; Thomas van Aquinas ; Locke ; Kant en Hegel (idealisme).

Teokratiese benadering : Calvin, Kuyper en Dooyeweerd ; Cathrein, Maritain en Hallowell.

Reaksie teen die natuureg : Die waardeprobleem—Die Suid-wes-Duitse Skool : Jellinek, Radbruch ; Die Marburgerskool : Stammler, Kelsen, Sander ; Die V.S.A. : McIver ; Objektiewe idealisme—Binder, T. H. Green en Bosanquet ; Fenomonologie : Husserl, Reinach.

Vraestel 2

Derde capita selecta uit die grondbeginsels, strominge, tydperke en denkers op die gebied van die Staatsleer.

1. *Tweede seleksie van bepaalde staatsinstellings en -opvattinge asook die betrokke denkers* :

- (a) Marxisme.
 (b) Anargisme.
 (c) Gilde-sosialisme.
 (d) Sindikalisme.
 (e) Kollektiwisme.

2. *Moderne totalitariese staatsopvattinge.*

(a) Ideologiese grondslae en algemene kenmerke van : Duitse Nasionaal-Sosialisme ; Italiaanse Fascisme ; Salazarisme ; Kommunisme.

3. *Die Westerse demokrasie en sy filosofiese grondslae :*
 - (a) Historiese verloop.
 - (b) Moderne praktyke en tendense.
 - (c) Vryheid van meningsuiting, van beweging, van vergadering en van die pers.

Kursus III
(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

Eerste capita selecta uit die internasionale verhoudings, verskynsels en instellings.

1. *Die staat in die internasionale samelewing (nie gemeenskap nie) :*
 - (a) Die studiegebied ; verskillende opvattinge oor die omvang van internasionale verhoudings, insluitende die terminologievraagstuk van *internasionale verhoudings of internasionale politiek*.
 - (b) Die verskillende benaderings in die verklaring van internasionale verhoudings ; Magsbeskouings—Morgenthau, Schwarzenberger en E. H. Carr ; Idealistiese verklarings ; ‚Sisteen’-benaderings.
2. *Die statetelsel en die ‚Gemeenskap’ van Nasies :*
 - (a) Die vereistes vir ’n staat as subjek van die internasionale samelewing.
 - (b) Ontwikkeling van die statetelsel : die oorsprong en ewolusie van die nasie-staat ; die stadstate en die ryke van die oudheid ; die statetelsel in die middeleeue ; die ontstaan en ontwikkeling van die ‚Gemeenskap’ van Nasies (*Family of Nations*).
 - (c) Voorwaardes vir die bestaan van ’n staat : determinante van onafhanklikheid (soewereiniteit) ; Die ontstaan van nuwe state en die totnietsgaan van bestaande state ; erkenning ; voortbestaan en beëindiging van bestaande state ; verkryging en verlies van staatsgebied ; soewereiniteitsleer en die moderne ‚soewereine’-staat.
 - (d) Internasionale *gemeenskap* van state of internasionale *samelewing* van state.
 - (e) Die morele grondslae van die internasionale samelewing.
3. *Die oorsprong en ontwikkeling van die volkereg :*
 - (a) Opvattinge van die positiwiste en naturaliste oor die grondslae waarop die volkereg berus.
 - (b) Omskrywing en aard van die volkereg.
 - (c) Die bronne van die volkereg.
4. *Nasionalisme, internasionalisme en imperialisme :*
 - (a) Nasionalisme en internasionalisme.
 - (b) Die soorte, en oogmerke van imperialisme.
5. *Kolonialisme :*
 - (a) Bewegegredes vir die besit van kolonies.
 - (b) Ontvoogding van koloniale gebiede en die internasionale betekenis daarvan.
6. Die bestaan en probleme van nasionale minderhede.

Vraestel 2

Tweede capita selecta uit die internasionale verhoudings, verskynsels en instellings.

1. *Reëlings vir internasionale samewerking : die begin van internasionale instellings :*
 - (a) Samewerking in die klassieke tye.
 - (b) Die Heilige Alliansie, die Viervoudige Verbond en die Monroeleer.
 - (c) Die Haagse stelsel.
2. *Mag en magspolitiiek :*
 - (a) Die aard, vorme en elemente (magskomponente) van nasionale mag.
 - (b) Die aanwending van nasionale mag binne internasionale verband (die rol wat die magskomponente speel in die bepaling van ’n land se buitelandse beleid).
 - (c) Politieke Aardrykskunde.
 - (d) Magsewewig.

3. *Diplomasie as werktuig in diens van nasionale beleid :*
 - (a) Die oorsprong, aard en ontwikkeling van diplomatie. „Ope’ (konferensiemetode) en geheime diplomatie.
 - (b) Soorte gesante, hul funksies, voorregte en persoonlike eienskappe.
 - (c) Konsuls : oorsprong, soorte en funksies.
 - (d) Buitelandse beleid : formulering en onderliggende oogmerke van die buitelandse beleid van state ; buitelandse beleid van geselekteerde state (V.S.A. en Rusland).
4. *'n Vergelykende studie van die samestelling, oogmerke en optredes van die Volkebond en die Verenigde Volke :*
 - (a) Vernaamste organe van die Volkebond, nl. die Vergadering en die Raad met besondere verwysing na stemprosedures.
 - (b) Ontleding van die V.V. : Die hooforgane ; stemprosedures ; werksaamhede en optrede ; blokvorming ; algemene ontleding van die Handves van die V.V. ; die soewereiniteitsbegrip in die konstitusies van die Volkebond en die V.V.

Vraestel 3

Derde capita selecta uit die internasionale verhoudings, verskynsels en instellings.

1. *Oorlog en vrede :*
 - (a) Oorlog ; die aard en wese van oorlog (ou en nuwe benaderings) ; oorsake van oorlog.
 - (b) Strewe na wêreldvrede (benaderings tot vrede) : kollektiewe veiligheid—internasionale instellings ; wêreldfederasiegedagte ; regionale instelling ; funksionale benadering—gespesialiseerde agentskappe ; ontwapening—die wisselwerking tussen ontwapening en veiligheid ; regsbenadering—vreedsame skikking van internasionale geskille ; arbitrasie, mediasie, goeie dienste, konsiliasie ; internasionale instellings—die internasionale geregshof ; die hof van arbitrasie ; die trusteeskapbenadering.
2. *Die mandaat-en trusteeskapstelsel as vorme van internasionale beheer oor afhanklike gebiede :*
 - (a) Die mandaatstelsel.
 - (b) Die trusteeskapstelsel.
 - (c) Vergelykende studie.
3. *Internasionale vraagstukke van oorbevolking, voedseltekorte en grondstowwe :*
 - (a) Ontleding van die vraagstukke en hul onderlinge wisselwerking.
 - (b) Spesifieke opvattings.
4. *Die rol van Afrika in die wêreldpolitiek :*
 - (a) Die verhoudings tussen die Afrikastate : Politieke tendense en groeperings in Afrika—Pan Afrikanisme ; Die verhouding tussen S.A. en die onafhanklike state in Afrika ; Kontinentale samewerking—gespesialiseerde instellings en ander liggame.
 - (b) Afrika en ander wêrelddele : Afrika en Europa ; Afrika en die V.S.A. ; Afrika en Rusland ; Afrika en Sjina.
 - (c) Afrikastate in die internasionale liggame.

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit vyf vraestelle ooreenkomstig die volgende besonderhede :—

1. 'n Spesiale tydperk of aspek van die Staatsleer wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word.
2. 'n Spesiale onderwerp uit die staatkundig-regtelike ontwikkelingsgeskiedenis, wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word.

3. Die ontwikkeling van selfbestuur in die Suid-Afrikaanse gebiede tot 1909 : Kaapkolonie vanaf 1806 ; Natal vanaf 1845 ; Transvaal en die Oranje-Vrystaat vanaf 1900. (Hierdie studie moet gedoen word met behulp van gepubliseerde dokumente en ander beskikbare bronne.)
4. 'n Vergelykende studie van enige drie konstitusies (nie insluitende die konstitusie van Suid-Afrika of van die Verenigde Koninkryk nie), wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word.
5. 'n Gevorderde studie van die samestelling en funksionering van die Veiligheidsraad van die Bond van Verenigde Volke. (Een vraestel oor elke hoof van (1) tot (5).)
6. 'n Leeskennis van Duits en/of Frans word sterk aanbeveel.

Spesiale Onderwerpe

- (1) Kontraktheorie.
- (2) Soewereiniteitsleer.
- (3) Switserland, Rusland en die Verenigde State van Amerika.

Bibliografie : Sal op versoek verstrek word.

Magisterekksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling, wat oor 'n onderwerp uit die Staatsleer of 'n aanverwante vak moet gaan en blyk moet gee van oorspronklike ondersoek. So 'n onderwerp moet goedgekeur word deur die Senaat minstens ses maande voor die indiening van die verhandeling.

STAATSAADMINISTRASIE

Kursus I

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

1. Die Aard, Omvang en Ontwikkeling van Publieke Administrasie.
2. Die Moderne Dienende Staat en sy Instellings—
 - (i) 'n Beskrywing van die samestelling van die administratiewe hiërargie : sentraal, regionaal en plaaslik.
 - (ii) Die verhoudings van die administratiewe instellings tot die wetgewende organe, die howe, die publiek en onderling tot mekaar.
3. Die Staatsdiens met besondere verwysing na Suid-Afrika :—
 - (i) Organisasie :—
 - (a) Algemene beginsels.
 - (b) Statutêre grondslae van die S.A. Staatsdiens.
 - (c) Indeling van die Staatsdiens in departemente en ander eenhede.
 - (d) Interne organisasie van staatsdepartemente en ander eenhede.
 - (e) Organisasionele aspekte van die postestruktuur van die staatsdepartemente en ander eenhede.

Vraestel 2.

Die Staatsdiens met besondere verwysing na Suid-Afrika (vervolg) :—

- (ii) Administratiewe prosedure :—
 - (a) Beleidbepaling.
 - (b) Beplanning vir die uitvoering van beleid.
 - (c) Werkprosesse.
 - (d) Beheer oor administratiewe bedrywighede.
 - (e) Herorganisasie en aanpassing.
- (iii) Finansies :—
 - (a) Die finansiële instellings.
 - (b) Die begrotingstelsel en begrotingsprosedure.
 - (c) Die stelsel van die vasstelling, berekening, invordering en bewaring van belastinge en ander openbare fondse.
 - (d) Die besteding van openbare fondse.
 - (e) Openbare rekeninge, ouditering en verslaggewing.
 - (f) Openbare voorrade.

Kursus II
(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

1. Personeeladministrasie in die Staatsdiens met besondere verwysing na Suid-Afrika :—

- (a) Grondslae van personeeladministrasie in die Staatsdiens.
- (b) Diensvoorwaardes.
- (c) Aanwerwing en plasing
- (d) Opleiding.
- (e) Bevordering.
- (f) Uitdienstredingsreëls.
- (g) Personeelverhoudings in die Staatsdiens met besondere verwysing na toesig-houding, onderlinge beraadslaging en personeeldienste.

Vraestel 2.

1. Die verhouding tussen sentrale, regionale en plaaslike regeringsinstellings en die vraagstukke wat daaruit ontstaan.

2. Staatshandelsondernemings met besondere verwysing na Suid-Afrika.

Vraestel 3.

Die verhouding van die wetgewende gesag, die regterlike gesag en die publiek tot administratiewe instellings (veral in Suid-Afrika) met besondere verwysing na :—

- (i) administratiewe wetgewing ;
- (ii) administratiewe regspraak ;
- (iii) beheer oor administratiewe beweging; en
- (iv) die inskakeling van belangegroeppe in die administratiewe hiërargie deur middel van rade en kommissies.

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen
(Drie kursusse in Staatsleer is ontvoerd)

Vraestel 1

Die uitoefening van wetgewende en regsprekende funksies deur uitvoerende of administratiewe instellings—die ontwikkeling daarvan, beheer-en ander verwante staatkundige en administratiewe vraagstukke—met besondere verwysing na die Republiek, die V.S.A., Engeland, Frankryk en die Skandinawiese lande.

Vraestel 2

'n Studie van die administratiewe maatreëls of metodes deur middel waarvan die ekonomiese en maatskaplike lewensterreine deur die sentrale owerheid in Suid-Afrika beïnvloed en beheer word.

Vraestel 3

'n Studie van nuwe ontwikkelings op die gebied van administratiewe toerie en praktyk met besondere verwysing na :

- (i) beleidsbepaling ;
- (ii) organisasie ;
- (iii) administratiewe leierskap en toesighouding.

Vraestel 4

(a) 'n Vergelykende studie van die konstitusies van drie state wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word (Switserland, Rusland en die V.S.A.).

of

(b) 'n Gevorderde studie van die plaaslike bestuurstelsels in Frankryk, Engeland, Nederland, die V.S.A. en Suid-Afrika met besondere verwysing na nuwe ontwikkelings (met dien verstande dat die kandidaat Munisipale en Landelike Administrasie vir die Baccalaureus geneem het).

of

(c) Die grondslae en ontwikkeling van die sentrale administrasie van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Vraestel 5

Die ontwikkeling van koloniale en internasionale administrasie gedurende die 20ste eeu.

DEPARTEMENT VOLKEKUNDE

Kursus I

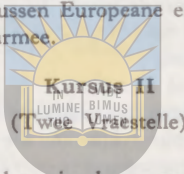
(Een Vraestel)

Afdeling A (50 Persent)

1. Inleiding :
 - (a) Die gebied en taak van die vak.
 - (b) Die begrippe kultuur, ras en volk.
2. Oorsigtelike behandeling van die basiese volkekundige verskynsels en begrippe t.o.v. ekonomiese en maatskaplike organisasie, religieuse stelsels, regerings en regstelsels.
3. Oorsigtelike studie van fisiese antropologie en rassekunde en die verspreiding en rasseindeling van die volke van die wêreld.

Afdeling B (50 Persent)

1. Etniese samestelling, geskiedenis en indeling van die volke van Afrika, met spesiale verwysing na S.A.
2. 'n Intensiewe etnografiese studie van *een* Nguni- en *een* Sothovolksgroep, en 'n oorsigtelike etnografiese studie van die Boesmans en Hottentotte.
3. Die studie van aanraking tussen Europeane en Bantoe in Suid-Afrika en volkekundige probleme in verband daarmee.



Vraestel 1.

Intensiewe studie van die aard en eienskappe van kultuur.

Vraestel 2.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

Etnografiese studie van uitgesoekte volke van Afrika, met besondere verwysing na 'n patrilineêre Noord-Bantoesam (Bakitara), 'n matrilineêre stam (Bemba), 'n Nilotiese stam, (Lango), 'n Negerstam (Ashanti), en wel meer bepaald ten opsigte van staatsorganisasie, religieuse stelsels, sosiale organisasie en ekonomiese stelsels.

Kursus III

(Drie Vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

Intensiewe studie van die verskillende volkekundige rigtings, hulle opvattinge, metodes en teorieë, veral die van dié twintigste eeu.

Vraestel 2.

(1) Intensiewe studie van kultuurleer en die prosesse van kultuurvermenging in die algemeen met besondere verwysing na sekere gebiede of sekere bevolkingsgroepe.

(2) Die waarde en gebruik van volkekunde t.o.v. praktiese probleme in verband met natuurlike-administrasie, sending, opvoeding en ekonomiese ontwikkeling in Afrika.

Vraestel 3.

(1) 'n Kort oorsig van verskillende benaderings tot die indeling van die volke en kulture van Afrika.

(2) 'n Vergelykende studie van 'n gekose aspek van kultuur onder verskillende volke van Afrika.

(3) Gekose studies van volke en kulture uit twee of meer van die volgende gebiede :

- (a) Noord- en Suid-Amerika ;
- (b) Oseanië en aangrensende gebiede ;
- (c) Asië ;
- (d) Europa.

L.W. Keuses in 2 en 3 word deur die betrokke Departmentshef aan die Universiteit in oorleg met die Universiteits-Kollegies bepaal.

Honneurs kursus

(Drie vraestelle en 'n artikel)

(a) *Vraestel 1*

- (1) Geskiedenis, grondslae en gebied van die algemene antropologie.
- (2) Volkekundige denkrigtings.

(b) *Vraestel 2*

- (1) Biblioteeknavorsing.
- (2) Veldwerk.
- (3) Die akademiese verhandeling.

(c) *Vraestel 3*

Een van die volgende, t.w. (1) of (2) of (3) :

- (1) Suid-Afrikaanse Etnografie, omfattende :
 - (i) 'n Vergelykende studie van die vernaamste kenmerke van die verskillende Bantogroepe in Suid-Afrika.
 - (ii) 'n Uitvoerige studie van die kultuur van 'n inboorlingvolk of groep inboorlingvolke van Suid-Afrika of 'n aangrensende gebied.
 - (iii) Vergelyking van 'n besondere aspek van die kultuur in (ii) genoem met dieselfde aspek van die kultuur van 'n ander inboorlingvolk van bedoelde gebied.
 - (2) Suid-Afrikaanse Oudheidkunde, omfattende minstens drie uitgesoekte onderwerpe.
 - (3) S.A. Bantoe- en Naturellereg, omfattende minstens drie *Capita Selecta*.
- (d) 'n Artikel van minstens 20 en hoogstens 30 getikte folio-bladsye wat—
- (i) 'n onderwerp behandel uit die vakgebied vir Vraestel 3 gekies en deur die Voorsitter van die Studiekomitee vir Volkekunde goedgekeur ;
 - (ii) opgestel word deur 'n van die betrokke dosent ;
 - (iii) gebaseer word op gepubliseerde literatuur ;
 - (iv) voldoen aan die vereistes van Reglement G43-G52 ;
 - (v) in triplo ingedien word onderworpe aan die bepalinge van Reglement G36 en G46 ;
 - (vi) beoordeel word deur die toesighoudende dosent en 'n ander eksaminator of ander eksaminatore luidens Reglement G8(2), met dien verstande dat die bepalinge van Reglement A18 van toepassing is ;
 - (vii) onderworpe is aan die bepalinge van Reglement G52 en nie 'n slaagsyfer verwerf tensy vir publikasie geskik geag nie.

'n Kandidaat wat die honneurseksamen druij, behou krediet vir die artikel vir 'n tweede poging, mits hy minstens 50 persent daarvoor behaal het. Indien die kandidaat die eksamen as geheel vir die tweede keer druij, moet spesiale toestemming van die Senaat verkry word om die eksamen nogeens te herhaal, asook om krediet vir die artikel te behou. Soos vir die skriftelike vraestelle is daar 'n subminimum van 40 persent vir die artikel. Die graad word nie toegestaan nie tensy 'n slaapunt vir die artikel behaal is.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE OUDHEIDKUNDE

Kursus I

Afdeling A (50%)

- a. Algemene Inleiding en Metodologie.
- b. Die Geologiese en Paleontologiese agtergrond van die geskiedenis van die vroeë mens en sy kultuur.

Afdeling B (50%)

- c. Inleiding tot die Oudheidkunde van Suid-Afrika en 'n bespreking van die resente geologie.
- d. Prehistoriese mensetipes in Suidelike Afrika en hulle kulturele assosiasie (sonder Australopithecinae).

Kursus II

Vraestel 1

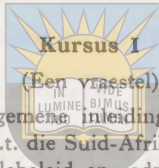
- a. Metodologie (met besondere verwysing na Suid-Afrikaanse toestande).
- b. Die resente geologie van Suidelike Afrika (verdere bespreking).

Vraestel 2

- c. Die Oudheidkunde van Suidelike Afrika (hoofsaaklik Suid-Afrika met verwysing na Rhodesië en Angola)
- d. Hoof afdelinge van die Argeologie van Afrika, Europa, Asië en Amerika.
- e. Die fossiele getuenis vir die konsepie van die evolusie van die mens.

NATURELLE-ADMINISTRASIE

L.W.—Kandidate moet bekend wees met die beginsels en doelstellings van statute wat op natuurle van toepassing is. Proklamasies en regulasies hoef nie bestudeer te word nie; maar van die bestek en aard daarvan, vir sover dit betrekking het op 'n beleid of 'n administrasiesetel wat in die betrokke wet nie ten volle omskryf is nie, moet kennis geneem word, mits sodanige statute proklamasies en regulasies voor 31 Mei van die betrokke eksamenjaar gepubliseer is.



1. Algemene inleiding: Algemene inleiding tot die studie van die natuurle-administrasie; aangeleenthede m.b.t. die Suid-Afrikaanse bevolking samestelling.
2. Ontwikkeling van natuurlebeleid en -administrasie: Inleidende bestudering van historiese ontwikkeling van natuurlebeleid en -administrasie in die Suid-Afrikaanse kolonies en republieke voor Unifikasie met besondere verwysing na beleidsrigtings en/of administrasiesetels wat na 1910 navolging gevind het; inleiding tot Britse kolonialisme.
3. Struktuur en funksies van die hedendaagse administrasie in die algemeen: Oorsig van die ontwikkeling van sekere aspekte van natuurlebeleid en -administrasie in Suid-Afrika sedert Unifikasie met spesiale verwysing na die algemene ekonomiese posisie van die natuurle; grondreservering vir en die regte van natuurle op grond; stedelike natuurle-administrasie; drank en drankverskaffing; politieke status van en bevordering van selfbestuur vir die natuurle; en tendense in die hedendaagse natuurlebeleid van Suid-Afrika.
4. Administrasiesetel: Die samestelling, funksies, bevoegdhede en werksaamhede van die Departemente van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, en Bantoe-onderwys; die plek en funksies van die staatkundige oppergesag en hulpinstellings in en ten aansien van die administrasiesetel.
5. Natuurle-onderwys en -belasting: Ontwikkeling van, beheer oor, finansiering, doelstelling- en uitwerking van natuurle-onderwys (insluitende universiteitsopleiding) in Suid-Afrika; die politieke en administratiewe implikasies van onderwys in ekonomies minder ontwikkelde streke.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

1. Algemene inleiding: Studie van die evolusie, voorwerp, inhoud, metodes, doel en nut van die natuurle-administrasie.
2. Ontwikkelingsadministrasie in die natuurlegebiede: Die ontstaan, administrasiesetel, setels van grondbesit, herwinning en ontwikkeling van die natuurlegebiede in Suid-Afrika.
3. Regte van natuurle op grond: Gevorderde studie van die verkryging van eiendomsregte en okkupasieregte deur natuurle op grond in die natuurlegebiede en die nie-natuurlegebiede in Suid-Afrika.

4. Politieke status van die naturellebevolking : Studie van die algemene burgerregte en die politieke regte van naturelle in die nie-naturellegebiede en die naturellegebiede van Suid-Afrika : algemene burgerregte ; Universele Deklarasie van Menseregte van die V.V.O. ; verteenwoordiging in wetgewende liggame ; naturelleraadstelsel en Bantoe-owerhedestelsel ; bevordering van Bantoe-selfbestuur ; direkte en indirekte bewind ; die erkenning al dan nie van inheemse regs- en staatsinstellings.

Vraestel 2

5. *Presisering van basiese begrippe* : Ontstamming ; stadswaartse naturellemigrasie ; verstedeliking ; stabilisasie ; stadsvorming en -groei (ontstaan en groei van stede en dorpe in ekonomies minder-ontwikkelde streke, met besondere verwysing na Bantoe-dorpsontwikkeling in die Suid-Afrikaanse stadsgebiede).

6. *Stadswaartse naturellemigrasie en die implikasies daarvan* : Oorsake en proses ; politieke implikasies, o.a. die ontwikkeling van sentrale en plaaslike bestuur, ontwikkeling van politieke partye en belangegroepes ; administratiewe implikasies, o.a. die reëling van ordelike woontoestande, die Suid-Afrikaanse stelsel van beheer oor beweging en arbeidsburo's ; ekonomiese implikasies, o.a. die toenemende invloed van die geldeconomie, die reëling van arbeidsverhoudings, nywerheidsvestiging en ekonomiese beplanning ; implikasies vir plaasarbeid in Suid-Afrika.

7. *Bekamping van stadswaartse naturellemigrasie-vraagstukke* : Interaksie en ekwilibrium tussen landelike en stedelike ontwikkeling.



Kursus III University of Fort Hare (Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

1. Algemene inleiding : Voortgesette studie van die evolusie, voorwerp, inhoud, metodes, doel en nut van die naturelle-administrasie.

2. Suidwes-Afrika : Bestudering van naturellebeleid en -administrasie ; konstitusionele ontwikkeling met besondere verwysing na die Mandaatstelsel en die vyfde-provinsie-vraagstuk ; 'n vergelyking van die naturellebeleid en -administrasie in Suidwes-Afrika met dié in Suid-Afrika.

3. Die voormalige Hoë Kommissaris-gebiede : Historiese ontwikkeling van die stelsel van naturelle-administrasie met spesiale verwysing na indirekte bewind en die vervanging daarvan deur plaaslike bestuur ("local government") ; verhouding tot die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ; konsitusionele ontwikkeling.

4. Rhodesië : Bestudering van naturellebeleid en -administrasie ; konstitusionele ontwikkelings. Vergelyking van hierdie beleid met dié van Suid-Afrika.

Vraestel 2

5. Afrika-agtergrond : Staatkundige samestelling van Afrika ; bevolkingsamestelling en -verbreiding in Afrika ; toenemende belangrikheid van en belangstelling in Afrika ; die rol van Suid-Afrika in Afrika in die algemeen en meer bepaald Afrika suid van die Sahara.

6. Inboorlingbeleidsrigtings van belangemoonthede in Afrika : Bestudering van die eertydse Franse, Britse en Belgiese en die hedendaagse Portugese en Spaanse inboorlingbeleidsrigting soos toegepas in hul Afrika-gebiede, met verwysing na indirekte en direkte bewind, die ontwikkeling van internasionale beheer, insluitende konsensies wat koloniale administrasie raak, die Volkebond en die Mandaatstelsel, die Organisasie van Verenigde Nasies en die Trusteeskapstelsel. 'n Onderlinge vergelyking van hierdie beleidsrigtings, en met die naturellebeleid van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Vraestel 3

7. Rasseverhoudings : 'n Vergelykende studie van teorieë in verband met rasseverhoudings en die toepassing daarvan in Afrika (insluitende Suid-Afrika) en in ander dele van die wêreld. Internasionale gedagterigtings betreffende rasseverhoudings.

8. Probleme in meerrassige gemeenskappe : Ontleding van beleids- en administrasieprobleme in meerrassige gemeenskappe in die wêreld met besondere verwysing na toestande in die V.S.A. en Afrika.

9. Gevorderde studie van Suid-Afrikaanse natuurlebeidsrigtings : Alternatiewe beleidsrigtings : afsonderlike ontwikkeling of integrasie ; historiese agtergrond van die beleidsrigtings, hulle oogmerke, praktiese programme en implikasies. 'n Onderlinge vergelyking.



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WETENSKAPLIKE DOKUMENTASIE EN TEGNIEK

Inleiding

Die hipotese.

Afdeling I

Die bibliografie en sy onderdele.

Afdeling II

Die dokumentasie en sy hulpmiddele.

Afdeling III

Die aanlê van 'n persoonlike dokumentasie.

Afdeling IV

Die opmaak van 'n wetenskaplike geskrif.



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DEPARTEMENT WYSBEGEERTE

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

- A. Griekse wysbegeerte (met spesiale verwysing na Plato en Aristoteles).
- B. Inleiding tot:
 - 1. Die aard van die wysbegeerte.
 - 2. Die vertakkinge van die wysbegeerte.
 - 3. Die vernaamste wysgerige probleme.
 - 4. Toegepaste wysbegeerte.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

- A. Middeleeuse wysbegeerte (met spesiale verwysing na Augustinus en Aquino.)
- B. Moderne wysbegeerte tot Hume (met spesiale verwysing na Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley en Hume).
- C. Kant (met spesiale verwysing na die vernaamste probleme in die *Kritiek van die Suiwre Rede*).

Vraestel 2

- A. Metodologie:
 - 1. Tradisionele logika: 'n Kritiese bespreking van sillogistiese redenering.
 - 2. Simboliese logika: Propositionele logika en predikaatlogika.
 - 3. Metodes van die wetenskap: 'n Analise van fundamentele begrippe, bv., probleem, feit, reël, teorie, definisie, model, klassifikasie, verifikasie, valsifikasie, gissings, weerleggings, verklaring, beskrywing.
- B. Epistemologie:

Die oorsprong en omvang van kennis met spesiale verwysing na die teorie van ver-skynsels en die fenomenologie.

Kursus III

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1

- A. 19de eeuse wysbegeerte (bv., Hegel, Comte, Nietzsche).
- B. 20ste eeuse wysbegeerte (bv., Husserl, Ryle, Sartre).
- C. Inleiding tot:
 - 1. Oosterse wysbegeerte.
 - 2. Wysbegeerte van Afrika.

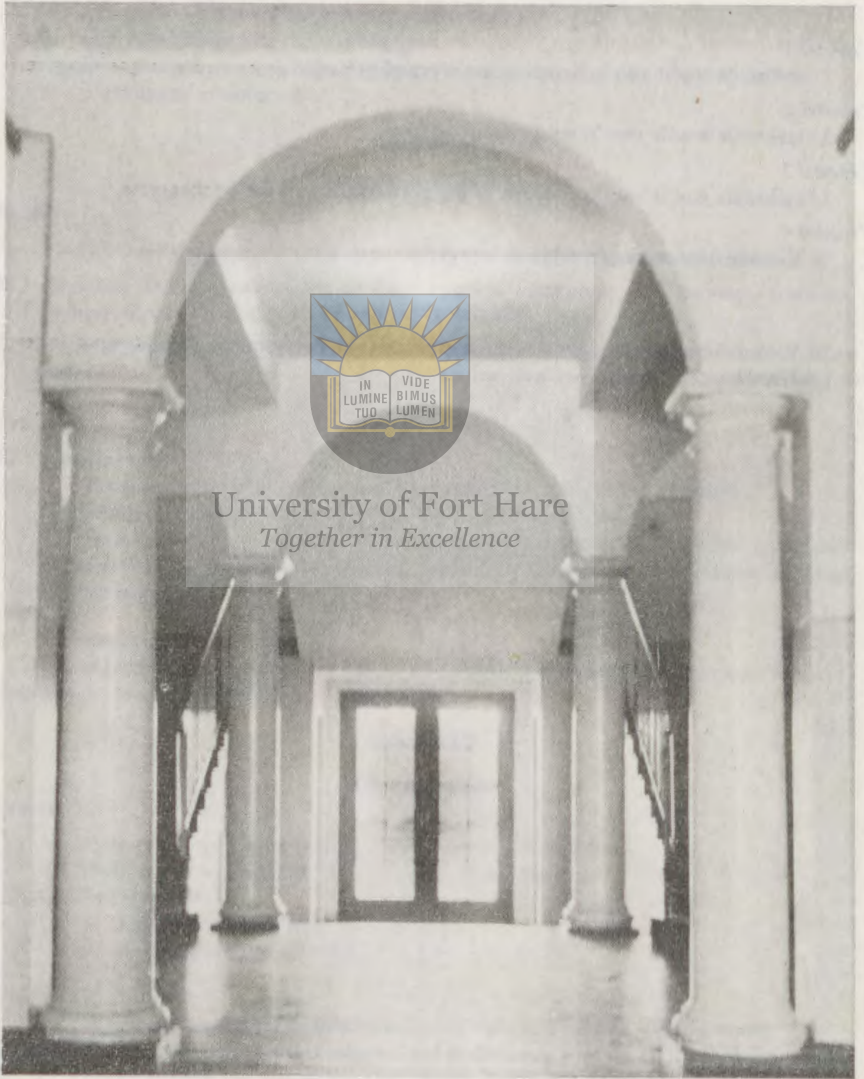
Vraestel 2

- A. Wysbegeerte van die geskiedenis (bv., Dilthey, Toynbee, Collingwood).
- B. Wysbegeerte van die wetenskap (bv., Eddington, Planck, Heisenberg).
- C. Wysbegeerte van die religie (bv., Barth, Bultmann, Tillich).

Vraestel 3

- A. Metafisika:

'n Kritiese bespreking van sommige tradisionele argumente in die metafisika.
- B. Waardefilosofie:
 - 1. Etiek.
 - 2. Estetika.



VOORPORTAAL: STEWART-GEBOU



University of Fort Hare

Fakulteit *Together in Excellence* Natuurwetenskappe

FAKULTEIT NATUURWETENSKAPPE

Die Statutêre Algemene en Gemeenskaplike Regulasies is ook van krag waar hulle van toepassing is.

Grade in die Fakulteit van Natuurwetenskappe

Sc1. In die Fakulteit Natuurwetenskap word die volgende vier grade toegeken :—

Baccalaureus Scientiae	.	..	..	B.Sc.
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Scientiae	..	..		Hons.-B.Sc.
Magister Scientiae	..	..	..	M.Sc.
Doctor Philosophiae	..	..	..	Ph.D.

Sc2. Kandidate vir die B.Sc.-graad kan hulle vir eksamen in die volgende vakke aanmeld :—

Groep I

Wiskunde	Sielkunde
Toegepaste Wiskunde	Plantkunde
Natuurkunde	Dierkunde
Chemie	Aardryskunde
Geologie	Wiskundige Statistiek
Biologie I	Higiëne

Latyn	Grieks	Nederlands
Engels	Blans	



Beperkinge op keuse van kursusse.

Sc.3 (1) (a) As gevolg van die regulasies vir die graad B.Sc. kan geen student daarvoor registreer nie tensy hy Matrikulasie-Wiskunde geslaag het.

(b) 'n Student kan Toegepaste Wiskunde II slegs na Wiskunde I neem ; en Toegepaste Wiskunde III slegs na Wiskunde II.

(c) Om tot die eksamen in Chemie II toegelaat te word, moet 'n student Wiskunde I afgelê het of minstens tot die eksamen daarin toegelaat was; met dien verstande dat geen erkenning vir 'n slaag in Chemie sal gegee word voordat Wiskunde I afgelê is nie.

(d) 'n Student kan Fisika II neem slegs na Wiskunde I afgelê is.

(e) 'n Student kan Plantkunde III neem slegs na Chemie I afgelê is.

(f) 'n Student neem Wiskundige Statistiek II slegs na Wiskunde I en Wiskundige Statistiek III slegs na Wiskunde II.

(2) 'n Student ontvang vir die graad nie vir meer as een kursus uit groep II erkenning nie.

(3) 'n Student ontvang nie vir Biologie I en of Plantkunde I of Dierkunde I erkenning vir die graad nie.

Hoofvakke :

Sc.4. Elke leergang moet minstens twee hoofvakke bevat.

Sc.5. Die eindeksamen in 'n hoofvak word nie voor die derde studiejaar afgelê nie.

Sc.6. Die hoofvakke word uit die volgende gekies :

(a) Hoofvakke met drie kursusse :

Aardryskunde	Chemie
Dierkunde	Sielkunde
Geologie	Toegepaste Wiskunde
Natuurkunde	Wiskunde
Plantkunde	Wiskundige Statistiek

Sc.7. 'n Student wat een van die onderstaande hoofvakke neem, moet die kursusse daarteenoor vermeld, neem :

Dierkunde	..	..	Minstens een kursus in Chemie.
Geologie	..	..	Minstens een kursus in Chemie.

Natuurkunde	..	Minstens twee kursusse in Wiskunde.
Plantkunde	.. ..	Minstens een kursus in Chemie. (Moet afgelê word voordat Peanskunde III aangebied word.)
Chemie	.. ..	Minstens een kursus in elk van Natuurkunde en Wiskunde
Toegepaste Wiskunde		Minstens twee kursusse in Wiskunde.
Wiskunde	.. ..	Minstens een kursus in Toegepaste Wiskunde of twee in Natuurkunde.

Sc.8. 'n Student moet voor of gelyktydig met die eksamen in 'n hoofvak slaag in die byvak of byvakke in Sc.7 vermeld; met dien verstande dat indien hy in die eindeksamen gelyktydig in twee hoofvakke geslaag het maar in een of meer van die verpligte byvakke gedruip het, hy in daardie hoofvakke nie weer eksamen hoof te doen nie dog vir die graad erkenning vir die hoofvakke ontvang wanneer hy in die byvak of byvakke geslaag het.

Die graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Scientiae

Sc.9. Elke kandidaat vir die graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Scientiae moet die graad Baccalaureus Scientiae van die Universiteitskollege behaal het of moet tot die status van daardie graad aan die Universiteitskollege toegelaat gewees het. As die graad Baccalaureus verwerf is (a) aan die Universiteitskollege sonder dat die betrokke vak een van sy hoofvakke was of (b) aan 'n ander universiteit, moet hy die Senaat aangaande sy kwalifikasies in daardie vak bevredig voordat hy tot die eksamen vir die graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus toegelaat kan word.

Sc.10. Die Hons.-B.Sc.-graad word in die volgende departemente verleen :—
Wiskunde, Toegepaste Wiskunde, Natuurkunde, Chemie, Plantkunde, Dierkunde, Aardrykskunde, Sielkunde, Wiskundige Statistiek en Geologie.

Sc.11. Die Hons.-B.Sc.-eksamen word afgeneem deur middel van eksamenvraestelle en/of praktika, plus sodanige mondelinge of vertaaltoets as wat in 'n afsonderlike departement voorgeskryf word, wat gewoonlik almal gedurende die tydperk November-Desember van elke jaar afgeneem word.

Sc.12. Kandidate vir die Honneurs-B.Sc.-eksamens in Natuurkunde, Chemie, Plantkunde en Dierkunde, moet 'n aantekeningboek van praktiese werk bevattend 'n rekord van die praktiese werk uitgevoer, by die praktiese eksamen inlewer. Die rekord moet deur die persoon onder wie se toesig hulle gewerk het, onderteken word.

Sc.13. (a) Die eksamen in Toegepaste Wiskunde word in twee dele gedoen en bestaande uit twee vraestelle per jaar. 'n Kandidaat moet in al die vraestelle wat by dieselfde eksamen afgelê word, slaag.

(b) 'n Goeie slaagsyfer in Wiskunde III is 'n verpligte voorvereiste vir toelating tot die honneursstudie in Toegepaste Wiskunde.

Die graad Magister Scientiae

Sc.14. Die departemente waarin die graad M.Sc toegeken kan word, is dieselfde as die soos in regulasie Sc.10 uiteengesit.

Sc.15. Elke kandidaat vir die graad Magister Scientiae moet eers die graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Scientiae van die Universiteitskollege in die betrokke departement behaal het of moet tot die status van die graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Scientiae aan die Universiteitskollege toegelaat gewees het en die Senaat tevrede gestel het aangaande sy kwalifikasies in die betrokke vak voordat hy tot die eksamen vir die Magistergraad toegelaat word.

Sc.16. Die eksamen vir die graad bestaan uit twee of meer eksamenvraestelle of 'n verhandeling; of 'n samestelling van eksamenvraestelle en 'n verhandeling, na gelang afsonderlike departemente voorskryf.

Sc.17. Elke verhandeling moet vergesel wees van 'n verklaring oor die mate waarin dit, sowel in opvatting as in uitvoering, die student se eie werk verteenwoordig.

Sc.18. Die verhandeling mag nie ingedien word voordat die kandidaat die eksamen vir die Hofneurs-Baccalaureusgraad suksesvol afgelê het nie, en ook nie in 'n korter tydperk as twee jaar nadat die Baccalaureusgraad suksesvol afgelê is nie. (Kyk ook regulasies G19 tot G21 en A30 in die Jaarboek van die Universiteit van S.A.).



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DEPARTEMENT CHEMIE

Kursus I

Teorie

A.—*Fisiese Chemie.*

Inleidende studie van atoomstruktuur ; die toestande van materie ; termodinamika ; chemiese ewewig ; elektrochemie ; oksidasie-reduksie.

B.—*Anorganiese Chemie.*

Die periodieke sisteem ; chemie van bekende elemente in die hoofgroepe van die Periodieke Tabel.

C.—*Organiese Chemie.*

Kwantitatiewe en kwalitatiewe bepaling van die samestellende elemente ; molekulêre formules en strukture ; struktuur, hibridisasie en bindingsorbitale, en die aard van die koolstofatoom ; indeling van organiese verbindings in groepe ; chemie van eenvoudige alifatiese verbindings ; inleiding tot die studie van aromatiese verbindings.

D.—*Analitiese Chemie.*

Chemiese berekeninge ; elementêre beginsels van titrimetrie ; teorie van kwalitatiewe analise (anione) ; teorie van praktiese organiese chemie.

Eenvoudige bereidings ; titrimetrisiese analise (suur-basis, presipitering, red-oks) ; gravimetrisiese analise ; kwalitatiewe toetse.

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Teorie

Vraestel 1—*Analitiese en Anorganiese Chemie.*

A.—*Analitiese Chemie* : Die beginsels van analitiese chemie ; titrimetrie ; foute in kwantitatiewe analise ; berekeninge.

B.—*Anorganiese Chemie* :

Atoomstruktuur ; periodieke indeling van die elemente ; chemiese bindings ; inleiding tot die studie van chemiese strukture ; inleiding tot die chemie van komplekse verbindings ; 'n vergelykende studie van die chemie van die tipiese elemente ; 'n vergelykende studie van die chemie van die oorgangselemente.

Vraestel 2.—*Fisiese Chemie.*

Ioniese kristalle ; atoomstruktuur ; termochemie ; molekulêre strukture ; bepaling van molekulêre strukture ; komplekse van oorgangsmetale ; kristalchemie ; termodinamika ; oplossings van elektroliete ; snelhede en meganismes van chemiese reaksies.

Vraestel 3 —*Organiese Chemie.*

Verdere studie van alifatiese verbindings ; stereochemie ; reaksiemeganismes ; sintese van alifatiese verbindings ; verdere studie van monosikliese aromatiese verbindings.

Prakties

Vraestel 1.—*Anorganiese Chemie.*

Kompleksometriese titrasies ; oksidasie-reduksie titrasies ; gravimetrisiese analise ; kwalitatiewe analise ; bereiding en analise van 'n anorganiese sout.

Vraestel 2.—*Organiese Chemie.*

Bereiding of reaksies van 5 gekose alifatiese verbindings ; bereiding of reaksies van 5 gekose aromatiese verbindings ; kwalitatiewe toetse vir alkohole, fenole en karboksiel-

sure, en hulle karakterisering deur die bereiding van kristallyne derivate en deur instrumentele metodes.

Vraestel 3.—Fisiese Chemie.

Eksperimentele behandeling van gasse, termochemie, oplossings, elektrochemie, spektrums en molekulêre strukture, vaste stowwe, ens.

Kursus III

Teorie

Vraestel 1.—Analitiese Chemie

Die gebruik van statistiese metodes in analitiese chemie; teorie van gravimetrisiese analise; chromatografie; spektrofotometrie; ens.

Vraestel 2.—Anorganiese Chemie

Atoomstruktuur; chemiese binding; kristalstrukture; koördinasiechemie; oorgangselemente; organo-metaalchemie; kernchemie.

Vraestel 3.—Organiese Chemie

Die gebruik van fisiese metodes in organiese chemie; aromatisiteit; benseñoede, heterosikliese en alisikliese verbindings; vry radikale.

Vraestel 4.—Fisiese Chemie

Termodinamika; ewewig; gasse; oplossings; elektrochemie; oppervlakeffekte; multikomponentsisteme.



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Prakties

'n Laboratoriumstudie van onderwerpe wat in teorie behandel word.

Honneurs

Aspirantkandidate vir die Honneurs-Baccalaureusgraad in Chemie moet die Departementshoof raadpleeg.

HIGIËNE

Kursus I

Teorie

Persoonlike higiëne; omgewingsfaktore wat gesondheid affekteer; higiëne van moederskap en kinderlewe; skool-higiëne; voedselhigiëne; beginsels en praktyk van openbare gesondheid; elementêre mikrobiologie.

Prakties

Gebruik van meteorologiese instrumente; ondersoek van die fisiese eienskappe van grond-soorte; waterreinigingsmetodes en die analise van natuurlike waters; ondersoek en verslae oor putte, boorgate, latrines, septiese tenks, algemene sanitasie, ventilasie, beligting, loodgieterswerk, vullisopslagplekke; besoeke aan en verslae oor klinieke en buite-pasiënte departemente van hospitale.



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DEPARTEMENT DIERKUNDE

Dierkunde is 'n driejarige hoofvak.

Dit word nie van studente wat in die eerste kursus inskrywe verwag dat hulle Dierkunde of Biologie op skool geleer het nie. 'n Eerste jaar kursus in Fisika en Wiskunde is wenslik maar nie verpligtend nie.

Vir besonderhede van die leerplanne raadpleeg die jaarboek van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika:

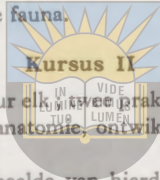
Handboeke.—Studente sal aan die begin van die akademiese jaar ingelig word aangaande die benodigde handboeke.

Kursus I

Een vraestel van 3 uur, en een praktikum van 6 uur.

Die beginsels van vergelykende anatomie en morfologie na aanleiding van 'n elementêre studie van sekere hoofgroepe van die diereryk. Ontleding van tiperende voorbeelde van hierdie groepe. Die grondbeginsels van histologie, embriologie, fisiologie, ekologie en genetika. Bewyse vir organiese evolusie en 'n oorsig oor die teorie van evolusionêre verwikkelinge.

Elementêre studie van plaaslike fauna.



Twee Teorie vraestelle van 3 uur elk, twee praktika van 4 uur elk op dieselfde dag. Die vergelykende morfologie, anatomie, ontwikkeling en onderlinge verwantskappe van die Nie-Chordata.

Ontleding van tiperende voorbeelde van hierdie groepe, makroskopies of mikroskopies.

Die grondbeginsels van klassifikasie.

Die grondfeite van sitologie en selfsiologie.

Die beginsels van die fisiologie van die Nie-Chordata: Ekologie; parasitisme; kleur by diere; mimiek (nabootsing); sosiale gedrag van diere: partenogenese en geslagsbepaling.

Kursus III

Drie vraestelle en twee praktika; Teorie 3 uur; twee praktika van 4 uur elk op dieselfde dag.

Die vergelykende morfologie, anatomie, ontwikkeling en onderlinge verwantskappe van die Chordata.

Fisiologie van die Chordata met betrekking tot een enkele sisteem.

Die vroeë embriologiese ontwikkeling van die Chordata met klem op die morfogenetiese prosesse van orgaanvorming; eksperimentele embriologie.

Paleontologiese en ander bewyse van evolusie; algemene hipoteses van herediteit, variasie, aanpassing en degenerasie.

Soögeografie.

'n Onderzoek van tipiese voorbeelde van die klasse van die Vertebrata, en waar moontlik ontledings van hierdie voorbeelde, asook deursneë deur die verskillende liggaamswyke van die Hemichordata, Urochordata en Cephalochordata.

Mikroskopiese ondersoek van weefsels en organe.

Die bestudering van verteenwoordigende deursneë deur verskillende embrios om die heel vroeë differensiasie van die mesoderm te illustreer.

'n Studie van ekstra-embrionale vliese van die Amniota sowel as die plasenta van Soogdiere.

Vergelykende studie van die skelet van die werweldierklasse met spesiale verwysing na die skedel.

Eksperimentele werk in verband met die vergelykende studie van een verkose, fisiologiese aspek van die Werweldier.

Honneurs

Drie vraestelle, twee praktika, 'n mondelinge toets wat gelykstaan aan 'n 3 uur vraestel en 'n vertaling uit Frans of Duits.

Meer uitgebreide studie van Dierkunde, met nadruk op sekere vraagstukke soos weergee is in die jaarboek van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

L.W.—Elke student moet 'n volledige rekord van alle praktiese werk wat hy gedurende die jaar doen, opstel. Hierdie praktiese boek(e) saam met die verslag oor die projek, sal as die ekwivalent van een ses-uur praktikum-vraestel beskou word, en moet saam met die skrifte en 'n verslag oor die mondelinge eksamen en die Seminare aan die eksterne eksaminator gestuur word.

Meestergraad

Navorsing onder toesig oor een of ander spesiale vraagstuk word vereis. Drie eksemplare van die verhandeling moet vir die doel van eksaminering ingehandig word. Nadat die verhandeling goedgekeur is, en voordat die graad toegeken word moet nog 8 eksemplare, tesame met 'n opsomming van ongeveer 800 tot 1000 woorde, ingedien word.



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DEPARTEMENT FISIKA

L.W.—Kandidate moet bewyse van die praktiese werk wat hulle uitgevoer het, voorlê. (Kyk paragraaf G13 van die Regulasies.)

Kursus I

Meganika.—Vektore en skalare. Samestelling van vektore. Liniêre beweging met konstante versnelling. Uniforme beweging in 'n sirkelbaan. Eenvoudige behandeling van enkelvoudige harmoniese beweging. Wette van beweging, werk en energie. Behoud van energie en momentum. Swaartekragswette. Planceet-beweging.

Eienskappe van Materie.—Elastisiteit. Hidrostatika. Oppervlaktespanning. Viskositeit.

Warmteleer.—Temperatuurskale. Termometers. Kalorimetrie. Uitsetting. Toestandverandering. Elementêre kinetiese teorie en die gaswette. Dampes: Hidrometrie. Voortplanting van warmte. Eerste wet van termodinamika.

Optika.—Aard van lig. Weerkaatsing, breking, dispersie. Spieëls en lense. Optiese instrumente. Fotometrie. Snelheid van lig. Elementêre beginsels van interferensie. Polarisasie van lig. Foto-elektriese effek. Spektra.

Klank.—Aard van klank. Snelheid van golwe. Pype en snare. Intensiteit, luidheid, toonhoogte, kwaliteit. Doppler effek.

Elektrisiteit en Magnetisme.

Elektrostatika.—Kragwette, velde en induksie. Kondensatore en diëlektrikums. Energie van gestoorde ladings.

Magnetostatika.—Kragwette, velde. Koppel op magneet in 'n veld. Magnetometrie. Aardmagnetisme. Ferromagnetisme.

Stroomelektrisiteit.—Wet van Ohm. Verduistingsverhousels. Stroombane en wette van Kirchhoff. Elektroliese. Magnetiese effekte van strome. Elektriese meetinstrumente. Elektromagnetiese induksie. Elektriese masjiene—Dinamo—Motor—Transformator.

Elektronika en Kernfisika.

Elementêre en beskrywende behandeling (waar nodig) van.—Krag op 'n bewegende lading. Elektron lading en Avogadro se wet. Termioniese buise. X-strale. Radio-aktiwiteit en die vervaldeeltjies. Atoomkerne. Isotope. $E=mc^2$ en toepassings.

Kursus II

Meganika.—Roterende liggame. Enkelvoudige harmoniese beweging. Botsings. Skalaar en vektor produkte, gradiënt.

Eienskappe van Materie.—Elastisiteit. Oppervlaktespanning. Viskositeit.

Warmteleer.—Termometrie. Geleiding. Straling. Eerste Wet van Termodinamika. Elementêre inleiding tot die Tweede Wet van Termodinamika. Kinetiese teorie van gasse. Gelykverdelingswet van Energie.

Optika.—Golfteorie. Doppler-effek. Interferensie. Snelheid van lig. Geometriese Optika.

Elektrisiteit en Magnetisme.

Elektrostatika en Magnetostatika.—Die wet van Gauss en toepassings. Diëlektrikums. Beelde—elementêre behandeling. Dipole.

Stroom-elektrisiteit.—Strome en magnetiese velde. Kragte op ladings in magnetiese en elektriese velde. Stroombane wat induktansies, kapasiteite en weerstande bevat. Galvanometers. Stromingsmeters. Elementêre Dia-, Para-, en Ferromagnetisme. Curie se wet. Wisselstroom-teorie. Eenvoudige wisselstroom-brûe.

Atoom- en Kernfisika.—Vervaldeeltjies en hulle identifikasie. Botsings. Verstrooiing van deeltjies. Eksperimentele tegnieke in Kernfisika.

Klank.—Snelheid van golwe. Resonansie en gedwonge vibrasies.

Kursus III

Warmteleer.—Tweede wet van Termodinamika en toepassings. Carnot-siklus. Entropie. Die Maxwell-vergelykings en toepassings. Poreuse prop-eksperiment. Die vergelyking van Gibbs-Helmholtz. Thermo-elektrisiteit. Kinetiese gasteorie. Gemiddelde vrye pad-verskynsels. Brown se beweging. Toestandsvergelykings. Teorie van Soortlike Warmtes. Stralingswette.

Meganika.—Sentrale kragte. Verdere vektor teorie. Lagrange se vergelykings.

Lig.—Interferensieverskynsels—toepassings. Diffraksie. Polarisasie.

Elektrisiteit en Magnetisme.—Elektrostatika—Poisson se vergelykings. Elektromagnetiese vergelykings van Maxwell en sommige toepassings. Teorie van elektriese geleiding in metale. Verdere wisselstroomteorie. Termioniese emissie. Elektroniese buis stroombane, gelykrichting en versterking, ossilator en tel-stroombane.

Atoom- en Kernfisika.—Atoomspektra. X-strale. Kern-oorgang. Inleiding tot Kwantum-meganika. Vaste-toestand-Fisika. Statistiese Termodinamika.

Honneurskursus

1. Termodinamika. Statistiese Meganika.
2. Elektromagnetisme en toepassings. Relatiewiteit en toepassings. Gevorderde Optika en X-strale.
3. Magnetisme (Dia-, Para-, Ferro-, Ferri-, Kernmagnetisme). Vaste toestand.
4. Gevorderde Meganika. Kwantummeganika en Spektra.
5. Kernfisika en teorie van die eksperimentele tegnieke vir die bepaling van die spin, kwadrupoolmoment en magnetiese moment van kerne.

University of Fort Hare
Magister Scientiae

Vier vraestelle oor goedgekeurde onderwerpe, of twee vraestelle en 'n dissertasie.

DEPARTEMENT GEOGRAFIE EN GEOLOGIE

GEOGRAFIE

Dit word ver wag dat studente wat vir Geografie inskryf hulle van die jongste uitgawe van 'n goeie atlas moet voorsien. Een van die volgende word aanbeveel: „The University Atlas” (Philips) of „The advanced Atlas of modern Geography” (Bartholomew) Studente moet ook sorg dat hulle tekenboeke en tekeninstrumente aankoop. Besonderhede van tekeninstrumente wat aangekoop moet word, kan van die hoof van die departement verkry word.

Kursus I

(Een Teoretiese en een praktiese vraestel.)

Een Teoretiese vraestel (3 uur)	60 persent.
Een Praktiese vraestel (4 uur)	40 persent.

1. Teorie.

A. Inleiding.

Kort oorsig van die ontwikkeling van Aardrykskunde as wetenskap en die beoefening daarvan in die moderne wêreld.

B. Inleidende studies tot :

Geomorfologie, Klimatologie, Bevolkingsgeografie, Landelike nedersettings, Stedelike nedersettings, Nywerheidsgeografie, Landbougeografie, Natuurlike hulpbronne.

C. Omgewingstudies :

'n Onderwerp uit Suid-Afrika om die grondbeginsels van die vak te illustreer.

2. Prakties.

A. Elementêre geografiese opnames—metodes en tegnieke :

Die insameling, rangskikking en interpretasie van gegewens.

B. Voorstellingstegnieke :

(a) Maak en gebruik van kaarte—skale en projeksies, vormkaarte, verspreidingskaarte, bewegingskaarte ens.

(b) Diagrammatiese en ander voorstellings.

L.W.—Studente wat nie Aardrykskunde vir matriek gehad het nie, moet hulleself op hoogte bring met die fisiese aardrykskunde vir matriek, veral ten opsigte van die vorm, grootte en bewegings van die aarde, seisoene, dag- en nagverskynsels, plek- en tydbepalings, ens. 'n Nadere aanduiding van wat presies ver wag word, sal in die inleidende lesings aangedui word.

Kursus II

(Twee teoretiese en een 4-uur praktiese vraestel.)

L.W.—Gedifferensieer vir B.A. en B.Sc.

A. Regionale Geografie.

(a) Afrika (in meer besonderhede) : B.A. en B.Sc.

(b) Europa of Amerika of 'n ander wêrelddeel (in minder besonderhede) :
B.A. en B.Sc.

B. Sosiale en Staatkundige Geografie (B.A.).

C. Klimatologie en Weerkunde en Biogeografie (B.Sc.).

D. Prakties.

(a) Algemene praktiese oefeninge en fotogrammetrie. (B.A. en B.Sc.)

(b) Praktiese oefeninge oor Afdeling B. (B.A.)

(c) Praktiese oefeninge oor C. (B.Sc.)

Nota :

- Een vraestel oor Afdeling A .. 30 persent.
- Een vraestel oor Afdeling B of C .. 30 persent.
- Een praktiese eksamen 40 persent.

Kursus III

(Twee 3-uur vraestelle en een 4-uur prakties.)

L.W.— Gedifferensieer vir B.A. en B.Sc.

A. *Regionale Geografie.*

- (a) Suid-Afrika (in meer besonderhede): B.A. en B.Sc.
- (b) Ander regionale onderwerpe: B.A. en B.Sc.

B. *Ekonomiese Geografie (B.A.).*

C. *Geomorfologie (B.Sc.).*

D. *Prakties.*

- (a) Kartografie en kaartontleding. (B.A. en B.Sc.)
- (b) Praktiese oefeninge oor Ekonomiese Geografie. (B.A.)
- (c) Praktiese oefeninge oor Geomorfologie. (B.Sc.)

Nota :

- Een vraestel oor Afdeling A .. 30 persent.
- Een vraestel oor Afdeling B of C .. 30 persent.
- Een praktiese eksamen .. 40 persent.



Honoureksamen

Die kursus strek oor minstens drie semesters en die eksamen bestaan uit die volgende vyf vraestelle van drie uur elk:

- A. Die ontwikkeling van Aardrykskunde as wetenskap en moderne rigtings in Aardrykskunde (Vraestel 1)
- B. Metodes en tegnieke in geografiese navorsing (Vraestel 2).
- C. Vraestelle 3, 4 en 5 word gekies uit die volgende:

Geomorfologie (Vraestel 3 en 4) } Slegs vir B.Sc. Hons.-studente

Klimatologie (Vraestel 5) }
Sosiale Geografie (Vraestel 3 en 4/of 5) } Slegs vir B.A. Hons. -studente.
Ekonomiese Geografie (Vraestel 3 en 4/of 5) }
Politieke Geografie (Vraestel 5) }

Vir Geomorfologie (vraestel 3 en 4) is geologie I verpligtend en vir Klimatologie (vraestel 5) word een kursus in òf fisika, òf wiskunde, òf wiskundige statistiek sterk aanbeveel.

Vir Sosiale en Ekonomiese Geografie (vraestel 3 en 4) word een kursus in statistiek aanbeveel.

Vraestelle 1 en 2, en vraestelle 3, 4 en 5 kan afsonderlik in twee kombinasies afgelê word, of al vyf vraestelle kan as een kombinasie aan die einde van die kursus afgelê word.

Magistereksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling oor 'n gebied of onderwerp gekies deur die kandidaat en goedgekeur deur die Studiekomitee.

GEOLOGIE

Kursus I

(Een 3-uur vraestel en een 6-uur praktiese eksamen)

Teorie

Die omvang en ontwikkeling van geologie as vak, doelstellings en metodes; oorsprong en interne bou van die aarde; kristallografie; mineralogie; vulkanisme en stollingsgesteentes; oppervlakte prosesse (fisiese geologie); sedimentêre gesteentes; struktuurgeologie; metamorfiese gesteentes; paleontologie; historiese geologie; ekonomiese geologie.

2. Praktiese Werk

Kristallografie; Mineralogie; Petrologie; Paleontologie; Kaarte en Profiele.

Kursus II

(Twee 3-uur vraestelle en twee 6-uur praktika)

1. Teorie. (a) (Vraestel 1)

Kristallografie

(i) Geometriese kristallografie; (ii) X-straal Kristallografie; (iii) Kristaloptika.

Mineralogie

(i) Chemiese Mineralogie; (ii) Sistematiese Mineralogie; (iii) Optiese Mineralogie.

(b) (Vraestel 2)

Struktuurgeologie; Geomorfologie; Paleontologie.

2. Praktiese Werk

(a) (Vraestel 1)

Kristallografie en Mineralogie

(b) (Vraestel 2)

Plaaslike veldwerk met behulp van die meettafel en die gebruik van lugfotos; Struktuurgeologie; Identifikasie en beskrywing van Fossiele; studie van topografiese kaarte.

Kursus III

(Drie 3-uur vraestelle en twee 6-uur praktika)

1. Teorie

(a) (Vraestel 1)

Stollingspetrologie; Metamorfe petrologie.

(b) (Vraestel 2)

Sedimentêre petrologie; Stratigrafie.

(c) (Vraestel 3)

Die geologie van Suid-Afrika; Ekonomiese geologie.

2. Praktiese Werk

(a) (Vraestel 1)

Petrochemiese berekeninge; Petrografiese studie van rotsmonsters en slypplaatjies.

(b) (Vraestel 2)

Identifikasie van tipiese Suid-Afrikaanse gesteentes; beskrywing van geologiese kaarte, toegelig met behulp van seksies; van ekonomiese minerale in handmonsters.

LEERGANG VIR DIE GRAAD B.SC. (LANDMEETKUNDE).

Die kursusse is soos volg :

Eerste Jaar :

Wiskunde I
Fisika I
Toegepaste Wiskunde I of Aardrykskunde I
Landmeetkunde I
Meetkundige Tekene.

Tweede Jaar :

Wiskunde II
Optika
Boldriehoeksmeting
Landmeetkunde II
Topografiese Tekene
Geologie I

Derde Jaar :

Landmeetkunde III
Praktiese Sterrekunde
Fotogrammetrie
Kaartprojeksies
Die Teorie van Kleinste Kwadrate



Vierde Jaar :

Landmeetkunde IV
Geodesie
Professionele Praktyk
Die uitvoering van 'n voorgeskrewe praktiese projek
Stad-en Streeksbeplanning.

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Afsl. van Leergang :

1. Om tot die kursusse van die tweede studie jaar toegelaat te word, moet 'n kandidaat Wiskunde I, Fisika I en Landmeetkunde I geslaag het.
2. Om tot die kursusse van die derde studiejaar toegelaat te word, moet 'n kandidaat Wiskunde II, Optika en Landmeetkunde II geslaag het en ook al die kursusse van die eerste jaar voltooi het.
3. Om tot die kursusse van die vierde studiejaar toegelaat te word, moet 'n kandidaat geslaag het in Landmeetkunde III en enige ander twee vakke van die derde jaar en ook alle eerste-en tweedejaarskursusse voltooi het.

LEERPLANNE

Eerste jaar :

Landmeetkunde I :

Die meettafel, direkte—en barometriesse nivellering, eenvoudige trekmeting, tagimetrie, eenvoudige handinstrumente, planimeter, tekenaap.

Meetkundige Tekene :

Beskrywende meetkunde, insluitende snykrommes. Keëlsnedes. Ontwikkeling van vlakke. Ruimtelyste en vlakke, hul spore en ware inklinasie met projeksievlakke. Isometriesse—en skuinsprojeksies.

Wiskunde I :

Fisika I :

Toegepaste Wiskunde I :

Aardrykskunde I :

} Soos voorgeskryf vir B.Sc.

Tweede Jaar :

Wiskunde II :

Geologie I :-

} Soos voorgeskryf vir B.Sc.

Optika :

Dik lense, lenskombinasies, aberrasie, oogstukke, objektieflense.

Interferensie, Newton-effek. Skeidingsvermoë van teleskope.

Boldriehoeksmeting :

Boldriehoeke, formules van die boldriehoek. Die pooltriehoek.

Ooplossing van boldriehoeke. Klein veranderinge. Die stelling van Legendre.

Landmeetkunde II :

Regstelling van nivelleerinstrumente, teodoliete en ander opmeetinstrumente. Basismeting en toepassing van korreksies, triangulasie, trekmeting. Trigonometriese nivellering, voorbereiding van topografiese kaarte.

Topografiese tekene :

Tekeninstrumente, letterwerk (vryhand), lynwerk, waterverfwerk. Skale en stip van punte met gegewe koördinate. Kompilasie van kadastrale kaarte, topografiese kaarte en werkplanne.

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Derde Jaar :

Landmeetkunde III :

Primêre, sekondêre en tersiêre triangulasie. Presiese trekmeting. Presiese nivellering. Ortometriese en dinamiese hoogtes. Seksies, gradiënt en volumes. Sirkelboë, oorgangsboë en vertikale boë. Aansuiwering van trekmetings, triangulasie—en nivelleernette.

Praktiese Sterrekunde :

Definisie van astronomiese terme. Middelbare tyd en sterretyd. Eenvoudige en meer akkurate metodes vir die bepaling van breedtegraad, lengtegraad en asimut vanaf son- en sterwaarnemings. Die astrolabium, posisielyne, metode van Talcott. Jaarlikse parallaks, presessie, nutasie, aberrasie en Bessel se dagwaardes.

Fotogrammetrie :

Vlak-perspektief. Die fototeodoliet. Kartering vanaf landfotos. Fotogrammetriese Optika. Lugopmeetkameras. Geometriese eienskappe van lugfotos. Ontkanteling van lugfotos. Radiaaltriangulasie. Mosake. Stereoskopie. Kartering vanaf lugfotos. Fotogrammetriese karteermasjiene.

Kaartprojeksies :

Die algemene teorie van kaartprojeksies, beskouend die aarde as 'n sfeer. Distorsies van skaal, hoek, oppervlakte en vorm. Koniese projeksies. Die projeksie van Bonne, silindriese projeksies insluitende Mercator, die transversale Mercator, senitprojeksies, perspektiefprojeksies en projeksie van die internasionale kaart.

Die Teorie van Kleinste Kwadrate :

Toevallige en sistematiese foute. Foutfrekwensies, veral die normale frekwensie. Maatstawwe van presisie. Beswaarde waarnemings. Foutvoortplantingswette. Die

aansuiwering van direkte en indirekte waarnemings. Die aansuiwering van voorwaarde-vergelykings. Die nie-lineêre funksie. Streng en benaderde metodes van koördinaat-aansuiwering. Die fout-ellips.

Vierde Jaar :

Landmeetkunde IV :

Geodetiese basislyne, basisverlenging, standaard verkenningmetodes vir primêre, sekondêre en tersiêre triangulasie. Trilaterasie insluitend elektroniese metodes van afstand-meting. Aansuiwering van reekse van geodetiese driehoek en presisie-bepaling van die resultate. Bepaling van sirkel-graduasiefoute, kalibrasie van nivelleerstawe. Loodlynafwykings en die Laplace asimut-vergelyking.

Geodesie :

Referensie-sferoïede. Geodetiese konstante. Drie-dimensionele koördinaat-en differensiaalmeetkunde van die sferoïed. Konforme transformasie van 'n vlak na enige ander vlak. Sferoïdale koördinate. Algemene teorie van die Gauss konforme projeksie. 'n Beskrywende behandeling van die basiese beginsels van fisiese geodesie. Bepaling van „g” met slinger en gravimeter, die gravitasie veld, vry lug, Bouguer en Isostatiese anomalieë.

Professionele Praktijk :

Opmetingswette en administratiewe prosedures van toepassing op bantoegebiede. Waardasie van terreine, geboue, landbou en ander grond.

Stad-en Streeksbeplanning :

Opname en analise van grondgebruik, terrein-analise, standarde van dorpsontwikkeling, munisipale dienste insluitende gesondheid- en institusionele dienste, dorpsuitleg, statutêre regulasies en prosedures.

Praktiese take :



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'n nywerheidsgebied,
'n volledige dorp,
'n landbou-nedersetting.

Regulasies vir die graad B.Sc. (Landmeetkunde).

Vir algemene regulasies geliewe te verwys na Registrateur.

DEPARTEMENT PLANTKUNDE

Kursus I

Eksamen : Twee vraestelle en een praktiese eksamen.

1. Die uitwendige morfologie van die saadplante met spesiale nadruk op die modifikasies wat belangrik is.
2. Die plantsel, selbou en vermenigvuldiging van vegetatiewe selle (mitose); reduksiedeling (meiose), verskillende tipes van plantselle.
3. Die uitwendige bou van stingels, wortels en blare van saadplante; primêre en sekondêre bou van die dikotielestingel en wortel; sekondêre verdikking; die monokotielstingel en wortel.
4. Die grondbeginsel van plantfisiologie; die vernaamste bestanddele van die plantliggaam, transpirasie, assimilasie, asemhaling; groei en vernaamste beweginge by plante.
5. Die ekologie en biologie van Suid-Afrikaanse saadplante.
6. Bou, voortplanting en lewensgeskiedenis van uitgesoekte tipes van die Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, **Gymnospermae**.
7. Die algemene kenmerke van **uitgesoekte** families van die Blomplante.
8. Ekonomiese plantkunde toegelig aan die hand van plante wat tot die bestudeerde families behoort.

Praktiese werk

Die praktiese eksamen sal oor al die afdelings gaan met inbegrip van die verklaring van die eksperimente in afdeling 4.

Bowendien moet die kandidaat in staat wees om met behulp van 'n sleutel enige plant behorende tot die families in afdeling 7 te identifiseer (alleen familie en geslag).

Kursus II en III

Die kursus sal oor al die belangrikste afdelings van plante gaan en behandel die uitwendige en inwendige bou, fisiologie, sitologie, ekologie, klassifikasie van blomplante en erflikheidsleer.

Bibliografieë 1968

Alle Kursusse : Studente word aangeraai om Marloth : *The Flora of South Africa* (Kaapstad, Darter) herhaaldelik te raadpleeg. Die werk is uit druk, maar kan in baie openbare biblioteke geraadpleeg word.

TOEGEPASTE WISKUNDE

Kursus I

Inleiding tot die dinamika. Spoed, snelheid en versnelling. Momentum en Newton se bewegingswette. Enkelvoudige harmoniese beweging. Starre liggaam wat om 'n vaste as draai.

Inleiding tot die statika. Kragte, ewewydige kragte, momente en koppels. Massamiddelpunte. Masjiene. Hooke se wet en elastisiteit. Inleiding tot die hidrostatika.

Kursus II

Vraestel 1.

Tweedimensionale beweging van 'n massapunt, 'n starre liggaam en stelsel. Vergalgemeneede Koördinate.

Vraestel 2.

Driedimensionale vektor algebra en analise. Kragte in die ruimte. Virtuele arbeid. Stabiliteit van ewewig.

Kursus III

Vraestel 1.

Driedimensionale beweging van 'n massapunt en 'n starre liggaam. Hamilton-Jacobi teorie. Lagrange se vergelykings.

Vraestel 2.

Elektrostatika en elektrodinamika. Het gebruik van spesiale funksies. Spesiale relatiwiteitsteorie.

B.Sc. (Honns.)

Die kursus strek oor twee jaar en bestaan uit vier vraestelle, twee waarvan aan die end van die eerste jaar moet afgely word.

Alleen kandidate wat 'n goeie slaagsyfer in Wiskunde III behaal het sal tot die studie toegelaat word. Voornemende kandidate moet die Hoof van die Departement spreek.

M.Sc.

Die kursus bestaan uit drie vraestelle en/of 'n verhandeling. Voornemende kandidate moet die Hoof van die Departement spreek.

1991 2000/2001

1991 2000/2001

DEPARTEMENT WISKUNDE

WISKUNDE

Kursus I

Driehoeksmeting.—Trigonometriese funksies van enige hoek; optellingsteoremas; inverse trigonometriese funksies; maklik identeite; oplossing van trigonometriese vergelykings. Versameling, relasies en funksies.

Algebra.—Kwadratiese vergelykings, nulpunte en veelterms (algemene teorie sonder bewyse); permutasies en kombinasies; binomiaalstelling vir positiewe, reële, eksponente; volledige induksie; die somme Σr , Σr^2 , Σr^3 . Parsieelbreuke (geen bewyse van eksistensiestellings). Rekenkundige en meetkundige reekse. Determinante van die tweede en derde orde. Elementêre Vektoralgebra. Elementêre behandeling van stelsels van lineêre vergelykings.

Meetkunde.—Reguit lyn en sirkel; raaklyn aan sirkel. Eenvoudige eienskappe van die kegelsnedes; pool en poollyn; toegevoegde middellyne; translasie van asse in reghoekige kartetiese koördinate.

Differensiaal- en Integraalrekening.—Limiete en konvergensie van die meetkundige reekse. Boogmaat. Differensiasie en integrasie van die elementêre funksies (die eksponensiële, logaritmiese, trigonometriese funksies en hul inverses en die hiperboliese funksies). Parsiële integrasie en integrasie met behulp van substitusies. Afgeleides van hoër orde. Maksima, minima en buigpunte. Teken van krommes. Leibniz se formule. Differensiasie van implisiete en parametrisiese funksies. Die integraal as limiet van 'n som en toepassing op oppervlaktes, booglangtes. Volumens en oppervlaktes van omwentelingsliggame. Afgeleide as tempo van verandering. Elementêre parsiële differensiasie. Differensiasie en integrasie van vektore.

L.W.—I.aat poolkoördinate en reduksie-formules uit.

Kursus II

Vraestel 1.

Lineêre Algebra:—Eindig-dimensionale reële vektorruimtes; lineêre deelruimtes en lineêre variëteite; basisse; dimensie van 'n vektorruimte; lyne en vlakke; lineêre afbeeldings (homomorfismes); homomorfismes en matrikse; determinante.

Komplekse getalle.—Definisie en meetkundige voorstelling. Stelling van de Moivre. Funksies van 'n kompleks veranderlike; limiete en kontinuiteit. Hoofstelling van die algebra (intuïtiewe behandeling). Reke en reekse met komplekse terme. Die eksponensiaal, trigonometriese, hiperboliese funksies en hulle inverse funksies. Veralgemeende mag.

Vraestel 2.

Konvergensie.—Konvergensie van monotoon begrensde reke (sonder bewys): Reekse, konvergensie, divergensie, absolute konvergensie. Die konvergensietoetse van D'Alembert, Cauchy en Raabe.

Differensiaalrekening.—Rolle se stelling en eerste middelwaardestelling, Taylor se stelling met bespreking van die res-term. Die ontwikkeling van elementêre funksies in magreeke: e^x , $\sin x$, $\cos x$ (met bespreking van res-term) en $(1+x)^m$. Onbepaalde vorms. Kromming.

Parsiële Differensiasie.—Definisies en omtuiling van die volgorde van differensiasie. Invoering van nuwe veranderlikes. Die totale differensiaal. Omhullendes. Jacobiane.

Taylor se stelling vir twee reële veranderlikes, maksima en minima van funksies van twee veranderlikes, Lagrange multiplikatore. Euler se stelling vir homogene funksies.

Integrasie.—Hersiening van die werk van kursus I. Oppervlaktes, booglangtes, volumens en die oppervlakte en volume van omwentelingsliggame in reghoekige en pool-

koördinate. Meervoudige integrale, invoering van nuwe veranderlikes. Oppervlaktes en volumes d.m.v. meervoudige integrale.

Diferensiaalvergelykinge.—Die ontstaan en aard van die oplossinge van gewone en partiële differensiaal vergelykinge met verwysing na eksistensieteoemas (lg. sonder bewyse). Die oplossing van vergelykinge van die eerste orde en eertse graad insluitende die gebruik van integreerders. Die teorie van lineêre vergelykinge en die oplossing van lineêre vergelykinge met konstante koëffisiënte en homogene vergelykinge.

Vektoranalise : Elementêre vektoranalise en lynintegrale.

Kursus III

Vraestel 1.

Transformasie van basis-vektore van 'n n-dimensionale vektorruimte ; eiewaardes en eievektore van lineêre afbeeldings ; bilineêre en kwadratiese vorme ; kongruensie van matrikse ; n-dimensionale euklidiese ruimte ; polinome ; g.g.d. en k.g.v. van polinome ; elementêre delers van 'n polinoommatriks. Invariante deelruimtes van 'n lineêre afbeelding ; karakteristieke polinoom minimaalpolinoom en elementêre delers van 'n lineêre afbeelding ; gelykvormigheid van matrikse en 'n volledige stelsel kanoniese vorms. Elementêre teorie van groepe, ringe en liggame. Meetkunde : Die tweede-graadsoppervlak in 3-dimensionale ruimte.

Vraestel 2.

Analise.—'n Streng behandeling van die stelsel van reële getalle as 'n volledige Archimedesiese ten volle geordende liggame met metriese ruimtes. Kontinuiteit in metriese ruimtes. Uniforme kontinuiteit. Uniforme konvergensie. Diferensieerbaarheid in genormeerde ruimtes. Die Riemann-Stieltjes integraal. Die eksistensiestelling vir lineêre differensiaalvergelykings. Elementêre differensiaalmeetkunde.

Vraestel 3.

Konvergensie van reekse, gelykmatige konvergensie en voldoende voorwaardes vir die termsgewyse intergrasie en differensiasie van 'n reeks van funksies van 'n reële of komplekse veranderlike. Eienskappe van magreekse. Die logaritmiëse, eksponensiële en trigonometriëse funksies van reële en komplekse veranderlikes. Lynintegrale in die reële en komplekse vlak. Diferensieërbaarheid van funksies van 'n komplekse veranderlike, analitiese funksies en die Cauchy-Riemann-vergelykinge. Die stelling van Cauchy. Taylor en Laurent se ontwikkeling, residue, kontoer-integrasie.

Konforme afbeelding en Analitiese voortsetting.

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen

Vier vraestelle oor goedgekeurde onderwerpe

Magisterseksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit óf twee vraestelle oor goedgekeurde onderwerpe en 'n verhandeling oor 'n goedgekeurde onderwerp, óf slegs 'n verhandeling.

WISKUNDIGE STATISTIEK

Kursus I (*Een vraestel*)

Waarskynlikheidsreken.—Permutasies en kombinasies. Binomiaal en hipergeometrie wette. Toevalsyfers en steekproewe. Rangorde korrelasie tekentoets, U-toets.

Statistiek.—Voorstelling van waarnemings. Gemiddeldes en verspreiding. Momente. Tweeveranderlike waarnemings, aanpassing van krommes, korrelasie en regressie. Tydreeke en indekssyfers. Annuiteite.

Kursus II (*Twee vraestelle*).

Waarskynlikheidsreken.—Aksiomatiese waarskynlikheidsleer en toevalsveranderlikes. Momente en momentvoortbringende funksies. Die volgende verdelings: binomiaal, negatiewe binomiaal, Poisson, multinomiaal, meer veranderlike hipergeometrie, beta, gamma, X^2 en normaal. Pearson se stelsel en Gram-Charlier reekse Kumulante.

Statistiek.—Passing van frekwensie krommes. Steekproef veranderlikes. Tweeveranderlike normaalverdeling, regressie en korrelasie.

Numerieke Wiskunde.—Differensie-reken en interpolasie. Oplossing van lineêre stelsels.

Kursus III (*Drie vraestelle*)

Waarskynlikheidsreken.—Herhalende gebeurtenisse, Markov kettings en besettingsprobleme. Limietstelings.

Statistiek.—Steekproefverdelings van t , X^2 , F en r . Momente en steekproef-momente, standaardfoute en groot steekproefmetodes. Meervoudige en partiële korrelasie. Skattingsteorie. Toetsing van hipotese. Analise van variansie en kovariansie. Verdelingsvrye metodes. Steekproefneming. Kwaliteitskontrolle.

Numerieke Wiskunde.—Aanpassingsmetodes, ortogonale polinome, differensievergelykings.



University of Fort Hare
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ELUKHANYISWENI (VROE KOSHUIS)

REGLEMENT VIR DIE FAKULTEIT OPVOEDKUNDE

Grade en Diplomas

E1. Die volgende grade word in die Fakulteit uitgereik :—

Baccalaureus Educationis	..	..	..	B.Ed.
Magister Educationis	..	..	..	M.Ed.
Doctor Educationis	..	..	..	D.Ed.

E2. Die volgende diplomas word in die Fakulteit uitgereik :—

Die Universiteitsonderwysdiploma	..	..	U.O.D.
Die Universiteitsonderwysdiploma	..	..	U.O.D.
			(Nie-gegraduateerd)
Die Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysdiploma (Junior Sekondêr)			S.A.O.D.

Die Graad Baccalaureus Educationis

(Vir B.Ed.-kandidate is 'n *deeglike* lees kennis van Afrikaans verpligtend)

Toelating tot studie.

E3. 'n Student moet die graad Baccalaureus en die Universiteitsonderwysdiploma besit, of hy moet die graad B.P.Ed. besit; met dien verstande dat 'n gediplomeerde gegraduateerde wat nie die U.O.D. besit nie, op die volgende voorwaardes tot die studie toegelaat kan word :—

- (a) indien hy na-matrikulasie-opleiding gehad het, moet hy of
 - (i) bewys lewer van vyf jaar bevredigende onderwys; of
 - (ii) by een en dieselfde eksamen in 'n toets in die vier vakke Filosofie van die Opvoeding, Empiriese Opvoedkunde, Historiese Opvoedkunde en Didaktiek en Administrasie slaag;
- (b) indien hy voor-matrikulasie-opleiding gehad het, moet hy
 - (i) bewys lewer van vyf jaar bevredigende onderwys; en
 - (ii) by een en dieselfde eksamen in 'n toets in die vier vakke Filosofie van die Opvoeding, Empiriese Opvoedkunde, Historiese Opvoedkunde en Didaktiek en Administrasie slaag;

Met dien verstande dat die toets telkens in (ii) hierbo vermeld bestaan uit die vraestelle van die eksamen vir die Universiteitsonderwysdiploma, en dat daarvoor geen aanvullende eksamen toegelaat word nie.

Duur en leergang.

E4. Die leergang duur minstens een jaar en bestaan uit die volgende vakke :—

- (a) Filosofie van die Opvoeding.
- (b) Algemene Empiriese Opvoedkunde.
- (c) Spesiale Empiriese Opvoedkunde.
- (d) Historiese Opvoedkunde.
- (e) Didaktiek.
- (f) Onderwysadministrasie

Om te slaag moet 'n kandidaat 'n gemiddeld van 50% met 'n minimum van 40% in elke vraestel behaal

Die Graad Magister Educationis

E.5(a) Toelating.

Vir toelating tot die kursus vir die M.Ed.-graad moet 'n student :

- (i) in besit wees van B.Ed. of gelykwaardige kwalifikasie;
- (ii) bewys lewer van minstens een jaar bevredigende ondervinding as onderwyser, en
- (iii) die hoof van die betrokke departement oortuig dat hy genoegsame kennis van die vak besit om die studie te kan onderneem.

(b) Eksamen.

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling oor 'n onderwerp uit die Opvoedkunde.

Die Graad Doctor Educationis

Duur van studie.

- E6. Die graad word nie aan 'n student toegeken nie, tensy hy—
(a) minstens vier jaar in besit is van die graad Magister Educationis of
(b) minstens drie jaar in besit is van die graad Magister Educationis en minstens een jaar daarvan uitsluitlik aan goedgekeurde navorsing gewy het :

Met dien verstande dat die graad in besondere omstandighede en met spesiale toestemming van die Senaat toegeken kan word aan 'n kandidaat wat twee jaar in besit van die graad Magister Educationis is.

Proefskrif.

E7. 'n Proefskrif wat handel oor 'n onderwerp in verband met die Opvoedkunde. (Kyk ook Algemene Reëls.)

Die Universiteitsonderwysdiploma (U.O.D.)

Toelating tot studie.

- E8. 'n Student moet—
(a) 'n graad besit ;
(b) graadkursusse voltooi het, hetsy ter behaling van 'n graad, hetsy nie vir graad-doeleindes nie, ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van E9 hieronder.

Graadkursusse.

E9. Die graadkursusse waarin 'n voornemende student moet geslaag het is, soos volg, waarby die vak onder (d) gekies en die ander vak onder (c) gekies beskou word as hoofonderwysvakke :—

- (a) Eerste kursusse in drie van die volgende vakke :—

Afrikaans-Nederlands.

of Afrikaans

Engels

Enige derde taal.

Gekiedenis.

Aardrykskunde of Geologie

Sistematiese Teologie of Bybel-
kunde of Kerkgeskiedenis.

Sielkunde.

Bibliografie.

Opvoedkunde

Wiskunde

Toegepaste Wiskunde.

Chemie.

Natuurkunde.

Plantkunde } of Biologie.
Dierkunde }

Rekeningkunde.

Ekonomie.

Bedryfsekonomie.

Wysbegeerte/Geskiedenis van
die Wysbegeerte/Sistematiese
Wysbegeerte

Volkekunde.

Natuurlike-administrasie of
enige ander skoolvak ;

Met dien verstande dat volgens goeddunke van die Dekaan erkenning vir enige twee tale behalwe amptelike tale gegee kan word.

- (b) 'n Eerste kursus in 'n vierde vak wat uit (a) of uit die volgende lys gekies word :
Duits (spesiale kursus) Ekonomie en Ekonomiese
Sosiologie. Geskiedenis.
Sistematiese Teologie.
- (c) Tweede kursusse in enige twee van die vier vakke gekies uit (a) en (b) hierbo ; met dien verstande dat Sistematiese Teologie I aangebied kan word in plaas van een tweede kursus indien Bybelkunde I uit (a) hierbo gekies is, maar dat geen van Ekonomiese Geskiedenis II, Natuurlike-administrasie II, Wysbegeerte II, Bibliografie II en Sosiologie II as 'n tweede kursus kragtens hierdie paragraaf beskou word nie.

- (d) 'n Derde kursus in minstens *een* van die twee vakke wat onder (c) hierbo gekies is, of, as alternatief, of Bybelkunde II òf Sistematiese Teologie II indien Bybelkunde I sowel as Sistematiese Teologie I onderskeidelik onder (a) en (b) hierbo gekies is. (Wiskunde en Toegepaste Wiskunde III vir B.Sc. (Ing.) word beskou as Wiskunde III).
- (e) Behoudens die bepalings van (c) hierbo mag 'n student in plaas van een derde kursus, een tweede kursus en twee eerste kursusse, een derde kursus en *twee* tweede kursusse kies.

Met dien verstande dat—

- (i) 'n student wat Geologie as 'n hoofvak en minstens een graadkursus in Aardrykskunde geneem het, Aardrykskunde as 'n hoofonderwysvak mag kies ;
- (ii) 'n student wat Biologie nie as 'n hoofvak geneem het nie, dit wel as 'n hoofonderwysvak mag kies indien sy vaksamestelling soos volg was : Plantkunde of Dierkunde as hoofvak saam met minstens twee graadkurse in die ander een van hierdie twee vakke :

Met dien verstande voorts dat geen student wat Biologie as 'n hoofonderwysvak kies, of Plantkunde of Dierkunde as 'n verdere hoofonderwysvak neem nie.

- (iii) Die vak Natuur- en Skeikunde mag as hoof onderwysvak gekies word indien student se vaksamestelling soos volg was :
- of Fisika of Chemie as hoofvak met minstens twee graadkursusse in die ander een :

Met dien verstande voorts dat geen student wat Natuur- en Skeikunde as hoofonderwysvak aanbied of Fisika of Chemie as 'n ander hoofonderwysvak aanbied nie.

- (f) 'n Student wat 'n Bantoetaal as hoofonderwysvak aanbied, skryf die eksamen in die Metodiek van daardie bepaalde Bantoetaal.

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Duur en leergang.

E10. Die leergang duur minstens een jaar en die kursusse is soos volg :—

Hoofvakke .

- (i) Filosofie van Opvoeding.
 (ii) Empiriese Opvoedkunde.
 (iii) Historiese Opvoedkunde.
 (iv) Didaktiek en Administrasie.
 (v) en (vi) Metodiek van die twee hoofonderwysvakke vir die middelbare skool.
 (Twee vraestelle.)
 (vii) en (viii) Praktiese Onderwys ('n toets in elkeen van die twee hoofonderwysvakke)

E11. (1) Verdere verpligte vakke :—

Verpligte Byvakke :

- (ix) Bordwerk.
 (x) Skoolhigiëne.
 (xi) Skoolbiblioteekkunde òf Godsdiensonderwys.
 (xii) Konstruksie van Onderwys hulpmiddele.
 (xiii) en (xiv) 'n Skriftelike, mondelinge en praktiese toets in, òf albei die amptelike tale, of een daarvan en die moedertaal. Minstens een van die offisiële tale moet in die hoër graad aangebied word.

'n Kandidaat kan vrygestel word van die praktiese vereistes in Skoolhigiëne indien hy in besit is van 'n erkende sertifikaat van die Rooikruis of " St. John's Ambulance " beweging.

Addisionele Byvakke :—

- (xv) Liggaamlike Opvoeding.
 (xvi) Musiek en Skoolsang.

(2) Kandidate moet in elke afsonderlike vak van die eksamen slaag met die volgende uitsonderings :—

Kandidate wat in besit is van die Onderwysdiploma van die voormalige Suid-Afrikaanse Naturelle-Kollege, word vrygestel van die vraestelle in (v) en (vi), Metodiek van die twee hoofvakke, en as bewys van twee jaar bevredigende ervaring as onderwyser ingedien word, ook van (vii) en (viii), (Praktiese Onderwys).

Enige kandidaat word vrygestel van vakke (vii) en (viii), Praktiese Onderwys, as bewys van vyf jaar bevredigende ervaring as onderwyser ingedien word.

Aflê van kursus.

E12. Ten einde erkenning te ontvang vir die vakke waarin hy geslaag het, moet 'n student—

- (a) in minstens vier van die hoofvakke onder E10 (i) tot (vi) by een en dieselfde eksamen slaag; 'n student wat in vyf geslaag het, kan, behoudens die Algemene Regulasies (G10), in die vak waarin hy gedruip het, hereksamen doen by die aanvullende eksamens in Februarie of by enige daaropvolgende gewone eksamens;
- (b) in die geval van die byvakke onder E11 (1) (ix tot xii), die subminimum in die skriftelike deel van minstens drie uit die vier by een en dieselfde eksamen behaal; 'n student wat in drie geslaag het, kan, behoudens die Algemene Regulasies, in die vak waarin hy gedruip het, hereksamen doen by die aanvullende eksamens in Februarie of by enige daaropvolgende gewone eksamen.

Eksamen.

E13. (1) 'n Student wat 'n graad besit maar een of twee van die onderwysvakke kort, kan die eksamen vir die Diploma aflê, maar die Diploma word nie aan hom toegeken voordat hy aan al die akademiese en professionele vereistes voldoen het nie.

(2) *Subminima.*—Ten einde in die vier byvakke onder E11 (1) (ix tot xii) te slaag, moet 'n student in elkeen 'n gemiddelde van 50 persent in die skriftelike en die praktiese eksamen behaal, met 'n subminimum van 40 persent in elkeen van die twee afdelings; en in elkeen van die twee taaltoetse onder E11 (1) (xiii tot xiv) 'n gemiddelde van 50 persent in die skriftelike, die mondelinge en die praktiese eksamen, met 'n subminimum van 40 persent in elkeen van die drie afdelings vir die Laer Medium; en 'n gemiddelde van 60 persent, met 'n subminimum van 50 persent in elkeen van die drie afdelings vir die Hoër Medium.

(3) As kandidate in een van die twee onderwystoetse druipt, moet 'n hereksamen in albei toetse gedoen word afgesien van die gemiddelde aantal punte wat behaal is. 'n Hereksamen in die onderwystoetse asook in die taaltoetse mag nie voor Meimaand van die volgende jaar afgelê word nie.

Onderskeiding.

E14. 'n Kandidaat kan onderskeiding in elkeen van die hoofvakke onder E10 (i) tot (vi) behaal, en hy verwerf die Diploma met onderskeiding deur in vier van genoemde hoofvakke onderskeiding te behaal.

Die Universiteitsonderwysdiploma (Nie-gegradueerd)

E15. 'n Geregistreerde student wat 'n volle tweejarige studiekursus vir 'n Baccalaureusgraad op so 'n wyse voltooi het dat deur een verdere studiejaar aan alle vereistes vir 'n graad voldoen kan word, kan tot 'n finale jaar van professionele opleiding toegelaat word en na geslaagde voltooiing daarvan tot 'n diploma wat die Universiteitsonderwysdiploma (Nie-gegradueerd) genoem sal word, en wel op die volgende voorwaardes :—

(a) Dat die aantal voltooide kursusse vir die Baccalaureusgraad soos volg is :

Vir B.A.	..	..	..	..	8
vir B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	6
vir B.Com.	..	..	..	..	10

(b) dat hierdie kursusse minstens twee skoolvakke bevat in elkeen waarvan twee kwalifiserende kursusse geneem is en daarby twee verdere kwalifiserende kursusse gekies ooreenkomstig regulasie E9;

(c) dat die professionele jaar uitsluitlik aan die diplomakursus gewy word.

E16. 'n Kandidaat moet andersins aan dieselfde vereistes voldoen as wat in die regulasies vir die gewone Universiteitsonderwysdiploma (U.O.D.) voorgeskrywe is.

Enige houer van die U.O.D. (Nie-Gegradeer) kan dit verander kry in 'n U.O.D. (gegradeer) deur die akademiese vereistes in laasgenoemde te voltooi.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysdiploma (Junior Sekondêr)

E17. *Naam van die sertifikaat.*—Die Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysdiploma (Junior Sekondêr).

E18. *Doel.*—Die doel van die kursus is om onderwysers(esse) vir die eerste drie jaar van die sekondêre skool op te lei.

E19. *Duur.*—Die kursus sal twee jaar duur.

E20. *Toelatingsvereistes.*—Voordat 'n kandidaat vir hierdie diploma tot 'n Universiteitskollege toegelaat sal word, moet aan die volgende vereistes voldoen word:—

(a) *Aansoek om toelating.*—Die aansoek om toelating tot 'n Universiteitskollege moet behoorlik voltooi by die Registrateur ingedien word (Verg. G3).

(b) *Vertroulike verslag.*—Die vorm „Keuring vir Leerlingonderwysers” (B.O. 228) moet deur die hoof van die skool wat laaste deur die applikant besoek is, aan die Registrateur voorgelê word.

(c) *Mediese sertifikaat.*—'n Mediese verslag (Vorm B.O. 227) moet deur die applikant by die Registrateur ingedien word.

(d) *Akademiese vereistes.*—'n Kandidaat moet die Senaat van die Universiteitskollege tevrede stel ten opsigte van Matrikulasie of ander voldoende toelatingssertifikaat, maar nie laer as S2 nie (Tweede klas, Skoleind).

L.W.—Ten opsigte van 'n kandidaat wat nie die Matrikulasie-vrystellingsertifikaat besit nie, word die graadvakke nie vir graaddoeleindes erken nie.

E21. Lys van vakke:

I. Eerste Jaar :

Gedurende die eerste studiejaar moet die kandidaat een van die volgende studiekursusse volg:

- B.A.:* Vyf eerstejaarskursusse vir die B.A.-graad, waarvan die moedertaal, een amptelike taal en Opvoedkunde I verpligtend is.
- B.Sc.:* Vier eerstejaarskursusse waarvan minstens drie natuur-wetenskapvakke moet wees en die vierde Opvoedkunde I.
- B.Com.:* 'n Eerstejaarsgraadkursus soos deur die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika voorgeskryf is, maar insluitende Opvoedkunde I.
- 'n Diploma in Handel en Administrasie (wat verwerf is na Matrikulasie) en wat Opvoedkunde I insluit.
- 'n Diploma in Landbou (wat verwerf is na Matrikulasie) en wat Opvoedkunde I insluit.

Let Wel: Kandidate wat nie Matrikulasie of vrystelling behaal het nie verkry nie graaderkenning nie.

II. Tweede Jaar :

- Filosofie van Opvoeding.
- Historiese Opvoedkunde.
- Empiriese Opvoedkunde.
- Algemene Didaktiek.
- Administrasie.
- Praktiese Onderwys: Demonstrasie en kritieklesse.
- Metodiek en Inhoud:

Die metodiek en inhoud van minstens *drie* van die volgende vakke:

Algemene Wetenskap	Skei-Nat
Biologie	Landbou
Rekenkunde	Wiskunde
Handel	Boekhou
Tikskrif	Snelskrif/Shorthand
Afrikaans	Engels
Moedertaal	Latyn
Sosiale Studie	Biblioteekwese of Godsdiensonderwys.

of

enige ander vak vir die Junior Sertifikaatkursus, met dien verstande dat

- (a) Biologie en Skei-Nat aangebied word as aparte vakke en nie saam met Algemene Wetenskap nie.
 - (b) Nie meer as *drie* tale ingesluit word nie.
8. Verpligte Praktiese Vakke:
- (a) Onderwys hulpmiddels en Bordwerk.
 - (b) Skoolhigiëne.
 - (c) Liggaamlike Opvoeding.
 - (d) Musiek en sang.

Opmerking—Van 'n kandidaat word vereis dat hy/sy aan minstens twee georganiseerde sportsoorte moet deelneem.

E22. *Eksamens: Algemene Regulasies:*

1. Om tot die professionele kursus van hierdie diploma toegelaat te word, moet 'n kandidaat in ten minste *drie* van die eerstejaarskursusse, een waarvan Opvoedkunde I moet wees, geslaag het, of in staat wees om die Diploma in Handel en Administrasie of Landbou te verwerf deur nog een kursus te voltooi.
2. Hertoelating van 'n kandidaat wat nie daarin geslaag het om aan die minimumvereistes vir enige studie jaar te voldoen nie, mag geweer word.
3. Elke eksamen of kwalifiserende toets moet deur ten minste twee eksaminatore afgeneem word.
4. Vereistes om die diploma te verwerf:
 - (a) *Eerste Jaar:* Die kandidaat moet in minstens *vier* graadkursusse geslaag het of die Diploma in Handel en Administrasie of die diploma in Landbou voltooi het.
 - (b) *Tweede Jaar:* 'n Kandidaat moet minstens 50 persent van die maksimum-punte vir elke vak behaal.
 - (c) Kandidate sal, na hulle die professionele deel van hierdie kursus geslaag het, geklassifiseer word as volg:
Eerste Klas: 75persent van die totale aantal punte.
Tweede Klas: Tussen 50 persent en 74 persent van die totale aantal punte.
 - (d) *Bekwaamheid in Taal:* Bedrewenheid van 'n kandidaat om die verskillende tale te gebruik as voërtal, sal bepaal word deur die volgende toetse:
 - (i) 'n Skriftelike taaltoets.
 - (ii) 'n Mondelinge taaltoets.
 - (iii) 'n Praktiese onderwystaaltoets.

'n Kandidaat sal 'n spesifieke taal in die Hoër Graad (Medium) slaag, indien hy 'n gemiddelde van 60 persent met 'n sub-minimum van 50 persent in elk van die drie afdelings behaal, en in die Laer Graad (Medium) indien hy 'n gemiddelde van 50 persent met 'n sub-medium van 40 persent in elk van die drie afdelings behaal. 'n Endossement op die sertifikaat sal die taal of tale aandui waarin die onderwyser bedrewe is.

- (e) *Praktiese Onderwys*: Minstens vier weke gedurende die professionele jaar, benewens drie weke aan die begin van die professionele jaar aan 'n skool in die tuisomgewing van die student, sal aan praktiese onderwys bestee word.

Elke student moet tenminste agt proeflesse gee, waarvan een in die moedertaal en 'n ander in 'n amptelike taal moet wees.

- (f) Kandidate wat nie aan al die vereistes van hierdie diploma voldoen het nie, sal slegs 'n verklaring van eksamenresultate ontvang.

5. Aanvullingseksamens:

(a) *Akademiese Kursusse*:

- (i) 'n Kandidaat wat nie die vereiste eerstejaarsgraadkursusse geslaag het nie, sal gedurende die tweede studiejaar toegelaat word om hoogstens een kursus of te skryf, met dien verstande dat hy al die registrasie- en eksamengelde wat ten opsigte van daardie vakke betaal moet word, self betaal en verder met dien verstande dat geen voorsiening vir die bywoning van klasse op die rooster vir die tweede studiejaar gemaak sal word nie.

- (ii) Indien 'n kandidaat nie gedurende sy kursus aan die vereistes van regulasie 5(a) (i) voldoen nie, mag hy te enigertyd in oorleg met die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika sodanige eksamen afleë binne ses jaar nadat hy die eerste keer daardie eksamen geskryf het.

(b) *Professionele Vakke*:

- (i) 'n Kandidaat wat nie meer as drie vakke in die tweede jaar gedruip het nie, is geregtig op 'n aanvullings- eksamen.
- (ii) Aanvullingseksamens in professionele kursusse sal slegs gedurende tye en plekke soos deur die Senaat van die Universiteitskollege bepaal, afgeneem word.
- (iii) 'n Kandidaat moet binne vyf jaar nadat hy die eerste keer in die eksamen geskryf het 'n aanvullingseksamen in daardie vakke waarin hy gedruip het, slaag.

DEPARTEMENT DIDAKTIK EN ADMINISTRASIE

Baccalaureuseksamen (B.Ed.)

(Twee vraestelle)

A. *Didaktiek.*

1. (a) Die didaktiek as deeldisipliene van die opvoedkunde.
(b) Onderskeid tussen algemene en besondere didaktiek.
2. (a) 'n Ontleding van die didaktiese situasie as :
 - (i) Onderwyssituasie.
 - (ii) Leersituasie—Die leerproses.
 - (iii) Gepreformeerde pedagogiese veld.
- (b) Die pedagogiese as moontlikheid in die didaktiese situasie. Die vraagstuk van die vormende waarde.
- (c) Die komponente van die didaktiese situasie as pedagogiese moontlikheid :
 - (i) Die onderwyser as opvoeder.
 - (ii) Die lerende kind as opvoeding met inagneming van die beginsels van die ontwikkelingspsigologie.
 - (iii) Die leerstof as kultuurbesit verteenwoordigend van die gehuldigde waarderangordening.
3. Taal as medium en die gebruik van hulpmiddels as onderwys- en leermiddels.
4. Opvoedkundige beginsels en hulle toepassing in die onderwys : Die totaliteits-, individualiteits-, sosialiteits-, aktiwiteits-, aanskouings-, ontwikkelings-, outoriteits- en vryheidsbeginsel.
5. Die „Nuwe Onderwysbeweging“ Meer in besonderhede as vir U.O.D.
 - (a) Die ontstaan en kenmerke daarvan.
 - (b) Die beginsels van die „Nuwe Metodiek.“
 - (c) Moderne onderwyssisteme :
 - (i) Die Montessori-stelsel.
 - (ii) Die Dalton-plan.
 - (iii) Die Projek-metode.
 - (iv) Die Jena-plan.
 - (v) Die Decroly-skool.
 - (d) Proefneming daarmee en hulle invloed in Suid-Afrika.
 - (e) Toepassingsmoontlikhede in die tradisionele Suid-Afrikaanse skool.
6. (a) Die didaktiese implikasies van die moderne Duitse denkspsigologie. Verwys ook na ondersoeke in Suid-Afrika.
(b) Die pedagogiese implikasies van verintellektualisering van die onderwys.
(c) Gevoelsopvoeding op skool.
7. Resente beskouinge oor didaktiese aangeleenthede.
 - (a) In Amerika.
 - (b) In Engeland.
 - (c) Op die Vasteland van Europa (veral die Nederlande en Duitsland).
 - (d) In Rusland.
 - (e) In Suid-Afrika.
8. Die vraagstuk van eksaminering : druiwing en bevordering (skool en universiteit).
9. Inleiding tot en die terrein van die ortodidaktiek.

N.B.—Waar 'n mate van oorvleueling met die werk vir die U.O.D kursus voorkom, word vir die B.Ed. -graad 'n intensiewer wetenskaplike studie verwag.

B. *Onderwysadministrasie.*

Onderstaande aspekte behandel op die grondslag van die vergelykende opvoedkunde :

1. Die vergelykende opvoedkunde—geskiedenis, terminologie, doel, omvang, metodes, waarde, instellinge.

2. Die samehang van kultuur- en waardesisteme en opvoedingsisteme.
3. Die onderwysstelsels van die Republiek en sekere ander lande (laer, middelbare, hoër, tegniese en beroepsonderwys).
4. Administrasie : Onderwysbeleid en -beheer, veral in Suid-Afrika.
5. Differensiasie in die onderwys.
6. Onderwysersopleiding.

Universiteitsonderwys Diploma (U.O.D.)

(Een vraestel)

I. *Didaktiek.*

1. Die plek en aandeel van die didaktiek in die geheelstruktuur van die studie van die Opvoedkunde.
2. (a) Begripsverklaring.
 - (b) Die verband tussen onderwys en opvoeding.
 - (c) Leerling, leermeester en leerstof as die komponente van die onderwys-situasie.
3. (a) Algemene didaktiese beginsels en die toepassing daarvan in onderwys-situasies.
 - (b) (i) Waarom 'n verskeidenheid van onderwysmetodes ?
 - (ii) Faktore wat die keuse van metodes beïnvloed.
 - (c) Algemene onderwysmetodes en -middele :
 - (i) Taal as onderwys- en opvoedingsmedium.
 - (ii) Hulpmiddels as onderwys- en as leermiddels.
 - (iii) Deduktiewe en induktiewe, analitiese en sintetiese denkvorme.
 - (iv) Mondelinge mededeling in die onderwys.
 - (v) Die gebruik van leesstof. Die voorgeskrewe handleiding en die gebruik van die biblioteek.
 - (vi) Die probleemstellingsmetode.
 - (vii) Die aktiwiteitsmetode.
 - (viii) Klasbesprekings.
 - (ix) Studieprosedures. Die betekenis van die leergesprek.
 - (x) Skooltug.
 - (xi) Eksamens en toetse.
 - (xii) Promosie.
 - (d) Lestipes :
 - (i) Informasieles : Verwysing na informasiebronne en die invloed daarvan op die keuse van die lesmetode.
 - (ii) Hersieningsles. Beklemtone van die totaliteitsiening.
 - (iii) Drilles. Onderskeid tussen dressuur, gewoonte en onderwys.
 - (iv) Waarderingsles. Die ontwikkeling van die estetiese en die etiese sin.
4. Onderwysvernuwing :
 - (a) Die algemene beginsels van die „Nuwe Onderwysbeweging.”
 - (b) Onderwysstelsels van die progressivistiese rigting :
 - (i) Die Montessori-stelsel.
 - (ii) Die Dalton-plan.
 - (iii) Die Projek-metode.
 - (iv) Die Decroly-skool.
 - (v) Die Jena-plan.
 - (vi) Die Winnetka-tegniek.
 - (c) Invloed van die Duitse denksigologie op didaktiese aangeleenthede.
 - (d) Resente ondersoeke en benaderings op die terrein van die didaktiek.

L.W.—In hierdie kursus sal veral gepoog word om die toepassingsmoontlikhede van die beginsels en die metodes in die tradisionele Suid-Afrikaanse skole te ondersoek.

II. Administrasie.

1. Sentrale en Provinsiale Onderwysstelsels : samestelling, wette, ordonnansies, funksies, regulasies.
2. Die skool as opvoedingsinstelling.
3. Die onderwyspersoneel—voorsiening, opleiding en diensvoorwaardes van onderwysers, professionele gedrag.
4. Die inspeksiestelsel.
5. Die leerlinge-toelating, verpligte en vry onderwys, skorsing en uitsetting, klassifikasie, eksamens, toetsing, bevordering, vertraging, versnelling, druipling.
6. Geriewe, geboue, meubels, toerusting, skoolfondse.
7. Leergange en leerplanne, roosters, state, skoolrapporte, verslagkaarte, registers, werkskemas, huiswerk.
8. Die skoolkalender, die skoolwerk, skoolure, skoolfunksies.
9. Die voertaal.
10. Buiteskoolse aktiwiteite.

Metodiek van Onderwysvakke

(Een 2 uur-vraestel)

1. Die verband tussen besondere didaktiek en algemene didaktiek.
2. Die leerling ; verskillende tipes.
3. Die vakonderwyser :
 - (a) Sy opleiding.
 - (b) Sy persoonlikheid.
 - (c) Sy pligte en verantwoordelikhede.
4. Die besondere vak :

Geskiedenis van die onderwys daarvan ; terrein ; metode van navorsing of beoefening ; plek en betekenis binne die raamwerk van menslike aktiwiteite.
5. Die doel :

Regverdiging vir die insluiting van die vak in die skoolprogram gesien in die lig van die uiteindelijke opvoedingsdoel. 'n Onderzoek van veral :

 - (a) die instrumentele waarde,
 - (b) die praktiese waarde,
 - (c) die vormende waarde.

Waarom dit 'n kern- of 'n keusevak is.
6. Die leerinhoud :
 - (a) Die plek van die vak binne die raamwerk van die skoolprogram as geheel.
 - (b) Die aandeel van die kind met betrekking tot die seleksie van die leerstof in die lig van die uiteindelijke opvoedingsideaal.
 - (c) Beplanning van die leerinhoud :
 - (i) Onderskeid tussen die begrippe *leerplan (curriculum)* en *leergang (syllabus)*.
 - (ii) Die beginsels wat in ag geneem word by die opstel van die leerplan en die gradering van die leergang vir die besondere vak.
 - (iii) 'n Krities-waarderende ontleding van die leerplan met die leergang-gradering vir die besondere vak in een van die provinsies.
7. Metode :
 - (a) Die aandeel van die komponente van die didaktiese situasie in die lig van die opvoedingsdoel.
 - (b) Die toepassing van die algemene didaktiese beginsels in die betrokke vak.
 - (c) Die toepassing van spesifieke metodes of kombinasies van metodes in die betrokke vak, met inagneming van die aard van die vak maar met besondere aandag aan die betekenis en die moontlikhede van klasbesprekings, die ge-

bruik van leesstof, eksperimente, die toepassingsmoontlikhede van enkele beginsels en praktyke van sommige van die „nuwe onderwysstelsels.”

- (d) Hulpmiddels en hulle gebruik in die besondere vak.
- (e) Die lesvoorbereiding en die uitvoering daarvan—klaskamerdisipline.
- (f) Die aard van werkopdragte aan leerlinge. Die huiswerkprogram.
- (g) Leerprobleme van leerlinge, met besondere aandag aan ortodidaktiese hulp in die besondere vak.

8. Meting en evaluering :

- (a) As diagnoseeringsmiddel.
- (b) As siftingsmiddel.
- (c) Die opstel van toetse en eksamenvrae in die besondere vak.

9. Differensiasie :

- (a) Die noodsaaklikheid al dan nie van differensiasie in die betrokke vak.
- (b) Differensiasie met betrekking tot doelstelling, leerinhoud, onderwysmetode, werkopdragte, eksaminering.

10. Organisasie :

- (a) Werkskemas: Verdeling van die jaarprogram.
- (b) Voorbereiding en verslag.
- (c) Roosterbeplanning.
- (d) Die lokaal.
- (e) Toetse en eksamens.
- (f) Puntestate en rapporte.

11. Enige aspek van besondere betekenis in die bepaalde vak wat nie deur die voorafgaande gedek word nie.



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Together in Excellence

Algemene Didaktiek

(Een Vraestel)

A. Didaktiek

I. Algemene Didaktiek : Terrein en Enkele Fundamentele Begrippe.

1. Wat is Algemene Didaktiek?
2. Die Onderwyssituasie of Didaktiese Situasie.
3. Tradisionele teenoor Moderne Benadering in die Didaktiek.
4. Algemene Didaktiek en Vakmetodiek.

II. Algemene Didaktiese Beginsels en die Toepassing daarvan in Onderwyssituasies.

1. Die Totaliteitsbeginsel.
2. Belangstellingsbeginsel. Motivering.
3. Die Aanskouingsbeginsel.
4. Die Heembeginsel.
5. Die Selfwerkzaamheidsbeginsel.

III. Vrae.

1. Onderwysersvrae.
 - (a) Indeling.
 - (b) Kenmerke van goeie vrae.
 - (c) Algemene beginsels by die stel van vrae.
2. Die hantering van die antwoorde van leerlinge.
3. Leerlingvrae.

IV. Besondere Onderwysmetodes.

1. Die mondelinge mededeling of lesingmetode.
2. Die vraag-en-antwoord metode.
3. Die klasbespreking.
4. Die probleemstelingsmetode.

V. Verskillende Lestipes.

Onderskei tussen die vernaamste lestipes in die tradisionele skool.

VI. Toetsing : Meting en Evaluering.

1. Die belangrikheid van toetse en eksamens.
2. Beskrywing en indeling van toetse en eksamens.
3. Oorweginge by die opstel van toetse en eksamens.
4. Verslae oor die vordering van leerlinge. Rapporte.

VII. Onderwysvernuwing.

1. Algemene Beginsels van die 'Nuwe Onderwysbeweging.'
2. Resente didaktiese strominge, met spesiale klem op die didaktiese implikasies van die moderne denkpsigologie.
3. Onderrig tot kreatiwiteit.
4. Geprogrammeerde onderrig.

B. Aanskouingsonderwys.

I. Tegniese Hulpmiddele in die Moderne Onderwys.

1. Die verskeidenheid van hulpmiddels.
2. Die funksies van hulpmiddels.
3. Die beginsels wat die suksesvolle aanwendig van hulpmiddels onderlê.
4. Klassifikasie en gebruik van hulpmiddels.

II. Bordwerk.

1. Geskiedenis van die skryfbord.
2. Die skryfbord as onderwyshulpmiddel.
3. Voordele van die skryfbord bo ander hulpmiddels.

4. Soorte skryfborde.
5. Die onderwyser en die skryfbord.
6. Posisie en onderhoud van die skryfbord.
7. Metodes en tegnieke by die gebruik van die skryfbord.
8. Kryt en uitveër.

Administrasie

(Een Vraestel)

A. Administrasie.

I. Organisasie en Beheer van Middelbare Skole.

1. Roosters—klaswerk- en huiswerkroosters.
2. Registers, kwartaal- en jaarverslae.
3. Werkskemas en werkverslae.
4. Skoolrekeninge, skoolrekords en korrespondensie, rekweisies.
5. Toetse, eksamens en promosieskedules.

II. Departementele Regulasies en Diensvoorwaardes.

III. Die Ideale Skool en sy Omgewing. Buitemuurse aktiwiteite.

IV. Die Departement van Bantoe-Onderwys: Amptenare, verskillende Afdelings en Streeksorganisasie.

V. 'n Kort vergelykende Studie van onderwysstelsels in Afrika.

B. Skoolhigiëne.

I. Funksie van die Menslike liggaam.

1. Spier-skeletstelsel
2. Sirkulasiestelsel
3. Asemhalingstelsel
4. Spysverteringstelsel
5. Uitskeidingstelsel
6. Endokrinestelsel
7. Senuweestelsel
net met betrekking tot die gesonde liggaam.

II. Dieëtkunde.

1. Voedselbestanddele, Proteïene, Koolhidrate, Vette, Minerale Soute, Vitamines.
2. Geaardheid van die bestanddele.
3. Voedselbronne.
4. Uitwerking van tekorte in dieët.

III. Higiëne.

1. Persoonlike Higiëne
2. Higiëne van die Gemeenskap.
3. Aansteeklike siektes (a) Kindersiektes
(b) Afsondering.
4. Watervoorsiening.
5. Organisering van Skool-gesondheidsdienste.

IV. Eerstehulp.

1. Wonde en Wondbehandeling.
2. Beenbreke en Ontwrigtings.
3. Brandwonde.
4. Kunsmatige asemhaling.

V. Departementele Regulasies aangaande Aansteeklike Siekte.



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Praktiese Proefonderwys

A. Proefonderwys

1. Minstens *drie* weke van proefonderwys moet gedoen word aan die begin van die professionele jaar. Die skool-prinsipaal moet 'n konfidentieële rapport indien.
2. *Vier* weke gedurende die jaar van opleiding.

B. Demonstrasielesse

- C. *Kritieklesse.* Minstens 8 lesse sal deur dosente van die Universiteit aangehoor word.

OPVOEDKUNDE

Kursus I

(halwe vraestel)

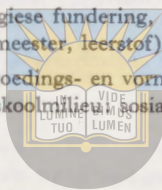
Onderwysmetodiek en -administrasie :

(a) Onderwysmetodiek :

1. Die didaktiek: pedagogiese fundering, die drie komponente van die didaktiese situasie (leerling, leermeester, leerstof).
2. Die skool: (a) Die opvoedings- en vormingstaak ten opsigte van kind, gesin en gemeenskap; (b) Die skoolmilieu sosial-pedagogiese gesigspunte
3. Die leerling.
4. Die leerstof.
5. Die onderwyser.

(b) Onderwysadministrasie :

1. Onderwysadministrasie as dissipline.
2. Beheer in die onderwys.
3. Die skool as opvoedingsinstelling.



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DEPARTEMENT EMPIRIESE OPVOEDKUNDE

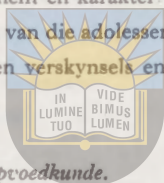
BACCALAUREUSEKSAMEN (B.Ed.)

(Twee Vraestelle)

Vraestel 2—Algemene Empiriese Opvoedkunde.

'n Algemene vraestel van gevorderde aard omfattende :—

1. Die terrein en metodes van ondersoek van die Empiriese Opvoedkunde.
2. Kritiese bespreking van die doel, grondbeginsels, metodes en bevindinge van verskillende psigologiese rigtinge en hul waarde vir die Empiriese Opvoedkunde.
3. Individuele en rasseverskille.
4. Oorerwing en omgewing.
5. Studies oor die emosies en die toepassing van bevindinge in die praktyk.
6. Die leerwette en die verskillende leersoorte.
7. Die sentimente, temperament en karakter.
8. Psigologie van die kind en van die adolessent.
9. Sielkundige vraagstukke en verskynsels en hul toepassing in die opvoeding en onderwys.



Vraestel 3—Spesiale Empiriese Opvoedkunde.

1. Verskynsels wat eksperimenteel ondersoek is: Heer vermoedheid, intelligensie kennis en ontwikkeling van geestesvermoëns.
2. Besondere vraagstukke soos: swaksinnigheid, agterlikheid, begaafdheid, genialiteit, delinkwensie en skolastiese vertraging.
3. Meting van persoonlikheidsontwikkeling: die verskillende aspekte daarvan, by houdinge, belangstellinge, aanleg, e.s.m.
4. (a) Onderskeid tussen neuroses en psigosos.
(b) 'n Studie van slegs daardie neuroses wat dikwels by kinders aangetref word.
5. Statistiese ontleding en die beginsels van eksperimentele werk in verband met die navorsing van skoolprobleme.
6. Beginsels van beroepsvoorligting.

Van die kandidaat word verwag dat hy bewys sal lewer van praktiese kennis van die metodes van die eksperimentele sielkunde en hul toepassing op opvoedkundige probleme soos :—

Verstandsmeting
meting van leerresultate,
vermoedheid, ens.

Universiteitsonderwysdiploma (U.O.D.)

(Een Vraestel)

- I.—1. Die terrein en metodes van die empiriese opvoedkunde.
2. (a) Ontwikkeling van die psigologie voor 1900.
(b) Die psigologie na 1900. Die ontstaan, grondbeginsels, metodes en opvoedkundige bydrae van moderne rigtings.

OPVOEDKUNDE

Kursus I

(Halwe vraestel)

Empiriese Opvoedkunde :

- (a) Die aard en wese van die Empiriese Opvoedkunde.

(b) Die verband tussen die psigologie en die opvoedkunde.

(c) Die probleem van 'n opvoedkundige psigologie en sy terrein.
- Inleiding tot die metodes van ondersoek van die Empiriese Opvoedkunde.
- (a) Kursoriese oorsig van die vernaamste sielkundige strominge met spesiale klem op die opvoedkundige bydraes.

(b) Wysgerige grondslae van die Empiriese Opvoedkunde.

Inleiding tot die rol van die opvoeding by kinderontwikkeling.
- Inleiding tot die leerproses.
- (a) Motivering.

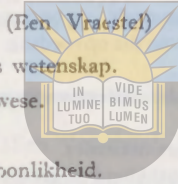
(b) Houdinge.



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3. Die kenfunksies soos aandag, geheue, denke.
 4. Emosie, sentiment, temperament en karakter.
 5. Drange en motivering by gedrag.
- II.—5. Inleiding tot die kinderpsigologie insluitende die adolescent.
7. Aanpassing ; gedragsafwykings : die jong delinkwent.
 8. Die verstand ; verstandsmeting, individuele verskille, die agterlike en die be-
gaafde.
- III.—Die Leersielkunde.
9. Leerwette en leermetodes.
 10. Meting van leerresultate.
 11. Vergeet, vermoeidheid, oordrag van opleiding.
 12. Abnormale verskynsels (slegs op skool).

Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysdiploma (S.A.O.D.)



1. Empiriese Opvoedkunde as wetenskap.
2. Die mens as psigo-fisiese wese.
3. Die gedrag van kinders.
4. Ontwikkeling van die Persoonlikheid.
5. Die leerproses.
6. Die Verstand.
7. Beroepsvoorligting.

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DEPARTEMENT FILOSOFIE VAN OPVOEDING

Baccalaureuseksamen (B.Ed.)

(Een Vraestel)

1. Die inhoud van die U.O.D.-leerplan is 'n voorvereiste.
2. Kosmologie en opvoeding.
3. Wysgerige antropologie en opvoeding.
4. Wysgerige aksiologie en opvoeding.
5. Opvoedkundige etiek.
6. Die Waarheidsprobleem en opvoeding.
7. Die probleem van verskeidenheid van standpunte en die probleem van die regverdiging van die partikuliere.
8. Teïsties-, idealisties-, en scientisties-georiënteerde sisteme in die filosofie van die opvoeding as 'n sisteem met tipiese verteenwoordigers van elk.
9. Die probleem van wetenskaplike kritiek in die filosofie van die opvoeding.

Universiteitsonderwysdiploma (U.O.D.)

(Een vraestel)

1. Inleiding : Die terrein en metode van ondersoek in die opvoedkunde met spesiale verwysing na die filosofie van die opvoeding.
2. Die opvoedingsverskynsel.
3. Aksiologiese aangeleenthede : die opvoedingsdoel.
4. Die opvoedeling.
5. Die opvoeder en opvoedingsinstansies.
6. Die noodsaaklikheid, moontlikheid en grense van die opvoeding.
7. Die opvoedingsmiddele.
8. Gesag en vryheid in die opvoeding.
9. Rigtings in die opvoedkunde (algemene oorsig).
 - (a) Die sciëntisme, bv. die realisme, die naturalisme, die pragmatisme.
 - (b) Die idealisme.
 - (c) Die teïsme (christelik en nie-christelik).
 - (d) Die eksistensiefilosofie en die fenomenologie.

Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysersdiploma (S.A.O.D.) II.

(Een Vraestel)

1. Die aard van opvoeding en die verband tussen lewensbeskouing en opvoeding.
2. Opvoedingsinstellinge en hul ver-antwoordelikhede.
3. Sedelike en Sosiale opvoeding.
4. Gesag en vryheid in opvoeding.
5. Dissipline (met spesiale verwysing na straf.)

OPVOEDKUNDE

Kursus I

(halwe vraestel)

Filosofie van die Opvoeding :

1. Inleiding: Die terrein en metode van ondersoek in die opvoedkunde met spesiale verwysing na die filosofie van die opvoeding.
2. Die opvoedingsverskynsel.
3. Die opvoedingsdoel.
4. Die opvoedeling.
5. Die opvoeder.
6. Die noodsaaklikheid, moontlikheid en grense van die opvoeding.

DEPARTEMENT HISTORIESE OPVOEDKUNDE

Baccalaureuseksamen (B.Ed.)

(Een Vraestel)

- A. Die teoretiese en metodologiese grondslae van die Historiese Opvoedkunde :
- Die Historiese Opvoedkunde as wetenskap.
 - Metode van ondersoek.
 - Teoretiese probleme.
- B. Tydperke in die geskiedenis van die opvoeding :
- Die Piëtisme (1675-1750).
 - Die Aufklāringsperiode (18de eeu) :
 - Rasionalisme en Empirisme.
 - Naturalisme.
 - Filantropinisme.
- C. Tydperk in die geskiedenis van die onderwys in Suid-Afrika : staats-en sendingonderwys gedurende die 19de eeu in een van die vier provinsies.

Universiteitsonderwysdiploma (U.O.D.)

(Een Vraestel)

- I.—1. Die Griekse opvoedingsideaal en onderwysstelsel in sy ewolusie van Homerus tot Aristoteles—die Spartaanse en Atheense opvoeding en onderwys—die Sofiste—Sokrates, Plato, Aristoteles.
2. 'n Algemene oorsig van die geskiedenis van die Romeinse opvoeding—Seneca, Cicero, Quintilianus.
3. 'n Algemene oorsig van die ontwikkeling van die opvoeding in die Middeleeue—Kerk- en Kloosterskole, Karel die Grote, die Stadskole, Ridderkole, die Universiteite.
4. Die Renaissance en die Humanisme—Vittorino da Feltre en ander Humanistiese onderwysers.
5. Die Hervorming en sy betekenis vir die volksoopvoeding. Katolieke reaksies.
6. Die Realisme—Rabelais, Montaigne, Comenius, Ratke.
7. Die Dissiplinêre Rigting in die Opvoeding—John Locke.
- II.—8. Die Naturalisme, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Basedow en die Filantropiniste.
9. Die Psigologiese Beweging. Pestalozzi, Herbart, Froebel.
10. Die Natuurwetenskaplike Beweging. Herbert Spencer.
11. Die Sosiologiese Rigting, Dewey, Kerschensteiner.
- III.—12. Algemene oorsig van Europese en Bantoe-onderwys in Suid-Afrika.

Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysersdiploma (S.A.O.D.) II

(Een Vraestel)

Afdeling I : Suid-Afrikaanse Toestande.

- Kaapland 1652-1839.
- Ontwikkeling in TWEE Suid-Afrikaanse gebiede voor 1910.

3. Oorsig oor onderwysontwikkeling
 - (a) in die Unie 1910-1960.
 - (b) in die Republiek sedert 1961.

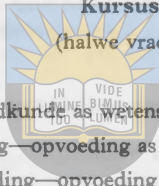
Afdeling II : Geskiedenis van die onderwys vir die Bantoe.

1. 'n Paar baanbreker sendelinge.
2. Staatsondersteuning tot 1910.
3. Kontrole en finansiering van Onderwys.
4. Leerplanne, medium, personeelvoorsiening en inspeksie in TWEE van die vier provinsies.
5. Stappe ter nasionalisering van Bantoe-onderwys.
6. Die ontwikkeling van Hoër Onderwys vir die Bantoe.

OPVOEDKUNDE

Kursus I

(halwe vraestel)



Historiese Opvoedkunde :

1. Die Historiese Opvoedkunde as wetenskap.
2. Die Griekse opvoeding—opvoeding as 'n liberale vorming.
3. Die Romeinse Opvoeding—opvoeding vir die praktiese lewe.
4. Die Vroeë Christelike Opvoeding—opvoeding vir die lewe hiernamaals.
5. Die Middeleeuse opvoeding—opvoedings as dissipline.
6. Die Renaissance-humanisme—opvoeding as herontwaking van die antieke geleerdheid.
7. Die Hervorming en die Teenhervorming—opvoeding as 'n godsdienstige formalisme.

FAKULTAS HANDEL DAN ADMINISTRASI
UNIVERSITAS

FAKULTAS HANDEL DAN ADMINISTRASI

Disusun dan dipresentasikan sebagai salah satu persyaratan untuk menyelesaikan tugas akhir
oleh: Nama Lengkap dan No. Pendaftaran: Nama Lengkap dan No. Pendaftaran:
Nama Lengkap dan No. Pendaftaran: Nama Lengkap dan No. Pendaftaran:

Disetujui dan disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas dan Ketua Jurusan pada tanggal
di Kantor Dekan Fakultas dan Ketua Jurusan.

Dekan Fakultas dan Ketua Jurusan

1. Nama Lengkap

2. Nama Lengkap

3. Nama Lengkap

4. Nama Lengkap

5. Nama Lengkap

6. Nama Lengkap

7. Nama Lengkap

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10. Nama Lengkap

11. Nama Lengkap

12. Nama Lengkap

13. Nama Lengkap

14. Nama Lengkap

15. Nama Lengkap



Fakulteit
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence
Handel en Administrasie

**FAKULTEIT HANDEL EN ADMINISTRASIE
REGLEMENTE.**

Grade en Diplomas in Handel en Administrasie

Die doel van die studie is om 'n breë algemene opleiding in handel en administrasie te gee. Dit is veral van pas vir diene wat 'n loopbaan in die handelswêreld wil volg. 'n Lys van voorgeskrewe boeke sal van tyd tot tyd deur die dosente verskaf word.

Regulasies vir grade en Diplomas in die Handel en Administrasie.—Die Statutêre, Algemene en Gemeenskaplike Regulasies is ook van krag waar hulle van toepassing is.

F1. Die volgende Grade en Diplomas word in die Fakulteit uitgereik :—

I. In die Handel :—

Baccalaureus Commercii	..	..	..	B.Com.
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Commercii	..	..	..	Hons.-B.Com.
Magister Commercii	..	..	..	M.Com.
Doctor Commercii	..	..	..	D.Com.

II. In die Administrasie :—

Baccalaureus Administrationis	..	..	..	B.Admin.
Honneurs-Baccalaureus Administrationis	..	..	..	Hons.-B Admin.
Magister Administrationis	..	..	..	M Admin.
Doctor Administrationis	..	..	..	D.Admin.

III Diploma in Handel en Administrasie : Dip.Com.

IV Senior Diploma in Handel en Administrasie : .. Senior Dip. Com.



University of Fort Hare
Die graad Baccalaureus Commercii
Together in Excellence

F2. Kandidate kan vir die graad Baccalaureus Commercii in die volgende vyf rigtings kwalifiseer : Algemeen, Rekenkundig, in die Regte, Statistiek en Administrasie. Die vakke moet gekies word soos hieronder aangedui :

Algemene Rigting

Eerste jaar.

1. Ekonomie I.
2. Bedryfsekonomie I.
3. Rekeningkunde I.
4. Wiskunde of Elementêre Teorie van Finansies en Statistiese Metodes A.
5. Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I.

Tweede jaar.

1. Ekonomie II.
2. Bedryfsekonomie II.
3. Rekeningkunde II.
4. Handelsreg IA en Handelsreg IB.
5. Een van die volgende : Geskiedenis I, Sosiologie I, Wiskunde I, Algemene Inleiding tot die Wysbegeerte, 'n goedgekeurde Bantoetaal, Inkomstebelasting, Industriële sielkunde I.

Derde jaar.

1. Ekonomie III.
2. Bedryfsekonomie III.
- 3 en 4, TWEE van die volgende :—
 - (i) Rekeningkunde III.
 - (ii) Ouditkunde I.
 - (iii) Ekonomiese Geskiedenis.
 - (iv) Handelsreg IIA, Handelsreg IIB, en Handelsreg IIC.

- (v) Bankbedryfsleer A en B
- (vi) Vervoerwese.
- (vii) Inkomstebelasting (indien nie in die tweede jaar geneem nie).
- (viii) Koöperasiewese.
- (ix) Kosteberekening.

Rekeningkundige Rigting

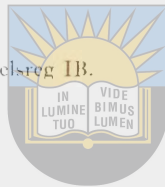
Eerste jaar :

1. Ekonomie I.
2. Bedryfsekonomie I.
3. Rekeningkunde I.
4. Statistiek I of Elementêre Teorie van Finansies en Statistiese Metodes A.
5. Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I

Studente word verwag om voldoende kennis van Matrikulasiewiskunde te besit vir Statistiek I.

Tweede jaar :

1. Ekonomie II.
2. Bedryfsekonomie II.
3. Rekeningkunde II.
4. Handelsreg IA en Handelsreg IB.
5. Ouditkunde I.



Derde jaar :

1. Ekonomie III.
2. Bedryfsekonomie III.
3. Rekeningkunde III.
4. Een van die volgende :
 - (i) Ouditkunde II.
 - (ii) Handelsreg IIA., Handelsreg IIB, Handelsreg IIC.
 - (iii) Kosteberekening.
 - (iv) Inkomstebelasting.
 - (v) Rekeninge van Eksekuteurs, Likwidadeurs en Kurators.
 - (vi) Koöperasiewese.

Regsrigting

Eerste jaar.

1. Ekonomie I.
2. Bedryfsekonomie I.
3. Rekeningkunde I.
4. Privaatreg I.
5. Een van die volgende tale : Afrikaans-Nederlands I, Engels I, of Latyn I.

Tweede jaar.

1. Ekonomie II.
2. Bedryfsekonomie II.
3. Rekeningkunde II.
4. Privaatreg II.
5. Een van die volgende tale wat nie in die eerste jaar geneem is nie : Engels I, Latyn I, en Afrikaans-Nederlands I.

Derde jaar.

1. Ekonomie III.
 2. Bedryfsekonomie III.
 3. *Romeinse Reg. I.
 4. Privaatreg III.
- *n Kennis van Latyn is noodsaaklik.

Statistiese Rigting

Eerste jaar :

- (i) Ekonomie I.
- (ii) Bedryfsekonomie I
- (iii) Rekeningkunde I
- (iv) Statistiek I
- (v) Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I

L.W.—Studente wat Statistiek I neem, moet voldoende kennis besit van Matrikulasiewiskunde.

Tweede jaar :

- (i) Ekonomie II
- (ii) Bedryfsekonomie II
- (iii) Statistiek II
- (iv) Handelsreg IA en Handelsreg IB
- (v) Rekeningkunde II

Derde jaar :

- (i) Ekonomie III
- (ii) Bedryfsekonomie III
- (iii) Statistiek III
- (iv) Een van die volgende :
 - (a) Rekeningkunde III
 - (b) Ouditkunde I
 - (c) Handelsreg IIA, Handelsreg IIB en Handelsreg IIC
 - (d) Kosteberekening



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Administratiewe rigting

Eerste jaar :

- (i) Ekonomie I
- (ii) Bedryfsekonomie I
- (iii) Industriële Sielkunde I
- (iv) Statistiese Metodes A en Statistiese Metodes B
- (v) Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I

Tweede jaar :

- (i) Ekonomie II
- (ii) Bedryfsekonomie II
- (iii) Handelsreg IA en Industriële Reg
- (iv) Industriële Sielkunde II
- (v) Rekeningkunde I

Derde jaar.

- (i) Ekonomie III
- (ii) Bedryfsekonomie III
- (iii) Industriële Sielkunde III
- (iv) Een van die volgende :
 - (a) Naturelle-administrasie I
 - (b) Ekonomiese Geskiedenis
 - (c) Rekeningkunde II
 - (d) Vervoerwese
 - (e) 'n Goedgekeurde Bantoetaal
 - (f) Koöperasiewese

Beperkinge op kursusse

F3. 'n Student neem nie—

- (a) Rekeninge van Eksekuteurs, Likwitateurs en Kurators voordat hy Rekeningkunde I voltooi het nie ; en behalwe met spesiale toestemming van die Senaat, Kosteberekening voordat hy Rekeningkunde II voltooi het nie.
- (b) Ouditkunde I en Inkomstebelasting tensy hy Rekeningkunde II voltooi het of gelyktydig neem nie ;
- (c) Ouditkunde II tensy hy Rekeningkunde III voltooi het of gelyktydig neem nie ;
- (d) Statistiese Metodes B tensy hy Statistiese Metodes A voltooi het of gelyktydig neem nie ;
- (e) Industriële Sielkunde III tensy hy Statistiese Metodes A en B voltooi het nie.
- (f) Rekeninge van Eksekuteurs, Likwitateurs en Kurators tensy hy Handelsreg IIB voltooi het of gelyktydig neem nie.

Aantal kursusse per jaar

F4. (1) 'n Student neem nie meer as vyf kursusse in 'n jaar nie, behalwe dat hy hierbenewens hoogstens een bykomende kursus nie vir die graad mag neem nie.

(2) Twee van die halwe kursusse Elementêre Teorie van Finansies, Statistiese Metodes A en Statistiese Metodes B word vir hierdie doel gesamentlik as een kursus beskou ; insgelyks word die deerkursusse Handelsreg IA en IB gesamentlik as een kursus beskou en die deerkursusse Handelsreg IIA, IIB en IIC gesamentlik as een.

Kursusse van 'n vorige jaar

F5. Tensy die Senaat toestem, neem 'n student nie 'n kursus van die tweede jaar nie tensy hy ook die onvoltooide kursusse van die eerste jaar neem ; en nie 'n kursus van die derde jaar nie tensy hy ook die onvoltooide kursusse van die eerste en die tweede jaar neem, behalwe die wat Reël G20 hom verbied om te neem.

Vernaamste vakke

F6. Die volgende vakke is vernaamste vakke :

Bedryfseconomie	Privaatreg
Ekonomie	Rekeningkunde
Ouditkunde	Statistiek
	Industriële Sielkunde

Slaag met lof

F7. 'n Student slaag met lof in 'n vernaamste vak indien hy 'n onderskeidingpunt in die eindkursus behaal.

Die Graad Baccalaureus Administrations

Leergang.

F8. Die kursusse is soos volg :—

Eerste jaar.

- (i) Staatsleer I.
- (ii) Rekeningkunde I.
- (iii) Ekonomie I.
- (iv) Afrikaans-Nederlands I of Engels I.
- (v) Een van die volgende :—
 - (a) Privaatreg I.
 - (b) Statistiek I of twee van die afsonderlike gedeeltelike kursusse, Elementêre Teorie van Finansies, Statistiese Metodes A, Statistiese Metodes B.
 - (c) Naturelle-administrasie I.
 - (d) Industriële Sielkunde. I.

Studente word verwag om minstens 'n voldoende kennis van Matrikulasie-Wiskunde te besit vir Statistiek I.

Tweede jaar.

- (i) Staatsleer II.
- (ii) Staatsadministrasie I.
- (iii) Ekonomie II.
- (iv) en (v) Twee van die volgende :—
 - (a) Staatsreg I.
 - (b) Volkereg.
 - (c) Naturelle-administrasie II of indien nie reeds geneem nie, Kursus I.
 - (d) Rekeningkunde II.
 - (e) Statistiek I of twee afsonderlike gedeeltelike kursusse, Elementêre Teorie van Finansies, Statistiese Metodes A, Statistiese Metodes B (Indien nie reeds geneem nie.)
 - (f) Privaatreg II.
 - (g) Industriële Sielkunde II.
 - (h) Romeinse Reg. I

Derde jaar.

- (i) Staatsleer III of Privaatreg III.
- (ii) Staatsadministrasie II.
- (iii) Ekonomie III of **Munisipale en Landelike Administrasie en 'n gedeeltelike kursus : Owerheidsfinansies.**
- (iv) Een van die volgende :
 - (a) Kosteberekening.
 - (b) Naturelle-administrasie III of II (indien nie in die tweede jaar geneem nie).
 - (c) Uitleg van Wette en Administratiefreg.
 - (d) Industriële Sielkunde III.
 - (e) Vervoerwese.

Beperkinge op kursusse.

F9. 'n Student neem nie—

- (a) Kosteberekening voordat hy Rekeningkunde II voltooi het nie ;
- (b) Statistiese Metodes B tensy hy Statistiese Metodes A voltooi het of gelyktydig neem nie ;
- (c) Uitleg van Wette en Administratiefreg tensy hy Staatsreg I voltooi het nie ;
- (d) Industriële Sielkunde III tensy hy Statistiese Metodes A en Statistiese Metodes B onder groep (iv) in die eerste jaar voltooi het nie ; in hierdie geval word die taalkursus as verpligte kursus onder groep (iv) in die tweede jaar geneem ;
- (e) Staatsadministrasie I tensy hy Staatsleer II voltooi het of gelyktydig neem nie ;
- (f) Staatsadministrasie II voordat hy Staatsleer II voltooi het nie ;
- (g) Munisipale en Landelike Administrasie tensy hy Staatsadministrasie II voltooi het of gelyktydig neem nie.

Aantal kursusse per jaar.

F10. Die bepalinge van F4 geld ook hier.

Kursusse van 'n vorige jaar.

F11. Die bepalinge van F5 geld ook hier.

Vernaamste vakke.

F12. Die volgende vakke is vernaamste vakke :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Ekonomie. | Staatsadministrasie. |
| Industriële sielkunde. | Staatsleer. |
| Naturelle-administrasie. | |

Slaag met lof.

F13. 'n Student slaag met lof in 'n vernaamste vak indien hy 'n onderskeidingspunt in die eindkursus behaal.

Die Graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Commercii.

Departemente

- F14. Die graad word in die volgende departemente toegeken :
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Bedryfsekonomie | Ouditkunde |
| Ekonomie | Rekeningkunde |
| Industriële sielkunde | Statistiek |

Toelating en eksamen

F15. Behoudens toelatings- en eksamenvereistes wat in die leerplanne aangegee word, neem 'n student nie die graad—

- in die Bedryfsekonomie op grond van Bedryfsleer II onder die ou regulasies nie, tensy hy Industriële Organisasie en Bestuur I of Bedryfsekonomie I voltooi het ; of
- in die Ouditkunde nie, tensy hy Rekeningkunde III en Ouditkunde II voltooi het ; of
- in die Rekeningkunde tensy by Rekeningkunde III en Kosteberekening voltooi het nie.

F16. (1) Met die toestemming van die Hoof van die Departement kan die eksamen in twee dele afgelé word. (Kyk by leerplanne vir besonderhede.)

Om te slaag, moet 'n kandidaat wat die eksamen as 'n geheel aflé 'n groototaal van 50% behaal met 'n minimum van 40% in elke vraestel.

'n Kandidaat wat die eksamen in twee dele aflé, moet 50% in elke vraestel behaal en al die vraestelle van elke deel gelyktydig slaag.

(2) Om die graad met lof te verwerf, moet 'n kandidaat in die totaal 'n onderskeidingspunt behaal.

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Die Graad Honneurs-Baccalaureus Administrationis

Departemente

- F17. Die graad word in die volgende departemente toegeken :
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ekonomie | Staatsadministrasie |
| | Staatsleer |
| Naturelle-administrasie | Industriële sielkunde |

Toelating tot studie en eksamen

F18. Behoudens toelatings- en eksamenvereistes wat in die leerplanne aangegee word, moet 'n student, ten einde die graad in die Naturelle-administrasie te kan neem, die volgende kursusse voltooi het :

(i) Volkekunde II ; en S.A. Bantoe en Naturellereg (Spesiaal) of S.A. Bantoe en Naturellereg I.

(ii) 'n graadkursus in 'n goedgekeurde Bantoetaal

Met dien verstande dat 'n student hoogstens een van hierdie kursusse gelyktydig met die eksamen kan aflé.

Slaag en slaag met lof

F19. Die bepalinge van F16 geld ook hier.

Die grade Magister Commercii en Magister Administrationis

F20. Vir besonderhede insake hierdie regulasies word kandidate verwys na die hoof van die betrokke departement.

Die grade Doctor Commercii en Doctor Administrationis

F21. Sien regulasie F20.

DIPLOMA IN HANDEL EN ADMINISTRASIE
en
SENIOR DIPLOMA IN HANDEL EN ADMINISTRASIE

F22. (a) *Diploma in Handel en Administrasie—Dip. Com.*—word verwerf na die suksesvolle aflegging van die eerste-en tweede-jaar kursusse, en.

(b) *Senior Diploma in Handel en Administrasie—Senior Dip. Com.*—word verwerf na die Dip. Com. en die suksesvolle aflegging van die derdejaar kursusse,
—soos voorgeskryf vir die graadkursusse in die Fakulteit van Handel en Administrasie

Die regulasies met betrekking tot B.Com en B.Admin. is van toepassing, behalwe :

1. *Toelatingsvereiste*

- (i) Dip. Com. : 'n Senior Sertifikaat of 'n gelykstaande kwalifikasie.
- (ii) Senior Dip. Com.: Dip. Com. met 50% slaagsyfer in die vernaamste kursusse wat in die derde jaar geneem sal word.

2. *Jaarsyfer :—*

'n Student moet 35% vir sy jaarsyfer behaal om tot enige eksamen toegelaat te word.

3. *Eindeksamen :*

- (a) Die minimum -vereiste om in die eksamen te slaag is 45%.
- (b) By die toekenning van die finale syfer word daar gelyke waarde geheg aan die jaarpunt en die eksamenpunt, met dien verstande dat die eksamensyfer 35% of meer is.
- (c) Om met lof te slaag moet 'n kandidaat 'n finale syfer van minstens 75% behaal.
- (d) Onderhewig aan die goedkeuring van die betrokke departementshoof mag 'n hereksamen in 'n kursus toegestaan word met dien verstande dat die finale syfer nie minder as 40% is nie.
- (e) In die bepaling van die finale syfer vir die hereksamen, sal gelyke waarde geheg word aan die jaarsyfer en die hereksamen-punt.

4. *Oorskakeling :* 'n Student kan met die goedkeuring van die Senaat, vanaf die Graad-kursus na die Diploma oorskakel. Kursusse wat 'n student by oorskakeling tot sy krediet het, sal vir die doeleinde van die Diploma, aanvaar word. Geen erkenning sal verleen word indien van die Diploma na die Graadkursus oorgeskakel word nie.

DEPARTEMENT BEDRYFSEKONOMIE

LEERPLANNE

Bedryfsekonomie

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

1. Inleiding.
2. Die ontwikkeling en huidige struktuur van die Suid-Afrikaanse bedryfsew.
3. Die oprigting van die onderneming.
4. Die bestuur van die onderneming.
5. Personeelbestuur en Eksterne Betrekkinge.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1. Beginsels van Bemaking.

Vraestel 2. Bestuur van Aankope en Bemaking.

Kursus III

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1. Produksiebestuur.

Vraestel 2. Finansiële Bestuur.

Vraestel 3. Algemene Leiding.



Koöperatiewe

(Twee vraestelle)

1. *Betekenis en geskiedenis van die Koöperatiewe stelsel :*
2. *Die historiese agtergrond van die Koöperatiewe stelsel in die Republiek :*
3. *Koöperatiewe Wetgewing in die Republiek (Wet No. 29 van 1939 soos gewysig)*
4. *Tipes van Koöperasies :*
5. *Suid-Afrikaanse Landboukoöperasies in die besonder :*
6. *Suid-Afrikaanse Verbruikerskoöperasies in die besonder :*
7. *Koöperatiewe versekering :*
8. *Interne Bestuur en Organisasie.*
9. *Finansiering en Finansiële Bestuur :*
10. *Belasting en belastingprobleme van koöperasies.*
11. *Koöperasies onder nie-Blankes in Suid-Afrika.*
12. *Internasionale vergelykings.*

Leerplan vir die graad Hons.-B.Com.

Bedryfsekonomie

(Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen (Hons.-B.Com.))

Die eksamen bestaan uit :—

Vraestel 1.

Gevorderde ekonomiese teorie.

Een van die volgende onderwerpe :

1. Waardeleer, monopoliebeheer en verdelingsleer.
2. Inkometeorie en ekonomiese dinamika.
3. Gevorderde studie van Geld—en Bankwese.
4. Internasionale ekonomiese betrekking.

Vraestelle 2, 3 en 4 :

Drie uit die volgende onderwerpe waarvan minstens een uit Groep A :

Groep A

1. Gevorderde interne bestuursvraagstukke.
2. Gevorderde finansiële bestuursvraagstukke.
3. Gevorderde bemakingsvraagstukke.

Groep B

1. Marknavorsing.
2. Advertensiewese.
3. Vervoerwese.
4. Koöperasiewese en die bemarking van landbouprodukte.
5. Die struktuur van die Suid-Afrikaanse nywerhede en bemarkingsprobleme van spesifieke nywerhede.
6. Finansiële beplanning en beheer of Die betekenis, ontleding, vertolking en ontwerp van finansiële state.

L.W.—'n Kandidaat sal nie toegelaat word om finansiële beplanning en kontrole te neem nie, tensy hy die Hoof van die Departement Rekeningkunde tevrede gestel het dat hy oor die nodige vakkennis beskik nie.

Vraestel 5.

Elke kandidaat moet 'n opstel oor 'n stuk veldwerk wat hy gedoen het met betrekking tot een of 'n paar goedgekeurde industriële, kommersiële of openbare onderneming(s), indien. Die opstel moet een of meer van die volgende aspekte behandel :

Die ligging en uitleg van die Fabriek.

Vervaardigingsprobleme (met besondere verwysing na standaardisering, gebruik van neweprodukte, berging en hantering van materiaal, kwaliteitskontrole, vervaardigingsbeplanning en—kontrole, ens.).

Werkstudie en werkwaardering.

Loonstelsels en vraagstukke in verband met die vergoeding van arbeid.

Finansiërvorms en finansiërsbronne (sowel vir oprigtings- as uitbreidingsdoeleindes).

Interne kontrolestelsels (verrekening, begrotings- en begrotingskontrole, ens.).

Kredietbeleid.

Kosteberekening en prysvasstelling.

Bemarkingsprobleme (markondersoek, bemarkingsbeleid, verkoopsbevordering, advertensies, ens.).

Die aankoop en kontrole van materiaal.

Personeelprobleme (werwing, keuring, opleiding, toesig, ens).

Bestuursopleiding.

Organisasieprobleme van die onderneming in die algemeen en van die bestuur in die besonder.

Opstelle oor aspekte wat nie spesifiek hierbo genoem is nie, moet vooraf goedgekeur word. Die opstel neem die vorm van 'n gevallestudie. Dit moet bewys lewer dat die kandidaat in staat is om die vernaamste karaktertrekke van 'n praktiese sakeprobleem of -probleme te ondersoek en te herken en dit analities en beskrywend aan te bied.

Die opstel mag nie minder as 6,000 woorde en nie meer as 10,000 woorde bevat nie. Die besondere aspek of aspekte wat die kandidaat vir ondersoek kies, moet vooraf goedgekeur word en die opstel moet nie later nie as 31 Augustus van die jaar waarin die kandidaat eksamen wil aflê, ingestuur word. Die opstel word vir alle doeleindes as 'n addisionele vraestel beskou.

DEPARTEMENT VAN EKONOMIE EN EKONOMIESE GESKIEDENIS

L.W.—Kennis van Wiskunde word as wenslik beskou vir die studie van Ekonomie.

Ekonomie I

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1. Inleiding tot die Ekonomiese Geskiedenis en grondbegrippe van die ekonomie.

Vraestel 2. Ekonomiese Teorie :

1. Vraag en Aanbod.
2. Prysforming van verbruiksgoedere.
3. Prysforming van Produksiefaktore (verdelingsleer).

Ekonomie II

(Twee vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.—Prysteorie.

1. Kursus I, Vra. stel 2.
2. Meer gevorderde studie van onderwerpe wat in kursus I, Vraestel 2 ingelei is.

Vraestel 2.—Monetêre Ekonomie.

Ekonomie III

(Drie vraestelle)

Vraestel 1.

- (a) Inkometeorie.
- (b) Owerheidsfinansies.

Vraestel 2.

- (a) Internasionale Ekonomie.
- (b) Ekonomiese Fluktuasies en groei.

Vraestel 3. Ekonomiese Veranderinge in Suid-Afrika.

Ekonomiese Geskiedenis

Vraestel 1. Oorsig oor die ekonomiese Geskiedenis van die wêreld.

Vraestel 2.—Ekonomiese Geskiedenis van Suid- Afrika.

**Leerplanne vir grade : Hons.-B.A. en M.A., Hons.-B.Com. en M.Com.,
Hons. B.Admin. en M.Admin.**

Ekonomie

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit vyf vraestelle en kan in twee dele afgelê word. Deel I bestaan uit vraestelle 1 en 2 en deel II uit vraestelle 3, 4 en 5.

Vraestel 1.

Waardeleer, monopoliebeheer en verdelingsleer.

Vraestel 2.

Inkometeorie en ekonomiese dinamika.

Vraestel 3.

Gevorderde studie van geld- en bankwese.

Vraestel 4 en 5.

Een onderwerp uit die onderstaande. Die omvang en inhoud van elkeen van hierdie kursusse sal in oorleg met die betrokke kandidaat bepaal word.

- (a) Ekonomiese stelsels.
- (b) Internasionale ekonomiese betrekkings.
- (c) Owerheidsfinansies.
- (d) Arbeidsvraagstukke..
- (e) Ekonomiese geskiedenis.
- (f) Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomiese vraagstukke.
- (g) Bevolkingsvraagstukke.
- (h) Die ekonomie van onderontwikkelde gebiede.
- (i) Nasionale ekonomiese rekeningkunde.
- (j) Geskiedenis van die Ekonomiese Denke.

Magistereksamen

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling waarvan die onderwerp deur die Senaat goedgekeur moet word minstens ses maande voordat dit ingelewer word.

Kandidate moet toesien dat hulle nie in hul verhandelinge stof insluit wat nie ter sake is nie.

Elementêre Teorie van Finansies

Halwe kursus.—Een vraestel, twee uur.

Rekenkundige en meetkundige reekse. Rente. Skynbare en werklike rentevoet. Vraagstukke oor berekening van slotwaarde, aanvangswaarde, tyd en rentevoet. Vaste annuïteite: aanvangs— en slotwaarde. Aflossing. Delgingsfonds. Effekte en aandele met inbegrip van aankoop van sekuriteite. Opstel van aflossingsplanne; desimale en desimalisasie van geld; die metriekestelsel; verhouding en eweredigheid; persentasies; wins en verlies; handels- en bankiersdiskonto; gebruik van logaritmes; makelaarsloom; buitelandse wisselkoerse; die gebruik van jaargeld- en rentetafels. Gelyktydige vergelykinge.

L.W.—Dit is wenslik dat studente, alvorens hulle met hierdie kursus begin, kennis moet hê van algebra tot matrikulasiestandaard.

Statistiese Metodes A

Halwe kursus.—Een vraestel, twee uur.

Klassifisering en tabulering, frekwensietabelle. Gemiddeldes: rekenkundige gemiddelde, belaste gemiddelde, mediaan, modus, hulle berekening, eienskappe, voor- en nadele. Kwartiele. Asimmetrie. Dispersie. Afwykingskoeffisiënte. Standaardafwyking. Karl Pearson se korrelasie-koeffisiënt. Diagramme. Histogramme en kumulatiewe diagramme. Lineêre regressielyn. Neigingskrommes deur lopende gemiddeldes, deur grafiese en ander elementêre metode. Indekssyfers. Metodes van monsterring. Gepubliseerde statistieke. Onjuiste en misleidende gevolgtrekkings. Monsterring. Statistiese toetse van verskille tussen gemiddeldes; die gebruik van statistieke; noukeurigheid en benadering; toepassing van statistieke; versameling en verwerking van besigheidstatistieke.

L.W.—Dit is wenslik dat studente, alvorens hulle met hierdie kursus begin, kennis moet hê van algebra tot matrikulasiestandaard.

STATISTIESE METODES B

(Halwe kursus)

(Een vraestel—twee uur)

Kansrekening: Eenvoudige kanses, permutasies en kombinasies, binomiale formule, samestelling van kanses.

Normaalverdeling: Beskrywing, studie en toepassing, die passing van die normaal-kromme aan 'n geskikte stel voorgenoemde waardes.

Steekproefmetodes: Algemene beginsels en toepassings.

Steekproefverdelings: Studie en toepassing van t , F , & χ^2 .

Korrelasie: 'n Ondersoek na verbande in gegroepeerde gegewens.

Ander metodes om die graad van assosiasie te skat en te meet.

Strooiingsontleding: Algemene beginsels en toepassing.

Die Statistiek van Toetskonstruksie: Konstruksie van toetse, hulle betroubaarheid en geldigheid.

Voorspellingsmetodes: Algemene beginsels en toepassings.

Statistiek

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

Elementêre Statistiek: Versameling van statistiese materiaal, klassifikasie en tabulering. Frekwensietabelle. Grafiese voorstelling. Berekening van gemiddeldes en verspreidingskoeffisiënte. Indekssyfers. Tydreekse. Reglynige regressie en korrelasie. *Analityse Meetkunde*: Reguitlyn.

Algebra en Driehoeksmeting : Kwadratiese vergelykings. Induksie, Σr , Σr^2 , Σr^3 , binomiaalstelling en binomiaalkoëffisiënte. Rekenkundige en meetkundige reekse. Trigonometriese funksies; boogmaat; opstellingsteoremas; inverse trigonometriese funksies.

Elementêre renterekening : Samegestelde rente en annuïteite.

Kansrekening : Samestelling van kansse. Binomiale en normale verdelings met toepassings op steekproefteorie. Gebruik van kanspapier.

Kursus II

Vraestel 1

Analise : Differensiasie en integrasie van elementêre funksies; Taylor se reeks; bepaalde integrale; elementêre partiële differensiasie, meervoudige integrale.

Verdelingsleer : Waarskynlikheid; toevalsveranderlikes; eienskappe van waarskynlikheidsverdelings.

Vraestel 2

Numeriese Wiskunde : Differensietabelle; differensieoperatore; faktoriaalmagte. Interpolasieformules vir gelyke intervalle.

Statistiek : Passing van frekwensiefunksies. Standaardfoute en toepassing. Steekproefneming en normale steekproefteorie; groot steekproefteorie.

Vraestel 1

Numeriese Wiskunde : Differensies by ongelyke intervalle; interpolasieformules van Lagrange en Newton; inverse interpolasie. Determinante en matrikse. Numeriese metodes vir rekenmasjiene.

Statistiek : Nie-lineêre korrelasie en regressie. Meervoudige en partiële korrelasie. Hipotese toetsing; gebruike van t -, F - en χ^2 -toetse; gebruik van parameter-vrytoetse, tekentoets, mediaan en U -toets. Steekproefmetodes en toepassings.

Vraestel 2

Analise : Differensiaalvergelykings van 1ste orde. Beta- en Gammafunksies.

Kansleer : Stelling van Bayes. Limietstellings. Wet van groot getalle.

Ekonomiese en Industriële Statistiek : Lewenstabelle, elementêre ekonometrie, tydreeksmodelle, steekproefinspeksie en beheerkaarte.



DEPARTEMENT HANDELSREG

Kyk onder die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DEPARTEMENT STAATSLEER EN PUBLIEKE ADMINISTRASIE

Kyk onder die Fakulteit Lettere en Wysbegeerte



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DEPARTEMENT REKENINGKUNDE EN OUDITKUNDE

REKENINGKUNDE

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

1. Die betekenis van terme wat algemeen in die handel gebruik word.
2. Die doelstellings van rekeningkunde en die verband wat dit hou met die ouditkonde.
3. Algemene oorsig en betekenis van die stelsel van dubbelinskrywing.
4. Bronne van informasie en die aard van dokumente waarvandaan die rekeningboeke opgeskryf word; roetine en hantering in kantoor.
5. Boeke van eerste inskrywing, insluitende kolomvormige boeke. Inskrywing van transaksies in hierdie boeke, met beklemtoning van aanpassingsvermoë van ontwerpe en klassifikasies: en oorboeking na die grootboek.
6. Bankrekeninge, depositostrokies, lopende en vaste depositorekeninge, bankstate en oorstemmings, wissels en oordragte. Opvallende punte oor en die nut van tjeks.
7. Wissels, promesses en hulle behandeling in die rekeningboeke.
8. Die grootboek en balansering van grootboekrekeninge. Indeling van rekeninge in verskillende groepe. Ooreenstemming van grootboekbalanse met balanse wat op state van krediteure getoon word.
9. Proefbalans.
10. Sluitingsposte en aansuiweringe aan die einde van die jaar, insluitende depressie volgens konstante bedrag en verminderende balansmetodes, vooruitbetalings, agterstallige laste en voorsienings vir slegte skulde.
11. Die opstelling van finale rekeninge en balansstate, met spesiale beklemtoning van: lengte van periodes, begrippe van winste en eienaarskap, kosprys van voorraad verkoop en waardering van voorraad voorhande, maontlike laste, ens. met inbegrip van ontvangste- en betalingsrekeninge en inkomste- en uitgawerekeninge. Kandidate moet vertrouwd wees met moderne metodes van opstelling van finale rekeninge en balansstate.
12. Op sig verkope.
13. Departementele rekeninge.
14. Besendingsrekeninge.
15. Gesamentlike ondernemings.
16. Lopende rekeninge (accounts current).
17. Gemiddelde vervaldag.
18. Selfbalanserende grootboeke en kontrolerekeninge.
19. Vennootskapsrekeninge, uitsluitende toelating en ontbinding.
20. Enkelinskrywing, uitsluitende omsetting van enkelinskrywing in dubbelinskrywing.
21. Inleiding tot maatskappyrekeninge.
22. Elementêre interpretasie van balansstate en handels-, wins- en verliesrekeninge.
23. Die kontrolering van gedane werk, bv. optellings, oorboekings, ens., die opspoor van foute, ens.
24. Die beginsels van interne kontrole en interne organisasie, in die besonder wat betref handelsvoorraad en kontant.
25. Die beginsels van bewyslewering (evidencing), bevestiging (vouching) en verifikasie.

Kursus II

(Twee vraestelle)

1. Gevorderde studie van alle onderwerpe van die eerste jaar met spesiale verwysing na :
 - (a) Opstel van finale rekeninge en balansstate van eenmansake, vennootskappe, klubs en verenigings.
 - (b) Ontleding en vertolking van finansiële state.
2. Toelating van vennote en ontbinding van vennootskappe met uitsluiting van likwidasië met verdrag.
3. Verskillende metodes van voorsiening vir waardevermindering en vervanging van bates.
4. Voorsienings, reserwes en delgingsfondse.
5. Takrekeninge (behalwe buitelandse takke).
6. Onderskeid tussen kapitaal en inkomste.
7. Huurtolle.
8. Finale rekeninge van vervaardigers en kontrakteurs, insluitende waardering van goedere-in-bewerking.
9. Boerdery-boekhouding.
10. Elementêre klandisiewaarde.
11. Maatskappyrekeninge :
 - (a) Onderskeid tussen 'n vennootskap en 'n beperkte maatskappy.
 - (b) Akte van Oprigting en Statute.
 - (c) Private en publieke maatskappye.
 - (d) Statutêre boeke.
 - (e) Verskillende klasse aandelekapitaal.
 - (f) Aansoeke en toekennings van aandele ; oproepe ; aandelepremies.
 - (g) Verbeurdverklaring en heruitreiking van verbeurdverklaarde aandele.
 - (h) Lenings en uitreikings van obligasies.
 - (i) Oordragte van aandele en obligasies.
 - (j) Voorlopige, stigtings en heruitreikingsoorlaste.
 - (k) Aankoop van 'n private saak deur 'n maatskappy.
 - (l) Bonusaandele.
 - (m) Reserwes, voorsienings en moontlike laste.
 - (n) Rente uit kapitaal betaal.
 - (o) Winste voor en na inkorporasie.
 - (p) Dividende en verdeelbare winste.
 - (q) Aflossing van aflosbare voorkeur-aandele.
 - (r) Finale rekeninge en balansstate van beperkte maatskappye waarop deel een van die Agste Bylae tot die Wet betrekking het.

Kursus III

(Twee vraestelle)

1. Gevorderde studie van alle onderwerpe van die eerste en tweede jaar met spesiale verwysing na die volgende :
 - (a) Vennootskapsrekeninge : klandisiewaarde ; toelating en ontbinding ; likwidasië met verdrag.
 - (b) Omskepping van vennootskappe in beperkte maatskappye.
 - (c) Aflossing van obligasies.
 - (d) Die gepubliseerde rekeninge van beperkte maatskappye.
2. Beleggings, aandeletransaksies en onderskrywing.
3. Buitelandse takrekeninge, insluitende rekeninge in vreemde muntstelsels.
4. Huurkooprekeninge.
5. Dubbelrekeningstelsel.
6. Koepons en houers.

7. Verkoop van persele deur dorpsgebiedeinaar.
8. Versekering en ander eise vir skadevergoeding.
9. Die Rekeningkunde as hulpmiddel vir die bestuur insluitende ontleding en vertolking van finansiële state deur bron-en-aanwending-van-fondse-state, vergelykende state en verhoudingsanalise.
10. Die rekeninge van Spyseniers en Vermaaklikheidsondernemings.
11. Maatskappyrekeninge : amalgamasie, absorpsie, rekonstruksie en likwidasië.
12. Kontrolerende maatskappye en filiale, insluitende gekonsolideerde rekeninge en balansstate, en ander vorms van groepsrekeninge.
13. Die waardering van aandele, obligasies en klandisiewaarde.
14. Gemeganiseerde boekhouding.
15. Die doel en waarde van werkstate.
16. Die betekenis en beginsels aangaande inkomste, aanwending van inkomste, waardering en instandhouding van kapitaal.
17. Moderne ontwikkelings op die gebied van rekeningkunde.

REKENINGE VAN EKSEKUTEURS, LIKWIDATEURS EN KURATORS

(Een vraestel)

Opstel van likwidasië- en distribusierekeninge in bestorwe boedels, behandeling van vruggebruike, fideikommissêre bemakings en rekeninge in die algemeen in boedels, met of sonder testamente, en die Boedelbelastingaddendum.

Opstel van vermoënstaat, likwidasië- en distribusie- of kontribusierekening in oorgemaakte of gesekwestreerde boedels en likwidasië van maatskappye. Rekeninge wat as gevolg van 'n akte van kompromis ontstaan. Die opskrywe van trustboeke en -rekeninge.

Van studente sal nie verwag word om die tariewe ten opsigte van meestersgelde, taksasiegelde, eksekuteurs- en likwidateursloon ens., of die skale waarop boedelbelasting bereken moet word, vir die eksamen te memoriseer nie.

LOUDITKUNDE

Kursus I

(Een vraestel)

1. Aard en definisie van die ouditkunde.
2. Doelstellings van die ouditkunde.
3. Hoedanighede en bevoegdhede van 'n ouditeur.
4. Verband tussen rekeningkunde en ouditkunde.
5. Metodes waarvolgens ouditerings uitgevoer word.
6. Ouditroosters en die ouditeur se notaboek.
7. Beginsels van interne kontrole.
8. Nagaan van optellings, oorboekings, ens.
9. Bevestiging, verifikasie, waardering en sertifisering.
10. Magte, pligte, verantwoordelikhede en aanspreeklikhede van ouditeurs onder die gemenerereg, uitsprakereg en wetterereg (net besondere verwysing na artikels 22 en 26 van die Wet op Openbare Rekenmeesters en Ouditeurs, en die Maatskappywet).
11. Volledige aspekte verbonde aan die ouditering van eenmansake, vennootskappe, klubs, liefdadigheds- sosiale, sport- en soortgelyke verenigings en beperkte maatskappye (vir sover Deel I en Deel IV van die Agtate Bylae tot die Wet betrekking het).
12. Algemene raadgewing met betrekking tot die interne organisasie, die boekhouding, en die beheer daarvan.

L.W.—Kandidate moet in hulle antwoorde blyke gee van beheer oor feite, sowel as die vermoë om hulle kennis saaklik, verstaanbaar en volledig op skrif weer te gee.

Kursus II (Twee vraestelle)

L.W.—In die tweede kursus moet die kandidaat aandag skenk aan breedvoeriger hersiening en 'n meer intensiewe behandeling van die werk van die eerste kursus.

1. Interne beheer, metodes van ouditering, opstel en hou van ouditroosters en notaboeke, met besondere verwysing na: die implikasies van interne ouditering; toets-ouditering; die gebruik van werkstate; en meganisasie op die gebied van die rekeningkunde.
2. Bevestiging, waardebeplanning, verifikasie, sertifisering en verslaglewering.
3. Begrippe "waar en redelik."
4. Die jongste ontwikkelings op die gebied van die ouditkunde.
5. Die posisie van die ouditeur ingevolge die gemenerereg, die uitsprakereg en die wettereg.
6. Beginsels van samesmelting, rekonstruksie en ontbinding van maatskappye, vennootskappe, ens.
7. Ouditering van alle maatskappy-aangeleenthede.
8. Algemene pligte en werksaamhede van die rekenmeester en ouditeur in openbare praktyk.
9. Ontleding en interpretasie van finansiële state.
10. Ondersoekings en verslae.
11. Waardering van klandisiewaarde, aandele en obligasies.
12. Beoordeling en kritiek op finansiële state vir publikasie en voorlegging aan aandeelhouers.

L.W.—In die tweede kursus moet die kandidaat blyke gee van 'n grondige kennis van die vak, asook die vermoë om vrae op deeglike en wetenskaplike wyse te beantwoord. Benewens wye leeswerk in die bestaande vakboeke moet die kandidaat ook soveel vaktydskrifte moontlik bestudeer—insluitende "Die Suid-Afrikaanse Rekenmeester."

KOSTEBEREKENING

(Een vraestel)

1. Doelstellings, gebruike en beperkings van kosteberekening; kostebegrippe; en koste-indeling.
2. Beginsels en metodes van kostebepaling en kosteverhaling.
3. Metodes van kosteberekening en kosteboekhouding: taak- en proseskosteberekening; absorpsie- en grenskosteberekening; begrotingsbeheer en standaardkosteberekening; eenvormigekosteberekening; kosteboekhouding; en kosteberekeningstelsel.
4. Kosteberekening as hulpmiddel by die bedryfsleiding.

INKOMSTEBELASTING

(Een vraestel)

Die beginsels en toepassing van die belasting van die inkomste van individuele persone of verenigings van persone en/of gewone handels- en industriële maatskappye in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ingevolge die bepalings van die Inkomstebelastingwet, nr. 58 van 1962, soos gewysig.

1. Kort skets van die verskillende soorte belasting en van die geskiedenis van die Suid-Afrikaanse Belastingwetgewing.
2. Beginsels met betrekking tot die lees en vertolking van artikels van die Inkomstebelastingwet nr. 58 van 1962, soos gewysig.
3. Vasstelling van belasbare inkomste: bruto ontvangste en toevalling—bruto inkomste—inkomste—belasbare inkomste.
4. Toegevalle inkomste—basiese beginsels en besliste sake wat daarop betrekking het.
5. Bron van inkomste—basiese beginsels.
6. Onderskeid tussen ontvangste van 'n kapitale en inkomste aard met verwysing na besliste sake.

7. Bruto inkomste—spesifieke vorme : vergoeding vir dienste gelewer, jaargelde, eenvoudige huurpremies, verhalings, subsidies, inkomste van minderjarige kinders, vooruitbetalings, diwidende en ander ontvangste.

8. Bruto inkomste—geagte inkomste, bv. inkomste van 'n getroude vrou.

9. Vrstellings—uitgesluit die wat op bougenootskappe en ander spesifieke ondernemings betrekking het.

10. Toelaatbare aftrekkings—uitgawes en toelatings betreffende die volgende : die verkryging, herstel, onderhoud en skrapping van kapitaalbates, soos geboue, patente en handelsmerke en toerusting ; die gebruik van arbeid (vergoeding, vervoer, behuising en wêlensdienste) die gebruik van geleende kapitaal.

—Uitgawes vir die beskerming van inkomste en uitgawes in verband met toekomstige verliese en verpligtinge (sluit in wetenskaplike navorsing, assuransie, deposito's en diskonto's).

--Regskoste en besighedsverliese deur vuur, diefstal, slegte skulde, beskadiging, ens.

--Pensioenfondse bydraes en persoonlike toelae ten opsigte van fisiese ongeskiktheid, mediese- en onthaalkoste.

11. Nie-toelaatbare aftrekkings.

12. Diwidende—vrstellings en aftrekkings.

13. Kortings—primêre korting vir normale belasting en sekondêre kortings ten opsigte van kinders, afhanklikes en assuransie.

14. Tariewe van belasting met berrekking tot individuë.

15. Berekening van 'n individuele normale belastingaanslag—soorte aanslae en die behandeling van verliese wat vorentoe gedra word.

16. Aanslae van geskeie persone.

17. Beginsels rakende aanslae van boedels en trusts as aparte entiteite.

18. Belasting van boere.

19. Aanslag van professionele persone.

20. Berekening van besighedsaanslae deur gebruik te maak van wins-en-verliesrekenings en balansstate van alleenhandelaars en vennootskappe.

21. Belasbaarheid van klandisiewaarde.

22. Belasting van huurkooptransaksies (ingesluit vaste eiendomstransaksies).

23. Jaar van aanslag.

24. Belasting van gewone industriële- en handelsmaatskappye- omskrywing van maatskappy, behandeling van diwidende en bonusaandeel, aanslag van normale belasting van 'n gewone maatskappy, moeder- en filiaalmaatskappye en maatskappye in likwidasie.

25. Provinsiale belasting—gewone maatskappye.

26. Belasting op Buitelandse Aandeehouers.

27. Belasting op Onuitgekeerde winste.

28. Belasting op geskenke.

29. Besware—bewyslas, skikking en appel.

30. Finale en voltooid aanslae van individue en maatskappye.

31. Belasting van ronde-som voordele ex pensioen-, voorsorgs- en uittredingenuiteitsfondse.

32. Die I., B. S.-stelsel van belastinginvordering.

L.W.—Van kandidate sal verwag word dat hulle die jongste wysigings en die regulasies uitgereik ingevolge die Wet moet ken, maar vroe sal slegs gestel word oor wetgewing wat voor 31 Mei van die jaar van die eksamen van krag word.

REKENINGKUNDE

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen (Hons.-B.Com.)

Die eksamen bestaan uit vyf vraestelle en kan as geheel of in twee dele afgeleë word. Deel I bestaan uit vraestelle 1, 2 en 3 en deel II uit vraestelle 4 en 5.

Vraestel 1 :

Geskiedenis en teorie van die rekeningkunde.

Vraestel 2 :

Die betekenis, ontleding, vertolking en ontwerp van finansiële state.

Vraestel 3 :

Finansiële beplanning en beheer.

Vraestel 4 en 5 :

of

Maatskappyrekeningkunde en één van die volgende :

- (i) Gevorderde kosterekeningkunde.
- (ii) Gevorderde interne bestuursvraagstukke of gevorderde finansiële bestuursvraagstukke.
- (iii) Interne kontrole en interne ouditkunde.
- (iv) Metodes en praktyke van openbare rekenmeesterskap.

of

Gevorderde kosterekeningkunde en één van die volgende :

- (i) Gevorderde interne bestuursvraagstukke of gevorderde finansiële bestuursvraagstukke.
 - (ii) Interne kontrole en interne ouditkunde.
- (a) 'n Kandidaat kan die vraestel onder A hieronder aangetoon slegs neem, indien hy in die kursus van die B.Com-leergang wat onder B aangegee word, geslaag het :

A	B
Metodes en praktyke van openbare rekenmeesterskap.	Ouditkunde II.
Interne kontrole en interne ouditkunde.	Ouditkunde I.

- (b) Besonderhede van die omvang van die verskillende vraestelle sowel as die bibliografie kan op aanvraag van die Universiteitskollege verkry word.

L.W.—Rekeningkunde III en Kosteberekening is 'n voorvereiste vir die graad Hons.-B.Com. in Rekeningkunde.

Magisterseksamen (M.Com.)

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling wat blyke gee van oorspronklike ondersoek deur die kandidaat, die onderwerp waarvan minstens ses maande voor sy indiening deur die Senaat goedgekeur moet word. Kandidate moet 'n beknopte oorsig aanbied wat die inhoud van die onderwerp omskryf.

OUDITKUNDE

Honneurs-Baccalaureuseksamen (Hons.-B.Com.)

Die eksamen bestaan uit vyf vraestelle. 'n Student wat nie die opstel vir vraestel 5 moet ook kursief wees soos die ander aanbied nie kan die eksamen in twee dele aflê. Deel I bestaan uit vraestelle 1, 2 en 3 en deel II uit vraestelle 4 en 5.

Vraestel 1 :

Interne kontrole en interne ouditkunde.

Vraestel 2 :

Geskiedenis en teorie van ouditkunde en openbare rekenmeesterskap.

Vraestel 3 :

Magte, pligte en aanspreeklikhede van ouditeurs (insluitende hofbeslissings).

Vraestel 4 :

Metodes en praktyke van openbare rekenmeesterskap.

Vraestel 5 :

of

- (a) 'n Opstel oor 'n onderwerp wat deur die hoof van die departement goedgekeur moet word.

of

(b) Een onderwerp uit die volgende lys van die graad Hons.-B.Com.—Rekeningkunde :

- (i) Die betekenis, ontleding, vertolkings en ontwerp van finansiële state.
- (ii) Maatskappyrekeningkunde.
- (iii) Gevorderde kosterekeningkunde.

Opmerkings :

- (a) (i) Die opstel word vir alle doeleindes gelykwaardig aan 'n eksamenvraestel geag.
 - (ii) Die gekose onderwerp vir die opstel moet nie later as 31 Maart van die jaar waarin die kandidaat wil eksamen doen nie, tesame met 'n skema van wat die ondersoek behels, vir goedkeuring voorgelê word, en die opstel self moet nie later as 31 Augustus van die voorgename eksamenjaar ingedien word nie.
 - (iii) Uit die opstel moet duidelik blyk dat die kandidaat vertrouwd is met sowel die jongste literatuur as die praktyk met betrekking tot die goedgekeurde onderwerp.
 - (iv) Die opstel moet uit minstens 6,000 en hoogstens 10,000 woorde bestaan.
- (b) Besonderhede van die omvang van die verskillende vraestelle sowel as die bibliografie kan op aanvraag van die Universiteitskollege verkry word.

Magistereksamen (M.Com.)

Die eksamen bestaan uit 'n verhandeling uit die gebiedsveld van die Ouditkunde wat blyke gee van oorspronklike ondersoek deur die kandidaat ; die onderwerp hiervan moet minstens ses maande voordat dit ingedien word deur die Senaat goedgekeur word. Kandidate moet 'n beknopte oorsig aanbied, wat die inhoud van die onderwerp omskryf.

*University of Port Harcourt
Together in Excellence*



University of Fort Hare
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LIVINGSTONE-GEBOU

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Environmental Sciences

Department of Agricultural, Forestry and Environmental Sciences

Department of Agricultural, Forestry and Environmental Sciences

Department of Agricultural, Forestry and Environmental Sciences

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence
Fakulteit Landbou

FAKULTEIT LANDBOU

Voorlopige Regulasies vir die Fakulteit van Landbou.

I. *Grade.*

Benewens grade en diplomas wat die Fakulteit in die toekoms mag instel, kan die volgende grade en diplomas in die Fakulteit van Landbou uitgereik word.

Baccalaureus in Landbou.....	B. Agric.
Baccalaureus Scientiae in Landbou	B.Sc. Agric.
Honneurs-baccalaureus in Landbou.....	B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.)
Magister in Landbou.....	M.Sc. Agric.
Doktor in Landbou.....	D.Sc. Agric.
Diploma in Landbou	Dip. Agric.

II. *Graad van Baccalaureus in Landbou en Baccalaureus Scientiae in Landbou.*

1. *Toelating* : Die matrikulasie—of gelykwaardige sertifikaat is 'n vereiste vir toelating tot die leergange vir die B.Agric.—graad terwyl die matrikulasie—of gelykwaardige sertifikaat met 'n slaagsyfer in wiskunde 'n vereiste is vir die B.Sc. Agric.—graad.

2. *Bywoning* : 'n Student vir die B.Agric. graad moet minstens vir drie akademiese jare en vir die B.Sc. Agric.—graad vier akademiese jare die voorgeskrewe klasse aan die Universiteitskollege as 'n ingeskrewe student bywoon.

3. *Departemente :*

1. Departement van Agronomie—Plantfisiologie, Tuinbou, Plantbeskerming, Biometrie en Genetika.
2. Departement van Veeteelt—Anatomie en Fisiologie, Veesiektes, Pluimvee en Suiwelbereiding.
3. Departement van Weidingsleer—Landbou-ekonomie, Landbou-ingenieurswese.
4. Departement van Grondkunde en Biochemie.

4. *Studierigtings* : Behalwe met spesiale vergunning van die Senaat moet 'n student vir elke studierigting die voorgeskrewe vakke en kursusse in sy leergang insluit en oor die studiejaar versprei soos die Universiteitskollege bepaal.

a. *Leergang vir die B.Agric.—graad.*

Iste jaar :

Plantkunde I
Dierkunde I
Chemie IB
Fisika IB of Landbou-ekonomie.
Wiskunde Spesiaal indien student nie Matrikulasie
Wiskunde geslaag het nie.

2de jaar :

Agronomie I
Veeteelt I
Weidingsleer I
Grondkunde I
Biochemie I
Genetika I
Anatomie en Fisiologie I

3de jaar :

Plant Fisiologie I
Agronomie II
Veeteelt II
Grondkunde II
Biochemie II
Landbou-ekonomie I en twee ander landbouvakke
uit die keusegroep
of
drie ander landbouvakke uit die keusegroep.

Keusegroep :

Tuinbou
 Entomologie/Plantsiekteleer
 Landbou-Ingenieurswese
 Pluimveekunde I
 Suiwel I
 Weidingsleer II
 Landbou-ekonomie II
 Veessiektes.

b. Voorgestelde B.Sc. (Agric.) Leergang

Eerste Jaar. Chemie I

Plantkunde I

Dierkunde I

Fisika I of Wiskunde I of Fisika IB

Tweede Jaar. Agronomie I

Veeteelt I

Biochemie I

Grondkunde I

Genetika I

Anatomie en Fisiologie I

Plantfisiologie I

(3 voorlesings en ½ praktykum vir Landbou I vakke.)

Derde Jaar Agronomie II

Veeteelt II

Weidingsleer I

Grondkunde II of Biochemie II of Genetika II

Landbou-ekonomie I

Biometrie

(3 voorlesings en ½ praktykum vir Landbou II-vakke)

Vierde Jaar. Agronomie III

Veeteelt III

Weidingsleer II

Veessiektes

(6 voorlesings en 2 praktika vir Landbou III-vakke)



University of Port Harcourt
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III. (a) **Slaag-minimum :** Om in 'n kursus te slaag moet 'n student vir die graad B.Sc.-Agric. en B.Agric. die onderstaande minima in sy eksamensyfer en in sy gesamentlike jaar—en eksamensyfer behaal :

Subminima in		Minimum	Gesamentlike
Prakties	Teorie	Eksamensyfer	Jaar en Eksamensyfer
40	40	40	50

(b) **Eersteklas :** 'n Student slag in 'n kursus in die eerste klas indien hy 'n gesamentlike jaar—en eksamensyfer van minstens 70 persent behaal.

(c) 'n Student behaal sy graad met onderskeiding indien hy in die laaste twee studie-jare die gemiddeld persentasie van 75 persent behaal en sy leergang binne 'n studietyd van vier jaar voldoen.

IV. **Bevordering tot die volgende studiejaar :**

(a) Vir bevordering tot die tweede studiejaar mag 'n student nie meer as een kursus van die eerste studiejaar uitstaande hê nie.

(b) Vir bevordering tot die derde studiejaar mag 'n studente nie meer as twee kurse van die eerste twee jare uitstaande hê nie.

(c) Vir bevordering tot die vierde studiejaar mag 'n student nie meer as twee kurse van die eerste drie studie-jare uitstaande hê nie.

V. (a) **Krediet vir kurse :**—Studente behou krediet vir alle kurse waarin hulle beslaag het al word hulle nie na die volgende jaar gepromoveer nie.

(b) **Praktiese Werk :** Dit word van elke landbou-student vereis om vir minstens een maand, of op aanbeveling van die departementshoof, 'n maksimum van twee

maande gedurende vakansietye van die tweede—, derde- of vierdejaar, praktiese werk op die Universiteitskollege se proefplaas te doen.

VI. *Regulasies vir die graad Honneurs-baccalaureus in Landbou :*

1. Slegs die B.Sc. Agric-graad sal direk tot die graad B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) kan lei. Studente wat die B.Agric.—graad verwerf het mag toegelaat word om nagraadse studie in landbou te volg mits sodanige studente voldoen aan die voorvereistes wat deur die Senaat voorgeskryf word.

2. Benewens die algemene regulasies vir honneurs-baccalaureusgrade wat mutatis mutandis ook op die Fakulteit van Landbou van toepassing is moet 'n student aan die spesiale regulasies van die fakulteit voldoen.

- (a) Die Senaat kan op aanbeveling van die Fakulteit, aan 'n verdienstelike kandidaat met 'n B.Sc. graad toestemming verleen om nagraadse opleiding in landbou te ontvang. So 'n kandidaat skryf in as spesiale student vir nagraadse studie vir 'n minimum tydperk van een jaar, waarin hy sy studie in of die plante—of die diereproduksierigting, moet voortsit.
- (b) Die minimum-slaagsyfer vir die graad B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) is 'n gemiddelde syfer van 50% vir die hele eksamen met dien verstande dat 'n sub-minimum vir sekere vraestelle kan geld en/of 'n deel van die eksamen deur 'n verhandeling vervang kan word.
- (c) Die graad B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.) word met lof toegeken indien 'n student in sy gemiddelde eksamensyfer minstens 75% behaal.

VII. *Regulasies vir die graad M.Sc. Agric.*

Benewens die algemene regulasies vir nagraadgrade wat mutatis mutandis ook op die Fakulteit van Landbou van toepassing is, moet 'n student voldoen aan die spesiale regulasies van die fakulteit.

- (a) Voordat 'n student vir die graad M.Sc. Agric. kan inskryf moet hy die graad B.Sc. Agric. (Hons.)-status verwerf het.
- (b) Vir die graad M.Sc. Agric. word 'n verhandeling, wat die eksaminatore tevrede stel, vereis.

VIII. *Regulasies vir die graad D.Sc. Agric.*

Benewens die algemene regulasies vir doktorsgrade wat mutatis mutandis ook op die Fakulteit van Landbou van toepassing is, moet 'n student voldoen aan spesiale regulasies van die fakulteit.

Landboudiplomas

1. (a) Die Een-jaar Diploma in Landbou. Vir diensdoende onderwyser alleenlik.
(b) Fort Hare Diploma in Landbou
(c) Diploma in Landbouvoorligting.
2. *Toelatingsvereistes.*
 - (a) Een-jaar Diploma in Landbou. Die minimum vereistes vir toelating tot hierdie kursus is 'n Senior Sertifikaat of die ekwivalent van hierdie sertifikaat en 'n professioneel Onderwysers Sertifikaat.
 - (b) Fort Hare Diploma in Landbou. Die minimum vereistes vir toelating is 'n Senior Sertifikaat of die ekwivalent van hierdie sertifikaat.
 - (c) Diploma in Landbouvoorligting. Besonderhede moet gefinaliseer word.
3. Die kursusse van die Fort Hare diploma strek oor twee jaar en die van die ander diplomas oor een jaar.
4. *Leergange*
 - (a) Een-jaar Diploma in Landbou :—
Planteproduksie I
Diereproduksie I
Kursus in gewasverbouing en versorging van plaasvee.
Grond- en Veldbewing
Metodiek van Landbou-onderwys.

(b) Fort Hare Diploma in Landbou:—

1ste jaar	— Biologie	5 lesings	+	1	prakties
	Chemie I	5	„	+ 1	„
	Plant produksie I	3	„	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	„
	Diere produksie I	3	„	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	„
	Landbou-ekonomie I	5	„		
2de jaar	— Plant produksie II	5	„	+ 1	„
	Diere produksie II	6(4 + 2)	„	+ 1	„
	Landbou-ekonomie II of	4	„		
	Opvoedkunde I				
	Grondkunde I	4	„	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	„
	Grond- en veldbewing	2	„	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	„
	Metodiek van Landbou- onderwys	1	„	(onderwys)	

S.A.O.D. jaar — Landbou-ekonomie II en
Onderwys vakke.

Studente moet aan die begin van hulle tweede jaar aandui of hulle die S.A.O.D. kursus gaan volg. Voornemende S.A.O.D.-studente moet in hul tweede jaar Opvoedkunde I neem in die plek van Landbou-ekonomie II, en in hulle S.A.O.D. jaar moet hulle Landbou-ekonomie II neem ten einde aan die vereistes van die Diploma te voldoen.

5. Praktiese werk:

Dit kan van studente verwag word om ten minste twee weke op die Universiteitskollege se plase praktiese werk te doen.

6. Slaag-minimum.

Om 'n kursus te slaag moet 'n student die onderstaande minima in sy finale eksamensyfer en in sy jaarwerk behaal.

Praktiese werk	Teorie	Eksamensyfer	Gesamentlike Jaar en Eksamensyfer
40%	40%	45%	50%

Ten einde 'n onderskeiding te behaal moet 'n kandidaat ten minste 75% in die finale eksamensyfer behaal.

'n Aanvullende eksamen mag toegestaan word, onderhewig aan die goedkeuring van die Hoof van die betrokke Departement en op vooroorde dat 'n finale eksamensyfer van nie minder as 40% verkry was nie.

7. Bevordering tot die volgende studiejaar.

- Geen kandidaat sal toegelaat word en vir die tweede jaar in te skryf alvorens hy nie ten minste 4 kursusse geslaag het nie.
- 'n Kandidaat wat aan die einde van die eerste jaar nie ten minste in drie kursusse geslaag het nie sal geen krediet ontvang vir kursusse wel geslaag nie en sal die volle leergang moet herhaal.
- Leergange vir die Diploma in Landbouvoorsigtig moet gefinaliseer word.

Leerplanne

- (a) Leerplanne vir graadkursusse:—

LANDBOU-EKONOMIE

Kursus I

A. *Ekonomiese teorie.*

I. *Ekonomiese geskiedenis:*

- Stadiums van ekonomiese ontwikkeling.
- Kenmerke van die moderne ekonomiese stelsel.

II. *Prysontleiding* :

- (a) Inleiding—ekonomiese probleme, goedere en dienste, kapitaalgoedere, depresiasie.
- (b) Die vraag en aanbod meganisme.
- (c) Prysvorming van produksiefaktore.
- (d) Pryssiklus van plaas produkte
- (e) Oogmerke van prysstudies.

B. *Landbou-ekonomie* :

I. *Die landbou struktuur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

- (a) Die relatiewe belangrikheid van landbou in die nasionale ekonomie met verwysing na
 - (i) die onderhouds-sektor
 - (ii) die mark-ingestelde sektor
- (b) Die bruto waarde van landbouproduksie
- (c) Plaasgroottes en eienaarskap
- (d) Produksie neigings.

II. *Landbou streke.*

- (a) Die waarde van die Agro-ekonomiese opname.
- (b) Faktore wat 'n streek bepaal.
- (c) Kenmerke van die Bantoe gebiede en landbou produksie van die Bantoe.

III. *Produksiefaktore*

Die onderlinge verhouding van produksiefaktore en die invloed daarvan op landbouproduksie.

IV. *Landboukrediet.*

- (a) Krediet-behoeftes in die landbou
- (b) Die gebruik van krediet deur boere
- (c) Vereistes van 'n landboukrediet-stelsel
- (d) Bronne van krediet.

V. *Intensiteitsleer*

- (a) Intensiteitsfaktore
- (b) Verskillende vorms van intensifikasie.

VI. *Meganisasie*

Die doel en koste van meganisasie.

Kursus II

A. *Bemaking en die stelsel van kooperasies*

- (a) Landbou bemakings probleme
- (b) Bemakings funksie en dienste
- (c) Mark organisasie.
- (d) Beheerde bemaking in Suid-Afrika.
- (e) Ko-operasie.

B. *Boerderybedryfsleer.*

- (a) Die veld van boerderybedryfsleer.
- (b) Basiese beginsels in boerdery bedryfsleer.
 - (i) Beginsel van dalende meeropbrengs
 - (ii) Beginsel van substitusie
 - (iii) Beginsel van komparatiewe voordeel
 - (iv) Beginsel van geleentheidskoste
 - (v) Faktore van doeltreffendheid
- (c) Kostes en opbrengs in boerdery
- (d) Plaasrekords en die gebruik daarvan
- (e) Plaasbegroting en-beplanning
- (f) Grond benutting.

(ii) Leerplanne vir ander kursusse sal later gefinaliseer word.

- (b) Leerplanne vir die Fort Hare Diploma in Landbou.

DIEREPRODUKSIE

Kursus I

- (1) Inleiding tot die Veeteelt en Lewendehawe Nywerheid in S.A.
- (2) Verskillende rasse: evolusie, oorsprong, eienskappe en gebruike.
- (3) Grondbeginsels van voeding: Voeding en voeding vereistes; verteerbaarheid; voedsel berekening; onderhoud- en produksie-vereistes; gebalanseerde rantsoene; ekonomie; ens.
- (4) Voedingstowwe: Ruvoere, Sappige voere, Voerbome en struike, konsentrate.
- (5) Voeding, versorging en bestuur van plaasdiere; Suiwelboerdery: Aanteel, grootmaak, voeding, bestuur; Produksie van skoon melk en die bemaking van suiwel produkte, ens.

Kursus II

1. Voeding, Versorging en Bestuur van Plaasdiere; Vleisproduksie, Intensiewe, Semi-intensiewe en Ekstensiewe vorms van produksie, ens.
2. Voeding, Versorging en Bestuur van Plaasdiere; Pluimveeboerdery; Grootmaak, voeding, behuising en bestuur; Bemaking, siektes, ens.
3. Voeding, Versorging en Bestuur van Plaasdiere; Varkproduksie; Aanteel, voeding, behuising en bestuur; Bemaking ens.
4. Voeding, Versorging en Bestuur van Plaasdiere; Perde-boerdery, bestuur.
5. Voeding, Versorging en Bestuur van Plaasdiere; Skaap-en Bokboerdery en Wolproduksie en -hantering, ens. Bokke, bokhaar ens.
6. Die Vleispotensiaal van die Eland en verwante soorte: moontlike toekomstige rol.
7. Konynboerdery en die produksie van vleis en pels.
8. Reproduksie van Plaasdiere en Kunsmatige Inseminasie.
9. Diere-siektes: Diagnose en behandeling van diere-siektes; eerstehulp behandeling; inwendige en uitwendige parasiete en die beheer daarvan; giftige materiaal en die behandeling van vergiftiging, ens.
10. Diere aanteelpraktyke en Lewendehawe verbetering.
11. Diere by-produkte: Huide en velle; plaasmis; beenmeel; bloedmeel.
12. Plaas-slaghuis: Vleis inspeksie, higiëne, bruikbare snitte; ens.

Praktiese werke en Demonstrasies.

Praktiese werk word onderneem in die laboratorium en op die Universiteitskollege se plaas, besoeke word deur die jaar gebring aan landbou instellings en fabriekke.

PLANTEPRODUKSIE

Kursus I

Inleidende kursus oor die grondbeginsels van akkerbou.

1. Die rol van oesverbouing; bydrae tot die nasionale inkomste, grond onder gewasse en algemene statistiek in verband met die belangrikste gewasse wat in Suid-Afrika verbou word. Ekologiese distribusie van natuurlike plantegroei en akkerbougewasse in Suid-Afrika.
2. Faktore wat 'n rol speel by die verbouing van gewasse in Suid-Afrika; klimaat, topografie, siektes en peste, ekonomiese faktore. Agro-ekologiese studie van die belangrikste produksiestreke in Suid-Afrika. Gewasverbouing in die Bantoegebiede.
3. Eienskappe van landbougrond. Grondbewerking en grondbewerkingselemente.
4. Bemesting van grond en bemestingspraktyke.
5. Wisselbou, Groenbemesting en rusoesverbouing.
6. Landbousaad en saaipraktyke.
7. Onkruid en onkruidbeheer.
8. Bewaringsboerdery met betrekking tot die verbouing van gewasse.

Praktiese werk:—Laboratoriumstudies van die eienskappe van die vernaamste verboude gewasse en bekendste onkruid. Plasbesoeke en werk in verband met uitsoek van saad, onkruidbestryding, ens.

Kursus II

A. Weerkunde :

1. Die luglaag; die weerselemente—hul meting, daaglikse en seisoenspelinge en hulle betekenis vir plante; weerkundige verskynsels. Weerkundige diens van S.A.
2. Die klimaat van Suid-Afrika. Klimaatsklassifikasie. Die klimaat van die vernaamste Bantoegebiede van Suid-Afrika.
3. Die hidrologiese kringloop: Die belangrikheid van water in S.A. Bespreking van faktore wat vogverliese in S.A. veroorsaak; grondvogbewaring; werklike en potensiele evapotranspirasie; droogtes in S.A.

B. Voedsel en voergewasproduksie :

1. Klassifikasie en verbouing van voedselgewasse; somer en wintergrane, peulgewasse.
2. Klassifikasie en verbouing van voergewasse.
3. Opberging van graan- en voergewasse.

C. Praktiese roetine meting van temperatuur, wind en reënval.

Praktiese werk:—Laboratoriumstudies, demonstrasies en plasbesoeke in verband met verskillende gewasse.

GRONDKUNDE

- (a) Beknopte behandeling van die belangrikste grondvormende minerale en gesteentes. Elementêre geologiese formasies van Suid-Afrika. Verwering van minerale en gesteentes en die vorming van grond. Primêre en sekondêre gronde.
- (b) Vernaamste fisiese eienskappe van gronde; tekstuur; struktuur; lug; vog en temperatuurverhoudings.
- (c) Grondontledings volgens die beker en pipet-metode.
- (d) Chemiese samestelling van gronde.
- (e) Grondkoliheide en die eienskappe van kolloïdale fraksies.
- (f) Organiese materiaal—Koolstof en Stikstofkringlope. Grondorganismes.

METODIEK VAN LANDBOU

(Een lesing)

1. Die geskiedenis van Landbou-onderwys.
2. Die doelstelling van die vak.
3. Die plek van die vak in die skoolleerplan.
4. Die leerplan van die vak.
5. Die metode van onderwys.
6. Die onderwyser van die vak.

GRONDBEWARING

Oorsig van erosie in die vernaamste lande van die wêreld; verskillende vorms van erosie in S.A. Oorsake van erosie; klimaat en erosie; reënval indringverhoudings en afloop. Grondverspoeling op saaiplase en op veeplase. Verhouding van erosie tot oes opbrengste en veranderinge in die natuurlike plantegroei. Algemene nadele van erosie. Grondverspoelingsprobleme in blanke en Bantoegebiede.

Bewaringsboerdery: beginsels van veld en grondbewaring in akkerbou en veeveelt. Die gebruik van kontoerboerdery, strookverbouing, terrasse en damme in grondbewaring. Sloot- en dongha-erosie: bestrydingsmaatreëls.

Die rol van die Departement van Landbou in die bestryding van erosie. Gebruik van instrumente en masjiene en die invloed van plante in grondbewaring.

LANDBOU-EKONOMIE

Leerplanne vir Kursus I en Kursus II van die Fort Hare Landboudiploma is dieselfde as die van die graadkursus.

SUKSESSE IN FINALE EKSAMENS AAN FORT HARE IN 1968

Baccalaureus Artium (Theologiae)

NWAGUMANA JACKSON MALEYANA

MICHAEL MARSHALL VUYISILE NJCNGWE

Baccalaureus Artium

EUCLIFFE WYCLIFF M. GIJANA

ORIGIN MAJOR KOYANA

CANASSEUS MASILO LAMLA

MOGOROSI SIMON LOBELO

CYNTHIA THAMIE LOKWE

DORIS ELSPETH NOZIPHO LOKWE

LENNOX MATHEMBA MAKAPELA

DUNCAN LIFA MAKHASI

QUADRAGESIMUS MJOLI

GLADSTONE VUYANI MQINGWANA

WANDILE WILFRED MTYAPI

BYRON FIKILE NDAKI

ARCHIBALD NTLANTSANA

PETER ASIRANYE PHAKEDI

PATRICK NKOSINATHI SIKRWEQE

WELLINGTON MKULULI SOBAHLE

VICTOR JORDAN TEBOHO SOUL

GIDEON YANTOLO

ELLIOT LAWRENCE DAN MKHIZE

MICHAEL HERBERT NTULI

Baccalaureus Artium in Social Wetenskappe

CYNTHIA MMANALEDI KUZWAYO

ADELAIDE NOTUMATO MOSHESH

Baccalaureus Scientiae

KHOLEKILE BIYANA

ANGELA TANTASWA GUZANA

LINCOLN MZIWANDILE KAKAZA

COUNT SELBY MONGEZI MAQUBELA

PEARL-PAMELA ZIZIKAZI MASELO

MZINKULU SEPIISO MBALO

ANGELA MBAMBO

MARGARET THOZAMA SIJADU

ZUZIWE SPUKA

WELLINGTON MLUNGISI TSHAZIBANE

KHOLEKA THANDIWE VABAZA

Baccalaureus Commercii

BROTHERHOOD CORNELIUS NTABANKULU MJANA

THEODORE MNCEDISI JORDAN

Baccalaureus Administrationis

ZULU NTULI

NAGRAADSE BACCALAUREUSGRADE

Baccalaureus Artium (Theologiae) Hons.

SOLOMON DIGA SIBANYONI

Baccalaureus Legum

BERESFORD SVATHO KOYANA

TIMOTHY TOBY MOKONE

Baccalaureus Artium Hons.

NOMPUMELELO POPANA MSENIGI

ARCHIBALD NCEBA NDODOMZI NGXAMNGXA

Baccalaureus Scientiae Hons.

PETRUS GQOLA
PATRICK PHAKAMILE MTANGAI

BROWNLEE GOBINAMBA MAFUNDA
MONTGOMERY MBULELO NTLOKO

Baccalaureus Educationis

EUNICE VIRGINIA NOMNTU MOTSHABI

MARGARET SOKA STAMPER

**UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUID-AFRIKA PROFESSIONELE SERTIFIKATE EN
DIPLOMAS**

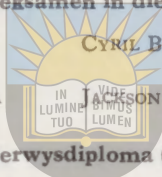
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GIBSON MANINJWA



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Together in Excellence

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DUMISANI NGEWU
ISABEL JOAN THOKO TWALA

STUDENTE VAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Baccalaureus Artium

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SINDILE DEEDWELL MAJOKWENI
KENNETH MPONQ

MICAH MICHAEL REUBEN NIKI KELEMBE
MZIMKULU MBILASE
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LAWRENCE ERIC NDESI

Diploma in Maatskaplike Werk

SHEILA NOMAZIZI CISHE
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WORDSWORTH WELILE MNTONINTSHI

Suid-Afrikaanse Onderwysdiploma

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JOSEPH TSEPO SIPHAMLA
LINDI TSHUME



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



DIE LOVEDALE PERS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence