


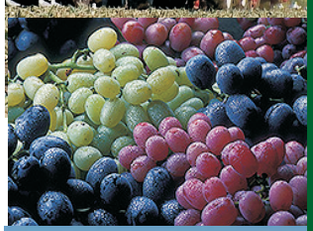

Annual Report
on the Implementation of the External Bursary Scheme

2007/08

agriculture

Department:
Agriculture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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6.2 LIST OF GRAPHS

ACRONYMS

AIS	:	Agriculture Information Services
AIDP	:	Agriculture Industry Development Programme
BVSc	:	Bachelor of Veterinary Science Degree
DoA	:	Department of Agriculture
ETES	:	Eduction, Training and Extension Services
FET	:	Further Education Training
GCIS	:	Government Communications and Information Services
DEXCO	:	Department of Agriculture Executive Committee
GET	:	General Education Training
HET	:	Higher Education Training
HONS	:	Postgraduate Degree (Honours)
ITCA	:	Intergovernmental Technical Committee on Agriculture
MSc	:	Postgraduate Degree (Masters in Science)
NSFAS	:	National Students Financial Aid Scheme
PhD	:	Postgraduate Degree (Doctorate)
SAQA	:	South African Qualifications Authority

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Agriculture Bursary Scheme	Shall mean a bursary, study aid as granted to a bursar by the Department of Agriculture.
Bursar	Shall mean any person to whom a study bursary/aid is granted.
Institution	Shall mean any SAQA recognised university, university of technology, college or secondary school inside the boundaries of South Africa.
Study Field	Shall mean any Department/Faculty approved degree or diploma at an institution.
Student Counseling and Support	Shall mean support provided to bursary holders in the form of group/individual guidance to explore and remedy the academic problems and challenges that might affect the performance of bursar.
Academic Performance	Shall mean performance or progress of Bursar through monthly tests, assignments, tutorials and examinations in order to assess the academic progress of bursar.
Pilot Schools	Shall mean the best performing schools which were identified by the DoA in previously disadvantaged communities to create agricultural awareness among school going youth and to identify performing learners to be worthy recipients of the bursary fund.

1. Background and Management Processes

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Department of Agriculture Bursary Scheme is governed in terms of the External Bursary Policy as was approved by DEXCO and ratified by ITCA early 2003. A R5,3 million budget was allocated to kick-start the scheme. Currently the Scheme receives the budget of R8,3 million annually. Funds for the scheme are transferred to the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) for administering. NSFAS is expected to provide the audited financial statement each year.

The Directorate: Education, Training and Extension Services is responsible for the overall administration of the Scheme. An external bursary committee chaired by Director: Education, Training and Extension Services is responsible for the awarding of the bursaries. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme reside with the Sub-directorate: Sector Skills Development. To-date, the scheme has been operational for four years.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of Agriculture Bursary Scheme is to contribute towards human resource development in the agricultural sector, in line with the following strategic objectives.

1.2.1 *New entrants*

To mobilise learners at pre-tertiary level in order to identify and nurture potential at an early stage and to have more agricultural scientists at the highest level, relevant to the present and future market needs of the sector and the economy.

1.2.2 *Access*

To increase the number of agricultural scientists in designated groups, and consequently to increase the number of farmers from designated groups at commercial level.

1.2.3 *Competiveness*

To contribute towards making the agricultural sector more competitive and representative of South Africa's demographics by providing learning opportunities to those previously marginalized.

1.3 JUSTIFICATION AND OVERVIEW OF CURRENT STUDY FIELD FUNDED

1.3.1 *Identification of study fields*

Between 2001 and 2002, the Directorate: Education, Training and Extension Services coordinated a national project to develop a national strategy on education and training for agriculture and rural development. The subsequent national strategy was approved by the Departmental

Executive Committee in 2003 and launched by the Minister of Agriculture and Land affairs in 2005. Among others the strategy outlines a number of skills that are categorized as scarce in the agricultural sector. The following broad areas are mentioned in the strategy:

- Agricultural Production
- Agricultural Engineering
- Agricultural Economics
- Agricultural Development
- Veterinary Science

Furthermore, in 2003 the Department of Labour conducted a scarce/critical skills survey in all national departments. In terms of the questionnaire administered in this survey, only five scarce/ critical skills per department were required. The list of the Department of Agriculture exceeded five. The following skills were forwarded to the Department of Labour as scarce/critical skills in agriculture. The list includes:

- State Veterinarians
- Professional Engineers
- Plant Health Specialists
- Viticulturists
- Food Safety and Quality Assurance Specialists
- Agricultural Economics (macro-economic researchers econometrics, product and resource economics)
- Agricultural Product Technicians
- Seed and Plant Auditors
- IT Personnel (managers, technologists, information specialists)
- Finance Personnel

These scarce/critical skills were a feed-back obtained from various managers in the department and in the sector

1.3.2 *Description of study fields*

This section provides a brief outline of the various study disciplines that are supported through of the External Bursary Scheme. With the exception of the Agricultural Industry Development Programme all other disciplines require a pass in Mathematics, Physical Science and Biology. The Agricultural Industry Development Programme is designed for individuals with a minimum of a Diploma in Agriculture or 5 years work experience in an agri-business environment.

1.3.2.1 *Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSC)*

Veterinarians provide services to farmers, pet owners, breeders, animal welfare organisations, game reserves, zoos, etc. At government level they are involved in regulatory services, i.e. diagnostic services, prevention of disease and eradication of diseases. They are also concerned with small and large animal practices and the conducting of research. The interest lies in the medical field with a special love for animals.

1.3.2.2 *Bachelor of Science in Agriculture majoring in Bioresources Engineering (BSc Agric Engineering)*

This category of engineers, plans, designs and develops the equipment or infra-structure needed for the production and processing of agricultural products and they specialize in a specific field such as agricultural mechanisation, soil and water conservation, agricultural structures, irrigation and drainage, and technology for food processing.

1.3.2.3 *Bachelor of Science in Agriculture majoring in Viticulture (BSc Agric Viticulture)*

Apply plant science principles to manipulate the vine to produce the kind of grapes necessary for the production of different wine types and styles.

1.3.2.4 *Bachelor of Science in Agriculture majoring in Agricultural Economics (BSc Agric Economics)*

These are economists who studied economics with special emphasis on the food systems, natural resources, environmental policy and economic development and as such, whose area of specialisation is focused towards the agricultural sector. They analyse and advise the optimal use of production factors for the environmentally sustainable production of food and fibres in an internationally competitive market. They are also concerned with all economic activities, which include the manufacturing and distribution of agricultural means of production, the farming, process, determination of government policy concerning agricultural and consumption affairs, purchasing, processing and distribution of agricultural products as well as the international trade policies.

1.3.2.5 *Bachelor of Food Science (BSc FS)*

Food scientists are responsible for food examinations and inspections to ensure that food is healthy and safe for human consumption. Their functions revolve around the following areas:

- Investigating the basic nature of food and its nutritional, physical and chemical properties
- Research into new and economical production procedures
- Development of new and safe food products
- Management within companies involved in food processing and preservation

1.3.2.6 *Bachelor of Technology in Food Technology (Btech FT)*

Food technologists are concerned with aspects pertaining to the production, preservation

and development of high quality foods. They also manage processing plants and quality assurance laboratories. They are charged with monitoring of food quality standards by government bodies.

1.3.2.7 *Bachelor of Technology in Food and Consumer Science (BTech FCS)*

The course is designed to train students for the food manufacturing and retail industries and small entrepreneurial food operations. Students specialize in various aspects of fresh convenience food development, production and marketing for the food manufacturing and retail industries.

1.3.2.8 *Bachelor of Science in Pasture Science (BSc Pasture Science)*

Pasture Science entails the study of all aspects of the utilisation, conversation and improvement of the veld and cultivated pastures. The education of pasture scientists is essential for sustainable animal production on range land and cultivated pastures. Pasture Science does not only play an important role in increasing demand for meat and other animal products, but also makes a large contribution to soil and nature conservation, game farming and the future parks, which are important for the tourism.

1.3.2.9 *Bachelor of Science in Biotechnology*

Biotechnology is the use of living organisms in industrial processes applied in the baking, brewing, cold drink, health, medical, agricultural and animal husbandry industries. Biotechnologists are responsible for the discovery, development or implementation of certain processes which result in quality products. These products and processes include antibiotics, vaccines, health care products, foods, beverages, food flavouring agents, fertilizer supplements, enzymes, carbohydrates, organic chemicals, waste and water management.

1.3.2.10 *Diploma in Agriculture (Dipl. Agric.)*

The National Diploma in Agriculture emphasizes small stock production and agricultural management. Hands-on practice training develops the technical, theoretical skills and knowledge of the students.

1.3.2.11 *Agricultural Industry Development Programme (AIDP)*

The Agriculture Industry Development Programme is a general management programme targeting junior and middle managers in the agricultural industry, particularly those involved or intending to participate in agri-business. The overall theme of the programme is to achieve and sustain trend-setting performance through high quality leadership, management of change and a keen understanding of the functional aspects of management. The programme therefore aims to improve the participants' managerial capabilities, develop their business skills, enhance their capacity for personal change and implementation change, enhance their understanding of the imperatives driving the vision, mission and strategies of their companies and enhance their ability to understand and implement the strategy.

1.3.2.12 *Diploma in Veterinary Technology*

The preparation of veterinary biological products such as vaccines for the prevention of diseases and antigens for diagnostic tests is the task of the veterinary technologist. It includes the cultivation of bacteria and viruses, as well as development work in fermentation technology.

1.4 BURSARY MANAGEMENT PROCESS

1.4.1 *Advertisement of bursary awards*

The process of advertising bursaries starts with the collection of information on the priorities of all the Directorates in the Department of Agriculture including the needs of provinces and other agricultural entities. Once the information has been received, it is analysed. The advert is then drafted and taken to the Directorate: Agricultural Information Services (AIS) for editing and layout. Once this step has been finalized the Directorate: AIS, in partnership with the Directorate: Education, Training and Extension Services obtain quotations from Government Communications and Information Services (GCIS). A letter of guarantee is then forwarded from the DoA to GCIS committing the Department to pay within a period not exceeding 30 days. The advertisement will then appear in major national newspapers such as the Sunday Times, Sowetan, Daily Sun, community papers, provincial agri news and the City Press and Business Day. This process takes place annually and culminates in a national advertisement in the month of July.

Invariably the advertisement will specify the different awards that are offered in terms of the DoA External Bursary Scheme. For example, for the 2007 awards, the following categories were advertised:

- Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)
- BSc Agriculture Engineering
- BSc Viticulture
- BAgric in Viticulture
- Diploma in Pomology
- BSc Agricultural Economics
- BSc Food Science
- BTech Food Technology
- BSc Biotechnology

In response to the 2007 advert, a total of 1080 (one thousand and eighty) applications from potential candidates were received and analysed as follows:

- 27 applications for Bachelor of Veterinary Science
- 54 applications for Agricultural Engineering
- 32 applications for BSc Viticulture

- 20 applications for B Agric Viticulture
- 224 applications for BSc Economics
- 74 applications for Food Science
- 34 applications for BTech Food Technology
- 42 applications for Diploma in Agriculture
- 52 applications for BSc Biotechnology
- 25 applications for BSc Pasture Science
- 7 applications for Diploma in Pomology
- 72 applications for Postgraduates studies
- 417 applications were totally irrelevant in the sense that they were not applying for any of the advertised fields of study

1.4.2 *Selection of qualifying candidates*

The entry requirements for all the fields of study vary, however all of them require matric exemption with Physical Science, Biology and Mathematics on higher grade for admission. The National Bursary Committee also agreed that the following criteria should be applied when awarding bursaries for 2007.

- Firstly the score of 8 points and above based on the DoA's 14 points scale
- Secondly, the total number of allocations shall be proportional to the bursary budget allocation for the 2007 academic year
- Thirdly, all other pilot learners must be considered
- Fourthly, the year of study should be taken into consideration; the higher the year of study, the more chances the applicant must be given.

1.4.3 *Strategy used to mobilize learners at pre-tertiary level*

As a strategy to counteract the lack of interest of learners in agricultural studies, the Department of Agriculture initiated a pilot project to assist the learners from high school level. The Directorate: Education, Training and Extension Services designed and facilitated a pilot project to create agriculture awareness among school-going learners in selected schools in the Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. In terms of the pilot project, six schools were selected in each of the two provinces. Learners in these schools are given as much information about agriculture as possible. The careers that agriculture offers are explained in detail. Learners in grades 11 and 12 with the right subject combination, with an interest in agriculture, are then targeted with the understanding that they will pursue scarce agricultural careers at tertiary level and beyond. The intended outcome of the pilot is therefore to establish a base at school level from which scarce agricultural skills such as those currently sponsored by the DoA Bursary Scheme, shall be developed.

The goal of the project is to create agricultural awareness among school going learner's while at

the same time creating an integrative link between learners choice of agricultural studies, the Department's bursary programme and the Experiential Training Programme. The four objectives of the pilot project are as follows:

- To create awareness among the youth, particularly from historically disadvantaged communities, of the careers and opportunities offered by agriculture.
- To lay a sound foundation at school level to access agricultural science at tertiary level for further studies and enter agriculture as a career of choice
- To expose school-going youth to practical agriculture as early as possible
- To identify learners, as early as at school level, to be worthy recipients of the Department's bursary for further studies in agriculture

1.4.4 *Placement of bursars at the various institutions of learning*

The placement of bursars involves ensuring the movement of bursars from their respective homes to the institutions of learning where they have been admitted for studies. This involves ensuring that bursars have transport fees and transport from home to the destined institutions of learning, bursars have direction maps of the areas where the institutions of learning are situated, bursars know the exact location of alighting the public transport, know who will be welcoming them at their destination and where they will be accommodated. This process further involves informing learners at which offices to start once they have arrived at the institutions of learning.

1.4.5 *Monitoring and evaluation of partners and learners*

Monitoring and evaluation forms a critical step in ensuring the success of the Bursary Scheme. During 2007 physical visits to various institutions, bursars themselves and the National Students Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) respectively were conducted. These visits were timely scheduled and were very effective. After the bursars were placed at various institutions of higher learning, NSFAS which co-ordinates the transfer of DoA bursary funds to various institutions was visited. The purpose of the visit was to define the communication channels between the DoA and the NSFAS, thereby enhancing effective partnership. The visit also meant to agree on processes of the transfer of funds to the institutions of learning during 2007/08.

All institutions of higher learning where the beneficiaries of the DoA bursary scheme are attending were visited at the beginning of the 2007 academic year. During the visit the following were outlined; agreements on fees breakdown structures, purchasing of books by the bursars on time, payments of allowances to the bursars and issues of accommodation. Agreements reached also included effective communication channels between the institution of learning and the DoA.

The first student counseling monitoring and evaluation meetings were conducted with bursars immediately after the students were settled in various institutions of higher learning for the 2007 academic year. Issues addressed included the following: welcoming of new bursars, adjustment techniques to cope with higher learning environment, strategies to deal with academic problems, evaluation of academic performance, personal problems, health problems, relationship

problems, financial problems, family problems and other related problems that might have affected performance of bursars.

The second monitoring meetings which were more formal and characterized by an agenda and minutes taking were also conducted during 2007. Bursars from various institutions within the same province were converged to a common venue to attend these meetings. Issues discussed included among others the following: bursars' obligations in terms of the Bursary Policy and administrative issues, review of the entire first semester performance, discussion of the challenges that bursars are faced with, patriotism among DoA bursars to encourage information sharing and support. These meetings assisted DoA's bursars from the same institution of higher learning to know each other better. Specialists from various scarce skills in agriculture were also invited during these monitoring meetings to motivate the bursars.

The Student Bursary Counsellor also provided a continuous guidance and counselling support to the bursars in 2007.This included student counseling meetings in form of groups, telephonic conversations with bursars who experienced problem as well as conducting one on one counselling support with bursars. All bursars whose performance posed risk to failure were linked to academic support structures within the institutions of higher learning. Challenges that bursars were faced with during the 2007 academic year of study that the Student Bursary Counsellor handled included the following: Afrikaans language policy and racism in some institutions, adjustment of life style of bursars from village to big cities, from class room to lecture halls, problems relating to initiation rituals, lack of time management by bursars to cope with high work loads and failing to obtain good admission marks for exams.

2 Analysis of 2007 Bursary Awards

2.1 A COMPREHENSIVE BREAKDOWN OF ALL BURSARY AWARDS FOR THE 2007 ACADEMIC YEAR.

In 2007, 134 new beneficiaries were awarded bursaries in addition to existing 131 bursars. The total beneficiaries of the DoA bursary scheme was 265.

Table 1: A comprehensive breakdown of all 2007 bursary awards, [N = 265]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
BVSc	9	35	0	0	7	27	10	38	9	35	17	65	**26**
BSc Agric Engineering	18	78	0	0	5	22	0	0	15	65	8	35	**23**
BTech Engineering	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	**3**
BSc Viticulture	13	87	1	7	0	0	1	7	5	33	10	67	**15**
B Agric Viticulture	6	67	3	33	0	0	0	0	6	67	3	33	**9**
BSc Agric Economics	12	92	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	23	10	77	**13**
BSc Food Science	6	86	1	14	0	0	0	0	5	71	2	29	**7**
B Tech Food Technology	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	45	6	55	**11**
Diploma in Agriculture	15	83	3	17	0	0	0	0	13	72	5	28	**18**
ND Veterinary Technology	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Pasture Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	**3**
Bsc Biotechnology	6	86	0	0	0	0	1	14	2	29	5	71	**7**
Pilot Learners	69	80	8	9	8	9	1	1	34	40	52	60	**86**
AIDP	23	96	1	4	0	0	0	0	11	46	13	54	**24**
Postgraduate Hons	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	**2**
Postgraduate M Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100	**1**
Postgraduate MSc	13	87	1	7	0	0	1	7	8	53	7	47	**15**
Postgraduate PhD	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
Total	**211**	79,6	**18**	6,8	**21**	7,9	**15**	5,7	**122**	46,0	**143**	54,0	**265**

The results in Table 1 demonstrate that 211 (79,6 %) Africans, 18 (6,8 %) Coloureds, 21 (7,9 %) Indians and 15 (5,7 %) Whites beneficiaries were awarded with bursaries to study for scarce skills at various institutions in 2007.

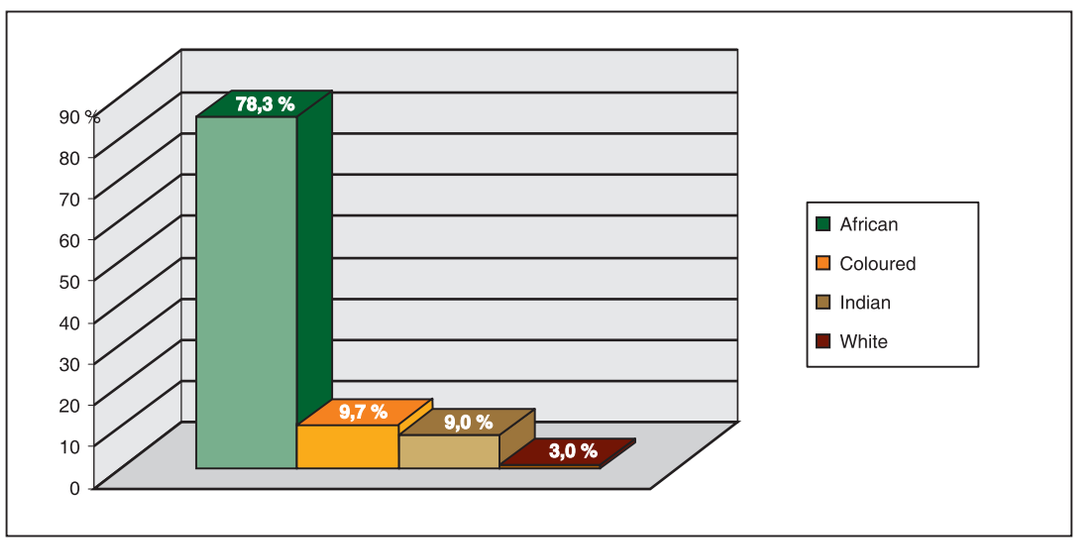
2.2 ANALYSIS OF THE 2007 NEW INTAKE

Table 2: Breakdown of new intake for Higher Education, Further Education and General Education Training Awards, [N = 134]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
BVSc	3	50	0	0	2	33	1	17	3	50	3	50	**6**
BSc Bioresource Engineering	6	75	0	0	2	25	0	0	6	75	2	25	**8**
BSc Viticulture	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	2	67	**3**
B Agric Viticulture	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Agric Economics	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	**3**
BSc Biotechnology	5	83	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	33	4	67	**6**
BSc Food Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	**3**
B Tech Food Technology	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Diploma in Agriculture	8	73	3	27	0	0	0	0	7	64	4	36	**11**
Honours	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	**2**
Masters	3	60	1	20	0	0	1	20	2	40	3	60	**5**
Pilot learners	43	72	8	13	8	13	1	2	26	43	34	57	**60**
AIDP	23	96	1	4	0	0	0	0	11	46	13	54	**24**
Total	**105**	78,3	**13**	9,7	**12**	9,0	**4**	3,0	**65**	48,5	**69**	51,5	**134**

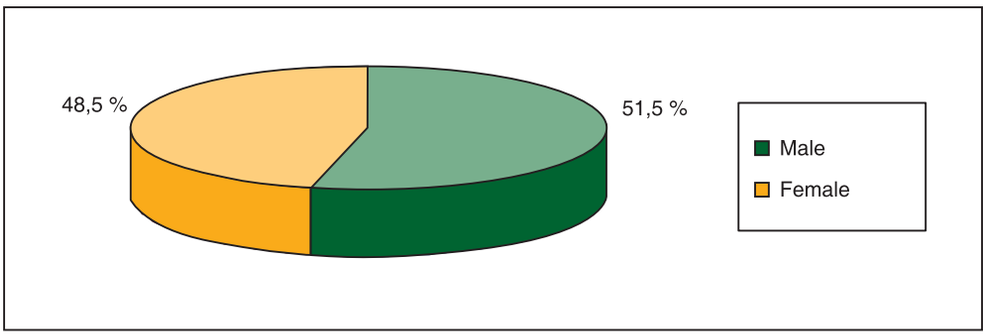
The table above shows that 134 beneficiaries were awarded with bursaries for 2007; 43 were undergraduates, 7 postgraduates (Hons and Masters), 60 pilot learners and 24 Agricultural Industry Development Programme (AIDP).

Graph 1: Breakdown of new intake for Higher Education, Further Education and General Education Training Awards in terms of race for 2007, [N = 134]



In terms of the allocations Africans are the major beneficiaries with 105 (78,3 %), Coloureds 13 (9,7 %), Indians 12 (9,0 %) and Whites 4 (3,0 %).

Graph 2: Breakdown of new intake for Higher Education, Further Education and General Education Training Awards in terms of gender for 2007, [N = 134]



Graph 2 above shows that, 51,5 % of the beneficiaries are males and the other 48,5 % are females.

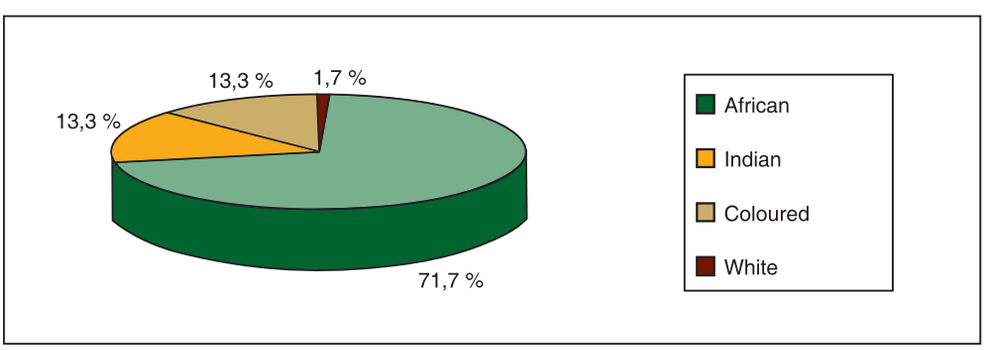
2.3 FURTHER EDUCATION TRAINING (FET) AND GENERAL EDUCATION TRAINING (GET) AWARDS

Table 3: A comprehensive breakdown of new intake for FET and GET bursary awards for 2007, [N = 60]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Indian		Coloured		White		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Grade 12	16	67	5	21	3	13	0	0	13	54	11	46	**24**
Grade 11	17	43	3	12	5	19	1	4	11	42	15	58	**26**
Grade 8	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	3	60	**5**
Grade 7	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	**5**
Total	**43**	71,7	**8**	13,3	**8**	13,3	**1**	1,7	**26**	43,3	**34**	56,7	**60**

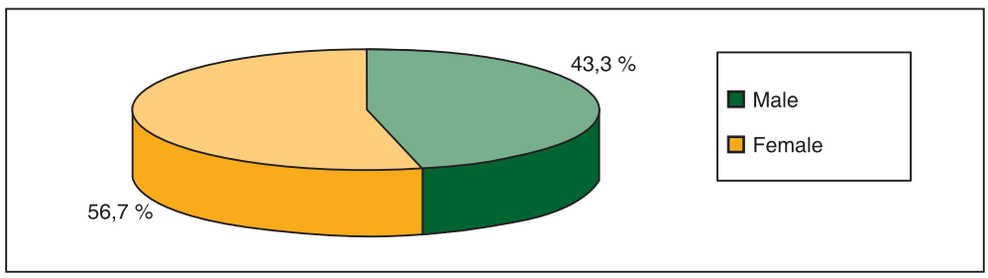
In terms of the results from table 3, there were 60 high school learners who were offered bursaries by the Department of Agriculture: 24 bursaries for grade 12; 26 bursaries for grade 11 and 10 bursaries for grade 8 and 7.

Graph 3: Analysis of new intake for FET and GET bursary awards in terms of race for 2007, [N = 60]



In terms of race in graph 3 above, 71,7 % of the beneficiaries are Africans, while Indians and Coloureds are 13,3 % and Whites are 1,7 %.

Graph 4: Analysis of new intake for FET and GET bursary awards in terms of gender for 2007, [N = 60]



In terms of gender in graph 4 above, 56,7 % are female and 43,3 % are males.

Table 4: Breakdown of FET Pilot Learners who secured admission at tertiary institution and followed career in Agriculture, [N = 11]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
BSc Bioresource Engineering	2	67	0	0	1	33	0	0	2	67	1	33	**3**
BSc Agric Economics	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	**3**
BSc Food Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	**3**
B Tech Food Technology	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Total	**10**	90,9	**0**	0	**1**	9,1	**0**	0	**8**	**72,7**	3	**27,3**	**11**

2.4 BREAKDOWN OF FET PILOT LEARNERS WHO SECURED ADMISSION AT TERTIARY INSTITUTION AND FOLLOWED CAREER IN AGRICULTURE

In 2006, 30 FET pilot learners were awarded with bursaries. After completion of grade 12, 11 beneficiaries followed career in Agriculture and were awarded with bursaries for 2007, 8 beneficiaries did not follow career in Agricultural scarce skills and 11 beneficiaries did not secure admission at tertiary institution

Table 5: A comprehensive breakdown of all 2007 bursary awards according to provinces where they come from, [N = 265]

Province	Total
KwaZulu Natal	**137**
Limpopo	**20**
Mpumalanga	**10**
North West	**18**
Northern Cape	**24**
Western Cape	**12**
Gauteng	**23**
Free State	**2**
Eastern Cape	**19**
Total	**265**

Results in Table 5 demonstrate that the highest number of beneficiaries come from KwaZulu Natal province.

3 Performances of Bursars for 2007

The performance results of bursars were received and analysed. The purpose of analyzing the results is to measure the academic performance of bursars as well as the success rate of the bursary scheme. Bursar's performance is measured by verifying results with academic institutions. A report indicating that a learner qualifies to proceed to the next year of study is used as a measurement of the learner's performance.

3.1 PERFORMANCE OF ALL BURSARS

Table 6: An analysis report on performance of all bursars by end of 2007, [N = 265]

Field of study	No. passed	% passed	No. failed	% failed	Total
BVSc	23	88	3	12	**26**
BSc Agric Engineering	18	78	5	22	**23**
B Tech Engineering	3	100	0	0	**3**
BSc Viticulture	12	80	3	20	**15**
B Agric Viticulture	8	89	1	11	**9**
BSc Agric Economics	13	100	0	0	**13**
BSc Food Science	5	71	2	29	**7**
B Tech Food Technology	11	100	0	0	**11**
Diploma in Agriculture	18	100	0	0	**18**
ND Veterinary Technology	1	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Pasture Science	3	100	0	0	**3**
BSc Biotechnology	6	86	1	14	**7**
Pilot Learners	86	100	0	0	**86**
AIDP	22	92	2	8	**24**
Postgraduate Hons	2	100	0	0	**2**
Postgraduate M Tech	1	100	0	0	**1**
Postgraduate MSc	15	100	0	0	**15**
Postgraduate PhD	1	100	0	0	**1**
Total	**248**	93,6	**17**	6,4	**265**

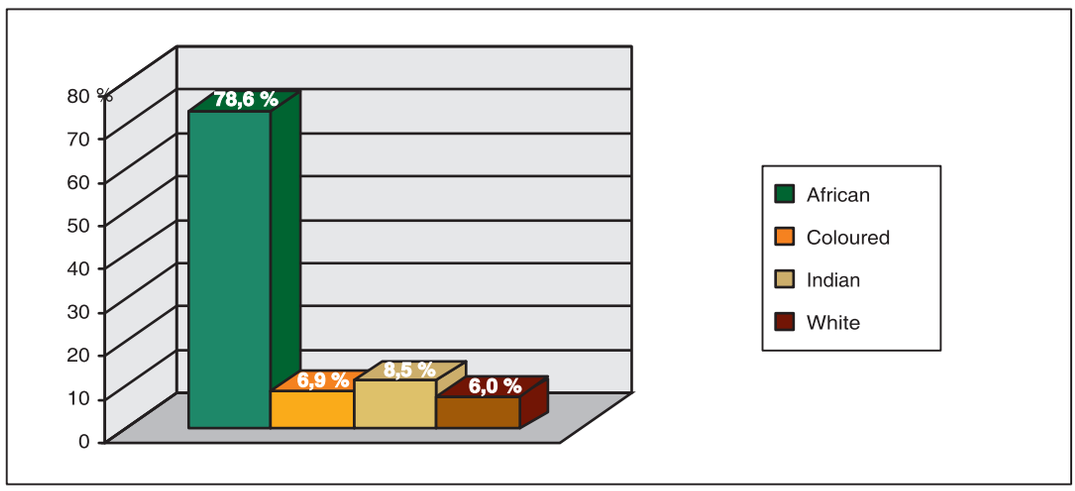
Table 6 above demonstrate that 248 (93,6 %) of the beneficiaries passed their examinations at the end of 2007, out of this number that have passed 73 (29,4 %) beneficiaries completed their degrees. This means that the total number of 248 beneficiaries passed their final year examinations while the other 17 (6,4 %) of the beneficiaries failed their final year examinations.

Table 7: An analysis report of all bursars who passed per race and gender, [N = 248]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
BVSc	6	26	0	0	7	30	10	43	6	26	17	74	**23**
BSc Agric Engineering	13	72	0	0	5	28	0	0	10	56	8	44	**18**
BTech Engineering	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0	**3**
BSc Viticulture	10	83	1	8	0	0	1	8	4	33	8	67	**12**
B Agric Viticulture	6	75	2	25	0	0	0	0	6	75	2	25	**8**
BSc Agric Economics	12	92	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	23	10	77	**13**
BSc Food Science	4	80	1	20	0	0	0	0	4	80	1	20	**5**
B Tech Food Technology	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	45	6	55	**11**
Diploma in Agriculture	15	83	3	17	0	0	0	0	13	72	5	28	**18**
ND Veterinary Technology	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Pasture Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	**3**
BSc Biotechnology	5	83	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	33	4	67	**6**
Pilot Learners	69	80	8	9	8	9	1	1	34	40	52	60	**86**
AIDP	21	95	1	5	0	0	0	0	10	45	12	55	**22**
Postgraduate Hons	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	**2**
Postgraduate M Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100	**1**
Postgraduate MSc	13	87	1	7	0	0	1	7	8	53	7	47	**15**
Postgraduate PhD	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
Total	**195**	78,6	**17**	6,9	**21**	8,5	**15**	6,0	**111**	44,8	**137**	55,2	**248**

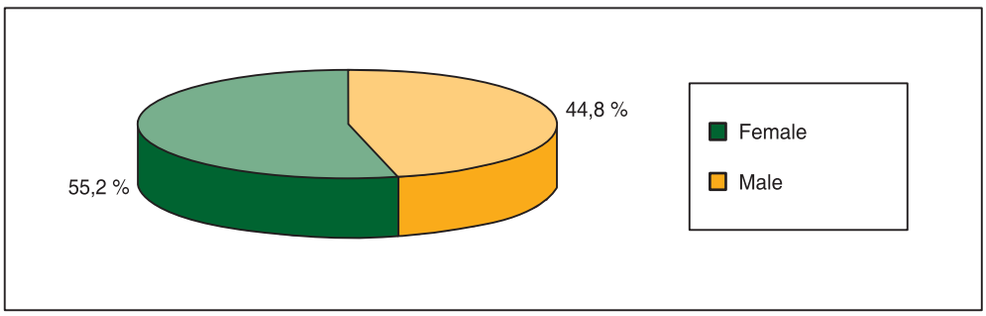
Table 7 demonstrates the racial breakdown of beneficiaries. In terms of racial breakdown in Table 1, of page 9, 211 were Africans, 18 Coloureds, 21 Indians and 15 Whites. Based on the results in the above table 195 of the 211 Africans (92.4 %), 17 of the 18 Coloureds (94.4 %), 21 of the 21 Indians (100 %) and 15 of the 15 Whites (100 %) passed their final year examinations.

Graph 5: Breakdown of all bursary beneficiaries who passed in terms of race, N [248]



In terms of race in graph 5, 78,6 % of the beneficiaries who passed are African. The other racial groups shared the remaining 21,4 %.

Graph 6: Breakdown of all bursary beneficiaries who passed in terms of gender, [N = 248]



In terms of gender in graph 6, 55,2 % of the beneficiaries who passed are female and the other 44,8 % are male beneficiaries.

Table 8: A breakdown of all bursars who failed their 2007 final examinations in terms of race and gender, [N = 17]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
BVSc	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	**2**
BSc Vet Biology	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Agric Engineering	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	0	0	**5**
ND Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BSc Viticulture	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	2	67	**3**
B Agric Viticulture	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
BSc Agric Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BSc Food Science	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
B Tech Food Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Diploma in Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
ND Veterinary Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BSc Pasture Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Bsc Biotechnology	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
Pilot Learners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
AIDP	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Postgraduate Hons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Postgraduate M Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Postgraduate MSc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**16**	94,1	**1**	5,9	**0**	0	**0**	0	**11**	64,7	**6**	35,3	**17**

In terms of the data in table 8 a total of 17 beneficiaries failed their final examinations. 10 (59 %) beneficiaries who failed were at senior level and 7 (41 %) were first year level students and majority were Africans 16 (94,1 %) and males 11 (64,7 %) while females were 6 (35,3 %). The highest number was recorded in BSc Agricultural Engineering with 5 beneficiaries. BSc Viticulture and Oenology followed with 3 beneficiaries. The BSc Food Science with 2 first year level beneficiaries, 2 AIDP beneficiaries and 3 BVSc beneficiaries. One of the BVSc students terminated the studies during the course of the academic year due to critical medical conditions.

Table 9: An analysis report on performance of all bursars per institutions, [N = 265]

Institutions	No. passed	% passed	No. failed	% failed	Total
University of Pretoria	35	90	4	10	**39**
University of Stellenbosch	40	85	7	15	**47**
University of Kwazulu-Natal	23	82	5	18	**28**
University Johannesburg	4	100	0	0	**4**
University of Fort Hare	4	100	0	0	**4**
University of North West	5	100	0	0	**5**
University of Venda	3	100	0	0	**3**
University of Limpopo	4	100	0	0	**4**
University of Free State	2	100	0	0	**2**
University of Western Cape	3	100	0	0	**3**
Royal Agricultural University	1	100	0	0	**1**
Tshwane University of Technology	3	100	0	0	**3**
Capeninsula Univ of Technology	9	100	0	0	**9**
CEDARA College of Agriculture	11	100	0	0	**11**
Grootfontein Agricultural Dev Institute	7	100	0	0	**7**
Elsenburg College	8	89	1	11	**9**
Pilot Schools	86	100		0	**86**
Total	**248**	93,6	**17**	6,4	**265**

Table 9 demonstrates the distribution of 2007 beneficiaries per institution of learning and their academic performance per institutions. This includes both postgraduate, undergraduate, pilot learners and AIDP bursary holders. The total number of beneficiaries in terms of institutions distribution was 265. The total number of beneficiaries who passed is 248 and the highest number of beneficiaries who failed is 7 at the University of Stellenbosch and 5 at University of KwaZulu Natal followed by 4 at the University of Pretoria and 1 in Elsenburg.

3.2 ANALYSIS REPORT OF BURSARS WHO COMPLETED THEIR STUDIES IN 2007

Table 10: An analysis report on bursars who completed per race and gender, [N = 71]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
BVSc	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Agric Engineering	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	50	**1**
ND Engineering	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Viticulture	3	60	1	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	100	**5**
B Agric Viticulture	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
BSc Agric Economics	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	**5**
BSc Food Science	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
B Tech Food Technology	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	**2**
Diploma in Agriculture	8	89	1	11	0	0	0	0	7	78	2	22	**9**
ND Veterinary Technology	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Pasture Science	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
BSc Biotechnology	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100	**1**
AIDP	23	96	1	4	0	0	0	0	11	46	13	54	**24**
Postgraduate PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Postgraduate MSc	12	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	50	6	50	**12**
Postgraduate M Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
Postgraduate Hons	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	**2**
Total	**64**	90,2	**4**	5,6	**0**	0	**3**	**4,2**	30	**42,3**	41	**57,7**	**71**

Results in Table 10 demonstrate that a total of 71 beneficiaries including postgraduates, undergraduates and AIDP successfully completed their academic studies in 2007. In terms of racial breakdown 64 (90,2 %) of the beneficiaries were Africans, 4 Coloureds (5,6 %), 3 Whites (4,2 %) and 0 Indians. In terms of gender breakdown 30 males (42,3 %) and 41 females (57,7 %) completed their studies. The highest number of completion was recorded in AIDP which is a one year development programme, followed by postgraduate (Masters) with 12 beneficiaries, followed by Diploma in Agriculture with 9 beneficiaries, BSc Agric Economics and BSc Viticulture and Oenology with 5 beneficiaries each. 8 of the undergraduate and 1 of postgraduate (Honours) beneficiaries proceeded further with studies and have been placed in the Young Professional Development Programme (PDP) of the DoA.

4. Status of the Bursary Awards

4.1 LEVEL OF STUDY

Table 11: An analysis report on the year of level of study for the bursars

Field of study	Year of Study					Total	Total duration
	1	2	3	4	5		
BVSc	0	4	3	4	15	**26**	**7**
Bsc Viticulture & Oenology	2	5	2	6	0	**15**	**4**
BSc Agric Engineering	7	7	5	4	0	**23**	**4**
Bsc Agric Economics	2	1	5	5	0	**13**	**4**
BSc Food Science	3	1	1	2	0	**7**	**4**
BSc Pasture Science	0	0	2	1	0	**3**	**4**
BSc Biotechnology	1	5	1	0	0	**7**	**3**
B. Agric Viticulture	3	0	6	0	0	**9**	**3**
ND Veterinary Tech	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	**3**
ND Food Tech	1	6	4	0	0	**11**	**3**
B Tech Engineering	0	0	2	1	0	**3**	**4**
Diploma in Agriculture	2	7	9	0	0	**18**	**3**
AIDP	24	0	0	0	0	**24**	**1**
Pilot schools	86	0	0	0	0	**86**	**1**
Postgraduate Hons	2	0	0	0	0	**2**	**1**
Postgraduate M Tech	1	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**
Postgraduate Msc	3	5	7	0	0	**15**	**2**
Postgraduate PhD	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	**2**
Total	137	**41**	49	**23**	15	**265**	

Table 11 above shows that 137 bursaries were registered for first year level, 41 second year level, 49 third year level, 23 fourth year level and 15 fifth year level.

5. Expenditure

5.1 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 12: Revenue and Expenditure for 2007

REVENUE	TOTAL
Balance brought forward from 2006	**R 1 956 906.50**
Interest earned	**R589 476.29**
Bursary budget for 2007 academic year transferred to NSFAS	**R8 300 000.00**
Total opening balance for 2007 academic year	**R10 846 382.97**
Total bursary expenditure	**R8 919 300.00**
Balance carried over to 2008	**R1 927 082.00**

Table 13: Analysis report on expenditure for all bursars in terms of race for 2007 [N = 265]

Field of study	Race								Total
	African		Coloured		Indians		Whites		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
B.VSc	9	R620839	0	0	7	R348243	10	R944749	**R1913831**
B.Sc Bioresource Engineering	18	R766062	0	0	5	R198847	0	0	**R964909**
B Tech Engineering	3	R37480	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R37480**
B.Sc Viticulture	13	R740434	1	R51388	0	0	1	R52210	**R844032**
B. Agric Viticulture	6	R240000	3	R120000	0	0	0	0	**R360000**
B.Sc Agric Economics	12	R419483	0	0	1	R24297	0	0	**R443780**
B.Sc Biotechnology	6	R318363	0	0	0	0	1	R20310	**R338673**
B.Sc Food Science	6	R287632	1	R57111	0	0	0	0	**R344743**
B. Tech Food Technology	11	R320461	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R320461**
Diploma in Agriculture	15	R328172	3	R74511	0	0	0	0	**R402683**
ND Veterinary Technology	1	R6910	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R6910**
Bsc Pasture Science	3	R93500	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R93500**
Pilot learners	69	R718305	8	R93800	8	R84861	1	R14250	**R911216**
AIDP	23	R1092500	1	R47500	0	0	0	0	**R1140000**
Postgraduate Hons	2	R54290	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R54290**
Postgraduate M Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	R40000	**R40000**
Postgraduate MSc	13	R582792	1	R40000	0	0	1	R40000	**R662792**
Postgraduate PhD	1	R40000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R40000**
Total	**211**	**R6667223**	**18**	**R484310**	**21**	**R656248**	**15**	**R1111519**	**R8919300**

Table 14: Breakdown of expenditure for all bursar according to gender for 2007 [N = 265]

Field of Study	Male	Female	TOTAL
B.VSc	**R909902**	**R1003929**	**R1913831**
B.Sc Agric Engineering	**R542807**	**R422102**	**R964909**
B Tech Engineering	**R37480**	**0**	**R37480**
B.Sc Viticulture	**R549521**	**R294511**	**R844032**
B. Agric Viticulture	**R240000**	**R120000**	**R360000**
B.Sc Agric Economics	**R130057**	**R313723**	**R443780**
B.Sc Biotechnology	**R104924**	**R233749**	**R338673**
B.Sc Food Science	**R241737**	**R103006**	**R344743**
B. Tech Food Technology	**R150741**	**R169720**	**R320461**
Bsc Pasture Science	**R61600**	**R31900**	**R93500**
ND Veterinary Technology	**R6910**	**0**	**R6910**
Diploma in Agriculture	**R291221**	**R111462**	**R402683**
Honours	**0**	**R54290**	**R54290**
Masters	**R395442**	**R307350**	**R702792**
PhD	**0**	**R40000**	**R40000**
AIDP	**R522500**	**R617500**	**R1140000**
Pilot learners	**R3708437**	**R5403723**	**R9112160**
Total	**R7893279**	**R1026021**	**R8919300**

6 Appendices

6.1 ANNEXURE A: LIST OF COMPLETED BURSARS (2005-2007) EXCLUDING AIDP

Table 15: Analysis of bursars who completed in 2005, [N = 17]

Field of study	Race				Gender		Total	Current Status			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female		Employed	Not employed	Company	Furthering Studies (Post Graduates & PDP)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	Name	
BVSc	0	0	0	1	0	1	**1**	1		Country Animal Clinic Somerset	
Bsc Viticulture	0	1	0	0	0	1	**1**				1
B Agric Viticulture	1	0	0	0	1		**1**				1
BSc Agric Economics	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**				1
ND Food Technology	0	1	0	1	1	1	**2**			1- Not traceable	1
B Tech Food Technology	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1		Tate & Lile Food Co Randburg	
B Tech Chemical Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		Johnson & Matthew Manufacturing Co Johannesburg	
Diploma in Agriculture	3	1	0	0	2	2	**4**	3	1	Vulindlela Training, DoA, PDA Northern Cape	
Msc Agric Economics	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**			Not Traceable	
Hons Viticulture	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1		Agriculture Research Council (Stellenbosch)	
Hons Agric Economics	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		Ithala Development Finance Corporation Durban	
Hons Ethno Botany	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**				1
Hons Geography	1	3	0	2	0	0	**1**				1
Total	**12**				**8**	**9**	**17**	8	1	2 not traceable	7

Table 16 : Analysis of bursars who completed in 2006, [N = 44]

Field of study	Race				Gender		Total	Current Status			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female		Employed	Not employed	Company	Furthering Studies (Post Graduates & PDP)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	Name	
BVSc	1	1	1	0	1	2	**3**	2	1	PDA Mpumalanga Clinical Services, Rivonia Village Vet Clinic	
BSc Viticul&Oeno	0	2	0	0	2	0	**2**	2			
ND Civil Engineering	2	0	0	0	2	0	**2**	1			1
B Agric Viticulture	2	2	0	0	1	3	**4**	1		University of Stellenbosch	3
Bsc Agric Economics	3	0	0	0	0	3	**3**	3			
Bsc Food Science	3	0	0	0	0	3	**3**	3		Nampak Messina, Internship DoA 2007, Nature Choice JHB	
B Tech Food Technology	2	1	0	1	2	2	**4**	2	2	Quality Beverages Cape Town, Ceres Fruit Juice Cape Town	
B-Tech Food & Consumer	2	0	0	2	0	4	**4**	1	3	Media24 Cape Town	
Diploma in Agriculture	5	1	0	0	3	3	**6**	5	1	PDA Northern Cape, Internship Land Affairs (EC) Internship PDA EC 2008, Own Company, Training in Land Reform Project Project PDA KZN, Internship Teongaat Sugar Empangeni KZN	
ND Veterinary Technology	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	3			
PhD Biochemistry	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		University of Limpopo	
MSc Biochemistry	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1			
MSc Dairy Cattle & Nutrition	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1		PDA EC	
MSc Sustainable Agric	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1			
MSc Viticulture	0	1	0	0	0	1	**1**	1		SA Breweries	
MSc Anatomy & Physiology	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1			
MSc Geography	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1		Department of Agriculture	
MSc Agronomy	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	0	1		
Hons Food Microbiology	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1			
Hons Biotechnology	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**		1	Internship DoA 2007	
Total	**30**	**8**	**1**	**5**	**16**	**28**	**44**	19	21		4

Table 17: Analysis of bursars who completed in 2007, [N = 47]

Field of study	Race				Gender		Total	Current Status			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female		Employed	Not employed	Company	Furthering Studies (Post Graduates & PDP)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	Name	
BVSc	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		PDA Mpumalanga Clinical Service	
BSc Viticul & Oeno	3	1	0	1	0	5	**5**	1		Trainee at KWV	
ND Civil Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1			
ND Mechanical Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		McCain Food in Delmas	
ND Veterinary Tech	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		University of Pretoria.	
BSc Agric Hydrology	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1			
B Agric Viticulture	2	0	0	0	1	1	**2**	2		Internship At Elsenburg Cape Wine Makers	
Bsc Agric Economics	5	0	0	0	0	5	**5**	2		Santam Insurance Company-Bloem, Oos Vrystaat Kapa	3
BSc Food Science	1	1	0	0	1	1	**2**	2			
Diploma in Agriculture	8	1	0	0	7	2	**9**	9			
ND Food Technology	3	0	0	0	0	3	**3**				3 –Further Studies (PDP)
BSc Pasture Science	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**				1
BSc Biotechnology	0	0	0	1	0	1	**1**				1
Hons Agronomy & Hoticulture	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**				1
Hons Agric Extension	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1			
										DoA Internship 2007	
MSc soil Science	1	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	1			
MSc AnimalScience	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1			
Msc Agric Economics	4	0	0	0	2	2	**4**	3	1	PDA Northern Cape, PDA Limpopo, Dairy Industry	

Table 17: Analysis of bursars who completed in 2007, [N=47] (Continued)

Field of study	Race				Gender		Total	Current Status			
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female		Employed	Not employed	Company	Furthering Studies (Post Graduates & PDP)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	Name	
Msc Agric Extension	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		Glen College	
BVSc	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		PDA Mpumalanga	
										Clinical Service	
BSc Viticul & Oeno	3	1	0	1	0	5	**5**	1		Trainee at KWV	
ND Civil Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1			
ND Mechanical Engineering	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		McCain Food in Delmas	
ND Veterinary Tech	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1		University of Pretoria.	
BSc Agric Hydrology	1	0	0	0	1	0	**1**	1			
B Agric Viticulture	2	0	0	0	1	1	**2**	2		Internship At	

7. CONCLUSION

In terms of academic performance the majority of bursary beneficiaries in Higher and Further Education Training passed their examinations at the end of 2007.

The remaining challenge is to identify more study opportunities in other areas, which are scarce skills for the suitable growth of the agriculture sector.