Annual Report on the Implementation of the External Bursary Scheme 2006

agriculture

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXTERNAL BURSARY SCHEME 2006

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ACRONYMS

AIS	Agricultural Information Services
AIDP	Agriculture Industry Development Programme
BVSc	Bachelor of Veterinary Science Degree
DoA	Department of Agriculture
ETES	Education, 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 Qualification Authority

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Agricultural 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 recognized 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 Sub directorate: Sector Skills Development.

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 mobilize 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 Competitiveness

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 co-ordinated 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 was launched by the Minister of Agriculture and Land affairs in 2005. Amongst others, the strategy outlines a number of skills categorized as scarce in the agricultural sector. The following broad areas mentioned in the strategy are:

- Agricultural Production
- Agricultural Engineering
- Agricultural Economics
- Agricultural Development
- Veterinary Sciences

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 feedback 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 organizations, 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 (B.Sc Agric Engineering)*

This category of engineers' plans, designs and develops the equipment or infrastructure needed for the production and processing of agricultural products. They specialize in a specific field such as agricultural mechanization, soil and water conservation, agricultural structures, irrigation and drainage, and technology for food processing.

1.3.2.3 *Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in majoring in Viticulture (B.Sc 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 Agricultural Economics (B.Sc 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 specialization 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 (B.Sc 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 (B.Tech 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 in charge of monitoring food quality standards by government bodies.

1.3.2.7 *Bachelor of Technology in Food and Consumer Science (B.Tech 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 utilization, conversation and improvement of the veld and cultivated pastures. The education of pasture scientists is essential for sustainable animal production on rangeland 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 (BSc 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 and theoretical skills and knowledge of the students.

1.3.2.11 *Agricultural Industry Development Programme (AIDP)*

The Agriculture Industry Development Programme is a generalized 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 including the needs of provinces and other agricultural entities. Once the information has been received, it is analyzed, 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, and the City Press. 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 2006 awards, the following categories were advertised:

- bursaries for Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)
- bursaries for BSc Agriculture Engineering
- bursaries for BSc Viticulture
- bursaries for B Agric in Viticulture
- bursaries for B Agric in Pomology
- bursaries for BSc Agricultural Economics
- bursaries for BSc Food Science
- bursaries for B.Tech Food Technology
- bursaries for Biotechnology or study field that could lead to Biotechnology

In response to the 2006 advert, a total of 1194 (one thousand one hundred and ninety four) applications were received and analysed as follows:

- 137 applications for Bachelor of Veterinary Science
- 37 applications for Agricultural Engineering.
- 29 applications for BSc Viticulture
- 10 applications for B. Agric Viticulture
- 122 applications for BSc Economics
- 54 applications for Food Science
- 12 applications for BTech Food Technology
- 20 applications for Diploma in Agriculture
- 4 applications for Pasture Science
- 9 applications for BSc Biotechnology
- 3 applications for BTech Biotechnology
- 84 applications for Postgraduates studies
- 673 applications were totally irrelevant in the sense that they were not responding to any of the advertised fields of studies.

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 2006.

- Firstly, the score of 8 points and above based on the DoA's 14 points scale should be considered.
- Secondly, the total number of allocations shall be proportional to the bursary budget allocation for the 2006 academic year.
- Thirdly, pilot learners must be considered.
- Lastly, the level of study should be taken into consideration; the higher the level 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 to 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 designated institutions of learning, bursars have direction maps of the areas where the institutions of learning are situated. Bursars know the exact location of 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 is critical in ensuring the success of the Bursary Scheme. During 2006 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 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.

All institutions of higher learning where the beneficiaries of the DoA bursary scheme are attending were visited during February 2006. 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 during March and April 2006. 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 conducted in May 2006. 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 Counselor also provided a continuous guidance and counseling support to the bursars in 2006. 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 2006 academic year of study that the Student Bursary Counselor 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; social interaction problems; exclusion rules; financial problems; family problems; problems relating to initiation rituals; lack of time management by bursars to cope with high work load and failing to obtain good admission marks for exams.

2. ANALYSIS OF 2006 BURSARY AWARDS

2.1 A COMPREHENSIVE BREAKDOWN OF ALL BURSARY AWARDS FOR THE 2006 ACADEMIC YEAR.

In 2006, 147 new beneficiaries were awarded bursaries in addition to existing 107 bursars. The total beneficiaries of the DoA bursary scheme was 254.

Table 1: A comprehensive breakdown of all 2006 bursary awards, [N= 254]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
BVSc	15	47	1	3	5	16	11	34	12	38	20	63	**32**
BSc Agric Engineering	13	72	0	0	5	28	0	0	9	50	9	50	**18**
BTech Engineering	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100	0	0	**4**
BSc Viticulture&Oenology	13	76	3	18	0	0	1	6	8	47	9	53	**17**
B Agric Viticulture	10	83	2	17	0	0	0	0	6	50	6	50	**12**
BSc Agric Economics	13	93	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	7	13	93	**14**
BSc Food Science	6	86	1	14	0	0	0	0	3	43	4	57	**7**
BTech Food Technology	11	85	1	8	0	0	1	8	6	46	7	54	**13**
BTech Food & Consumer Science	2	50	1	25	0	0	1	25	1	25	3	75	**4**
BSc Biotechnology	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
BSc Pasture Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	**3**
ND Veterinary Technology	2	50	0	0	0	0	2	50	2	50	2	50	**4**
Diploma in Agriculture	11	79	3	21	0	0	0	0	9	64	5	36	**14**
Pilot Learners	46	84	2	4	5	9	2	4	27	49	28	51	**55**
AIDP	32	91	3	9	0	0	0	0	23	66	12	34	**35**
Postgraduate Honours	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Postgraduate Masters	15	88	1	6	0	0	1	6	7	41	10	59	**17**
Postgraduate PhD(Doctoral)	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Total	**201**	79.1	**18**	7.1	**16**	6.3	**19**	7.5	**122**	48.0	**132**	52.0	**254**

The results in table 1 demonstrate that 201 (79.1%) Africans, 18 (7.1%) Coloureds, 16 (6.3%) Indians and 19 (7.5%) Whites beneficiaries were awarded with bursaries to study for scarce skills at various institutions in 2006.

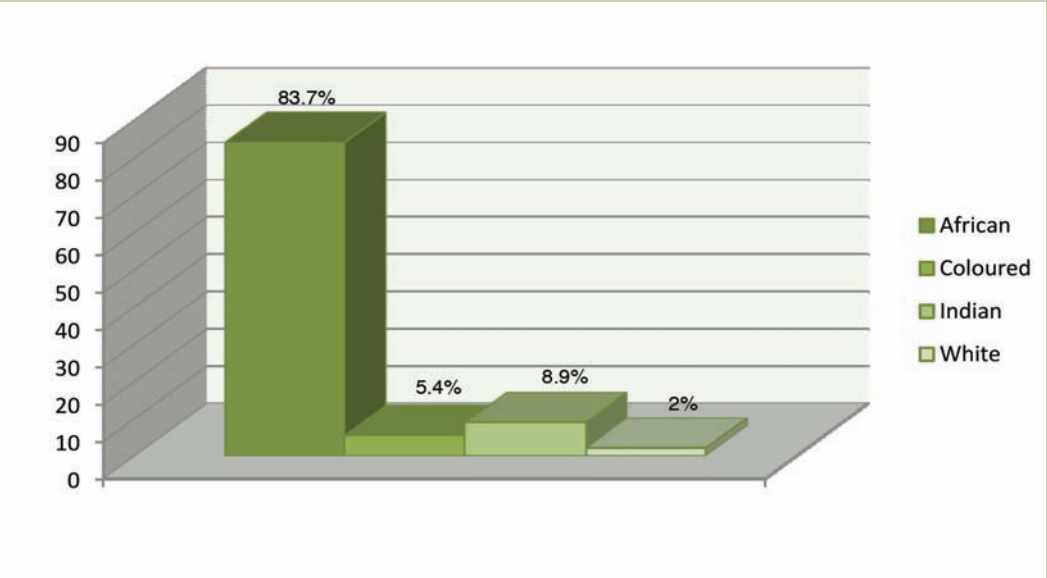
2.2 ANALYSIS OF THE 2006 NEW INTAKE

Table 2: Breakdown of the new intake for Higher Education, Further Education and General Education Training Awards, [N=147]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
BVSc	3	43	0	0	4	57	0	0	3	43	4	57	**7**
BSc Agric Engineering	5	56	0	0	4	44	0	0	5	56	4	44	**9**
BSc Viticulture&Oenology	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	71	2	29	**7**
B Agric Viticulture	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
BSc Agric Economics	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	**7**
BSc Food Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	2	67	**3**
BTech Food Technology	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	83	1	17	**6**
BSc Biotechnology	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
BSc Pasture Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	**3**
Diploma in Agriculture	8	80	2	20	0	0	0	0	7	70	3	30	**10**
Pilot Learners	36	80	2	4	5	11	2	4	21	47	24	53	**45**
AIDP	33	94	2	6	0	0	0	0	23	66	12	34	**35**
Postgraduate Honours	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Postgraduate Masters	7	78	1	11	0	0	1	11	2	22	7	78	**9**
Postgraduate PhD(Doctoral)	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
Total	**123**	83.7	**8**	5.4	**13**	8.9	**3**	2.0	**76**	51.7	**71**	48.3	**147**

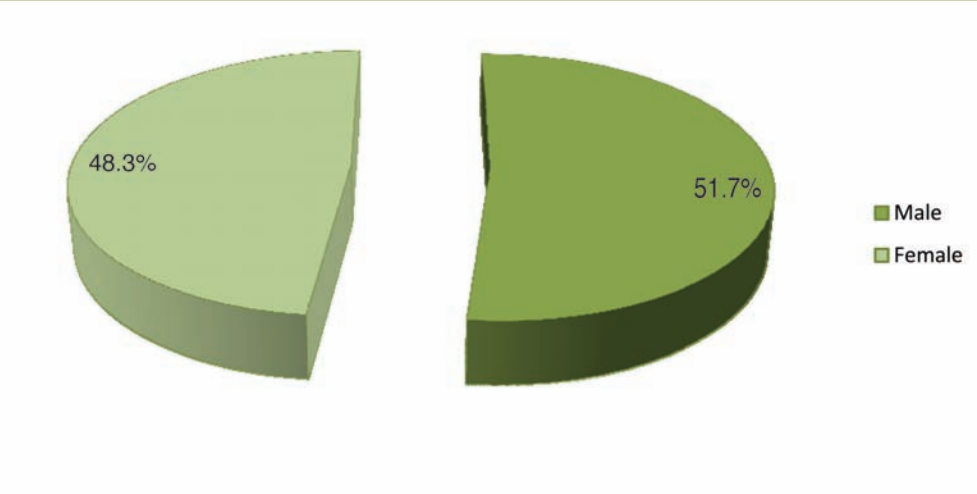
The table above shows that 147 new beneficiaries were awarded with bursaries for 2006; 55, were undergraduates, 12 postgraduates (Honours, Masters and PhD), 45 pilot learners and 35 Agricultural Industry Development Programme (AIDP).

Graph 1: Breakdown of the new intake for Higher Education, Further Education and General Education Training Awards in terms of race for 2006, [N=147]



In terms of the allocations, Africans are the major beneficiaries with 123 (83.7%), Coloureds 8 (5.4%), Indians 13 (8.9%) and Whites 3(2%).

Graph 2: Breakdown of the new intake for Higher Education, Further Education and General Education Training Awards in terms of gender for 2006, [N=147]



In terms of gender, 51.7% of the beneficiaries are males and the other 48.3% are females.

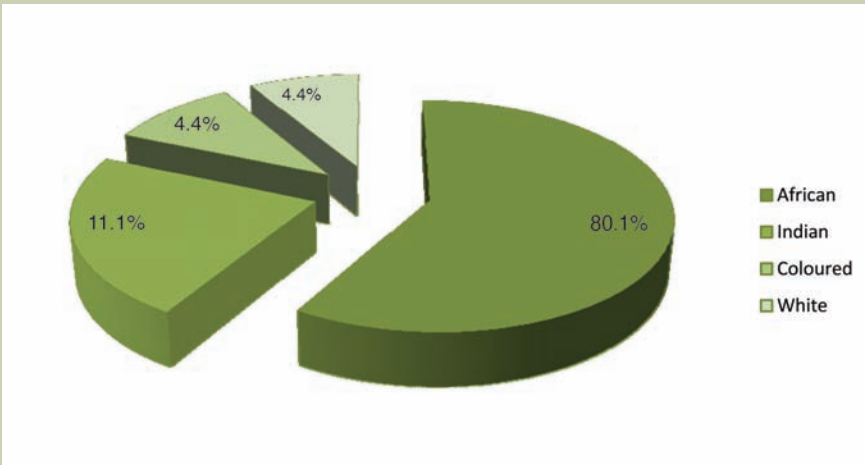
2.3 FURTHER EDUCATION TRAINING (FET) AND GENERAL EDUCATION TRAINING (GET) AWARDS

Table 3: A comprehensive breakdown of the new intake for FET and GET bursary awards for 2006, [N = 45]

Field of study	Race								Gender				
	African		Indian		Coloured		White		Male		Female		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Grade 12	21	70	5	17	2	7	2	7	16	53	14	47	**30**
Grade 9	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	3	60	**5**
Grade 8	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	60	2	40	**5**
Grade 7	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	**5**
Total	**36**	80.1	**5**	11.1	**2**	4.4	**2**	4.4	21	46.7	24	53.3	**45**

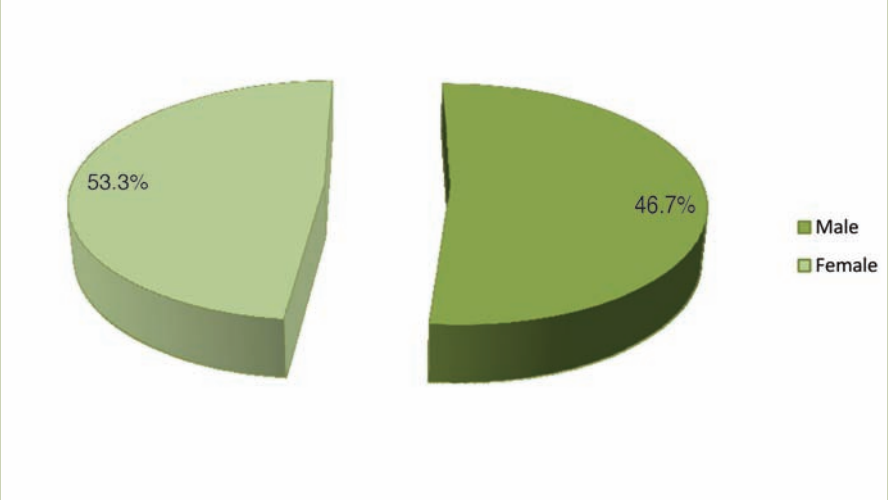
In terms of the results from table 3, 45 Pilot high school learners were offered bursaries by the Department of Agriculture: 30 bursaries for grade 12; 15 bursaries for grade 9, grade 8 and grade 7.

Graph 3: Analysis of the new intake for FET and GET bursary awards in terms of race for 2006, [N = 45]



In terms of race in graph 3 above, 80.1% of the beneficiaries are Africans; Indians are 11.1% while Coloureds and Whites are 4.4% respectively.

Graph 4: Analysis of the new intake for FET and GET bursary awards in terms of gender for 2006, [N = 45]



In terms of gender in graph 4 above, female beneficiaries constituted 53.3% while white males accounted for 46.7% of the total new intake.

3 ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF 2006 BURSARS

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. Bursars' 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 ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE FOR 2006 BURSARS

Table 4: An analysis report on performance of all bursars by end of 2006, [N = 254]

Field of study	No passed	% passed	No failed	% failed	Total
BVSc	23	72	9	28	**32**
BSc Agric Engineering	13	78	5	22	**18**
BTech Engineering	4	100	0	0	**4**
BSc Viticulture & Oenology	15	88	2	12	**17**
B Agric Viticulture	12	100	0	0	**12**
BSc Agric Economics	14	100	0	0	**14**
BSc Food Science	7	100	0	0	**7**
BTech Food Technology	13	100	0	0	**13**
BTech Food & Consumer Science	4	100	0	0	**4**
BSc Biotechnology	1	100	0	0	**1**
BSc Pasture Science	3	100	0	0	**3**
ND Veterinary Technology	4	100	0	0	**4**
Diploma in Agriculture	14	100	0	0	**14**
Pilot Learners	55	100	0	0	**55**
AIDP	35	100	0	0	**35**
Postgraduate Honours	2	100	0	0	**2**
Postgraduate Masters	17	100	0	0	**17**
Postgraduate PhD (Doctoral)	2	100	0	0	**2**
Total	**238**	93.7	**16**	6.3	**254**

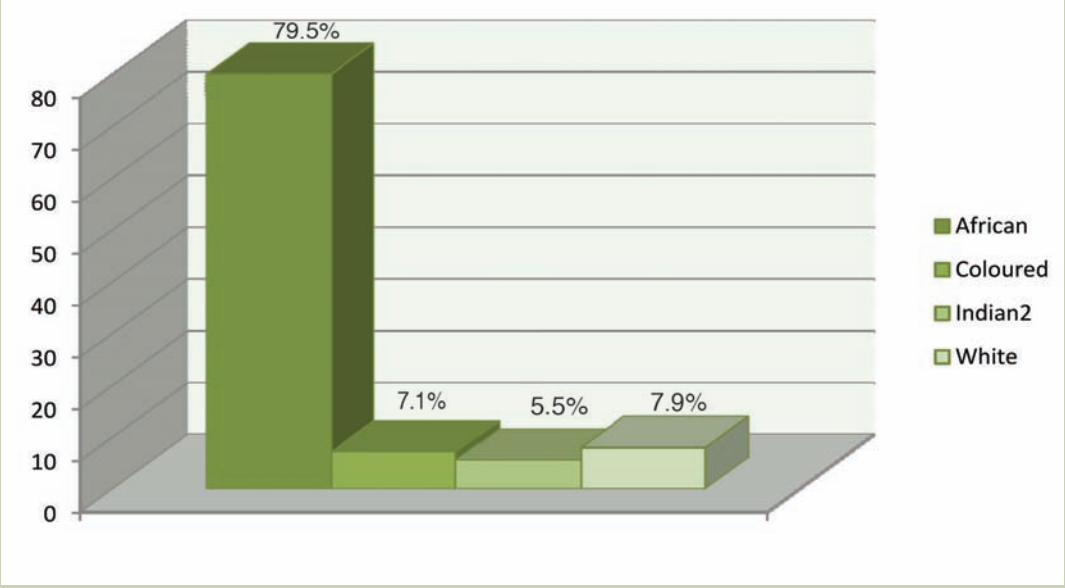
Results in table 4 demonstrate that 238 (93.7%) of the beneficiaries passed their examinations at the end of 2006. Out of this number that have passed 44 (18.5%) beneficiaries completed their degrees while the other 16 (6.3%) failed their final year examinations.

Table 5: An analysis report of all bursars who passed per race and gender, [N = 238]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
BVSc	7	30	0	0	5	22	11	48	7	30	16	70	**23**
BSc Agric Engineering	11	85	0	0	2	15	0	0	8	62	5	38	**13**
BTech Engineering	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100	0	0	**4**
BSc Viticulture &Oenology	11	73	3	20	0	0	1	7	7	47	8	53	**15**
B Agric Viticulture	10	83	2	17	0	0	0	0	6	50	6	50	**12**
BSc Agric Economics	13	93	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	7	13	93	**14**
BSc Food Science	6	86	1	14	0	0	0	0	3	43	4	57	**7**
BTech Food Technology	11	85	1	8	0	0	1	8	6	46	7	54	**13**
BTech Food & Consumer Science	2	50	1	25	0	0	1	25	1	25	3	75	**4**
BSc Biotechnology	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	**1**
BSc Pasture Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	**3**
ND Veterinary Technology	2	50	0	0	0	0	2	50	2	50	2	50	**4**
Diploma in Agriculture	11	79	3	21	0	0	0	0	9	64	5	36	**14**
Pilot Learners	46	84	2	4	5	9	2	4	27	49	28	51	**55**
AIDP	32	91	3	9	0	0	0	0	23	66	12	34	**35**
Postgraduate Honours	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Postgraduate Masters	15	88	1	6	0	0	1	6	10	59	7	41	**17**
Postgraduate PhD(Doctoral)	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Total	**189**	79.5	**17**	7.1	**13**	5.5	**19**	7.9	**118**	49.6	**120**	50.4	**238**

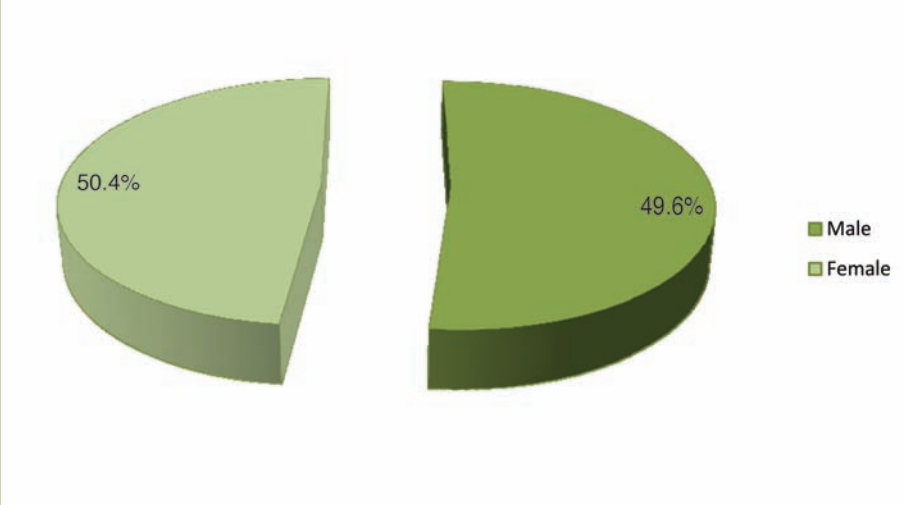
Table 5 above shows that 189 of the 201 Africans (79.5%), 17 of the 18 Coloureds (7.1%), 13 of the 16 Indians (5.5%) and 19 of the 19 Whites (100%) passed their final year examinations.

Graph 5: Breakdown of all bursary beneficiaries who passed in terms of race, [N = 238]



In terms of race in graph 5, 79.5% of the beneficiaries who passed are African. The other racial groups share the remaining 20.5%.

Graph 6: Breakdown of all bursary beneficiaries who passed in terms of gender, [N = 238]



In terms of gender in Graph 6, 50.4% of the beneficiaries who passed are female and the other 49.6% are male beneficiaries.

Table 6: A breakdown of all bursars who failed their 2006 final examinations in terms of race and gender, [N = 16]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
BVSc	8	89	1	11	0	0	0	0	5	56	4	44	**9**
BSc Agric Engineering	2	40	0	0	3	60	0	0	1	20	4	80	**5**
BTech Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BSc Viticulture &Oenology	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
B Agric Viticulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BSc Agric Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BSc Food Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BTech Food Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BTech Food & Consumer Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BSc Biotechnology	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**
ND Veterinary 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**
Pilot Learners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
AIDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Postgraduate Honours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Postgraduate Masters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Postgraduate PhD (Doctoral)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**12**	75.0	**1**	62.5	**3**	18.8	**0**	0	**7**	43.8	**9**	56.2	**16**

In terms of the data in table 6 above, a total of 16 beneficiaries failed their final examinations. 7 (43.8%) beneficiaries who failed were at senior level and 9 (56.2%) were first year level students, the majority were Africans 12(75.0%) and males 7 (43.8%), while females were 9 (56.2%). The highest number was recorded in BVSc with 9 beneficiaries (2 of the beneficiaries in first level of study). BSc Agric Engineering followed with 5 beneficiaries (4 of the beneficiaries in first level of study), then followed by BSc Viticulture & Oenology with 2 first year level beneficiaries.

Table 7: An analysis report on performance of all bursars per institutions, [N = 254]

Institutions of study	No passed	% passed	No failed	% failed	Total
University of Pretoria	33	79	9	21	**42**
University of Stellenbosch	58	97	2	3	**60**
University of Kwazulu-Natal	16	81	5	19	**21**
University Johannesburg	5	100	0	0	**5**
University of Fort Hare	5	100	0	0	**5**
University of Free State	3	100	0	0	**3**
University of North West	5	100	0	0	**5**
University of Venda	6	100	0	0	**6**
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University	1	100	0	0	**1**
University of Limpopo	3	100	0	0	**3**
Tshwane University of Technology	7	100	0	0	**7**
Capeninsula Univ of Technology	15	100	0	0	**15**
CEDARA College of Agriculture	8	100	0	0	**8**
Grootfontein Agricultural Dev Institute	6	100	0	0	**6**
Elsenburg College	12	100	0	0	**12**
Pilot Schools	55	100	0	0	**55**
Total	**238**	93.7	**16**	6.3	**254**

Table 7 demonstrates the distribution of 2006 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 254. The total number of beneficiaries who passed is 238 and the highest number of beneficiaries who failed is 9 at the University of Pretoria, and 5 at University of KwaZulu Natal, followed by 2 at the University of Stellenbosch.

3.2 ANALYSIS REPORT OF BURSARS WHO COMPLETED THEIR STUDIES IN 2006

Table 8: An analysis report on bursars who completed their studies per race and gender, [N = 79]

Field of study	Race								Gender				Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Male		Female		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
BVSc	1	33	0	0	1	33	1	33	1	33	2	67	**3**
BSc Agric Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BTech Engineering	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	**2**
BSc Viticulture &Oenology	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	**2**
B Agric Viticulture	2	50	2	50	0	0	0	0	1	25	3	75	**4**
BSc Agric Economics	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	**3**
BSc Food Science	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	**3**
BTech Food Technology	2	50	1	25	0	0	1	25	2	50	2	50	**4**
Diploma in Agriculture	5	83	1	17	0	0	0	0	3	50	3	50	**6**
BTech Food & Consumer Science	2	50	0	0	0	0	2	50	1	25	3	75	**4**
ND Veterinary Technology	1	33	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	2	67	**3**
BSc Pasture Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BSc Biotechnology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
AIDP	32	91	3	9	0	0	0	0	23	66	12	34	**35**
Postgraduate PhD	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	**1**
Postgraduate Masters	6	86	1	14	0	0	0	0	2	29	5	71	**7**
Postgraduate Honours	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	**2**
Total	**62**	78.5	**10**	12.7	**1**	1.2	**6**	7.6	**40**	50.6	**39**	49.4	**79**

Results in table 8 above demonstrate that a total of 79 beneficiaries including postgraduates, undergraduates and AIDP successfully completed their academic studies in 2006. In terms of racial breakdown, 62 (78.5%) of the beneficiaries were Africans, 10 Coloureds (12.7%), 1 Indian (1.2%) and 6 (7.6%) Whites. In terms of gender breakdown, 40 males (50.6%) and 39 females (49.4%) completed their studies. The highest number of completion was recorded in AIDP which is a one year development programme, followed by postgraduate (Masters) with 7 beneficiaries, followed by Diploma in Agriculture with 6 beneficiaries, B Agric Viticulture, BTech Food Technology and BTech Food & Consumer Science with 4 beneficiaries each.

4. LEVELS OF STUDY

Table 9: An analysis report on the year level of study for the bursars

Field of Study							Total	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
BVSc	2	4	17	6	0	3	**32**	7
BSc Agric Engineering	8	5	5	0	0	0	**18**	
BTech Engineering	0	0	4	0	0	0	**4**	4
BSc Viticulture &Oenology	6	2	6	3	0	0	**17**	4
B Agric Viticulture	2	5	5	0	0	0	**12**	3
BSc Agric Economics	0	6	5	3	0	0	**14**	4
BSc Food Science	1	2	1	3	0	0	**7**	4
BTech Food Technology	4	2	3	4	0	0	**13**	4
BTech Food &Consumer Science	0	0	0	4	0	0	**4**	4
BSc Biotechnology	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	3
BSc Pasture Science	0	2	1	0	0	0	**3**	4
ND Veterinary Technology	0	0	4	0	0	0	**4**	3
Diploma in Agriculture	1	6	7	0	0	0	**14**	3
AIDP	35	0	0	0	0	0	**35**	1
Pilot schools	55	0	0	0	0	0	**55**	1
Postgraduate Hons	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	1
Postgraduate MSc	4	12	1	0	0	0	**17**	2
Postgraduate PhD	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**	3
Total	**121**	**47**	**60**	**23**	**0**	**3**	**254**	

Table 9 above shows that during the 2006 academic year, 121 bursars were registered for first year level, 47 for second year level, 60 for third year level, 23 for fourth year level and 3 for sixth year level.

5. EXPENDITURE

Table 10: Revenue and Expenditure for 2006

REVENUE	TOTAL
Balance brought forward from 2005	R2 632 097.79
Bursary budget for 2006 academic year transferred to NSFAS	R8 300 000.00
Total opening balance for 2006 academic year	R10 932 097.79
Total bursary expenditure	R 8 385 715.00
Balance carried over to 2007	R2 546 382.79

Table 11: Analysis report on expenditure for all bursars in terms of race for 2006, [N=254]

Field of study	Race								Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
BVSc	15	R 777 454	1	R 51 500	5	R 277 838	11	R 605 240	**R 1 712 032**
BSc Agric Engineering	13	R 591 025	0	0	5	R 229 799	0	0	**R 820 824**
BTech Engineering	4	R 120 853	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R 120 853**
BSc Viticulture &Oenology	13	R 645 948	3	R 145 663	0	0	1	R 49 544	**R 841 155**
B Agric Viticulture	10	R 371 050	2	R 74 210	0	0	0	0	**R 445 260**
BSc Agric Economics	13	R 560 711	0	0	1	R 43 903	0	0	**R 604 614**
BSc Food Science	6	R 251 754	1	R 52 108	0	0	0	0	**R 303 862**
BTech Food Technology	11	R 345 671	1	R 31 160	0	0	1	R 29 131	**R 405 962**
BTech Food & Consumer Science	2	R 57 948	1	R 18 854	0	0	1	R 27 144	**R 103 946**
BSc Biotechnology	1	R 55 110	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R 55 110**
BSc Pasture Science	3	R 91 525	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R 91 525**
ND Veterinary Technology	2	R 32 648	0	0	0	0	2	R 50 850	**R 83 498**
Diploma in Agriculture	11	R 244 267	3	R 72 361	0	0	0	0	**R 316 628**
Pilot Learners	46	R 342 356	2	R 21 900	5	R 45 900	2	R 21 900	**R 432 056**
AIDP	32	R 1 116 800	3	R 104 700	0	0	0	0	**R 1 221 500**
Postgraduate Honours	2	R 80 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R 80 000**
Postgraduate Masters	15	R 600 000	1	R 66 890	0	0	1	R 40 000	**R 706 890**
Postgraduate PhD(Doctoral)	2	R 40 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	**R 40 000**
Total	**201**	**R 6 325 120**	**18**	**R 639 346**	**16**	**R 597 440**	**19**	**R 823 809**	**R 8 385 715**

Table 12: Breakdown of expenditure for all bursar according to gender for 2006 [N=254]

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
BVSc	R 618 766	R 1 093 266	**R 1 712 032**
BSc Agric Engineering	R 353 734	R 467 090	**R 820 824**
BTech Engineering	R 120 853	0	**R 120 853**
BSc Viticulture &Oenology	R 381 799	R 459 356	**R 841 155**
B Agric Viticulture	R 222 630	R 222 630	**R 445 260**
BSc Agric Economics	R 42 428	R 562 186	**R 604 614**
BSc Food Science	R 139 704	R 164 158	**R 303 862**
BTech Food Technology	R 194 011	R 211 951	**R 405 962**
BTech Food &Consumer Science	R 18 854	R 85 092	**R 103 946**
BSc Biotechnology	0	R 55 110	**R 55 110**
BSc Pasture Science	R 61 333	R 30 192	**R 91 525**
ND Veterinary Technology	R 32 648	R 50 850	**R 83 498**
Diploma in Agriculture	R 274 020	R 42 608	**R 316 628**
Pilot Learners	R 209 972	R 222 084	**R 432 056**
AIPD	R 80 2700	R 418 800	**R 1 221 500**
Postgraduate Honours	R 40 000	R 40 000	**R 80 000**
Postgraduate Masters	R 280 000	R 426 890	**R 706 890**
Postgraduate PhD (Doctoral)	0	R 40 000	**R 40 000**
Total	**R 3 793 452**	**R 4 592 263**	**R 8 385 715**

6. CONCLUSION

In terms of academic performance the majority of bursary beneficiaries in higher and Further Education Training passed their examinations at the end of 2006. Worth noting is the number of beneficiaries who completed their studies in 2006 to make a difference in the agricultural sector which is a good return on investment for the DoA's External Bursary Scheme.

The major challenge still facing the bursary scheme is the slow academic progress and poor graduate output of veterinarians.

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