South African Sociological Association

XVII CONGRESS

10-13 JULY 2011 UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

GENDER IN QUESTION:

RIGHTS REPRESENTATION & SUBSTANTIVE FREEDOM

CHARTING GENDER EQUALITY & EMANCIPATION
policy, practice and future trajectories

REVISITING GENDER
biology, embodiment and identity

IMAGINING GENDER
alterity, multiplicity and substantive freedom

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SUNDAY, 10 July 2011

12:00-15:00 **VENUE ❷: Humanities Building HB**	**Registration** **[**14:00-15:00 : Optional campus tour departing from the Humanities building foyer **]**
15:00-15:30 **VENUE ❾: MUSAION**	**Tea & Coffee**
15:30-18:30 **VENUE ❾: MUSAION**	**Opening & Keynote Address** • Welcome: Janis Grobbelaar, Head of Department, Department of Sociology, University of Pretoria • Opening: Cheryl de la Rey, Vice-Chancellor, University of Pretoria • Keynote Lecture: Raewyn Connell, *Gender and social justice: Southern perspectives* • SASA Presidential Address: Wilson Akpan, SASA President 2010/2011
18:45+ **VENUE ❾: MUSAION**	**Cocktail Reception**

MONDAY – WEDNESDAY, 11-13 July 2011

Time Slots	Monday, 11 July	Tuesday, 12 July	Wednesday, 13 July
08:30-09:00	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer, venue ❷	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer, venue ❷	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer, venue ❷
09:00-10:30 VENUE ❷ Humanities Building (HB)	**PLENARY 1 [HB 4-2]** **Charting gender equality and emancipation: Policy, practice and future trajectories** *Chair: Tina Uys, University of Johannesburg* • Elaine Salo, *Beyond representation – mapping the new gender and sexuality issues in the Southern African context* • Shireen Hassim, *Feminism in the age of liberalism: Sex, power and silences in South Africa* • Sarah Mosoetsa, *Democracy without economic emancipation: Implications for gender relations*	**SPLIT SESSION 5** A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 5 **[HB 3-15]** B. Gender Studies 5 **[HB 3-23]** C. Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 3 **[HB 3-14]** D. Methodology & Social Theory 2 **[HB 3-24]** E. Economic & Industrial Sociology 6 **[HB CSC Auditorium]** F. Environment & Natural Resources 2 **[HB 4-7]**	**SPLIT SESSION 8** A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 9 **[HB 3-15]** B. Gender Studies 7 **[HB 3-23]** C. Urban Sociology 1 **[HB 3-14]** D. Higher Education & Science Studies 4 **[HB 3-24]** E. Social Movements & Popular Protest 3 **[HB CSC Auditorium]** F. Race, Ethnicity & Class 3 **[HB 4-7]**
10:30-10:45	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer
10:45-12:15 VENUE ❷ Humanities Building (HB)	**SPLIT SESSION 1** A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 1 **[HB 3-15]** B. Gender Studies 1 **[HB 3-23]** C. Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 1 **[HB 3-14]** D. Race, Ethnicity & Class 1 **[HB 3-24]** E. Health 1 **[HB CSC Auditorium]** F. Economic & Industrial Sociology Book Discussion **[HB 4-7]** G. Rural Sociology 1 **[HB 4-15]**	**SASA AGM [HB 4-2]**	**PLENARY 3** & **CLOSING [HB 4-2]** **Imagining gender: Alterity, multiplicity and substantive freedom** *Chair: Elaine Salo, University of Pretoria* • Pumla Dineo Gqola, *Contestation, Play and the African feminist imagination* • Melanie Judge, *The Cutting Edge: (re)Shaping sexualities, genders and desire* • Raewyn Connell, *Reflections on the Congress: Gender Relations in the South*

Time Slots	Monday, 11 July	Tuesday, 12 July	Wednesday, 13 July
12:15-13:30	**Lunch** @ Burgundy's, Club Hall (number 18 on map) *[HOD Meeting @ 19-15 Humanities]*	**Lunch** @ Burgundy's, Club Hall (number 18 on map) *[SARS Editorial Board Meeting @ 19-15 Humanities]*	**Lunch** @ Burgundy's, Club Hall (number 18 on map) *[New Council Meeting @ 19-15 Humanities]*
13:30-15:00 VENUE ❷ Humanities Building (HB)	**SPLIT SESSION 2** A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 2 **[HB 3-15]** B. Gender Studies 2 **[HB 3-23]** C. Media, Culture & Society 1 **[HB 3-14]** D. Higher Education & Science Studies 1 **[HB 3-24]** E. Social Movements & Popular Protest 1 **[HB CSC Auditorium]** F. Environment and Natural Resources 1 **[HB 4-7]** G. Religion 1 **[HB 4-15]**	**PLENARY 2 [HB 4-2]** **Revisiting gender: Biology, embodiment and identity** *Chair: Sakhela Buhlungu, University of Pretoria* • Kopano Ratele, *Man in the wrong body* • Zethu Matebeni, *Contesting identities* • Sally Gross, *On being intersex in South Africa: Regulative ideals vs. social realities*	**POSTGRADUATE WORKSHOP [HB 12-12]**
15:00-15:15	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer	
15:15-16:45 VENUE ❷ Humanities Building (HB)	**SPLIT SESSION 3** A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 3 **[HB 3-15]** B. Gender Studies 3 **[HB 3-23]** C. Media, Culture & Society 2 **[HB 3-14]** D. Higher Education & Science Studies 2 **[HB 3-24]** E. Family & Population Studies 1 **[HB CSC Auditorium]** F. Political Sociology & Law 1 **[HB 4-7]** G. Development Sociology 1 **[HB 4-15]**	**SPLIT SESSION 6** A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 7 **[HB 3-15]** B. Gender Studies 6 **[HB 3-23]** C. Economic & Industrial Sociology Book Discussion **[HB 3-14]** D. Methodology & Social Theory 3 **[HB 3-24]** E. Family & Population Studies 2 **[HB CSC Auditorium]** F. Environment & Natural Resources 3 **[HB 4-7]** G. Race, Ethnicity & Class 2 **[HB 4-15]**	**POSTGRADUATE WORKSHOP [HB 12-12]**
16:45-17:00	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer	**Tea** @ Humanities Building foyer	

Time Slots	Monday, 11 July	Tuesday, 12 July	Wednesday, 13 July
17:00-18:30 VENUE ❷ Humanities Building (HB)	**SPLIT SESSION 4** A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 4 **[HB 3-15]** B. Gender Studies 4 **[HB 3-23]** C. Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 2 **[HB 3-14]** D. Methodology & Social Theory 1 **[HB 3-24]** E. Social Movements & Popular Protest 2 **[HB CSC Auditorium]** F. Crime, Violence & Security 1 **[HB 4-7]** G. Development Sociology 2 **[HB 4-15]**	**SPLIT SESSION 7** A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 8 **[HB 3-15]** B. Social Movements & Gender Book Event **[HB 3-23]** C. Media, Culture & Society 3 **[HB 3-14]** D. Higher Education & Science Studies 3 **[HB 3-24]** E. Health 2 **[HB CSC Auditorium]** F. Religion 2 **[HB 4-15]**	**POSTGRADUATE WORKSHOP [HB 12-12]**
18:30-19:00	Light meal & drinks @ Humanities Building foyer	Break	
19:00 -21:00	**EXHIBITION* & PANEL DISCUSSION:** **Archie Mafeje: A conversation about the recuperation of black masculinities in the academy** @ VENUE ❷ Humanities Building & ❸ Library Chair: Sibusiso Vil-Nkomo, Executive Director, University of Pretoria • Lungisile Ntsebeza, Sociology, University of Cape Town • Leslie Banks, FHISER, University of Fort Hare • Elaine Salo, IGWS, University of Pretoria • Speaker from Walter Sisulu University, TBC) ** On loan from Walter Sisulu University*	**SASA BANQUET** @VENUE Banqueting Hall, UP Conference Centre (number 50 on map) 19:00 Guest speaker: Minister Blade Nzimande	**POSTGRADUATE EVENING EVENT [HB 12-12]**

MONDAY 11 July, 2011: PLENARY & SPLIT SESSION PROGRAMME

08:30-09:00: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
09:00-10:30: PLENARY I: Monday, 11 July 2011 [HB 4-2]		
PLENARY I **Charting Gender Equality and Emancipation: Policy, Practice and Future Trajectories** **[HB 4-2]**		*Chair: Tina Uys, Vice President, ISA & University of Johannesburg* • Elaine Salo, Institute for Women's and Gender Studies, University of Pretoria*:* *Beyond representation – mapping the new gender and sexuality issues in the Southern African context* • Shireen Hassim, Department of Political Studies, University of the Witwatersrand: *Feminism in the age of liberalism: Sex, power and silences in South Africa* • Sarah Mosoetsa, Department of Sociology, University of the Witwatersrand: *Democracy without economic emancipation: Implications for gender relations*
10:30-10:45: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
10:45-12:15: SPLIT SESSION ONE: Monday, 11 July 2011		
A	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 1: Cooperatives, Companies and Development** **[HB 3-15]**	*Chair: Andries Bezuidenhout, University of Pretoria* • Simangele Cele & Zimbili Zondi (University of Zululand) *Emancipation of women in the forest industry: A case study of Siyaqhubeka forest* • Crispen Chinguno (University of the Witwatersrand) *South Africa's Industrial Development Zones: an opportunity for job creation?* • Tina de Winter (University of Johannesburg) *'A leaking bucket with no solution?' A sociological perspective on the long-term success of small businesses in the tourism industry* • Oliver Nathan (University of the Witwatersrand) *The relationship between state sponsored worker co-operatives and the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – autonomy, control, democracy and markets*
B	**Gender 1: Women in Households and Coping Mechanisms** **[HB 3-23]**	*Chair: Pragna Rugunanan, University of Johannesburg* • Juliet Watson (Youth Research Centre, The University of Melbourne, Australia) *'I just offered myself to someone I don't even know, for what? Just to stay in some squat'. Young women, homelessness and survival sex, an Australian perspective.*

		• Charles Dube (Rhodes University) *Cross-border women traders and hegemonic masculinities in Zimbabwe* • Nhlanhla Jordan (University of Johannesburg) *The Child Support Grant and the Affirmation of the Role of Women, Doornkop, SOWETO* • Eleanor Swartz (University of Stellenbosch) *Women and the management of household-level food security in Paternoster*
C	**Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 1:** **Lesbian, Gay and Queer Representation in Academia, Fiction and Film** **[HB 3-14]**	*Chair: Jacques Rothmann, North-West University* • Jacques Rothmann (North-West University) *Bridging the heterosexual/homosexual divide between Lesbian and Gay Studies and Queer Theory: A theoretical overview* • Lindi Maritz (Greenside Design Centre) *Apostasy: Imagining a queer post-human* • Jessica Murray (University of South Africa) *Daring to Speak Its Name: Representations of Lesbian Relationships in Selected South African texts* • Gerda Wittmann (North West University) '*Mädchen in Uniform' and 'Aimée & Jaguar' – Gender and Power in pro-lesbian German movies in a time of absolute political intolerance*
D	**Race, Ethnicity and Class 1:** **Identity Politics: Bridging the 'Us' And 'Them' Divide** **[HB 3-24]**	*Chair: Rob Pattman, University of Stellenbosch* • Meyu Yamamoto (University of Tokyo, Japan) *Honorary or Honourable? Japanese residents in South Africa under Apartheid* • Cawo Abdi (University of Minnesota, USA) *Moving Beyond 'Xenophobia': Structural Poverty, Conflict and Encounters with the 'Other' Africans* • Vusumzi Duma (University of Fort Hare) *New Wine in new Bottles or Just the Chip off the Old Block? Explaining Public Sentiment on African Immigrants and African immigration in South Africa*
E	**Health 1:** **Women, Maternal and Child Health** **[HB CSC Auditorium]**	*Chair: Terry-Ann Selikow, University of the Witwatersrand* • Nolunkcwe Bomela (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University) *Maternal Mortality in South Africa: who, where, when and why?* • Eric O Udjo and Pinky Lalthapersad-Pillay (University of South Africa) *Maternal Mortality: A public health challenge in South Africa* • Courtenay Sprague (University of the Witwatersrand) *Health system weaknesses constrain access to PMTCT and maternal HIV services in South Africa: a qualitative enquiry* • Daniel Lopes Ibanez-Gonzalez and Steve Norris (University of the Witwatersrand) *Beyond the clinic: Experiences of women with chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCD) in Soweto, South Africa*

F	**Economic & Industrial Sociology – Author Meets Critics: Sarah Mosoetsa's *Eating From One Pot: The Dynamics of Survival in Poor South African Households*** **[HB 4-7]**	*Chair: Irma du Plessis, University of Pretoria* Participants: • Edward Webster (University of the Witwatersrand) • Elaine Salo (University of Pretoria), • Sarah Mosoetsa (University of the Witwatersrand)
G	**Rural Sociology 1** **[HB 4-15]**	*Chair: Phakiso Mokhahlane, University of Limpopo* • Simbarashe Gukurume (Great Zimbabwe University, Zimbabwe) *The Resurgence of Barter Trade in Rural Communities in the Era of Dollarization of the Zimbabwean Economy: A Case Study of Bikita District in Zimbabwe* • Agnes Ikwuba (Benue State University, Nigeria) *Feminization of Poverty in Rural Nigeria: A Sociological Analysis* • Elizabeth Sugh (Benue State University, Nigeria) *Women and Leisure in Rural Nigeria: Challenges, Implications and Prospects*
12:15-13:30: Lunch @ Burgundy's, Humanities Building ***[HOD Meeting @ 19-15 Humanities – Lunch will be served]***		
13:30-15:00: SPLIT SESSION TWO: Monday, 11 July 2011		
A	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 2:** **Globalisation, Identity and Economic Restructuring** **[HB 3-15]**	*Chair: Sarah Mosoetsa, University of the Witwatersrand* • Andries Bezuidenhout (University of Pretoria) *Labour Codes of Conduct in the Southern African Garment Industry: Between Market, State and Society* • Debby Bonnin (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Furnishing Designers in the South African Textile Industry* • Rahmat Omar (University of the Western Cape) *Identity matters? Intersectionality and women working in transnational call centres* • Mallika Shakya (University of Oxford and University of Pretoria) *The myths of free market and the realities of open border: Nepalis negotiate India to make sense of the garment boom and bust*
B	**Gender Studies 2:** **Women in the Workplace** **[HB 3-23]**	*Chair: Anton Senekal, University of Johannesburg* • Yeukai Mlambo (University of Pretoria) *Women academics in engineering: reasons for commitment to the field.* • Emmanuel Abiodun Fayankinnu (Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria) *Female Executives Experiences of Contra-power Sexual Harassment from Male Subordinates in the Workplace.*

		• Lucille Maqubela (University of Venda) *Work-Life-Balance: Coping Strategies Employed by Working Mothers*
C	**Media, Culture & Society 1:** **The Social Impact of the Arts, Sport & Leisure** **[HB 3-14]**	*Chair: Jayanathan Govender (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University)* • David Bogopa (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University) *Problem areas regarding indigenous games* • Mokong Simon Mapadimeng (National Arts Council of South Africa) *Arts funding and impact on socio-economic development in the post-apartheid South Africa': the case of the National Arts Council of South Africa (NACSA)?* • Lauren Basson (University of Johannesburg) *Contemporary South African Filmmakers and Social Change* • Teballo Riba (University of Pretoria) *Gender and sports reporting in selected Gauteng newspapers*
D	**Higher Education & Science Studies 1:** **Public Understanding of Science (PUS)** **[HB 3-24]**	*Chair: David Cooper, University of Cape Town* • Gauhar Raza (National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, New Delhi, India) *Historical Context of Public Understanding of Science Research in India* • Hester du Plessis (University of Johannesburg) *The development of Public Understanding of Science to inform policy, ensure fair practice and promote social justice* • Tshisikhawe Takalani and Nick de la Hunt (South African Agency for Science & Technology Advancement – SAASTA) *Community informatics research study on the public's perception of touch screen technology in advancing science*
E	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 1:** **Social Movements, Political Parties and Local Participation** **[HB CSC Auditorium]**	*Chair: Shannon Walsh, University of Johannesburg* • Luke Sinwell (University of Johannesburg) *The Role of Opposition Political Parties in Social Movement Struggles in Soweto, Johannesburg: Unlikely Partners, Strategic Outcomes?* • Shotaro Togawa (University of Cape Town) *Politics of Pride: A Case Study of the 'Toilet War' in Cape Town* • Omer Caha (Fatih University, Istanbul, Turkey): *Women's Civil Societal Organizations and Local Participation in Turkey*
F	**Environment & Natural Resources 1:** **Constructions and Deconstructions of Ecological Processes** **[HB 4-7]**	*Chair: Ikechukwu Umejesi, University of Fort Hare* • Sean Beckett (University of Stellenbosch) *'Aplantheid': an exploration into the values informing invasion ecology* • Victor Munnik (University of the Witwatersrand) *Mrs Joey Cock and the minerals energy complex: From personal meaning making to discursive power in a pollution battle* • Heidi Prozesky (Stellenbosch University) *Who's who in the zoo: a review of South African environmental*

		sociology, 2000-2010 • Emma Vink (Stellenbosch University) R*econceptualising conventional agriculture: 'Environmentally-Friendly' practices in the South African wine industry*
G	**Religion 1:** **Religion in Social Context** **[HB 4-15]**	*Chair: Lloyd Hill, Stellenbosch University* • Milandré van Wyk (Stellenbosch University) *An Ethnographic Study of the Cultural Experiences of South African Expatriates working and living in Cairo, Egypt drawing on the writings of Max Weber* • Rashid Begg (Stellenbosch University) *The Switchmen Connects the Ideal Types* • Jantjie Xaba (Stellenbosch University) *Towards an understanding of culture and economic empowerment: Case study of Afrikaner Economic Empowerment and Black Economic Empowerment in South Africa* • Ibrahim Tevfik Karatop (Sabanci University, Turkey) *New Forms of Muslim Man: Discourses of Masculinity in Hizmet Movement*
15:00-15:15: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
15:15-16:45: SPLIT SESSION THREE: Monday, 11 July 2011		
A	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 3:** **States, Citizens and Contested Interests** **[HB 3-15]**	*Chair: Splagchna Chikarara, University of Pretoria* • Mpiana Kalula (Cape Peninsula University of Technology) *Strategies to Fight Corruption in the Public Sector of the Democratic Republic of Congo* • Babalwa Magoqwana (Rhodes University) *Joburg Connect Experiences Under Billing Crisis: Call Centre Operators Connecting the Unconnected* • Tina Uys (University of Johannesburg) *Whistleblowing and Ubuntu: The influence of national cultures on whistleblowing tendencies* • Olusegun O Oladeinde (University of the Western Cape) *Management and Labour Relations in a Context of Competitive Work Environment: Evaluating the process of interests mediation in an Oil Refinery, Nigeria*
B	**Gender Studies 3:** **Gender Legislation, Policy and Quotas** **[HB 3-23]**	*Chair: Jan Marie Fritz, University of Cincinnati & University of Johannesburg* • Amanda Gouws (University of Stellenbosch) *Women and Representation: Do Quotas Make A Difference?"* • Sher Muhammad (Department of Political Science and International Relations Bhauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan) *Linking Descriptive and Substantive Representation: A Study of Gender Quota in Pakistan* • Lucille Maqubela (University of Venda) *The Conceptualization, Framing and Perceptions on South African Equality and Work-Life-Balance Legislation and Organizational Policies*

		• Rita Ozoemena (University of Pretoria) *Advancing Gender Justice in Africa: Prospects & Challenges*
C	**Media, Culture & Society 2:** **Masculine & Feminine Imaginaries** **[HB 3-14]**	*Chair: Marinda Maree, University of Pretoria* • Juliana Braz Dias (University of Pretoria) *Images of women in Cape Verdean popular music* • Tânia Hoff and João Carrascoza (Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing - ESPM SP, Brazil) *Female body's imaginary: Brazilian advertising and consumption* • Hettie Mans (University of Pretoria) *The construction of the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal: An analysis of two Afrikaans, Christian women's magazines in South Africa* • Samson Olasunkanmi Oluga (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia) *A critique of the linguistic sexism in selected English-speaking countries' national anthems*
D	**Higher Education & Science Studies 2:** **First Year Sociology Text Books** **[HB 3-24]**	*Chair: Babalwa Sishuta, Rhodes University* • Johan Zaaiman (North West University) *Challenges facing a first year Sociology text book* • Paul Steward (University of the Witwatersrand) *Teaching theory to first year Sociology students* • Stephanie Gouws (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University) *First year Sociology text book overview*
E	**Family & Population Studies 1:** **Family: Work-life integration** **[HB CSC Auditorium]**	*Chair: Marlize Rabe, University of South Africa* • Kammila Naidoo, Ria Smit & Mariam Seedat-Khan (University of Johannesburg) *Gender and work-family dynamics: Exploring 'exclusion' in the Academy* • Freek Cronjé (University of the North West) & R Savia (School of Advancement, Centennial College, Toronto, Canada) *Migration of Canadian and South African Knowledge Workers* • Adeyinka Bankole (Redeemer's University, Lagos, Nigeria) *Work Schedules and Family Life among Women in the Media Profession in Nigeria*
F	**Political Sociology & Law 1** **[HB 4-7]**	*Chair: Ian Liebenberg, Stellenbosch University* • Samuel Amoako (University of Johannesburg) *The Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) under the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC): Caught in the warp of cooperation and unresolved grievances?* • Mussarat Jabeen (University of Sargodha, Pakistan) *Electoral Gender Quotas: An instrument to empower women? A case of Pakistan* • Tatenda Mukwedeya (University of Witwatersrand) *The politics of service delivery in local government: Polokwane and Buffalo City Municipalities* • Shu'eib Hassen (University of Stellenbosch) *New volumes of student protest at the University of Cape*

		Town (UCT), University of Stellenbosch (SU) and University of Western Cape (UWC) • Reza Niknam Zarnaghi (University College of Dublin*) United States Reformation and Democratization Policy in the Middle East (Region) after 11 September 2001*
G	**Development Sociology 1** **[HB 4-15]**	*Chair: Jimi Adesina, Rhodes University* • Patience Sekete, (University of the Witwatersrand) *Beyond passion – a community-based development research case* • Lindy Heinecken, Jan Vorster & JMJ du Plessis (Stellenbosch University) *What is the value of socio-economic surveys? An analysis of Avian Park Worcester* • Jayanathan Govender (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University) *Developmental government: building local state-civil society relations,* • S Khan, AK Gabralla & AFM Ebrahim (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *South African Muslim Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) Response to International Disasters*
16:45-17:00: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
17:00- 18:30: SPLIT SESSION FOUR: Monday, 11 July 2011		
A	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 4:** **Women and Spaces of Masculinity** **[HB 3-15]**	*Chair: Andries Bezuidenhout, University of Pretoria* • Asanda Benya (University of the Witwatersrand) *Women in Mining a Challenge to the Occupational Culture in Mines* • Dorette Botha & Freek Cronjé (North West University, Potchefstroom Campus) *Women in Mining: Transformation in the South African mining sector* • Charté Pretorius (North West University, Potchefstroom Campus) *An Exploration of the Experiences of White Women Working Underground in the Coal Mining Industry of South Africa* • Nomkhosi Xulu (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Gender dynamics in the former single sex hostel: KwaMashu*
B	**Gender Studies 4:** **Women , Development, Globalisation and Migration** **[HB 3-23]**	*Chair: Angela Ochse, University of Pretoria* • Sohel Rana (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh) *Women in South Asia: condition is still worsening* • Tendai Motsi (University of Pretoria) *The globalisation process: A double-edged sword for female labourers in South Africa* • Pragna Rugunanan (University of Johannesburg) *Gendered notions of migration in Fordsburg: A case study*

C	**Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 2:** **LGBTI-identities** **[HB 3-14]**	*Chair: Jacques Rothman, North West University* • Bronwyn Dworzanowski-Venter and Letitia Smuts (University of Johannesburg) *'Moffies' and 'butchies': social constructions of caregiving men and lesbian women in townships on the Rand* • Ella Kotze and Brett Bowman (University of the Witwatersrand) *Butch and Femme: It's Not Black And White* • Angeline Stephens (University of Cape Town) *Social factors, identity construction and power among women in same-sex relationships in South Africa* • Nomancotsho Pakade (University of Johannesburg) *Exploring terms used to describe same-sex loving Black women*
D	**Methodology & Social Theory 1:** **The Field in the Field** **[HB 3-24]**	*Chair: Charles Puttergill, University of Pretoria* • Lerato van Averbeke (University of Pretoria) *Novice reflections on experiences in field research* • Marlize Rabe (University of South Africa) *Picture perfect? Reflections on photography as a research tool with vulnerable groups* • Sandra Roberts (University of Johannesburg) *Including women: a case experience of the phenomenon of invisible female migrants*
E	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 2:** **Social Movements, Labour and the Environment** **[HB CSC Auditorium]**	*Chair: Marcelle Dawson, University of Johannesburg* • Llewellyn Leonard (University of Johannesburg) *Mobilisation and protest: Environmental justice in Durban, South Africa* (paper co-authored by Mark Pelling) • Jackie Cock (University of the Witwatersrand) *Contentious politics and the climate justice movement* • Claire Ceruti (University of Johannesburg) *Challenging Mbeki, testing Zuma: developments in the public sector strikes of 2007 and 2010* • Peter Alexander (University of Johannesburg) *Relations to the means of protest and South Africa's rebellion of the poor*
F	**Crime, Violence & Security 1:** **African Armed Forces & Political Violence** **[HB 4-7]**	*Chair: Rialize Ferreira, University of South Africa* • Lindy Heinecken (Stellenbosch University) and Rialize Ferreira (University of South Africa) *Asymmetric warfare in Africa: The experience of South African military personnel* • Abel Esterhuyse (Stellenbosch University) *Military Culture in the South African Army* • Komlan Agbedahin (Rhodes University) *Shifting from military identity to civilian identity: The role of self-agency in the Liberian young veterans' experiences* • Makhosine Lucky Kunene (Fort Hare University) *Needle in a haystack: Accounting for violence and crime*

		in political and social protests in South Africa
G	**Development Sociology 2** **[HB 4-15]**	*Chair: Sultan Khan, University of KwaZulu-Natal* • Adeyinka Oladayo Bankole (Redeemer's University, Lagos, Nigeria) '*Rentier' State, Industrial Underdevelopment and Feminization of Poverty in Nigeria* • Nomagugu L Sibanda (University of Fort Hare) *The politics and constraints of low cost housing delivery in small towns: The case of Peddie in the Eastern Cape* • Acheampong Amoateng (University of Johannesburg) *Harnessing Traditional Leadership for Service Delivery in Southern Africa: South Africa's Case* • Sharon Groenmeyer (University of Science and Technology, Norway) *The impact of social policies on Black women in contemporary post-apartheid South Africa: A case study of women in the fish processing industry*
18:30-19:00: Light meal & drinks @ Humanities Building foyer		
19:00 – 21:00: ARCHIE MAFEJE EXHIBITION & PANEL DISCUSSION [HB 3-23]		
	EXHIBITION* & PANEL DISCUSSION: **Archie Mafeje: A Conversation about the Recuperation of Black Masculinities in the Academy** @ VENUE ❸ Library & ❷ Humanities Building **[HB 3-23]** Chair: Sibusiso Vil-Nkomo, Executive Director, University of Pretoria • Lungisile Ntsebeza, Sociology, University of Cape Town; • Leslie Banks, FHISER, University of Fort Hare; • Elaine Salo, IGWS, University of Pretoria; • Speaker from Walter Sisulu University, TBC) ** On loan from Walter Sisulu University*	

TUESDAY 12 July, 2011: PLENARY & SPLIT SESSION PROGRAMME

08:30-09:00: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
09:00-10:30: SPLIT SESSION FIVE: Tuesday, 12 July 2011		
A	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 5:** **Work, Informality and Poverty** **[HB 3-15]**	*Chair: Andries Bezuidenhout, University of Pretoria* • Khayaat Fakier (University of the Witwatersrand) *Enhancing an ethic of care: The community work programme in Keiskammahoek and Westonaria* • Katherine Joynt (University of the Witwatersrand) *How have the poor responded to the increase in the price of food?: A case study of Pimville, Soweto* • Themba Masondo (University of the Witwatersrand) *Socio-economic impact of the Community Work Programme (CWP): the case of Westonaria* • Ben Scully (The Johns Hopkins University) *Isolated or Interdependent? Livelihoods of workers and the unemployed in South Africa's jobs crisis* • Karl von Holdt (SWOP Institute, University of the Witwatersrand) & Molose Langa (Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation) *Bokfontein amazes the nations: Community Work Programme (CWP) heals a traumatised community*
B	**Gender 5:** **Considering Men and Masculinities** **[HB 3-23]**	*Chair: Vangile Bingma , University of Pretoria* • Makatipe Kgosana (Stellenbosch University) *Perception of Discrimination by Males in the Military and Organisational Citizenship Behaviours* • Lario Potgieter (Stellenbosch University) *Are you man enough: A case study of the presented and experienced masculinity of police officers in the South African Police Service.* • Grace Khunou (University of the Witwatersrand) *Men and Social Policy: a gendered analysis of the South African Health Policy*
C	**Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 3:** **LGBTI-identities (cntd)** **[HB 3-14]**	*Chair: Letitia Smuts, University of Johannesburg* • Annette Brömdal (Monash University) *Questioning the Intersex Body in Elite Sports* • Dilara Çalışkan (Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey) *The Impact of Gender and Education in Hostile Attitudes Towards Female to Male and Male to Female Trans Individuals* • Lindi Maritz (Greenside Design Centre) *Everything is beautiful, wish you were here ... I am here, wish you were beautiful*

		• Wisnu Adihartono (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales – EHESS, France) *Queer Movements in Indonesia: Did queer thought exist thousands of years ago?*
D	**Methodology & Social Theory 2:** **Conceptual Matters** **[HB 3-24]**	*Chair: Irma du Plessis, University of Pretoria* • Lloyd Hill (Stellenbosch University) *Reading as sampling: reflections on the role of 'literature' in social research* • Phakiso Mokhahlane (University of Limpopo) *The genesis and evolution of theorising on collective behaviour – A Review* • Khumisho Moguerane (University of Pretoria) *An exploration of land, self and culture amongst African landowners north of the Cape colony (1890s-1930s): conceptual insights from Pierre Bourdieu* • Karl von Holdt (University of the Witwatersrand) *South African society & Pierre Bourdieu: four sketches for a theory of change*
E	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:** **Voices from Below: Diversity, Representation and Rights** **[HB CSC Auditorium]**	*Chair: Mpho Mmadi, University of Pretoria* • Tendai Motsi (University of Pretoria) *Perceptions of Zimbabwean migrants in Gauteng on 'returning home' and 're-building the country'* • Malehoko Tshoaedi (University of Johannesburg*) Can the Subaltern speak: The (un)representation of women's voices in COSATU* • Tapiwa Chagonda (University of Johannesburg) *The other face of the Zimbabwean crisis: the black market and dealers during Zimbabwe's decade of crisis* • Arthur Baloyi (University of Pretoria) *Gender Equity in Employment Practices: Responses of South African men*
F	**Environment & Natural Resources 2:** **African Natural Resources: Narratives, Contentions, Encounters** **[HB 4-7]**	*Chair: Adeyinka Bankole, Redeemers University* • Sonwabile Mnwana & Wilson Akpan (University of Fort Hare) *Democracy, development, and chieftaincy along South Africa's 'Platinum Highway': Some emerging issues* • Willice Abuya & Wilson Akpan (University of Fort Hare) *Pecuniary and non-pecuniary compensation: Settling a grave matter in titanium mining-related social displacement in rural Kenya* • Ikechukwu Umejesi & Wilson Akpan (University of Fort Hare)*When 'adequate' compensation counts for nothing: Mining and memory in a postcolonial context* • Peter Ezeah (Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria) *Gender, environmental degradation, youth militancy and amnesty in the Niger Delta of Nigeria* • Yohanna Gandu (Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria) *Oil Resources wars and violence against women in Nigeria's Niger-Delta*

10:30-10:45: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
10:45-12:15: SASA AGM: Tuesday, 12 July 2011 [HB 4-2]		
SASA AGM [HB 4-2]		
12:15-13:30: Lunch @ Burgundy's, Humanities Building		***[SARS Editorial Board Meeting @ 19-15 Humanities – Lunch will be served]***
13:30-15:00: PLENARY TWO: Tuesday, 12 July 2011 [HB 4-2]		
PLENARY II **Revisiting Gender:** **Biology, Embodiment and Identity** **[HB 4-2]**		*Chair: Sakhela Buhlungu, University of Pretoria* • Kopano Ratele, Safety and Peace Promotion Research Unit, Medical Research Council: *Man in the wrong body* • Zethu Matebeni, WISER, University of the Witwatersrand *Contesting identities* • Sally Gross, Intersex South Africa: *On being intersex in South Africa: regulative ideals vs social realities'*
15:00-15: 15: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
15:15-16:45: SPLIT SESSION SIX: Tuesday, 12 July 2011		
A	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 7:** **Identities, Intimacies and Work** **[HB 3-15]**	*Chair: Teballo Riba, University of Pretoria* • Sithembiso Bhengu (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Factory regimes and beyond: re-theorising production politics in post-apartheid SA industry* • *Quraisha Dawood (University of KwaZulu-Natal) Muslim Madams and their Maids: An investigation into South African Muslim Identity and the Employment of Domestic Work* • David du Toit (Stellenbosch University) *'For better or worse': Domestic work and outsourced housecleaning services in Stellenbosch* • Nelly Sharpley (Walter Sisulu University) *Black Folks Working with White folks the Realities of the Rainbow Nation: Study of cases from Mthatha, East London and Durban in South Africa*

B	**Gender Studies 6:** **Women, Citizenship, Claiming Spaces** **[HB 3-23]**	*Chair: Nhlanhla Jordan, University of Johannesburg* • Abhiruchi Ojha (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India) *Struggles for Equal Citizenship: Black Women in South Africa and Dalit Women in India* • Susan Steinmann & Anton Senekal (University of Johannesburg) G*ender and Social Entrepreneurship* • Jan Marie Fritz (University of Cincinnati, USA and University of Johannesburg) *Women, Peace, Security and the National Action Plans* • Lerato van Averbeke (University of Pretoria) *I got the plot: A story of two women from polygamous marriages*
C	**Economic & Industrial Sociology – Author Meets Critics:** **Franco Barchiesi's *Precarious Liberation: Workers, the State, and Contested Social Citizenship in Postapartheid South Africa*** **[HB 3-14]**	*Chair: Marcelle Dawson, University of Johannesburg* Participants: • Edward Webster (University of the Witwatersrand), • Ben Scully (Johns Hopkins University) • Franco Barchiesi (Ohio State University)
D	**Methodology & Social Theory 3:** **Scaling It** **[HB 3-24]**	*Chair: Irma du Plessis, University of Pretoria* • Renier Steyn (University of South Africa) *Gender-based discrimination as reflected in the laws of urinary segregation* • K.D. Ige and Fhulu H Nekhwevha (University of Fort Hare) *Poverty attribution as additional pathway in predicting the reaction of disadvantaged groups and persons to inequality and injustice* • Charity Chenga & Vidette Bester (North West University, Potchefstroom) *The paradox of underwear: Gender empowerment and the role of underwear in conditions of poverty*
E	**Family & Population Studies 2:** **Financial Matters, Exclusion and Family Life** **[HB CSC Auditorium]**	*Chair: Kammila Naidoo, University of Johannesburg* • Mpiana Kalula (Cape Peninsula University of Technology) *Investigating the use of Child Support Grant in the Selected Households of Cape Metro* • Elsa Crause (University of the Free State, Qwa Qwa) *The household structures, lifestyles and role expectations of 20 excluded rural youths in QwaQwa, in the Eastern Free State: A Qualitative study* • Nothile Dlamini (Stellenbosch University) *Money is not an issue, or is it?: An in-depth qualitative study on teenage mothers' risky sexual behaviour and their engagement with facilities, resources, education and social assistance either as recipients or beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant (CSG)* • Rinie Schenk (University of South Africa) & Derick Blaauw (University of Johannesburg) *Disconnected and marginalised: the work, lives and relationships of day labourers and street waste pickers in Pretoria*

F	**Environment & Natural Resources 3:** **Nature, Economics, and Society** **[HB 4-7]**	*Chair: Heidi Prozesky, Stellenbosch University* • Babalwa Sishuta & Qondile Maseko (Rhodes University) *A bloody mess: medical waste management in the Makana Municipality, Eastern Cape* • Frank Matose (University of Cape Town) *The woodcraft industry in Cape Town: The plight of informal traders*
G	**Race, Ethnicity and Class 2** **[HB 4-15]**	*Chair: Jantjie Xaba, Stellenbosch University* • Precious Tanyanyiwa (Rhodes University) *Transcending academic dependence: An engagement with Professor Magubane's works* • Mosa Phadi (University of Johannesburg) *Blackness and its relation to class: Du Bois, Fanon and Biko* • Mbuyiseni Ndlozi (University of the Witwatersrand) *What is youth? – Notes for a study of youth politics in contemporary South Africa*
16:45-17:00: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
17:00-18:30: SPLIT SESSION SEVEN: Tuesday, 12 July 2011		
A	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 8:** **Production, Reproduction and Workers' Movements** **[HB 3-15]**	*Chair: Dunbar Moodie, William and Hobart Smith Colleges* • Steven Lawrence Gordon (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Gender Differences in Self-Employment Characteristics in Post-Apartheid South Africa: A Detailed Analysis of the Self-Employed* • Dhiraj Kumar Nite (University of Johannesburg) *Reproduction of Labour and the Politics of Wage: The Jharia Coalfields 1890s-1960s* • Edward Webster (University of the Witwatersrand) *Organizing in the informal economy: Ela Bhatt and the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) of India* • Velisibuhle Buti (University of Pretoria) *Symbolic leverage and classification struggles: a case of sub-contracted security guards in Pretoria*
B	**Gender & Social Movements Book Launch:** **'My Dream is to be Bold: Our Work to End Patriarchy'** **(Pambazuka Press, 2011)** **[HB 3-23]**	Co-hosted by Social Movements & Popular Protest and Gender Working Groups Discussant: Marcelle Dawson, University of Johannesburg • Additional speakers to be confirmed

C	**Media , Culture & Society 3:** **Emerging Subjectivities** **[HB 3-14]**	*Chair: Khumisho Moguerane, University of Pretoria* • Nadia Sanger (Human Science Research Council) *Possibilities for re-thinking subjectivity and personhood in the work of South African feminist cultural producers Zanele Muholi and Nandipha Mntambo* • Nicole van Merch (Stellenbosch University) *Stretching yoga: explorations of social and self-trajectories* • Simmi Dullay, Toni Damant, Crispin Hemson, Rob Pattman (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Researching ourselves and exploring gender, sexuality, class, age and race, belongings and dislocations, pleasures and oppressions* • Kathryn Watt (University of Stellenbosch) *A Field of Dreams: Consumption and Fantasy at the Milnerton Flea Market*
D	**Higher Education & Science Studies 3:** **Academic Readiness of Students for Higher Education** **[HB 3-24]**	*Chair: Tina Uys, University of Johannesburg* • Tshegofatso Setilo (University of the Free State) *Evaluating the extent of high school effect in determining the performance of first year students at the University of Free State* • Babalwa Sishuta and Desmond Jaricha (Rhodes University) *Academic readiness of students for higher education*
E	**Health 2:** **Sexual and Reproductive Health** **[HB CSC Auditorium]**	*Chair: Courtenay Sprague, University of the Witwatersrand* • Mariana Pietersen-Snyman (University of Pretoria) *Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions about male circumcision and its effect on HIV prevention behaviour among male and female respondents in selected areas in Tshwane* • Terry-Ann Selikow & Adetola Gbalajobi (University of the Witwatersrand) '*My sugar daddy': Love, Money and Transactional Sex amongst University Students* • Lucky Kunene and Busisiwe Shahzad (University of Fort Hare) *The growing strength of human experience in HIV/AIDS discourse: Possibilities for sociologists in scientific HIV/AIDS related work* • Nelly Sharpley (Walter Sisulu University) *Black Youth Sexual Matters and Vulnerability: Eastern Cape – Case studies of Madwaleni Location – Elliotdale and uMdantsane Township – NU3-East London*
F	**Religion 2:** **Religion in Global Context** **[HB 4-15]**	*Chair: Rashid Begg, Stellenbosch University* • Tau Tawengwa (University of Pretoria) *The Politicization of the Christian Religious Doctrine* • Dieketseng Motseke (University of Johannesburg) *Class and Religion in Soweto* • Ali Hassan Raza (University of Punjab, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan) *Global peace in the view of religion*
18:30 -19:00: BREAK		

19:00-: SASA BANQUET [BANQUETING HALL, UP CONFERENCE CENTRE]	
SASA BANQUET @ VENUE: Banqueting Hall, UP Conference Centre (number 50 on map) 19:00	Guest speaker: Minister Blade Nzimande

WEDNESDAY 13 July, 2011: PLENARY & SPLIT SESSION PROGRAMME

08:30-09:00: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		
09:00-10:30: SPLIT SESSION EIGHT: Wednesday, 13 July 2011		
A	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 9:** **Workers, Identity and Violence** **[HB 3-15]**	*Chair: Sakhela Buhlungu, University of Pretoria* • Andries Bezuidenhout & Sakhela Buhlungu (University of Pretoria) *From compound to casino economy: The demise of the Free State gold fields* • Crispen Chinguno (University of the Witwatersrand) *'(Dis)Order: continuity or change?' Explaining variation in strike violence in post-apartheid South Africa* • T. Dunbar Moodie (William and Hobart Smith Colleges, USA) *Confrontation or collusion? Management repression and worker violence in the aftermath of the 1987 mineworker's strike* • Thabang Sefalafala (University of the Witwatersrand) *Union decline and worker demobilisation in post-apartheid South Africa*
B	**Gender 7:** **AIDS, sex and sexuality** **[HB 3-23]**	*Chair: Letitia Smuts, University of Johannesburg* • Britta Thege (University of the Applied Sciences, Kiel, Germany) '*Close the door and do the job' – findings from a case study on rural black women's sexual agency within intimate partnerships and amidst the HIV/AIDS pandemic* • Memory Mphaphuli (University of Johannesburg) *Heteronormativity and its influence on the sexuality of young people.* • Bev Orton (University of Hull, United Kingdom) *Men use rape to 'cure' lesbians – is there an unacknowledged gender civil war in South Africa?*
C	**Urban Sociology 1:** **Physical environments and social relations** **[HB 3-14]**	*Chair: Mariam Seedat, University of Johannesburg* • Michelle Peens (Stellenbosch University*) Racial Remains in a Company Town: The legacy of ISCOR on the built environment of Newcastle* • Lloyd Hill (Stellenbosch University*) Language, migration and social mobility in Cape Town: some preliminary remarks* (paper co-authored by Simon Bekker) • Philani Moyo (University of Fort Hare) *Urban livelihoods after the fast track land reform programme in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe* • Cheryl Stevens (University of Johannesburg) *'Joburg is more about elsewhere than it is about itself':*

		ethnographic stock-taking of a post-'2010' urban situation
D	**Higher Education & Science Studies 4: Issues of academic citizenship 'within', and engaged scholarship 'without'-for South African universities** **[HB 3-24]**	*Chair: Hester du Plessis, University of Johannesburg* • Tina Uys and Bronwyn Dworzanowski-Venter (University of Johannesburg) *Claiming and reclaiming the intellectual project at the University of Johannesburg: reflecting on academic citizenship in post-apartheid South Africa* • David Cooper (University of Cape Town) *The idea of university 'social responsiveness': 'engaged scholarship' must be at its conceptual core*
E	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 3:** **Social movements, collaboration and performance** **[HB CSC Auditorium]**	*Chair: Luke Sinwell, University of Johannesburg* • Shannon Walsh (University of Johannesburg) *Ikusasa Elibi (Bad Future): Challenging Knowledge Production and Power with Collaborative Video* • Tazneem Wentzel (University of Stellenbosch *The Minstrel Carnival Mappings of Memory* • Koni Benson (ILRIG, Cape Town) *Out of the Pages of This Book: Processes, Positions, Power, and Practice in Two Feminist Activist Research Attempts*
F	**Race, Ethnicity and Class 2:** **Gender 'empowerment' or 'disempowerment'** **[HB 4-7]**	*Chair: Jantjie Xaba, University of Stellenbosch* • Rob Pattman (Stellenbosch University) *Sport, Girls, Trouble and Humour: black and Indian boys negotiating gender, race and class in a formerly white single sex school in South Africa* • Rosemarry Juma (FHISER, University of Fort Hare) *Women and Conflict: The Internally Displaced Persons in Kenya, Rift Valley, 2008* • Shirley Mthethwa-Sommers (Nazareth College, USA) *'Don't say it out loud:' A case study on how girls become teachers' 'lovers' in one school* • Doreen Gordon (University of Pretoria) *'A Beleza Abre Portas': Beauty and the Racialized Body Among Middle Class Women in Salvador, Brazil*
10:30-10:45: Tea @ Humanities Building foyer		

10:45-12:15: PLENARY THREE: Wednesday, 13 July 2011 [HB 4-2]	
PLENARY III **Imagining Gender:** **Alterity, Multiplicity & Substantive Freedom** **[HB 4- 2]**	*Chair: Elaine Salo, University of Pretoria* • Pumla Dineo Gqola, University of the Witwatersrand: *Contestation, Play and the African feminist imagination* • Melanie Judge, Lesbian activist and development practitioner: *The Cutting Edge: (re)Shaping sexualities, genders and desire* • Raewyn Connell, University of Sydney: *Reflections on the Congress: Gender Relations in the South*
12:15-13:30: Lunch @ Burgundy's, Humanities Building	***[Newly elected SASA 2011/2012 Council Meeting @ 19-15 Humanities – Lunch will be served]***
DEPARTURE : SASA Delegates **START OF POSTGRADUATE WORKSHOP** **13 – 14 July 2011** **[HB 12-12]**	

ABSTRACTS

CRIME, VIOLENCE & SECURITY		
Agbedahin, Komlan Rhodes University, agbekomlan@gmail.com	**Crime, Violence & Security 1: African Armed Forces and Political Violence**	**Shifting from military identity to civilian identity: The role of self-agency in the Liberian young veterans' experiences** The 14-year gruesome civil war which took place in Liberia between 1989 and 2003, saw the active participation of approximately 21,000 child-soldiers who served in various capacities. Before the end of the war some child-soldiers self-demobilized while the exit of others was as a result of negotiations between international humanitarian agencies and warlords. But after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the remaining child-soldiers underwent the official process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. After this process usually characterized by unclear ends, the young veterans (that is the former child-soldiers) have to take personal initiatives to reverse all labels foisted on them by community members because of the roles they played within the ranks of warring factions where they served during wartime. This deliberate undertaking to build a new civilian identity is often overshadowed by humanitarian considerations. Indeed, it has been largely ignored in the literature pertaining to child-soldiering phenomenon particularly with regard to African post-war societies. These personal efforts whether as a continuum of jungle ties and roles, the practice of a newly discovered war profiteerism, or a response to unfulfilled promises by humanitarian organizations need to be examined. This paper therefore seeks to delve into how young veterans combine elements of their jungle ties and functions and personal agency to build a new identity which fosters their acceptance in the post-war society.
Esterhuyse, Abel Stellenbosch University, abel@ma2.sun.ac.za	**Crime, Violence & Security 1: African Armed Forces and Political Violence**	**Military culture in the South African army** The insurgent-driven nature of the conflict against apartheid South Africa meant that both the pre-1994 South African Defence Force (SADF) and the different revolutionary armed forces fighting the apartheid state were primarily of a continental nature i.e. personnel-driven army-oriented forces with a small airpower of naval component in the case of the first and almost no such elements in the revolutionary armed forces. Air forces and navies are technologically-driven instruments of power. You have no air force and navy without aircraft and ships and the technology that underpin these instruments. Armies, in contrast, are personnel-driven. The institutional culture of the Army was, therefore, dramatically affected by the integration process of the different armed forces after democratisation in 1994. A broad overview of news media reporting on the South Africa military in general and the Army in particular at present, articles by informed scholars, and discussions and interviews with military personnel and defence analysts clearly highlights the need for the development of a more effective and efficient defence force in general and a warrior ethos in the SA Army in particular. The paper is intended to provide a broad overview of the most important issues that are affecting the cultural ethos of the SA Army at present.
Heinecken, Lindy & Ferreira, Rialize Stellenbosch University & University of South Africa	**Crime, Violence & Security 1: African Armed Forces and Political Violence**	**Fighting for Peace: The experiences of South African military personnel in asymmetric warfare missions** In Africa, most of the present conflicts are asymmetric wars where belligerent groups use guerrilla tactics to achieve various political, economic or ideological objectives. The consequences of these on-going wars on innocent civilians and development in

Lindy@sun.ac.za		Africa are profound. South Africa as regional economic and military power has come to play a leading role as the continent's peace maker. In the past eleven years The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) has taken part in no fewer than 14 peace missions and is now the largest troop contributing country to UN and AU missions. This has placed heavy demands on the SANDF and its personnel. The aim of this study is to explore how military personnel experience these asymmetric warfare "peace" missions. The first part of the research defines the nature of asymmetric warfare in Africa, and provides a brief background on the conflicts in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan where South African personnel have served. Hereafter, the experiences of ninety four SANDF personnel are analysed in relation to their experiences, the challenges posed by the rules of engagement, shortcomings in their training and readiness, interaction with other role players, the level of satisfaction and motivation to serve in these missions and levels of psychological stress associated with such deployments. The findings provide a first sense of how peacekeepers experience these deployments from a uniquely South African perspective.
Kunene, Makhosine Lucky Fort Hare University, LKunene@ufh.ac.za	**Crime, Violence & Security 1:** **African Armed Forces and Political Violence**	**Needle in a haystack: Accounting for violence and crime in political and social protests in South Africa** South Africa is now regarded as the capital of protests worldwide due to its high levels of incidences of public protests most of which are precipitated by challenges in basic service delivery by local municipalities in different parts of the country. There is wide concern across all those concerned with public order and security regarding the frequent acts of violence and crime that some of the demonstrations produce. During many of the protests, especially service delivery protests, threat is posed on private and public property, with important community resources like libraries and police vehicles sometimes becoming the targets of mob violence and destruction. Further, certain people have fallen victim to invading mobs who form part of the crowds who are protesting lack of service delivery. The main concern of this paper is how sociologists can or social scientists more broadly assist in accounting for the violence and illegal activities that occur during service delivery and other public protests. Through scoping the factors that surround public protests in post-apartheid South Africa, I will attempt to show how sociologists and those in the humanities more generally can, or have been able to create awareness which can contribute to early warning measures and social tools in contexts where protests and violence is likely to occur. This paper wants to demonstrate the importance and relevance of analytical social science work and insights in post-apartheid South Africa and how it can be harnessed to make a difference in South Africa's public life.
DEVELOPMENT SOCIOLOGY		
Govender, Jayanathan Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University jay.govender@nmmu.ac.za	**Development Sociology 1**	**Developmental government: Building local state-civil society relations** The African National Congress has set out four attributes of the developmental state: strategic orientation ; capacity to lead; state's organisational capacity; and technical capacity. Each attribute is defined and is allocated strategic outcomes. The platform for the developmental state is the provincial and local government policy review process which explores new governance options, a system which is best suited for South Africa. Ultimately, the developmental state will emerge as the champion of people's needs. The developmental state is seen as unique to the African continent, based on the notion of a developmentalism framework that is democratic by definition and in practice. Essentially, the claim by supporters of the development state is that it is suited to Africa. Clearly, any claim, including the foregoing, will have its contenders. The provincial and local government policy review process currently in progress sets options which are yet to be finalised and ready for the white paper process.

		Nevertheless, there is great interest as well as apprehension on the outcomes of the review process. Given the above background, the focus of the paper is on the local state within the context of the developmental state paradigm. The particular concern of the paper is local state-civil society relations. The paper will address key theoretical approaches to local state-civil society relations and then proceed to examine a relevant approach for the South African development state as viewed by the African National Congress. The aim of the paper is to locate the relevant approach of local state-civil society relations within the current context, i.e. the matrix of challenges faced by local governments in South Africa. A key outcome of the paper is to draw lessons for civil society organisations which are currently trying to gain new ground in local politics and development.
Heinecken, Lindy, Vorster, Jan and Du Plessis, JMJ Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University jhv3@sun.ac.za	**Development Sociology 1**	**What is the value of socio-economic surveys? An analysis of Avian Park Worcester** The state has the responsibility to deliver certain public goods to its citizens. The most basic of these include security and the protection of its citizens against threats; the enforcement of a judicial system that is seen as fair, just and enforceable; and last but not least the provision of services and political goods such as housing, medical and health care, education, infrastructure that allow citizens to have a certain quality of life. To measure the effectiveness of the state in the delivery of services, a household survey was conducted among the residents of Avian Park, Worcester by the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology. This study reports on the demographic profile, household size, poverty levels, needs in terms of service delivery and other challenges affecting the livelihoods of these residents. It also addresses issues such as access to electricity and energy use, housing needs, access to water, toilet facilities, refuse removal, accountability of political leaders and social capital. The argument is made that such studies enables us to gain a deeper understanding of the micro-level social pressures facing impoverished communities and provides valuable information for intervention strategies in the areas where the most dire needs are.
Khan S, Gabralla AK & Ebrahim AFM University of KwaZulu-Natal khans@ukzn.ac.za	**Development Sociology 1**	**South African Muslim faith-based organisations' (FBOs) response to international disasters** Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) are known to respond to international disasters faster than some afflicted nation states can. The Muslim community in South Africa is known to be a minority group and since the dawn of democracy has made a significant humanitarian response to a wide range of international disasters. Whilst the community has a variety of FBOs serving its social welfare and religious needs, in recent years several specialized FBOs have emerged focusing on humanitarian aid assistance to disaster hotspot areas in the globe. This paper examines one such organization which has been acclaimed to be the forerunner in providing humanitarian aid assistance within and outside of South Africa. This chapter will examine broad trends among Muslim FBOs in responding to regional and international disasters, the motivation for such a response, the organizational methods used to mobilize resources, deployment of mercy workers to disaster-afflicted areas, and the level of interaction between and among other humanitarian aid organizations in the region, government institutions and other international disaster aid organizations, and stakeholders.
Sekete, Patience Sociology Department, University of the Witwatersrand psekete@inafrica.co.za	**Development Sociology 1**	**Beyond passion – a community-based development research case** In pursuit of the alternative frameworks to mainstream development that respond appropriately to country-specific challenges, the tenets of public sociology have had relevance to analysis of a study based on five local community-based development organisations. These organisations have been established as a response by local development actors in the province of

		Mpumalanga to deal with specific development challenges that include housing, education, youth development, HIV/AIDS and food security. The vibrant social agency found in the area was extra-ordinary as a result of the strong local community activism and the funding and founding interest of the petro-chemical industry located in the town of Secunda. However, the findings of the study which go beyond the passion demonstrated by the local development actors, revealed the outsider-insider tensions that undermine the intended outcomes of the development initiatives but provided the space to interrogate the development agendas from below and from above within civil society organisations. The Third Sector debates which are at the intersection of the state, the market and civil society have located these agendas and have provided a theoretical context for the study. As a result, the paper will mainly present the tendencies, the dilemmas and the contradictions within the development practices' research but conclude with a call for a fuller and more nuanced understanding of the particular cases to be able to defend counter-hegemonic development approaches.
Amoateng, Acheampong University of Johannesburg, aamoateng@uj.ac.za	**Development Sociology 2**	**Harnessing traditional leadership for service delivery in Southern Africa: South Africa's case** Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods, the present study sought to examine how traditional leadership can be harnessed for the purposes of service delivery at the local government level in South Africa. Specifically, the study sought to examine the nature of the institutional duality which characterizes South Africa's political culture and the role traditional authorities play in the provision and delivery of social and economic services to the sections of the population within their jurisdictions. The results of the study confirmed the duality of the Southern African institutional culture. In other words, even though traditional leaders no longer wield the considerable administrative, legislative and judicial powers they used to exercise over their chiefdoms, they are still a very much part of the institutional culture of the sub-region.
Bankole, Adeyinka Oladayo Department of Behavioural Studies, College of Management Sciences, Redeemer's University adebanks@yahoo.com	**Development Sociology 2**	***Rentier State*, industrial underdevelopment and feminization of poverty in Nigeria** The Nigerian state is resource-endowed and her excessive dependence on the petroleum sector is a defining factor in her contemporary socio-economic problems. The 'oil boom' and 'oil doom' era of the 1970s and 1980s respectively negatively hampered the possibility of strong domestic productive sector and thus exposed the populace to the vagaries and vicissitudes of the global system. Whereas some dimensions of the 'feminization of poverty' have been highlighted in literature, this paper is designed to empirically analyse how industrial underdevelopment in a *rentier* state like Nigeria contributes to the deepening of poverty among women. This article combines national-level secondary data on the performance of the Nigerian industrial sector and firm-level primary data obtained from entrepreneurs in small and medium-scale organizations in Ibadan, south-western Nigeria. Analysis of three major epochs – pre-1960, 1960-1985, and 1986 to date – showing trends in industrial development and underdevelopment in Nigeria was presented. The paper appraised the critical role women played overtime, particularly in the secondary production sector. Besides the negative impact of colonialism, respondents identified the *rentier* state that emerged in the post-independence era as antithetical to the economic disposition and value for objectification of labour outcomes held by the Nigerian people. The role of the *rentier* class was observed as a major factor that systematically destroyed the value system that had hitherto promote inward-looking development with women's being excluded more from the secondary economic sector. The implications of the findings for the study area and the Nigerian society at large were discussed and appropriate recommendations made to enhance industrial development and empowerment of the teeming marginalized women.

Groenmeyer, Sharon Department of Sociology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway sgroenmeyer@gmail.com	**Development Sociology 2**	**The impact of social policies on Black women in contemporary post-apartheid South Africa: A case study of women in the fish processing industry** The struggle for gender equality and economic justice for women has a long history in South Africa. Women as part of the community and members of trade unions, participated in the struggle for democracy. The democratic transition in South Africa heralded the introduction of gender-sensitive legislation and policy development. However, the shift from the political struggle for democracy which dismantled the apartheid system to the development of a more egalitarian society means that progress on gender equality made during the transition does not automatically translate into substantive gains for women. Although South African women have formal equality and are protected by progressive workplace legislation, like most developing countries, the labour market provides jobs for a fraction of the entire working population with the majority of workers employed in casual, temporary, flexible and contract employment without job security and work-related benefits. The focus of the paper is on what life histories tell us about both the impact of social policies on women in post-apartheid South Africa and the ways their productive and reproductive lives are understood by themselves. Working women employed in the rapidly informalising labour market of the fish processing sector on the West Coast some 140kms from Cape Town were interviewed. These are women employed as seasonal workers, small micro medium enterprise owners and cadet engineers in the male dominated fish processing industry. The primary sources highlight the different perceptions of equality by the women themselves, as well as how the concepts of race, class and gender intersect in the daily experiences of these women's lives.
Sibanda, Nomagugu L Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare, nlsibanda@gmail.com	**Development Sociology 2**	**The politics and constraints of low cost housing delivery in small towns: The case of Peddie in the Eastern Cape** This paper examines low-cost housing delivery in the small town of Peddie in the Eastern Cape. It discusses the politics and constraints of a housing delivery project in the town of Peddie. It argues that such interventions are informed by good intentions and genuine aims to promote desirable change; however, little attention is placed on the contexts in which these interventions are implemented. Consequently, numerous complexities arise through such housing interventions; namely unaffordable rates for tenants, location of settlement sites far away from public services such as schools, service centres; tensions between and within communities, and even questions on whether such interventions are what communities want in the first place. The paper concludes with suggestions on how such low-cost housing interventions can be suited to the needs and context of communities while continuing to address the broader housing delivery challenge across South Africa.
ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY		
De Winter, Tina Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg tina@marketedge.co.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 1: Cooperatives, Companies and Development**	**'A leaking bucket with no solution?' A sociological perspective on the long-term success of small businesses in the tourism industry** High failure rates of small businesses prevail worldwide and in SA, despite the resources and training offered. The tourism industry has a predominance of small business and SA has identified it as the industry of choice to support the achievement of specific macroeconomic goals: economic stability, poverty alleviation, and employment creation. For that reason the tourism industry was selected as context for the study. The study was concerned with the problem of long-term survival and success of small businesses in the tourism industry. It deals with the main question: "What role does the various contexts, and values,

		relationships and networks within the contexts in which the small businesses operate, play in their long-term survival and success, particularly within volatile and hostile operating conditions". The objective of the study was to examine the structure, relationships and dynamics of small tourism businesses within their operating environments, in stable as well as turbulent and hostile conditions. Four interrelated lenses or perspectives - macro, meso, micro and chrono - were used to examine the way in which the businesses engaged with their environments; to explore the role of various texts, values, networks and clusters in this process; and to understand the contribution of industry-specific and sector-specific factors on their success. The study used an embedded case study approach to assess five tourism businesses - guesthouses, located on the east coast of South Africa (SA) in a region known as the Dolphin Coast. Data collection spanned a three-year period from 2005 to 2007. This period was characterised by initial stability and favourable economic and industry conditions globally and nationally (SA). Various events during 2007, provided conditions of turbulence and hostility in which to examine the effect on the responses and relationships of the guesthouses, and compare it to activity and perceptions in the prior stable conditions. Destabilising events selected for the study were the slowing economic conditions, severe coastal storms, and rates increases and changes in the external environment. A combination and extension of Porter's (1980; 1990; 1996; 2000) theoretical frameworks and models were used to guide the research and interpretation of results. The study concluded that various sets of interlinked factors and complex relationships within the environment (internal, external and industry) on all levels – macro, meso, micro and chrono - macro, industry and internal (micro), contributed to the success and constraints experienced by the guest houses. The presence of elements (factors) in the environments does not facilitate or ensure success on its own. Instead, success is dependent on the interrelation of factors with the relationships, choices, and actions of decision makers. The values and culture present in the environment shape and are shaped by, the actions and choices of managers, with human agency and efficacy acting as mediating factors in the long-term survival and success of the small businesses.
Nathan, Oliver University of the Witwatersrand mronathan@gmail.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 1: Cooperatives, Companies and Development**	**The relationship between state sponsored worker co-operatives and the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – autonomy, control, democracy and markets** This paper investigates some of the dynamics in the relationship between state sponsored worker co-operatives and the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EMM), located in the former East Rand, east of Johannesburg. These co-operatives were set up between 1999 and 2011 as part of the municipality's Local Economic Development (LED) policy thrust as a means to engender a form of 'people centred development' in which employment, sustainable community development and local economic upliftment could be brought about. The paper therefore examines the dynamics of the funding and capacitation (training, workshops) relationship between the co-operatives and the municipality's LED department. An elucidation of the relationship therefore allows for an understanding how co-operative autonomy, internal democracy, worker control and market access is in fact mediated through the relationship between the local state and the co-ops. In the final analysis, the arguments presented then allow for more abstract postulations around the nature and logic of state rule at the municipal level, and of the implications of state intervention into allegedly autonomous, 'democratic' and worker controlled enterprises competing in the market.
Cele, Simangele & Zondi, Zimbili University of Zululand czondi@pan.uzulu.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 1: Cooperatives, Companies and Development**	**Emancipation of women in the forest industry: A case study of Siyaqhubeka forest** The forestry sector has been dominated by white males for a long time, in this regard gender roles has been in a grey area. The purpose of this paper is to assess the current nature of gender roles within the forest sector with specific reference to

		Siyaqhubeka forests in Northern KwaZulu Natal. Siyaqhubeka forest carries a profound history, and is one of the good examples and area to describe the economic and industrial sociological phenomenon. We conducted our research to Siyaqhubeka forest managers, foresters, general employees and forestry contractors (silviculture, harvesting, health and safety and fire fighting).The methodological approach underpinning the study was semi structured interviews and questionnaires. The study revealed that though certain tools are in place for an example the forest charter, there still needs to be work to conduct with regards to the implementation of projects and programmes that will furnish a support structure to the total emancipation of women. The study will add value to Siyaqhubeka Forest management to reinvent their programmes in order to accommodate or balance the women and men ratio in the sector.
Chinguno, Crispen SWOP Institute, University of the Witwatersrand crispenchinguno@gmail.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 1: Cooperatives, Companies and Development**	**South Africa's Industrial Development Zones: An opportunity for job creation?** Job creation is one of the most significant socio-economic contributions of special industrial zones. This paper critically examines the general success and whether these enclaves present an opportunity for job creation in South Africa. It draws empirical evidence from a triangulation of interviews, observations and in depth documentary analysis. It argues that the model has potential in creating massive job opportunities but has not been realised in South Africa. Given the limited success of the model, the paper concludes by suggesting a paradigm shift embedded in the domestic economy capacity taking cognisance of the socio-political and economic context.
Bezuidenhout, Andries & Jeppesen, Soeren Department of Sociology, University of Pretoria Andries.Bezuidenhout@up.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 2: Globalisation, Identity and Economic Restructuring**	**Labour Codes of Conduct in the Southern African Garment Industry: Between Market, State and Society** This paper compares how workers experience the interaction between mechanisms to inspect labour codes of conduct with government functions and trade unions in garment factories in South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. In South Africa and Swaziland there was little awareness of the potential impact such instruments on working conditions. In Lesotho, where there is a high profile campaign, workers are more aware of such codes, but confusion over who visitors to factories are and corporate whitewash limit the impact of instruments. In all three countries workers perceived the impact of codes of conduct on labour rights as negligible. This differed between firms, with workers in firms supplying to the higher end of the South African market being more positive. Given the absence of coherent global governance of trade in the garment industry, codes of conduct will remain an inadequate response to the abuse of workers' rights, also in southern Africa.
Bonnin, Debby University of KwaZulu-Natal bonnin@ukzn.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 2: Globalisation, Identity and Economic Restructuring**	**Furnishing designers in the South African textile Industry** The furnishing sector of the South African textile industry used to have a flourishing design component. Most of the large mills had design studios which employed upward of 15-20 textile designers. Every year these mills employed the two or three of the textile design graduates from the local technikons. Thirty years later the design landscape has completely changed. Not only have many of the mills closed down, but the studios have closed as well. Many of the university of technologies (former technikons) are no longer even training textile designers. This paper examines the working lives of those textile designers. It looks at the labour process and the way it changed over time as well as the impact of new technologies on the work of design. Finally it asks the question 'what has happened to textile designers and the profession of design as the textile industry has disintegrated'?, The paper is based on in-depth interviews with textile designers in the furnishing sector.

Omar, Rahmat University of the Western Cape raomar@uwc.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 2: Globalisation, Identity and Economic Restructuring**	**Identity matters? Intersectionality and women working in transnational call centres** The concept of intersectionality has been counter posed to notions such as "double disadvantage", "double jeopardy" or "triple jeopardy" to describe the experiences of people who could potentially be subjected to more than one form of discrimination. While some studies of gender and diversity have focused on the idea that social identities are multiple and fluid, others argue that sociological categories such as gender, class and race and cannot be conceptualized in isolation of the changing nature of work and women's experiences of different social divisions in the labour market. This paper explores how the work carried out by transnational service sector workers problematizes issues of gender, class and nationality. The experiences recounted by workers in transnational call centres necessitate consideration of the structural factors that have constituted their lived experiences of work, including the ways in which "aesthetic labour" and the "embodied dispositions" of women that acquire an exchange value are not equally distributed socially, but fractured by class, age, nationality and locations.
Shakya, Mallika University of Pretoria and University of Oxford Mallika.Shakiya@up.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 2: Globalisation, Identity and Economic Restructuring**	**The myths of free market and the realities of open border: Nepalis negotiate India to make sense of the garment boom and bust** The rise of the mass-producing garment industry in 1980s Nepal laid foundation for a more durable subsector of creative clothes-making that competed favourably in the American market. While the former demised in the 2000s owing to politico-economic reactions from the American trade policy hawks, the latter remained competitive until it eventually succumbed to the local trade union politics. This paper presents factory floor ethnography to demonstrate how Nepali entrepreneurs initially drew on their historical and cultural legacies to develop socially-embedded business networks that helped them reinvent traditional clothes-making skills into a modern craft that would satisfy American consumers looking for a distinction of taste considered 'glocal.' My central argument in this paper is that the global market for clothing has not necessarily evolved as a function of anonymous demand and supply as claimed by neoliberal economists. Instead, what the rise of such a cross-border cluster has entailed for the Nepalese clothes-makers is complex negotiations of borders and international trade policies meditated through real or fictitious kinship ties spread on the other side of the border. Further, both crafts and mass industries of developing countries remain contingent on the broader socio-political realities. Against the challenges of international trade policies and local trade union politics, the clothes-making cluster drew on informal institutions of kinship and friendship crisscrossing Nepal-India borders to find everyday solutions to their business concerns.
Kalula, Mpiana Faculty of Business Studies, Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) mpiana_kalula@yahoo.co.uk	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 3: States, Citizens and Contested Interests**	**Strategies to fight corruption in the public sector of the Democratic Republic of Congo** Corruption in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) public sector has reached epidemic proportions and much more needs to be done to fight it. The entrenchment of corruption has emerged as a serious problem in the DRC with significant negative consequences on administrative, political and economic development. The efforts to fight corruption in the DRC public sector need to be intensified. In this respect, the Democratic Republic of Congo government, international organizations, and foreign governments must all do more to demonstrate and ensure that corrupt activities in the DRC will yield no current gains or future benefits. The fight against corruption in the public sector of the DRC requires ethical political leadership; in other words, a new socio-political morality (Perry, 1997:29-30). Ethical political leaders would have both the moral credibility and the ability to inspire society and influence institutions to pursue the goals of ethical and accountable governance in the interest of national development. On the other hand, public officials will not curtail or eliminate their corrupt activities if political leaders are not

		exhibiting the requisite ethical and moral behaviour. Fighting corruption in the Democratic Republic of Congo needs to be more closely linked to the benefits of good governance and a strong civil society. Finally, corruption must be made a high-risk activity, a high-risk activity that the perpetrators will be caught and severely punished, irrespective of their status or standing in society. However, punitive measures, including appropriate laws and adequate capability for investigation and enforcement, only work in tandem with preventive measures that reduce opportunities for corrupt practices. This study will therefore analyse the details of the political background of the Democratic Republic of Congo since the colonial legacy until the Fourth republic. The study will explore corruption in the public sector of the Democratic republic of Congo by outlining the causes and consequences of corruption. Finally, the study will suggest the administrative reforms to the current government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to fight corruption in the public sector. The study has used the existing literature on the topic, Government publications, articles, relevant books, reports, academic papers, conference papers and newspaper reports constituted the primary source of information. Interviews via open-ended questionnaires and observations from the interest-groups and individuals constituted the secondary source of information and helped to validate the study.
Magoqwana, Babalwa Rhodes University bmagoqwana@yahoo.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 3: States, Citizens and Contested Interests**	**Joburg Connect experiences under billing crisis: Call centre operators connecting the unconnected** Recently, Joburg Metro Municipality has been the focus of much media attention due to the allegation about inefficient water and electricity billing system. 'Joburg Connect' operators are caught between the rock and a hard place of a complex billing system, a problematic technological system which does not connect to all customer call centres which result in angry and frustrated citizens. The focus of this paper is on the Joburg Connect operator's working conditions in the face of billing crises within the municipality. The customer has become the 'teacher' of the operators who seemed demoralised due the 'broken communication' line between the call centres, and management. This is arguable the result of the integrated technological system under Programme Phakama. Dubbed as 'skilled emotion managers', women in this call centre employ social and emotional skills in order to deal with the workplace challenges posed by the billing system. The preliminary findings show how workers produce 'appropriate' emotional display and 'performance' to portray a 'certain' organisational 'reality' informed by the customers to deal with the influx of calls due to the poor billing system. This paper looks at the strategies employed by the call centre operators in dealing with high volume of calls stemming from the crisis.
Oladeinde, Olusegun Postdoctoral Fellow University of the Western Cape odeinde2004@yahoo.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 3: States, Citizens and Contested Interests**	**Management and Labour Relations in a context of competitive work environment: Evaluating the process of interests mediation in an Oil Refinery, Nigeria** In the circumstance of the current and challenging competitive operating environment, work organisations are increasingly compelled to elicit the interest and co-operations of the social partners in the attempt to sustain organisational productivity and efficiency. In the anticipation of Management's intention to introduce new managerial practices in this context; support and interests of the workers through their unions are expected to be integrated and streamlined in the process of work re-organisation. Drawing on extensive in situ observation and ethnographic study of an oil refinery in Nigeria, this Paper evaluates how social partnership and joint consultations faired in the refinery, in the context of work re-organization. The articulation of workers interests, and indeed trade unions positions and their representational roles within the existing structure of institutional framework and process of interest mediation in the oil company are analysed and evaluated. In response to heightened operating challenges in the oil industry, Management and labour in the refinery have adopted a new approach to labour

		relations; Joint Consultative Councils (JCC) have emerged as institutional process to cope with the emerging challenges. However, these are not without diverse implications for both the workers and unions. This paper therefore explores the impact and implications of new forms of "co-operative" working relations, not only on workers and their lived work experiences, but also on the union roles. It provides an evaluation of evidence and empirical findings that provide understanding of processes and outcomes of "social partnership" in the refinery. The research, which is essentially theory-led analysis and context-based evaluations, draws largely from Labour Process conceptual remit.
Uys, Tina University of Johannesburg tuys@uj.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 3: States, Citizens and Contested Interests**	**Whistleblowing and Ubuntu: The influence of national cultures on whistleblowing tendencies** A number of studies have highlighted the importance of considering the impact of national and cultural differences on their employees' perceptions of and responses to wrongdoing. Most of these studies employed the four distinctions developed by Hofstede (1991) in his theory of international cultures. These are (i) Power-distance: The extent to which employees would feel comfortable to approach and/or contradict their superiors. In a large power-distance culture, power is centralized with subordinates being expected to comply with instructions without questioning and contact initiated by management; (ii) Uncertainty avoidance: A culture with high uncertainty avoidance fears ambiguity and is likely to emphasize rules and procedures for all situations in order to achieve predictability; (iii) Collectivism/Individualism: In this type of culture people stress the importance of being a member of the group and group achievements. The benefits of the in-group are prioritized even at the expense of the individual; and (iv) Femininity/Masculinity: A feminine culture values relationships, cooperation and security rather than financial success and advancement. Each of these distinctions is related to the individual and organizational tendencies to blow the whistle; the expression of perceptions of wrongdoing; fear of retaliation for whistleblowing and the expressed likelihood of blowing the whistle. This paper analyses the extent to which it could be argued that national cultures influence whistleblowing intentions and perceptions in a multicultural South Africa, especially with regard to the adherence to *ubuntu*."
Benya, Asanda University of the Witwatersrand asanda.benya@students.wits.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 4: Women and Spaces of Masculinity**	**Women in mining: A challenge to the occupational culture in mines** Women working underground in mines in South Africa is a new phenomenon. Until recently women in mining were completely forbidden and excluded from working underground in South Africa. Their exclusion has been attributed to a number of things, including culture, history of work organisation, superstitions, and the technological advancement of the South African mining industry amongst others. Their recent incorporation into mining challenges the mining occupational culture and the way underground work was previously organised along masculine identities. The aim of the paper is to look at the challenges that the introduction of women in mining has brought about for the workers in the South African Platinum mining industry. I shall examine different challenges that women in mining experience and how they cope with these challenges. I shall look at their challenges first before they are incorporated into the mining industry to challenges they face once inside the mines, both underground and on surface and finally and probably most importantly the linkages between their work and the household. What impact does their inclusion in mining have on the family or the household and how do they cope with these challenges at home as well as inside the job.
Botha, Doret & Cronjé, Freek North West University,	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 4:**	**Women in mining: Transformation in the South African mining sector**

Potchefstroom Campus doret.botha@nwu.ac.za	**Women and Spaces of Masculinity**	The South African political and legal system was based upon "apartheid" from 1948 until 1994. The regime followed a philosophy of separate racial development, underwritten and enforced by a white minority government. The South African government agreed to negotiate a new democratic constitution after an extended period of international political pressure and economic sanctions against South Africa's policies. In 1994 Nelson Mandela became the president of the country after the first democratic election. The new government introduced not only drastic political changes, but also significant transformative socio-economic changes post-1994. Nearly every sector in the country was transformed and re-shaped, including the mining sector. The vision of the new regime was and still is to "...transfer power to the people and transform society into a non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic one, and change the manner in which wealth is shared, in order to benefit all the people"(ANC, National Democratic Revolution, 2007). Numerous policies, applicable to all sectors, were introduced in the new South Africa in an ambitious effort to counter discriminative practices from the past, especially in terms of race, gender and disability. Up to now, these policies yielded mixed success in different sectors. To establish gender equality in the male dominant mining sector, is currently one of the biggest equity challenges in the country. This paper – based on research for a PhD qualification - aims at investigating gender sensitive policies and statutes pertaining to the mining sector, and to assess the related implications for the industry.
Pretorius, Charté University of the North West, Potchefstroom Campus Charte.Pretorius@nwu.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 4: Women and Spaces of Masculinity**	**An exploration of the experiences of white women working underground in the coal mining industry of South Africa** In 2002 South African mining legislation changed, for the first time in history allowing women to mine underground. The Mining Charter (2004), however, posed a number of challenges to the mining sector and their stakeholders. Women have their own unique problems and challenges which are different from that of men. The difference, however, is that the men in mining have a number of support networks in the mines, which mostly relates to being male. This could be in the form of colleagues, even friends, trade unions and of course the brotherhood. One should realise that black women already form part of a marginalised group of workers. White women however, working underground, are the marginalised of the marginalised. Not only have they been totally excluded in the history of mining in literature, but they are being excluded from contemporary research on women in mining. The dire lack of research on white women in mining proves the necessity to conduct research and document their experiences, lives and realities. The proposed research would aim to answer the following research question: What are the experiences of white women working underground in the coal mining industry of South Africa?
Xulu, Nomkhosi Industrial, Organisational and Labour Studies University of KwaZulu-Natal Xulun@ukzn.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 4: Women and Spaces of Masculinity**	**Gender dynamics in the former single sex hostel: KwaMashu** The social, economic, political, spatial and demographical contexts in the hostels have gone through some tremendous and sometimes harsh, unforeseen, unexpected and undesired changes. The current condition of the hostels is not what the government planned, foresaw or predicted, it is also not what the men, former single sex dwellers wanted, and it is also not what the women, the category that has been flowing to the hostels in numbers since mid-1980s desired. Hostels are not the nice 'Community Residential Units' housing families of the migrant workers as was planned by the government. Hostels are also not what men knew them to be, they are now spaces full of women, children, chaos, tensions, unhappiness, crime and unemployment. For women, hostels are spaces full of unmet needs, unsatisfied desires, on-going livelihood struggles and they are also spaces full of men. Most of the studies have shown that most of the hostel dwellers never really wanted the hostels to be converted into family housing; this can only qualify to be one small part of an attempt to explain the confusion that is going on at the hostels. On the other hand, the high unemployment rates in South Africa can be understood as playing a big role in

		situation, especially when one uses the labour migration framework to understand the reasons why so many people have been moving from the rural areas to the urban areas. The unavailability of jobs is in turn having a lot of unprecedented depressing consequences on the lives of the hostel dwellers.
Fakier, Khayaat SWOP Institute, University of the Witwatersrand Khayaat.Fakier@wits.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 5: Women and Spaces of Masculinity**	**Enhancing and ethic of care: The community work programme in Keiskammahoek and Westonaria** A prevailing ethic of care is constituted around how much care is required in a particular society (the intensity of care needed), where care is obtained from (public or state provided care) and who it is that provides care (the feminisation of care). A relationship between an intensification, increased feminisation and privatisation of care and changing welfare policy is established in the work of Hassim (2008), Kofman and England (1997), Kofman (2006) and Tronto 1993. They show that the restructuring of welfare policy places the well-being of the frail and needy on the shoulders of individuals and their communities thereby recasting the relationship between families, citizens, communities and the state. This paper looks at how an ethic of care is influenced by the need for care in Keiskammahoek and Westonaria. I start with briefly introducing the intensification of the need for care in South Africa. Then I turn to the ethic of care encouraged by the CWP in Westonaria and Keiskammahoek and look at how these communities cope with the needs of the young, elderly and disabled. I show how the CWP in its presence in households, hospitals and schools in the form of vegetable gardens provide the means to start organising the care already existent in these communities.
Joynt, Katherine University of Witwatersrand	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 5: Work, Informality and Poverty**	**How have the poor responded to the increase in the price of food?: A case study of Pimville, Soweto** This case study looks at how the poor responded to the increase in the price of food since January 2008. While there has been a plenty of research on the production side of the increase in food prices, there is very little research on the consumption side and the consequences of food price increases at the household and community levels. The sample was 40 'poor' households in Pimville and in the Kliptown informal settlement in which either unemployed or pensioners were the heads of the households. The findings indicate that the increase in food prices has devastating consequences for individuals (particularly for women), households and poor communities. Rising food prices is an issue which cuts across gender, generation and class divisions but around which there is very little community-based organisation, adding to the socially destructive consequences of food unaffordability.
Masondo, Themba University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg masondothemba@gmail.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 5: Work, Informality and Poverty**	**Socio-economic impact of the Community Work Programme (CWP): The case of Westonaria** There is a widespread debate on how greater economic security can be established in the 21st century through an employment led developmental strategy. This paper makes an attempt to analyse the socio-economic impact of the Community Work Programme (CWP). The CWP is an initiative of the Office of the President of South Africa and a policy research nongovernmental organization called Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS). The idea behind the programme was that it would supplement the already existing livelihoods strategies of participants thus ensuring social security through work. Drawing from the results of a survey conducted in November 2011 in Westonaria, a community in the west of Johannesburg, this paper argues that CWP can contribute to social cohesion and solidarity in communities. The paper shows that the CWP is capable of transforming the lives of the poor by improving their living conditions and enhancing their human dignity.

Scully, Ben Johns Hopkins University bentscully@gmail.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 5: Work, Informality and Poverty**	**Isolated or Interdependent? Livelihoods of workers and the unemployed in South Africa's jobs crisis** In response to South African trade unions' call for 'decent jobs', critics argue that the privileged position of organized workers is a cause of, rather than a solution to, the country's jobs crisis. These critics argue that loosening legal protections of workers will lead to a wider and more equitable distribution of employment. This critique assumes that wage labour's decline has led to a social and economic polarization between the remaining formal wage workers and the un- and under-employed majority. This paper draws on data from national household surveys and in-depth interviews with workers to argue that, instead of polarizing the employed and unemployed, wage labour's decline has led workers to gain their livelihoods from broad household and kinship networks which stretch across the divides of employed-unemployed and formal-informal. These networks combine multiple sources of income, including, but not limited to, wages. In light of this interdependence, undermining the position of relatively privileged workers is not a strategy that will necessarily lead to improved well- being for the un- and underemployed. However, the data also calls into question feasibility of achieving broadly distributed 'decent' work in the near to medium term. A pro-labour welfare strategy should instead focus beyond wage work, on the broadly shared income sources which are vital to both wage workers and the unemployed. The paper concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for international debates about the development and welfare strategies open to countries in the global South in this age of labour insecurity.
Von Holdt, Karl & Langa, Molose SWOP Institute, University of the Witwatersrand & Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) Karl.VonHoldt@wits.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 5: Work, Informality and Poverty**	**Bokfontein amazes the nations: Community Work Programme (CWP) heals a traumatised community** Bokfontein, a settlement in north-west province of two communities forcibly removed from elsewhere, was one of the pilot sites for the implementation of the CWP public employment program. The two communities were severely traumatised by their experience, and the settlement was characterised by high levels of conflict and deadly violence between them. The CWP involved a process of community building, public identification of socially useful work, and the collective organisation of work teams. The CWP not only provides a source of income for precarious households, but involves also the decommodification of labour, the formation of social capital, and a form of social healing in which the collective trauma of the past is superseded by new collective narratives of community agency and a reimagined future. As a result, the community leadership was able to end the intra-community violence and mobilise against outsiders who attempted to organise xenophobic attacks. The community leadership also rejects protesting and toyi-toying in favour of taking developmental initiatives themselves. These factors provide a sharp contrast to case studies of community protest and collective violence, and suggest the transformative potential of public employment programs along the lines of CWP.
Baloyi, Arthur Department of Sociology University of Pretoria arthurbly@yahoo.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 6: Voices from below: Diversity, Representation and Rights**	**Gender equity in employment practices: Responses of South African men** South Africa's apartheid and discriminatory past has created deep inequalities along racial and gender lines. The products of flawed past policies resonate today in South African workplaces, in which women, particularly black women, are highly underrepresented. Transformational endeavours driven by government pledges to abolish gender inequality has resulted in the instituting of affirmative action for women. Given the persistence of patriarchy in South Africa, the reviewed literature logically reveals that more men are in dominant positions – men are also at the core of the resistance against gender-based affirmative action. Using a qualitative approach, the researcher interviewed eight men with the intention to explore their responses as well as attitudes towards gender-based affirmative action. The findings reveal a complex picture whereby men are positioned in three

		ways. First, as adversaries, who view gender-based affirmative action as an attempt to emasculate men by rendering them unemployable through unjustifiable preference for women employees. Second, as progressive men who are unconditional supporters of gender-based affirmative action, and who see the policy as entirely justifiable. Somewhere in-between were those who represented the third position, that is, that policy that favoured women was acceptable as long as it was also based on meritocratic principles.
Chagonda, Tapiwa Centre for Sociological Research, University of Johannesburg	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:** **Voices from below: Diversity, Representation and Rights**	**The other face of the Zimbabwean crisis: The black market and dealers during Zimbabwe's decade of crisis** This paper explores the Zimbabwean crisis from the lens of dealers who benefitted from the chaotic and highly speculative Zimbabwean economy during the decade of crisis (1997-2008). The impression created by the bulk of the literature that has been published on Zimbabwe during its decade of crisis is that the political impasse and economic meltdown left a trail of impoverishment in the country. This paper challenges this widely held perception by arguing that even though the Zimbabwean crisis wreaked havoc for most Zimbabweans' livelihood, this is not entirely true for some of the dealers who made a 'killing' from Zimbabwe's burgeoning black market during the decade of crisis.
Motsi, Tendai University of Pretoria tendaipmotsi@yahoo.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:** **Voices from below: Diversity, Representation and Rights**	**Perceptions of Zimbabwean migrants in Gauteng on 'returning home' and 're-building the country'** Research on Zimbabwean migrants has shown that there is an increasing propensity to relocate to more affluent parts of the world for study and work purposes. This paper is a work in progress and is based on Zimbabwean migrants in Gauteng representing different ethnic, racial and socio-economic backgrounds. The paper endeavours to understand, analyse and discuss Zimbabwean migration taking into consideration the Zimbabwean context and how it may or may not influence the decision-making process. The paper will focus firstly, on the initial factors that entice Zimbabweans to migrate. Secondly, the 'motivating factors' if any for returning home to work and rebuild the country. The theories that will be discussed in this paper are The Neo-classical economic theory-macro and micro, The New Economics of Migration theory and the model presented by Gordon de Jong. These theories will be discussed in a bid to determine their applicability to Zimbabwean migrants in Gauteng.
Tshoaedi, Malehoko Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg mtshoaedi@gmail.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:** **Voices from below: Diversity, Representation and Rights**	**Can the subaltern speak: The (un)representation of women's voices in COSATU** This paper discusses the representation of women's voices within COSATU unions. It argues that the domination of men in key decision-making structures of COSATU has grave consequences for the representation of women's voices. Their views on critical political issues regarding the labour movement are often muted by focusing on the politics of those in the majority and in influential positions. The trade union movement has been less open to debating issues that relate to the gendered experiences and collective interests of women. The principle of worker democracy which includes mandated decision-making and consensus (which is the cornerstone of COSATU) has been utilised to control discourses for public debate as well as supress women's voices within the labour movement. The paper will draw from the 2008 COSATU survey and in-depth interviews conducted with women activists from COSATU affiliated unions. In an analysis of the data focusing on women, the survey shows that women's responses on various issues differ significantly from their male counterparts. Significant questions that are of particular interest in this paper are on the alliance and support for the ANC in the 2008 national elections. On both questions, women's support has dropped substantially (50 per cent and 44 per cent respectively) when compared with the previous surveys (66 per cent and 68

		per cent respectively, in 2004). These are critical findings that deserve academic discourse. They demonstrate women's attitudes and opinions on key political and organisational matters. They further demonstrate women's agency in claiming the public space and using available political instruments or institutions to voice dissent. However, the results also raise important questions about the extent to which COSATU as an organisation with diverse membership, is tolerant of voices that divert from the majority. What is the extent to which democratic organisations like COSATU enable voices of dissent to come out? To what extent does the labour movement allow different opinions to surface and be debated?
Bhengu, Sithembiso University of KwaZulu-Natal Bhengus@ukzn.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 7: Identities, Intimacies and Work**	**Factory regimes and beyond: Re-theorising production politics in post-apartheid SA industry** This paper attempts to show the complexities in theorising politics of production and factory regimes and in understanding workplaces, workers, their struggles and consciousness in post-apartheid South Africa. By interrogating Burawoy's work on factory regimes this paper attempts to expand this analysis of production politics by arguing that a closer look at Dunlop factory presents a case for what I call racialised work order on the one hand, characterised by continued racial division of labour and tensions between African working men and white management. The paper also looks at worker militancy; how it is constructed by invoking popular history of trade unions and shop floor socialisation of new and younger workers through their familial networks. The paper argues that while in the past factory management used familial (and regional) networks to recruit new intake of workers to entrench despotic regimes, workers have transformed these into sites and mechanism to socialise new workers (mostly their sons and nephews) into collective worker consciousness. These have given rise to construction in everyday life at workplace of new sets of unwritten codes of control, consent and resistance which I have termed shop floor masculine hegemony. The paper concludes by asserting that production politics cannot be completely theorised by analysing factory regimes. The case study at Dunlop shows that social formations beyond the scope of factory floor influence and are invoked in everyday life of workers in their construction of worker struggles and identity, mediated through rural, masculine life histories.
Dawood, Quraisha University of KwaZulu Natal 203500925@ukzn.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 7: Identities, Intimacies and Work**	**Muslim madams and their maids: An investigation into South African Muslim identity and the employment of domestic work** Relationships between madams and maids have been the subject of various South African works, detailing the lives of domestic workers and their daily struggles. This study however aims to turn the focus on the madam and questions the complex intimacy at work between the two. It is this intricate association between 'madam' and 'maid' as well as the context of the home, which creates a site for a unique personal relationship that extends beyond the constraints of the working contract. There exist three central themes around which my research is based - intimacy and distance, the contradictory site of the home and the religious influences at work within it as well as the concept of gender as a divergent or unifying catalyst between madam and maid. This paper focuses on the preliminary analysis and discussion of the research project. This pertains to the first chapter of qualitative results gathered from 20 in depth interviews with Muslim madams, two focus groups and 5 key informant interviews with domestic workers. Included in the paper is the examination of the reasons madams employ maids, their previous experiences with domestic workers, the qualities they seek in domestic workers and the difficulty entailed in finding their 'ideal maid.' These factors play a crucial role in setting the tone for the relationship between madam and maid and have already uncovered a plethora of factors which have otherwise been overlooked. The paper contributes to the existing research exploring the relationships between madams and maid and highlights further avenues for research. It confirms findings that there exist strings of emotional attachment between the two, which transcend the strict parameters of the employment contract. The extents of

		these are key to examining the consequent tensions or friendships which emerge from this type of informal employment.
Du Toit, David University of Stellenbosch david.dutoit@hotmail.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 7: Identities, Intimacies and Work**	**'For better or worse': Domestic work and outsourced housecleaning services in Stellenbosch** Housecleaning service companies are a growing sector of employment for domestic workers in South Africa. Housecleaning service companies modernize the domestic sector by transforming the personal 'mistress-servant'- relationship into a 'customer-vendor' employment relationship. In housecleaning service companies, the employment relationship becomes bureaucratized between domestic workers, clients and managers. The aim of a 'customer-vendor' relationship in housecleaning service companies is to create an impersonal relationship between domestic workers and clients, which tries to protect domestic workers from exploitation and abuse. Housecleaning service companies have specific contracts with clients, which states explicitly what is expected from domestic workers in terms of workload. Also, domestic workers' payments, their physical, financial and emotional problems are no longer the concern of clients, but are the managers of the housecleaning service company's problem. Clients are also liberated from supervision and managerial tasks as it is carried out by managers of housecleaning service companies. However, research in France found that although the relationship between domestic workers and clients are impersonal, the relationship between domestic workers and employers of housecleaning service companies remains paternalistic, which is unfavourable to domestic workers. This paper is based on case studies of housecleaning service companies in Stellenbosch and asks the question whether housecleaning service companies are 'for better or worse'?
Sharpley, Nelly Dept. of Sociology And Population Dev. Studies, Walter Sisulu University vkolisa@wsu.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 7: Identities, Intimacies and Work**	**Black folks working with white folks and the realities of the rainbow nation: A study of cases from Mthatha, East London and Durban in South Africa** This paper reports on a study conducted that examines the work place scenarios of black/white relations in the new South Africa. The study's findings, which are presented in this paper was prompted by simple observation of the activities and interactions of three different places amongst employees of blue colour jobs and one case of professional sector in Mthatha, East London in the Eastern Cape and Durban in KwaZulu-Natal. The study was aimed at comparing its findings with employees of the professional sector on issued realized in this initiative research. An Accidental sampling technique was a useful technique as respondents were identified only after an unplanned observation occurred. For example being a client at a hair dressing saloon, observing instances of interest in this report, then decide to have an in-depth interview with the subject employee, at his/her willingness to participate in the study and at a time suitable, for him or her. An in-depth interview of unstructured topics relating to the observed situation, were administered to respondents and the data collected was reported in the form of narratives pointing to current and future discoveries. Findings suggest that, in the study areas, there are still problems of equality, undertones of past realities that encroach on the present settings of freedom, equality and individual assertiveness. The concluding section of the paper recommends the need to orientate and workshop all employees including their employers on how to transform workplace life from the old black and white relations that tended to assume white superiority thriving on black subordination, while also dealing with the inevitable factor of black resistance and payback as it was during the struggle against apartheid. Indicating that, the battlefield for freedom has shifted to the institutions of work, if not on gender disparities, on racial matters. It is also suggested that government and business should work together in devising strategies and procedures that will transform the workplace to reflect the constitutional freedoms, rights and obligations of both employees and employers under the rainbow flag of this country.

Buti, Velisibuhle Department of Sociology University of Pretoria velisubuhle@yahoo.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 8: Production, Reproduction and Workers' Movements**	**Symbolic leverage and classification struggles: A case of subcontracted security guards in Pretoria** This paper reports on symbolic leverage and forms of classification struggles amongst security guards. I argue that security workers draw on symbolic strategies to reclaim their dignity as they believe that their work is perceived as of low status in their communities. The symbolic strategies of the security guards include the fact that they have goods and material objects that they have bought and they also equate their work to that of police service. This is a different form of classification and symbolism from the aims of the study. What became apparent in this study is that the participants classify themselves as workers of the subcontracted security form as they view the company as a decent employer. What makes these workers classify themselves as workers of the subcontractor is the local history of the primary employer in which there was apartheid workplace regime and is being restored in the post-apartheid period. I argue in this report that effective organisation of security guards in this case is complex due to space of where the workers work, together with the fact that workers classifying themselves with the subcontractor, rather than the primary client. Associational power in this study is weak as security guards are invisible and are not in solidarity with cleaners to form a strong union that will help them have collective action of classification struggles. Other forms of power which these workers need to exploit are marketplace bargaining power and workplace bargaining power; the former applies as these workers are employed permanently by the subcontractor and can use their union as a voice to engage their employer, whilst the latter needs to be exploited as the subcontractor is a transnational company with operations beyond South Africa and workers can build and consolidate workplace power by being in solidarity with international workers. Social movement unionism is difficult to achieve as the guards interviewed are not active in their communities. This is due to relocation as most of them reside temporarily and are often renting in Pretoria. They are thus not affiliated to community organisations that can work in tandem with SATAWU. The fact that those in the study who are unionised, poorly attend union meetings, and that they see the union controlled by shop stewards makes the internal 'worker control' notion, which is another form of social movement unionism difficult. They also argue that they work long hours and have no time for community activities. Workers in this study don't seem to desire to bypass narrow employment contract stipulations and reclassify the university as their employer. Their classification struggles do not revolve around who is the employer or worker (in other words on identity).
Gordon, Steven Lawrence University of KwaZulu-Natal gordons@ukzn.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 8: Production, Reproduction and Workers' Movements**	**Gender differences in self-employment characteristics in post-apartheid South Africa: A detailed analysis of the self-employed** The 2008/2009 global financial crisis has led to severe job losses in the South African economy. Self-employment, particularly small business creation, is an essential component in the African National Congress (ANC) post-2008 commitments to job creation. However, national quantitative research on self-employment in South Africa is relatively thin. Moreover, due to the historical and social context of post-apartheid society, race is often emphasised over gender in existing research and policy initiatives on South Africa self-employment. This emphasis has tended to underplay the importance of gender and gender differences in this type of employment. This paper will explore gender differences in South African self-employment by examining the period immediately preceding our current financial crisis. This paper will demonstrate strong evidence of distinct gender differences in self-employment. The study identifies a large earnings gap in favour of men in self-employment, and shows how the determinants of female and male returns to self-employment differ. Using a combination of descriptive and econometric methods and data from the Labour Force Surveys for 2001-2007, the paper will demonstrate that female self-employment is more likely than male self-employment to exhibit characteristics that are associated with low returns. The female self-employed are more likely to work part-time, be home-based, have own account enterprises and work in unskilled

		occupations in the informal sector. Furthermore, the paper will show that the female self-employed differ from their male counterparts in terms of industry concentration, working hours as well as a host of other characteristics. The data also suggest the presence of gender discrimination among the self-employed which may be the result of consumer discrimination and discrimination in access to credit or product markets.
Nite, Dhiraj Kumar University of Johannesburg dhirajnite@gmail.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 8: Production, Reproduction and Workers' Movements**	**Reproduction of labour and the politics of wage: The Jharia Coalfields 1890sâ€"1960s** This paper looks into the basis on which and the way miners and industrialists applied a particular principle of wages and strategized to sustain it. A set of assumptions about the relationship between wages and work-effort recurred in the discussions of mining industrialists of the Jharia Coalfields, Eastern India. One such assumption is that the higher the earnings of worker, the lower the work-effort. Working people, the argument goes, only wanted to earn enough to ensure their minimum standard of comfort; and were not keen to maximize earrings. I discuss the meaning of such belief and its effect on the reproduction of workers' lives. I elucidate how a new agenda of civilising mission became linked to the rhetoric of humanization of industrial life to shape the nature of industrial relations and the logic of their reproduction. I demonstrate that miners frequently questioned the principle of mercantilist capitalist wage. Their improved real wages accompanied significant rise in labour productivity. At the same time, their earnings did not help them move away from a life characterised by 'depressed' conditions of living, compromised ways of comfort. In this connection, they began to ask for a special consideration in terms of wage rate and other relief. The employer, on the other hand, wanted an incorporation of the total life of workers within the colliery, and that too at a 'minimum' cost. They did not agonize, on their own, about workers' right to a sufficient, full life. Hence, they did not lay premium on any 'advanced' sustenance deal for those seen as 'needy'. It becomes equally clear here - something that June Nash (1979) has found in Bolivian Tin mining society that 'the workers are paid less than the value of their marginal productivity in dependent economies'. This point was obfuscated by investment in official discourses of wages and 'famine-stricken' needy people in the mines. The emphasis of Gyan Prakash (1990) and Peter Robb (2007) on the function of local custom and beliefs of the worker in India in conditioning the 'labour - employer' relationship and reproduction deal arrived at between the two, does not here stand to test. The emergence of a new ideology of reproduction and wage politics questioned the regime of wages after the WWI. It emphasised the need to prohibit the employment of children and women, the payment of a living [family] wage corresponding to the necessities of a human, dignified life that be in tune with 'civilised' life. The new ethico-politics saw, additionally, the necessity to harness social and political energies of the working-class for 'national reconstruction'. But, the latter, from a lens of industrialism, sought an accommodation of the agenda of attendance, productivity, and industrial peace. It devised a new wage-structure that had rooms for chrematistic manoeuvring with attendance registers and productivity related service conditions. This bureaucratic paternalism ushered to a social Involution in the class of direct-producers, thus the segmentation of the workforce between beneficiary permanents, and temporaries. The struggle on the mines revolved henceforth around two points: the new need-based living wage and the proper implementation of the constitutional award."
Webster, Edward Society, Work and Development Institute, University of the Witwatersrand	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 8: Production, Reproduction and Workers' Movements**	**Organizing in the informal economy: Ela Bhatt and the self-employed women's association (SEWA) of India** Ela Bhatt is used as a prism through which to understand the origins and development of the Self Employed Workers Association (SEWA) in India. .Bhatt has contributed to a transformation in the way we look at two central concepts of modernity – labour and the household. Through SEWA, the notion of who represents labour has been broadened ; the marginalised are finding a voice.

Edward.Webster@wits.ac.za		Instead of bargaining collectively with an employer, SEWA empowers women economically in the informal economy by bringing together collectively those who own their labour power. To meet the needs of this new kind of worker, SEWA developed a new type of trade unionism. This new type combines the trade union notion of collective worker solidarity with the central idea behind worker co-operatives, that of collective work.. SEWA has broadened the reach of the union to meet the needs of worker-members as a totality, not simply as producers of goods and services. Their power lies in their collective strength built through organising ordinary working women at the grassroots level. . The article concludes by discussing whether SEWA could become part of a broader alliance that brings together wage labour and the great swaths of informal and precarious labour.
Bezuidenhout, Andries & Buhlungu, Sakhela Department of Sociology, University of Pretoria Andries.Bezuidenhout@up.ac.za and Sakhela.Buhlungu@up.ac.za	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 9: Workers, Identity and Violence**	**From compound to casino economy? The demise of the Free State Gold Fields** Mining is always a temporary activity. In the seventies, Welkom was one of the world's major gold mining hubs. As such, it was also one of the focal points for apartheid urban planning, with white suburbs, black townships and compounds for migrant workers. Along with the demise of apartheid came structural shifts in the economy. In mining, this meant a decline in gold mining and a shift to platinum. This paper explores post-apartheid Welkom, a city that is under severe economic and social strain, given the decline of gold mining and strategies followed by companies to keep marginal mines operational. With the decline of mining, a new illegal economy has emerged, leading to new entrepreneurial activities. This paper focuses on changing residential patters, the emergence of illegal mining, as well as the impact of all this on the National Union of Mineworkers.
Chinguno, Crispen SWOP Institute, University of the Witwatersrand crispenchinguno@gmail.com	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 9: Workers, Identity and Violence**	**'(Dis)Order: continuity or change?' Explaining variation in strike violence in post-apartheid South Africa** The apartheid regime in South Africa engaged violence as a strategy to maintain order. The victims conversely employed it as a form of resistance. The trade union movement in South Africa played a pivotal political, social and economic role in the struggle for democracy and strike violence was part of its strategy. Strike violence was thus a common and 'legitimate' phenomenon before the democratic transition. The high level of strike violence and its significance was ascribed to the lack of institutionalisation of industrial conflict and the repressive apartheid regime as there were no open channels for non-violent claim making. The democratic transition, in 1994 embraced the institutionalization of industrial conflict and broadened political participation. It regularised non-violent claim making by establishing channels such as the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) and Bargaining Councils to resolve disputes through non-violent means. However, violence in strikes 'paradoxically' remained significant in post-apartheid South Africa after the democratic transition and institutionalization of industrial conflict. This raises a number of pertinent questions which this study seeks to investigate. Strike violence is a complex phenomenon. The overriding aim of this study is to explore variation in strike violence in post-apartheid South Africa and the underlying dynamics, meanings and significance. It seeks to make a theoretical and empirical contribution to the understanding of industrial conflict and collective violence. The study draws from Galtung (1969) conceptualisation of violence expanded by Bourdieu (1984) and Zizek (2009) who all recognise the significance of direct and indirect violence. Strike violence may be an indicator to broad complex struggles. This demands understanding of broad workers struggles which transcend beyond the workplace. In trying to understand this complex phenomenon, the study draws from industrial relations and more broadly in terms of popular collective violence dynamics perspectives. The study will explore the overt and covert connections between the broad structural and social factors and histories and specific dynamics of strikes to try and explain the absence or presence of violence. It will identify the repertoires of contention in strike violence and whether there are any connections to

		community popular struggles. The study adopts a qualitative methodological framework through a triangulation of in-depth archival research, case studies, interviews and observations.
Moodie, T Dunbar Hobart and William Smith Colleges moodie@hws.edu	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 9: Workers, Identity and Violence**	**Confrontation or collusion? Management repression and worker violence in the aftermath of the 1987 mineworker's strike** What was perhaps most striking about the 1987 strike, at least as I read the evidence, was the solidarity with which workers on most shafts stood together, occupying the mine hostels with a remarkable degree of unity and surprisingly little violence (at least on the gold mines). Mass dismissals on Anglo-American mines stripped the union (NUM) of the mainstays of shaft level leadership (very few shaft stewards were rehired). The NUM faced not only defeat and the difficult task of rebuilding, but also breaches in union solidarity that engendered outbreaks of violence (against groups and individuals) that were very difficult for the union (and mine managements) to handle. This paper will seek to categorize such episodes, address their causes, and discuss strategies devised by both the union and various managements to bring such violence under control. The paper concludes with an assessment of the extent to which efforts to control violence set mine managements (at various levels) and the NUM on a path of collaboration rather than confrontation as the industry entered the turbulence of the 1990s.
Sefalafala, Thabang University of the Witwatersrand	**Economic & Industrial Sociology 9: Workers, Identity and Violence**	**Union decline and worker demobilisation in post-apartheid South Africa** This paper, which is based on a case study of the Driefontein East mine in 2010, reveals an intriguing narrative that questions ideas of union decline and worker demobilisation in post-apartheid South Africa. Many commentators have shown how unions have declined/demobilised as a result of neo-liberal globalization (Webster, 2006) or the casualisation of work (Kenny 2004). Buhlungu (2010) reveals the problem of 'career unionism' in South Africa – where shop stewards and union officials have been co-opted by management rather than looking after the needs of their members. However, other studies suggest worker responses to this 'internal crisis of representation' (Webster & Buhlungu, 2004). Kenny suggests that because retail workers often come from the same place of residence, this creates possibilities for 'community unionism'. I provide a contrasting case of how disillusioned National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) members have turned to legal aid schemes, such as Legalwise, Scorpion, and Lawyers' Voice. Many NUM members at Driefontein East have joined the Legal Voice Workers' Trade Union (LVWTU), a new quasi-union formation, which was founded by a law firm called Lawyers' Voice (Pty) Ltd. This research suggests that the decline of older trade unions can also provide space for new formations to arise, which offer workers redress and provide some union services. Despite its anomalous nature, LVWTU provides a platform through which the disillusioned workers attempt to produce an active and positive response to the perceived demobilization and decline of the NUM in Driefontein East.
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES		
Beckett, Sean Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University 14543567@sun.ac.za	**Environment & Natural Resources 1: Constructions and Deconstructions of Ecological Processes**	**'Aplantheid': An exploration into the values informing invasion ecology** Invasion ecologists and other conservationists have often been accused of xenophobia and nativism. This research project explored these accusations and determined which values motivate people to join hack groups, or become invasion ecologists, and whether a common set of values underlie these actions by mediating the relationships invasion ecologists and hack group members have with invasive alien species (IAS) and the environment. Ten in-depth interviews were conducted with five hack

		group members and five invasion ecologists. Theoretically this study uses a social constructionist lens, which highlights the way the research participants assembled their environmental claims and how the participants conceptualised the landscapes with which they interact. The results of this study revealed that participants wanted their landscapes to embody a value of utility; hence they joined the hack groups to realise this. In regards to the xenophobia debate, there are clear parallels between xenophobic discourse and the discourse used by the hack group members.
Munnik, Victor University of the Witwatersrand	**Environment & Natural Resources 1: Constructions and Deconstructions of Ecological Processes**	**Mrs Joey Cock and the minerals energy complex: From personal meaning-making to discursive power in a pollution battle** An interesting aspect of discursive power is its ubiquity and, in some sense, its inherent democracy. Not only is meaning making (which allows for framing and interpreting life events and experiences within broader society in narrative form) in practice available to every human being, its products are also able to jump scales and cross from one discursive arena to another. Mrs Joey Cock is one of the residents of Steel Valley, involved in a pollution battle, whose experiences were cast in very persuasive narrative forms that were widely quoted in the media. However, her meaning making power was dwarfed by the discursive power of the Iscor (later ArcelorMittal) steelmaker, which included control over extensive scientific knowledge resources, and on-going and sometimes surprising influence over the regulator (Department of Water Affairs) in legal and administrative arenas. The steel maker's discursive power can be understood as a "pollution dispositive" which emerges as an ecological modernisation process within the Minerals Energy Complex as it adjusts to challenges from a new, more democratic order to its on-going externalisation of the costs of pollution. By contrasting Mrs Joey Cock/s meaning making to the giant steel maker's use of discursive power, against the background of the largely discursive battle about the interpretation and consequences of the pollution in Steel Valley, this contribution explores both the ubiquity and the inequality of discursive power. It uses and interrogates a wide range of concepts of discursive power, from critical discursive analysis to the "pollution dispositive" of Foucault. Finally, it contrasts the framing tactics used in ecological modernisation to legitimise continued pollution, with those used by the environmental justice movement to resist it.
Prozesky, Heidi Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University hep@sun.ac.za	**Environment & Natural Resources 1: Constructions and Deconstructions of Ecological Processes**	**Who's who in the zoo? A review of South African environmental sociology, 2000-2010** The emergence of environmental sociology and scholarly activity within in this field since 1970 in North-America, Europe, Britain, Japan and Korea has been well documented. However, this is not the case with regard to South African environmental sociology. This paper is primarily aimed at describing the nature and extent of empirical, theoretical and teaching activity in environmental sociology as a field of inquiry in South Africa since 1990. It further asks how this scholarly activity can be understood within the broader South African political and social context of the past few decades. The paper concludes by suggesting potential theoretical lenses and topics that may be considered for future environmental sociology research in South Africa.
Vink, Emma Stellenbosch University emmavink@gmail.com	**Environment & Natural Resources 1: Constructions and Deconstructions of Ecological Processes**	**Reconceptualising conventional agriculture: 'Environmentally-friendly' practices in the South African wine industry"** The South African wine industry currently uses one of the most sophisticated, home-grown environmental regulation systems in the world, the 'Integrated Production of Wine' scheme. This paper primarily explores the responses of 14 cellars across the Western Cape to this 'environmentally-friendly' scheme and to other unique environmental initiatives that have been characteristic of the industry for the last 10 years. This paper will explore the way in which the South African wine industry as a

		whole is currently identifying itself as environmentally concerned at every level of production. From the responses of these 14 cellars, we see the innovative ways in which various industry bodies and producers are adopting, negotiating and experiencing different 'environmentally-friendly' and 'sustainable' practices, marketing schemes and conservation initiatives which make the industry such a fore-runner in environmental today; but their responses also highlight some of the short-comings of these initiatives and the implications these short-comings may have for international trade in a highly competitive global market.
Abuya, Willice & Akpan, Wilson Department of Sociology University of Fort Hare, East London campus & School of Humanities, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Fort Hare wabuya@ufh.ac.za wakpan@ufh.ac.za	**Environment & Natural Resources 2: African Natural Resources: Narratives, Contentions, Encounters**	**Pecuniary and non-pecuniary compensation: Settling a grave matter in titanium mining-related social displacement in rural Kenya** In compensation theory, policy makers and lawyers distinguish between compensating for pecuniary harms (which include damage to one's property or earning capacity or the creation of legal liabilities) and non-pecuniary harms (which include bodily harm, emotional distress, humiliation, fear and anxiety, loss of companionship, loss of freedom, distress caused by mistreatment of a third person or a corpse , among others). Social displacement can result to both pecuniary and non-pecuniary harms. Conventionally, the choice between pecuniary compensation and non-pecuniary compensation often boils down to cost. However, as Goodin (1989:64) argues "what underlies...economists' insensitivity to the distinction between [the two types of compensation] is their studied indifference to the deeper structures of people's preference. With conventional consumer theory, everything is presumed to substitute for everything else at a margin". Herein lies the problem when it comes to compensating for graves. Compensating for graves in Kwale's titanium mining-related social displacement has caused tension between the community and the extractive company (Tiomin). This conflict goes to the heart of the question: can loss of graves (or land for that matter) ever be justly compensated for? This article provides an ethno-ecological analysis of graves against the context of pecuniary and non-pecuniary compensation practices associated with titanium mining in the rural Kwale community in Kenya's Coastal Province. It is based on empirical data collected in the region in 2009/2010.
Ezeah, Peter Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria pezeah@yahoo.co.uk	**Environment & Natural Resources 2: African Natural Resources: Narratives, Contentions, Encounters**	**Gender, environmental degradation, youth militancy and amnesty in the Niger Delta of Nigeria** It is no news to say that the Niger Delta region of Nigeria that bears the bulk of the nation's oil wealth has long been faced with environmental degradation. This being the direct results of oil spillage, gas flaring and other environmentally negative practices that have for long characterized the activities of oil multinational operation in the region which has consistently endangered the lives of the inhabitants of the area. Though the region produces the bulk of the nation's wealth, its people live in abject poverty and squalor. Faced with dim prospects for decent means of livelihood amidst increasing oil wealth accruable to Nigeria, the youth took up arms against the state as their last resort in making the state to be sensitive to their plights. This has resulted in total confusion, chaos and disorderliness. This paper examines the effects of the amnesty programme in resolving the Niger Delta crises particularly with respect to women issues. The paper argues that the efforts being made by the present government in Nigeria aimed at bringing peace to the region may not be sustained unless such efforts address the gender dimension of poverty and environmental degradation in the region.
Gandu, Yohanna Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria yohannagandu@gmail.com	**Environment & Natural Resources 2: African Natural Resources: Narratives,**	**Oil resources wars and violence against women in Nigeria's Niger-Delta** Nigeria started exploration for hydrocarbon deposits in 1907. Large-scale exploitation, production and exportation began in 1957. Although oil contributes over 90 percent of revenue to the Nigerian national economy, it has also led to environmental

	Contentions, Encounters	degradation with deplorable human living conditions, joblessness and youth restlessness. Indigenous women are immersed at the middle of this debacle. This paper argues that the debacle can be captured in three broad trajectories. In the first trajectory, environmental degradation and economic pressure compels local women to enter into sexual liaisons with expatriate oil company workers who live in luxury, leisure, affluence and are protected by the Nigerian state. Due to their weak socio-economic circumstances, local women are not in a position to negotiate sexual rights and are vulnerable to sexual abuse by expatriate oil workers. Some of these women have been abandoned with bi-racial children and rejected by their immediate family members. The second trajectory has to do with sexual violence, rape; forced prostitution and physical assault perpetrated by Nigerian state security forces against local women. In their fight against militants in the restive Niger Delta region, Nigerian security forces treat women as booty of war. The third trajectory deals with the psychological, mental health and traumatic disorders which local women in the Delta region have had to live with over the years. These three trajectories have over the years played out in local resentment against oil companies and their expatriate employees. The place of women in this raging ecological crisis has attracted an array of gender-specific discourse. The debate has tended to focused more on women protests. Other aspects such as gender specific violence, rape, military imposed prostitution, physical assault, psychological, mental health and traumatic disorders which women in the region have had to live with are either ignored or poorly articulated. Picketing of oil platforms by protesting women is celebrated as signs that women are active in the struggle against oil multinationals. While women protests is a significant struggle against oil multinationals, it possess the potential to blur our intellectual search light on the fundamentals of gender specific challenges unfolding in the Niger Delta. This paper holds that the oil mineral resource war and violence raging in the Niger Delta is fought on women's body and soul. This remains a gap in making sense of the rising tide of civic revolts, armed militant activities, violence and kidnappings of expatriate oil company workers in the Delta region.
Mnwana, Sonwabile & Akpan, Wilson Department of Sociology University of Fort Hare, East London campus University of Fort Hare & School of Humanities, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Fort Hare wakpan@ufh.ac.za smnwana@ufh.ac.za	**Environment & Natural Resources 2: African Natural Resources: Narratives, Contentions, Encounters**	**Democracy, development and chieftaincy along South Africa's 'Platinum Highway': Some emerging issues** The name "North West Province" in South Africa has almost become synonymous with the word "platinum". This province has also acquired the euphoric tag, "The Platinum Province", as a result of the rapid surge of platinum mining operations in it over the last few decades. It is in the North West Province that the much celebrated "Platinum Highway" - "a 150 km continuation of platinum group metals (PGM)-bearing reefs" (Havenstein 2004:1) is found. The Platinum Highway accounts for more than 70% of annual global platinum production (Platinum Group Metals 2010:1). A significant portion of this rich ore body runs underneath the land owned and occupied by the Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) – a prominent platinum-rich traditional community near Rustenburg in the North West that is increasingly experimenting with new, 'corporate' modes of community and natural resource governance. The RBN enjoys considerable control over the enormous wealth generated from platinum mining - mainly through direct royalties and shareholding partnerships with major multinational mining corporations that operate on their land – a control, which by the prevailing standards of resource governance in Africa, is unique. However, not much is understood, so far, about the influence of such 'resource control' on community-state relations, and particularly the interface of natural resource wealth and community development. The paper draws empirical evidence from an ethnographic study conducted in 2008 and 2009 in the RBN. The authors borrow theoretical schema from mainly two seminal frameworks: Mamdani's (1996) notion of "decentralised despotism" and Sherry Arnstein's (1969) "participation ladder", to elucidate on how the control of mineral resource-engendered development by powerful local traditional elite tends to overrule the power and scope of the local democratic institutions of governance (the municipalities). The paper reports, among its key findings, that such a phenomenon has become recipe for tensions, tokenistic participation and inequality at the grassroots level.

Umejesi, Ikechukwe & Akpan, Wilson Department of Sociology, & School of Humanities, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Fort Hare iumejesi@ufh.ac.za wakpan@ufh.ac.za	**Environment & Natural Resources 2: African Natural Resources: Narratives, Contentions, Encounters**	**When 'adequate' compensation counts for nothing: Mining and memory in a postcolonial context** The dominant explanation for grassroots discontent in resource-rich communities, such as in the oil rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria, is compensational injustice. This includes lack of proper socio economic infrastructure, adequate payments for land leased or degraded, and overwhelming grassroots poverty in localities where the resources are extracted. This article interrogates, using the conceptual lens of collective memory, the persistence of anti-state and anti-corporate interests in resource-rich communities with evidences of adequate compensation and the role of memory in grievance construction. The article contributes to the understanding of resource conflict, beyond the prevailing economic explanations. The analysis is based on primary data from Enugu-Ngwo, Nigeria's premier coal mining community and Egbema, an oil producing community.
Matose, Frank University of Cape Town frank.matose@uct.ac.za	**Environment & Natural Resources 3: Nature, Economics and Society**	**The woodcraft industry in Cape Town: The plight of informal traders** This paper deals with issues of informal work and the associated muddle of surplus/reserve labour as various nationalities track to Cape Town, South Africa for livelihoods that are spawned by the rise of the global tourism. Informal traders that migrate to South Africa also raise questions about whether there is a dualism between the rural and the urban as well as about a disconnect in patterns of accumulation. At the heart of the participants in the woodcraft industry is the intersection of environment (forests), labour and livelihoods. With the failure of global capital in the formal traditional industries that has led to large numbers of unemployment among some countries especially in Southern Africa, some individuals turn to their rural landscapes for sustaining themselves through engagement in the woodcarving trade. This study also analysed the gender related shifts that have occurred in the participants' lives and the varied experiences of men and women respectively in the trade. Observations are that global capital has led to the rise in tourism that creates opportunities for people ejected from formal employment to engage in informal trade of curios as a form of survival or livelihood. This paper explores the trends of woodcraft curio trading in Cape Town and their implications for the participants about the nature of marginal/informal/survivalist work.
Sishuta, Babalwa & Maseko, Qondile Rhodes University b.sishuta@ru.ac.za	**Environment & Natural Resources 3: Nature, Economics and Society**	**A Bloody Mess: Medical waste management in the Makana Municipality, Eastern Cape** This study investigates the nature and extent of medical waste management in Grahamstown under the Makana Municipality. This study is conducted against the backdrop of an increasing medical waste crisis in South Africa evident in illegal dumping in various parts of the country. Most of these cases are sub-judicare under the Environmental Management inspectorate popularly known as the Green Scorpions. The crisis of medical waste management in South Africa is closely intertwined with the collapsing health care system and the overburdened natural environment. It is evident that medical waste management is not a top priority of the government. This is reflected in its conspicuous omission in the State of Environment Reports a clear indication of government denial towards the growing challenge. Various studies demonstrate clearly that this is not a problem unique to developing countries only as some would lead us to believe. The findings of this study show large scale incapacity in dealing with medical waste in an efficient and sustainable fashion. Critical areas requiring urgent attention include addressing the conceptual issues of what medical waste is, developing clear policies and guidelines which are communicated to all stakeholders and effective implementation of these. On a much more practical level this includes developing institutional capacity, eliminating fragmentation and piecemeal interventions whilst at the same time promoting a pro-active and appropriate contingency measure in cases of emergency. In addition, monitoring and evaluation in key critical performance areas such as segregation and

		sorting, handling, storage and disposal of medical waste is of paramount importance. This is more so considering the growing trend of outsourcing medical waste to private companies.
FAMILY AND POPULATION STUDIES		
Bankole, Adeyinka Oladayo Redeemer's University, Nigeria adebanks@yahoo.com	**Family & Population Studies 1: Work-Life Integration**	**Work schedules and family life among women in the media profession in Nigeria** One undeniable flip side of the global socio-economic processes and competition is the widening scope of vulnerability, particularly in the developing societies. As firms restructure their operations in response to the changes, so also individuals who work in various settings, including the media sector, are faced with different challenges. As thousands of workers suffer the ugly consequences of joblessness, numerous others have had to overstretch their capacities beyond what they may consider as normal either to protect their means of livelihood or to advance their career. Literatures have shown that the pressure is more vivid among the women population. This study was designed to investigate the volume of work schedules women employees in the media profession have had to carry in comparison to what they regarded as 'normal'. Using work-family enrichment theory, an empirical study was conducted among employees in selected media organizations in the South-Western Nigeria, particularly Lagos and Ibadan, where greater proportion of these organizations are based. Multi-level sampling techniques were adopted and data collected through questionnaire administration, in-depth interview, observational method and case studies. The findings reveal how employees of both sexes perceived their work schedule vis-à-vis what they considered as fair day's work. Further analysis shows how work demand on women in the media profession throws up conflict with their culturally prescribed gender roles as women, wives, mothers and caregivers. The paper describes how women as employees within the media sector navigate between the cultural role expectations, particularly structuring of the work and non-work time. Gender-based facilities in the selected organizations were identified and assessed. Recommendations were made towards ensuring sustained women participation in the media industry while at the same time not infringing on their family life.
Cronjé, Freek & Savia, R D University of the North West, Potchefstroom Campus & Centennial College, School of Advancement, Toronto, Canada Freek.Cronje@nwu.ac.za	**Family & Population Studies 1: Work-Life Integration**	**Migration of Canadian and South African knowledge workers** As economies have become more global and knowledge-based, governments and businesses have endeavoured to locate and invest in high-skilled workers to increase productivity, growth and profit. There is a paucity of existing research about these effects related to Canada and South Africa and this study examined factors of influence of the migration patterns and the brain gain-brain drain phenomenon occurring within these two countries. Migration is often analysed in the context of the "push-pull" model and the network model; these models formed the theoretic conceptual framework for this study of migrating knowledge workers in Canada and South Africa. In addition, the research attempts to draw a relationship between demographic factors (e.g. age, gender and income) and the migration of knowledge workers. This research was primarily a descriptive, deductive study using a historical procedure approach which collected secondary data and analysed the data in a critical review of related literature. However, interviews of nine knowledge workers were also used as case studies to provide inductive empirical illustrations of the role of push and pull, network and demographic factors in the migration of knowledge workers. Theorems, as a basic proposition type, were formulated to further guide the research. The findings, based on the analysis of relevant literature and interviews, showed that for Canadians, the push factors are tangible (such as economics) while the pull factors are related to more intangible aspects of life (such as family ties). For South Africans, both push and pull factors appear to be tangibles that immigrants seek that are basic to a

		better quality of life. Some predominant themes related to push and pull factors and network factors for migration emerged from the interviews. These themes included the search for meaningful work, cultural differences, ambivalence about where "home" is, family ties, and apprehension about returning home. People also migrate based on demographic factors, which include age, gender, education, geographic proximity, regional inequality and socialisation differentials.
Naidoo, Kammila, Smit, Ria & Seedat-Khan, Mariam University of Johannesburg kammilan@uj.ac.za	**Family & Population Studies 1: Work-Life Integration**	**Gender and work-family dynamics: Exploring 'exclusion' in the Academy** South African universities have been undergoing various stages of political and economic transition over the past fifteen years. Historically white institutions, such as the universities of Pretoria and Johannesburg, have reconstructed themselves to incorporate previously excluded groups into the upper echelons of management, administrative and teaching structures, and into the student force. A rights-based, post-apartheid egalitarian discourse guides policy and practice, arguably engaging institutional frameworks and reworking them into more democratic cultures. Despite this, women, as a previously marginal group, remain grossly underrepresented at the senior teaching and decision-making levels. Our concern in this paper is to probe a principle reason for the undermining and subverting of women's academic lives, viz. consumption of energies in familial and social reproductive activities to the detriment of scholarly careers. In this paper, academic discourse with regard to the demands of the work-family interface, and the ways in which co-parenting, shared responsibilities and 'scaling-back' are negotiated, is drawn out. It is argued here that the constraints of domesticity, on the one hand, and the patriarchal natures of the universities of Pretoria and Johannesburg, on the other, come together to inhibit the active involvement of women academics and the assertion of their democratic aspirations. Whilst there is evidence of agency and the use of social networks to strengthen their positions, women academics remain relegated to subordinate places in academia. The paper concludes with some reflection on gender transformation and academic citizenship.
Crause, Elsa University of the Free State, Qwa Qwa Campus crauseej@qwa.uovs.ac.za	**Family & Population Studies 2: Financial Matters, Exclusion and Family Life**	**The household structures, lifestyles and role expectations of 20 excluded rural youths in QwaQwa, in the Eastern Free State: A Qualitative study** This paper will explore findings in a qualitative study on the household structures of excluded youth in QwaQwa, in Eastern Free State, South Africa. It forms part of a study on life transitions, excluded youth and engagement with society. A purposive sample of 20 youths (10 Male, 10 female) from QwaQwa is utilized. All respondents are out of school, unemployed and not in training. The household structures, lifestyles and role expectations of the youths, as well as the strategies employed to make transitions out of `social suspension` or `waithood` possible, are reported on and needs for further research identified. Key terms: Household structure, exclusion, life transitions, youth.
Dlamini, Nothile Stellenbosch University NDlamini@hsrc.ac.za	**Family & Population Studies 2: Financial Matters, Exclusion and Family Life**	**Money is not an issue, or is it: An in-depth qualitative study on teenage mothers' risky sexual behaviour and their engagement with facilities, resources, education and social assistance either as recipients or beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant (CSG)** Purpose/Aims/Research Question: This study investigates the pressures that teenage girls in peri-urban KwaZulu-Natal go through as a result of economic disadvantage. The study focuses on the financial, sexual and other pressures placed on teenage girls as well as how these girls utilize resources at their disposal in order to make a living. This study therefore aims to describe the financial and sexual pressures placed on teenage girls in relation to the need to have an income and how they steer through

		these pressures. This study also investigates teenage girls' engagement with state resources such as the child support grant (CSG).Background: Teenage sexuality is often questioned in terms of high risk of unwanted pregnancies and HIV infection yet not enough research has been undertaken to investigate teenage sexual pressures, survival strategies and desperation for an income that many young people in low-income neighbourhoods experience. Recent evidence suggests that the burden of new HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa is concentrated among young people, especially females. Even in a country such as South Africa where knowledge among young people of how to protect oneself from infection is rather high, such information may not always be usable in daily situations of economic & social disadvantage that characterize many of their lives (Hallman, K, 2005). Methods:Semi-structured interviews and case studies are currently being utilized for this study. The participants are Zulu speaking teenage girls aged 15-19 years old in a peri-urban low-income neighbourhood in KwaZulu-Natal. The study will mainly focus on teenage mothers and teenage girls who have never given birth. Implications of the Study:Understanding teenage girls risky sexual behaviour and its link to economic survival are important for the purpose of coming up with interventions that can foster safer economic survival.
Kalula, Mpiana Cape Peninsula University of Technology mpiana_kalula@yahoo.co.uk	**Family & Population Studies 2: Financial Matters, Exclusion and Family Life**	**Investigating the use of the Child Support Grant in selected households in the Cape Metropolitan area** This paper investigates the use of Child Support Grant (CSG) by care-givers (Parents, grand-parents and other relatives) in the selected households of Belhar and Mandalay in the Cape Metropolitan. South African people mostly Black, including children in the rural and urban areas are affected by the impact of poverty in the community or family they live. After surveyed selected households, the study concluded that the majority of care-givers (68.6%) are using CSG (R 250) for the interest of beneficiaries who are children aged from 0 to 18. They are mostly using the social grant for health, food and the educational needs while the minority (31.4%) uses the grant for their own needs than for the needs of the social grant holder (Alcohol, drugs and clothe). In order to collect data for this study, 45 households with CSG beneficiaries have been selected 25 in Mandalay and 20 in Belhar. Literature review on Child Support Grant, face-to-face interview (open-ended) by the help of questionnaires and focus group discussion with care-givers, parents, youth and CSG beneficiaries have been used to collect information on the use of Child Support Grant in the Cape Metropolitan selected households for the study. Keywords: Caregiver, Cape Metropolitan, Child Support Grant, Community, Family and Investigation.
Schenck, Rinie & **Blaauw, P F (Derick)**, Department of Social Work, University of South Africa & Department of Economics and Econometrics, University of Johannesburg schencj@unisa.ac.za	**Family & Population Studies 2: Financial Matters, Exclusion and Family Life**	**Disconnected and marginalised: The work, lives and relationships of day labourers and street waste pickers in Pretoria** High levels of unemployment are a permanent feature in the urban areas of many developing countries. South Africa is no exception in this regard. Poverty and hardship caused by unemployment forces many participants in the labour market to venture into the urban informal economy in order to survive. The activities of the day labourers and waste pickers fall within the urban informal economy. In spite of the fact that waste pickers and day labourers are a common sight in the urban areas of Pretoria and other South African cities, remarkably little is known about them and scant attention is paid to them. The aim of the study was to establish a socio-economic profile of the street waste pickers and day labourers in Pretoria, and to describe the social interaction and relationship dynamics between these participants of the informal urban economy among themselves and with their families, the community and relevant economic agents such as buy-back centres. This was done by conducting the first ever empirical study of the street waste pickers and day labourers in Pretoria. The results shown that the relationships between day labourers and street waste pickers and their families, buy-back centres, co-waste pickers and day labourers and the community are complex

		owing to the distance from their families on the one hand, and the relatively "too close for comfort" interaction with other role players.
GENDER STUDIES		
Dube, Charles Rhodes University charliedoobs@gmail.com	**Gender Studies 1: Cooperatives, Companies & Development**	**Cross-border women traders and hegemonic masculinities in Zimbabwe** Female cross-border traders contribute considerably to conjugal family income in Zimbabwe. This contribution has been unprecedentedly markedly salient since 2000 when the country's economic fortunes were on a downward spiral. With this contribution in intra-household income, the anticipation has been that their socio-politico-economic standing in the connubial family would be enhanced relative to that of their husbands. In spite of this contribution, a hegemonic masculine conceptualization of cross-border female trade has situated it within a gung-ho economic method of livelihood strategy. Monetary proceeds from cross border trading activities have often precipitated conflicting relations between husbands and wives as the former struggle to re-assert their threatened hegemonic masculinities, whose realization come through the ability to fend for the family. Symbolic, and at times physical, violence, has subtly emerged as men in matrimonial relations attempt to override wives' manifest economic muscles. This research deconstructs the assumption that the vulnerability of married women is compounded by their low levels of financial contribution to household income relative to those of their husbands. The conclusion is based on data obtained through unstructured interviews and observation of fifteen female cross-border traders and an equal number of men who are in nuptial relations with them. The female cross-border traders interviewed have, since 2000, regularly crossed the Zimbabwe-South Africa border to trade in a diversity of merchandise. The researcher argues that deeply entrenched androcentric ideological values have muted these women's conspicuous financial endowments, resulting in multifaceted power asymmetries in relation to their husbands. Consequently, the research proposes redefining and rethinking the root of women's vulnerability in the conjugal family, which has often been attributed to their relative inability to make substantial contributions to household incomes. Keywords: Cross-border, Hegemonic masculinity, Connubial family
Jordan, Nhlanhla University of Johannesburg nhlanhlavezi@yahoo.com	**Gender Studies 1: Cooperatives, Companies & Development**	**The Child Support Grant and the Affirmation of the Role of Women, Doornkop, SOWETO** There have been debates on the impact of the Child Support Grant on women recipients (who are care-givers). The study sought to understand whether the grant improves the status and circumstances of women recipients. The study aimed to examine women's views on the Grant. The elevation of women recipients' status was understood within the framework of Adato et al's (2000) dimensions of empowerment and Kabeer's (1999) contributions on the concept. The 6 dimensions that were identified to measure empowerment included: decision making powers, women's rights, gendered beliefs, personal empowerment, participation and time spent on domestic duties and care in the home. A set of 14 empowerment related statements which tested the views of women were developed and respondents were asked to indicate their views of agreement and disagreement using the 5-Likert scale. Their responses were then analysed. The study found that the Child Support Grant significantly improved the status of women within households. This is because the Child Support Grant equips women with the means with which to discharge the duties that are expected of them as mothers and care-givers. Most of the respondents accept the traditional beliefs on gender roles as part of their cultural heritage. In this respect, the Child Support Grant plays a role which is consistent with women's role definition as mothers and care-givers. They observed some positive changes to their material and social

		circumstances within households since the inception of the Child Support Grant. This study is significant as there is no similar study that has been conducted to examine the impact of the Child Support Grant on women in South Africa from a gendered perspective. It is also important to understand the impact of the Child Support Grant on women recipients in view of the contradictory perspectives that currently inform debates on the Grant.
Swartz, Eleanor University of Stellenbosch 14864673@sun.ac.za	**Gender Studies 1: Cooperatives, Companies & Development**	**Women and the management of household-level food security in Paternoster** The study investigates the role that women play in ensuring food security in the household by looking at it through an anthropology of food lens. The study focuses on the social relations, discourse and meaning that are attached to food as well as the symbolic and literal importance thereof. The study poses the question as to whether a gendered perspective on food security is needed to combat food insecurity in the household. This study explores how women navigate the everyday provision of food, as sustenance, but also as part of processes establishing and maintaining gender norms and respectability under difficult economic conditions. A consideration of gender recontextualizes food and repositions it within power relations of households as well as nation states. This study examines the intersection of gender and food and the social and symbolic importance of food within a context of limited resources.
Watson, Juliet Youth Research Centre, The University of Melbourne, Australia julietw@unimelb.edu.au	**Gender Studies 1: Cooperatives, Companies & Development**	**'I just offered myself to someone I don't even know, for what? Just to stay in some squat'. Young women, homelessness and survival sex, an Australian perspective** Survival sex is a practice that is often associated with young women experiencing homelessness. There is a gendered expectation that young women experiencing homelessness will provide sex as part of a transactional relationship in exchange for material support. Concepts of survival sex developed in South Africa have relevance for the Australian context as they assist in providing a framework for understanding the lived experience of survival sex for young women experiencing homelessness. This qualitative research explores the impact of survival sex on young women's identities and how it contributes to a gendered experience of homelessness. Primary research consisted of semi-structured, face to face interviews with 15 homeless young women aged 18-25 living in Melbourne, Australia. Through a detailed exploration of young women's narratives of intimate relationships while homeless I demonstrate the ways in which their status as young women contributes directly
Fayankinnu, Emmanuel Abiodun Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria fayankinnu@adekunleajasinuniversity.edu.ng	**Gender Studies 2: Women in the Workplace**	**Female executives experiences of contra-power sexual harassment from male subordinates in the workplace** This paper examines female executives experiences of â€˜contra-power sexual harassment' (CPSH)[a situation in which the abuser posses less formal power than the abused] from male subordinates in the workplace. One hundred and fifteen (115) respondents, consisting of sixty-seven (67) female executives and forty-eight male subordinates were purposive and randomly selected, respectively. Two versions (in terms of the abused and the abuser) of a structured questionnaire containing eleven (11) sexual acts/ behaviour were administered to the respondents. The female respondents were asked to indicate sexually harassing act(s) they perceived and experienced. On the other hand, the male respondents indicated sexual acts they perpetrated against female executives. Additionally, two focus group discussions (FGDs) comprising between 6-10 participants were conducted with female executives and male subordinates, respectively. The FGD guide contained questions relating to pattern of female executives' experiences of CPSH, consequences of CPSH on female executives and coping strategies employed. Data collected from the FGDs

		were sorted, transcribed, and reported verbatim while data from the questionnaire was analyzed using simple frequency and percentages. Findings showed that female executives perceived (P) and experienced (E), three out of the eleven acts, [male subordinates grabbing their groin before female executives (P: 73.1%, E: 61.2 %,), bragging of their penal organs as hefty before female executives (P: 64.2%, E: 59.7%), and bragging of their prowess in bed before female executives (P: 61.2%, E: 58.2%)] as the most sexually harassing. However, 35% of the male respondents reported that they had grabbed their groin before female executives, 60.4% bragged of the size of their penal organ, and 52.1% bragged of their prowess in bed. Findings from FGDs conducted among female executives revealed that CPSH led to low job satisfaction and job commitment, and reduced productivity. It also led to high feelings of loss of control over the body, destruction of gender identity, and a tendency to quit the job. Female executives ignored the acts and maintained strict formal relationships with their male subordinates as ways of coping with the acts. The paper concludes that female executives experience more of symbolic and indirect verbal sexual harassment from male subordinates, which makes it difficult to hold them as culprits. Thus, as powerful as female executives are, they are still powerless. Some policy options were highlighted. Keywords: Contra-power sexual harassment, job satisfaction, gender identity.
Maqubela, Lucille University of Venda Lucille.Maqubela@univen.ac.za	**Gender Studies 2: Women in the Workplace**	**Work-Life-Balance: Coping strategies employed by working mothers** While the improvement of the positions of women at the work-place has been lauded both nationally and internationally, it has also placed enormous challenges on working mothers. The high work-place demands on managers, on the one hand, and the absence of Work-Life-Balance policies on the other, has made it difficult, for those managers who are mothers, to reconcile family and paid work. This paper examines coping strategies employed by these mothers as they straddle paid work and family, especially childcare. It highlights the importance of shared mothering within, as well as, outside extended families and the role played by such a network-support system in families. It uses the concepts of 'geographical mobility' brought about by socio-cultural and economic change, to demonstrate the fluidity of coping strategies, as well as 'dense' and 'loose' kin-relations to demonstrate circumstances under which the network-support-system may best work for mothers within their extended families. In the same vein, the article brings to the fore the challenges encountered by working mothers whose families have been separated from their familial and other network-support. The study was carried out in a government department and parastatal in Polokwane, Limpopo Province, through observations of three households and 21 interviews of mothers who are managers. The findings reveal high level of genderedness in coping strategies; highlight the centrality of 'social-networks-of-care' as a coping strategy for employed mothers; identifies two main categories of social network-support, and these are the extended-family support and domestic workers as well the fact that as families become geographically mobile due to economic changes they move from extended familial support to paid domestic work. The paper also brings to the fore the following un-anticipated findings: class and power relations between domestic workers and employers (mothers who are managers); the exploitative nature of paid domestic work; domestic workers deprivation social and family life.
Mlambo, Yeukai University of Pretoria yeu052001@yahoo.com	**Gender Studies 2: Women in the Workplace**	**Women academics in engineering: reasons for commitment to the field** The problem of the underrepresentation of women in engineering is recognised by many authors and by those responsible for formulating policy as an issue of concern. Most research on women in engineering has been on the reasons women are in low numbers in this field with the different challenges and obstacles women face being the focus. There is limited research on the reasons women remain in the field of engineering despite these challenges. Strategies to attract and retain women in

		engineering are one way to address the problem of underrepresentation, by focusing on the positive coping mechanisms of women retention strategies can be formulated. By exploring what reasons women academics in engineering provide for their continued commitment to the field of engineering, the researcher intends to gain an understanding of the different challenges faced and how those who are presently in engineering academia cope with the challenges. Using a qualitative research methodology and through one-on-one interviews, guided by feminist theory, the researcher will explore first-hand accounts of the experiences of women in engineering, as they relate to their continued presence in the field of engineering.
Gouws, Amanda University of Stellenbosch ag1@sun.ac.za	**Gender Studies 3: Gender Legislation, Policy & Quotas**	**'Women and Representation: Do quotas make a difference?'** In the past 16 years the number of women in the SA parliament has increased to 45%. This is mainly due to a quota for women accepted by the ANC. Yet, it is unclear if women in parliament have changed their presence into policy influence. This paper analyses reasons why women's quotas are successful in some countries and not in others. To look at possible causes for the lack of policy influence in South Africa we should examine the underlying assumption that women would represent women's issues. I argue that we should think of women as self-interested politicians in the same way as men are self-interested. The paper investigates the role of the ANC Women's League as a cause of the lack of policy influence of women members of parliament in South Africa.
Maqubela, Lucille University of Venda Lucille.Maqubela@univen.ac.za	**Gender Studies 3: Gender Legislation, Policy & Quotas**	**The conceptualization, framing and perceptions on South African equality and work-life-balance legislation and organizational policies** The inception of democracy and the government commitment in gender equality in South Africa, over the past decade, has facilitated unprecedented representation of women, including mothers, in high positions of the public sector. This was followed by the introduction of a broad package of policies to address the problem of inequality in various areas or sectors, including the workplace. This paper aims to examine the conceptualization and the framing of gender and childcare issues in workplace legislation in South Africa. Special attention will be paid on how working mothers and fathers are accommodated within workplace legislation and policies. Second, it investigates perceptions of Gender Focal officers and Human Resource personnel on gender equality and work-life balance policies. The study was conducted in two organizations: a government department and parastatal in the Limpopo Province. Three interviews were conducted with Gender Focal Points (GFPs) to examine their perceptions, involvement and their role in the development gender equality and family friendly policies. Four interviews were also conducted with Human Resource personnel, since they play an important role in the development and implementation of policies, to determine their attitudes and perceptions towards the aforesaid policies whether these policies and legislation meet the need of working mothers.
Muhammad, Sher Department of Political Science and International Relations, Bhauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan phdscholer2010@gmail.com	**Gender Studies 3: Gender legislation, policy & quotas**	**Linking descriptive and substantive representation: A study of gender quotas in Pakistan** The gender quota has become a popular policy measure to enhance women representation in the legislative bodies. More than 100 countries, worldwide have adopted gender quotas. Presently women have 19.2% representation in the world which has been 11.67% in 1995. UNO has been making efforts to motivate the governments to eliminate gender disparities in the politics. In Pakistan, in recent years, government has taken different measures for political empowerment of women; gender quota is one of them. In Pakistan, gender quotas are adopted in the shape of reserved seats. In 2002, 17.5 seats were reserved for women

		and presently Pakistan has highest women representation in South Asia. This paper will analyse this policy and critically evaluate whether this new policy has resulted in Descriptive or Substantive Representation? Is it Possible to Engineer Equality? The main research question of the paper is whether gender quotas (Reserved Seats) are an effective tool for ending gender inequalities in Politics? This paper will try to analyse the impacts of gender quota policy in Pakistan. In Pakistan, major focus of the research has been on Descriptive Representation and less attention has been given to Substantive representation. This paper will also test the 'Critical Mass' theory to evaluate how an increased presence of women legislatures has any impact on Legislation in the parliament and how this shape women's political engagement. Another question will also be addressed. If these 'quota women' are autonomous in the parliament or puppets in the hands of political parties?
Ozoemena, Rita Centre for Human Rights, Faculty of Law, University of Pretoria rita.ozoemena@tuks.co.za	**Gender Studies 3: Gender Legislation, Policy & Quotas**	**Advancing gender justice in Africa: Prospects & challenges** Most African countries, post-colonial, have retained dual or plural legal systems of law. Many women in Africa suffer discrimination on the grounds of gender and birth. In order to eliminate gender inequality that inhibits women from accessing full citizenship of their societies, many countries in Africa have sought to enact pieces of legislation that would protect the rights of women. However, despite progressive legislation, women's rights are violated by domestic violence and harmful customary practices. Women remain the face of poverty and inequality, and also bear the burden of diseases such as HIV/AIDS in many parts of Africa. The link between inheritance rights and HIV /AIDS has further eroded the socio-economic development of women. The current research explores the appropriate mechanism(s) for advancing gender justice; whether it would be through legislation or through a hybrid of mechanisms with all the stakeholders actively involved. This presentation will further explore the debate on whether legislation is an appropriate mechanism for advancing gender justice in multi-cultural and plural legal societies.
Motsi, Tendai Department of Sociology University of Pretoria tendaipmotsi@yahoo.com	**Gender Studies 4: Women, Development, Globalisation & Migration**	**The globalisation process: A double-edged sword for female labourers in South Africa** Globalisation has brought about numerous changes that dramatically affect the lives of women. As the feminisation of labour continues, women are increasingly recognised as central actors in the world of production and consumption. They are affected by globalisation in diverse ways that include positive and negative developments. This brief discusses the impact of globalisation on female labourers in the South African context, which has been marked by rapid economic development over the last few decades, and shows how the globalisation process has acted as a double-edged sword with regards to female labourers in the country.
Rana, Md Sohel University of Dhaka, Bangladesh sohelrana_md@rocketmail.com	**Gender Studies 4: Women, Development, Globalisation & Migration**	**Women in South Asia: Conditions are still worsening** There is still very little public awareness about the crucial linkage between women's role, women status and national development. Integration of woman in development as equal partners of men is not considered in Southeast Asian countries. There is still a lot of confusion and controversy as to what is meant by 'integration of women in development and their equal participation with men'. Integration of women doesn't mean only the addition of a few women's programmes by the government and non-governmental organisations. What happens to women as a result of development, what roles they play and what benefits they get must be part and parcel of development planning at all levels. In the South Asian part of the world, women are always neglected. They are always deprived by the man, their husband, their family and also their society. In South Asia, women are miserable, they don't get their dignity, proper health care, nutrition or family support and also economic support and they are always subjugated.

Rugunanan, Pragna Department of Sociology University of Pretoria prugunanan@uj.ac.za	**Gender Studies 4: Women, Development, Globalisation & Migration**	**Gendered notions of migration in Fordsburg: A case study** Fordsburg has been home to both immigrants (permanent) (European white mine workers, indentured Indian workers, Chinese and African migrant workers) and new migrant (temporary) groups such as Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Somali, Nigerian, Malawian, Mozambican and other African nationalities. Ironically, this contested site has become a world renowned shopping paradise and a tourist landmark for Johannesburg. Fordsburg has regenerated itself into an economic hub; with a mixture of cultures, races, religions and strong business oriented personalities. It is interesting to note that the growing foreign population has inadvertently been assimilated into the resident culture and become part and parcel of the local community. New migratory flows to South Africa show that these migrant communities retreat into enclaves. Fordsburg, as a case study, will provide sociological insight into how a community is constructed under the influences of migration and globalisation. It will explore how the different groups contribute culturally, demographically, economically to Fordsburg. Very importantly, is the seeming absence of foreign women in the suburb. Migrant women from some of these groups are not visible during the day, or in general. Exploratory interviews with a group of traders such as tailors and beauty salons will provide primary evidence about the changing landscape that Fordsburg is becoming. It will explore the different experiences that the various nationalities bring in from their countries, the different modes of organising business, dress codes, the contributions that each group makes culturally and finally, how this community is being forged in the absence of female groups.
Kgosana, Makatipe Stellenbosch University kgosanac@webmail.co.za	**Gender Studies 5: Considering Men and Masculinities**	**Perception of discrimination by males in the military and organisational citizenship behaviours** The post-1994 elections affected the labour landscape of all organisations in South Africa, including the South African National Defence Force(SANDF).The SANDF as part of the organisations that are described as extremely masculine was seriously affected by the need to diversify the workforce to reflect the demographic structure of the society. To bolster this idea, the Constitution and other legislations were promulgated to give the move the desired legal power. Recently, the President of the South Africa and the Minister of Defence and Veterans envisaged that the ratio should be 50/50, for men and women. Currently, the SANDF is lauded as one of the leading militaries in gender representation in the continent. To some men these developments indicate organizational rejection, resulting in the feeling of being discriminated against. As a result, some men feel that their tenure is threatened and their goals of career advancement in the SANDF are thwarted. This belief is aggravated by a large number of women in all promotional courses. In response, most men disengage psychologically and display a significant reduction in commitment, job satisfaction and ultimately, withdrawal of the omnipotent organizational citizenship behaviours. This study seeks to investigate quantitatively the extent to which men feel discriminated against during the current influx of women and the extent to which their commitment is reduced and intend to withdraw psychologically.
Khunou, Grace University of the Witwatersrand Grace.Khunou@wits.ac.za	**Gender Studies 5: Considering Men and Masculinities**	**Men and social policy: A gendered analysis of the South African health policy** Social policies and programmes are based on gendered assumptions about the differentiated roles and needs of men and women. These gendered assumptions have resulted in a skewed focus on the provision of social services including the provision of specific health programs for men. Men's specific health programs are virtually non-existent so is consideration for their general need of care. Through a detailed reading of the South African Health policy and interviews with policy makers and health professionals, this paper will illustrate that men have been naturalized and thus viewed as not in need of health help in similar

		ways as women. This, the paper will argue limits the ability of the state to keep its promise of gender equality and to fully cater for the needs of all its citizens. A constant finding in the literature on health help seeking behaviour is that men are less likely to seek help than women. This trend towards their health is an illustration of powerful internalized gender notions of masculinity and masculine identity. However this does not only affect men, it is also one of the factors that still to a greater extent influence policy makers and programme implementers. Given the high risk associated with masculinities and the early mortality of men, it is clear that masculinities cannot continue to be naturalized and assumed to be the norm.
Potgieter, Lario University of Stellenbosch lario.potgieter@gmail.com	**Gender Studies 5: Considering Men and Masculinities**	**Are you man enough? A case study of the presented and experienced masculinity of police officers in the South African Police Service** This case study draws on a qualitative research design and utilises semi-structured interviews of both male and female police officers and a textual analysis of the South African Police Service (SAPS) online journal to demonstrate how masculinity is presented and experienced by officers in the police service. The SAPS is an organisation that aspires to be representative in terms of race and gender but it is still a male dominated structure (78, 4% of the sworn-in police officials in 2010 are men. This study aims to explore issues of gender within the SAPS and the intention is to investigate the masculine aspects of policing that are often recognised as being characteristic of police forces. A masculinised sub-culture can be experienced as being either beneficial or detrimental to the efficiency of the police force. Although literature on police culture often emphasises that informal police culture is a malign influence and that the removal thereof is essential for the improvement of policing, Brewer (1990) explains how certain aspects of police culture are used as functional coping strategies in situations where the possibility of danger is imminent. Issues relating to gender form an essential part of understanding the functioning and underlying culture of the SAPS.
Fritz, Jan Marie University of Cincinnati, USA and University of Johannesburg (SA) jan.fritz@uc.edu	**Gender Studies 6: Women, Citizenship, Claiming Spaces**	**Women, peace, security and the National Action Plans** This research analyses the national action plans (NAPs) that were adopted and published between June 2005 and August 2009 as a response to the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) about women, peace and security. The study identifies important points in three additional UN Security Council Resolutions (1820, 1888 and 1889) and analyses the plans based on twenty criteria. Suggestions are made for government representatives who are developing or revising national plans and for civil society representatives who are encouraging the development of a national action plan, assisting with the implementation of a plan or monitoring an existing plan.
Ojha, Abhiruch Centre for African Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India kanymalar@gmail.com	**Gender Studies 6: Women, Citizenship, Claiming Spaces**	**Struggles for equal citizenship: Black women in South Africa and Dalit women in India** Over the past two decades the concept of citizenship has been extensively used to understand social change. Recent scholarship on citizenship has brought the issue of group identity and gender into its fold. As citizenship is deeply contested and unfolds in specific social fields amidst heterogeneous political and social imaginary, concerns have been raised regarding exclusion of private domain from the purview of citizenship leading to exclusion of a vast number of women from realizing 'full' citizenship. Idea of universal citizenship undermines the reality of unequal positioning of individuals based on race, gender, class, and caste and at times multiple combinations of these identities, for example, a comparative analysis of Black Women in South Africa and Dalit Women in India can enable us to explain their quest for rights and representation through various movements. In South

		Africa, since 1994, serious concerns have been raised about the partial delivery of gender equality especially that of the Black women. The South African constitution provides rights and protection to South African women in a remarkably progressive way. Therefore, women's political representation in South Africa is significant to set an example for other developing countries. Despite of this, South African women face constraints in asserting their right as equal citizens. Comparatively, Dalit women in Indian context face a cumulative effect of caste and gender. Dalit women as the major victims of caste atrocities challenge the patriarchal and Brahamanical social structure and at the same time reposition themselves vis-à-vis state demanding for state intervention. Women struggle in particular claim rights in order to acquire 'full' citizenship alongside gaining protection from state. It provides a possibility for a stronger dialogue in bringing other marginalized groups such as religious, ethnic minorities, LGBTi's, immigrants inside the umbrella of equal citizenship. Here, a new dimension to citizenship is proposed by the women's movement through their engagement with the private and public sphere highlighting the different location of men and women in the discourse of citizenship. This paper raises the question of citizenship as the point of inquiry while analysing the Black and Dalit Women movement for rights and representation.
Steinman, Susan & **Senekal, Anton** University of Johannesburg asenekal@uj.ac.za	**Gender Studies 6: Women, Citizenship, Claiming Spaces**	**Gender and social entrepreneurship** This paper will explore the gender dimension involved in the initiation and functioning of Social Entrepreneurship (SE) with a view to establish, amongst others, the differences in motivation between the sexes in becoming social entrepreneurs, differences in vision and expectations, differences in the types of social enterprises, how racial and cultural differences affect the gender dimension of social entrepreneurship and explore if gender plays a role in the social entrepreneur's desire and ability to 'scale up'. Mixed methods will be used in gaining insight from practicing social entrepreneurs.
Van Averbeke, Lerato Department of History University of Pretoria vanaverbekel@gmail.com	**Gender Studies 6: Women, Citizenship, Claiming Spaces**	**'I Got The Plot': A story of two women from polygamous marriages** In Dzindi, women's access to and ownership of land, is of a precarious nature. When the scheme became operational in 1954, the state made plot tenure subject to stringent conditions. These conditions were contained in a special form of Trust tenure, which gave the state the right to remove plot holders who did not comply with the tenure conditions. The authorities accepted applications for plots from married men who they considered to be the head of the household and for successful applicants the registration of the plot was done in their name. The plot remained his, whether he laboured on it or not. When the legal occupant opted to look for work in the city rather than taking up farming for a living, responsibility for farming the plot was left to his spouse. Interviews conducted from July 2009 indicated that women's access to the plot came with marriage and that it was wives and their mothers-in-law who worked these plots. Traditionally, polygyny was widely practised amongst the Vhavenda. Stayt, Benso & Rau and Kirkaldy described this polygynous marriage as a peaceful collaboration among wives aimed at the development and improvement of the family as a whole. Examples of collaboration ranged from working the fields together to the more general household duties. In addition, these sources depict loving relationships formed between mothers and all children of the family and these relationships were hailed as beneficial for the children's upbringing. Legally, upon his death, the plot should be inherited by his widow and in the case of a polygamous marriage it is assumed that the beds would be shared equally amongst the widows. However; tradition amongst Dzindi plot-holders is such that upon the death of the plot's registered occupant, the family assembled to decide on the person to whom registered occupation of the plot should be transferred. The general practice was to give preference to the eldest son. The objective of this paper is to illustrate the complex

		relations that existed among women linked through a polygamous marriage and the agency and negotiations they used to become the registered occupants of irrigated plots on the Dzindi canal scheme.
Mphaphuli, Memory University of Johannesburg mulalo_memsa@yahoo.co.uk	**Gender Studies 7: AIDS, Sex & Sexuality**	**Heteronormativity and its influence on the sexuality of young people** The aim of this study is to broaden the discussion on heterosexuality and move beyond the terrain of mainstream AIDS/ 'African sexuality discourse. As such in this study heteronormativity will be used as a key theoretical term in an attempt to explore and comprehend the complex nature of sexuality as a social construct embodied and entrenched through other tangible and intangible structures, such as the family, marriage, community, gender, fidelity and religion. Heteronormativity encapsulates both gender and sexuality and it is through gender performativity that heteronormativity is maintained. In an attempt to move beyond the traditional and mainstream thinking regarding sexuality evident in many studies in South Africa, a qualitative methodological approach will used in this study in order to elicit young people's understanding of sexuality as it is experienced in Madelakufa informal settlement. This study aims to describe young men and women's sexuality, replete with social contexts, influences and local knowledges. Ten young people, 5 males and 5 females aged 20-24 will be recruited using a purposive sampling method. Participant observations, focus groups and in-depth interviews will be used to collect data.
Orton, Bev University of Hull, UK b.orton@hull.ac.uk	**Gender Studies 7: AIDS, Sex & Sexuality**	**Men use rape to 'cure' lesbians- is there an unacknowledged gender civil war in South Africa?** South Africa has the worst figures for gender-based violence for a country which is not at war or involved in a civil conflict. According to statistics a woman is raped every eighty three seconds. According to a world report by the UNHRC in 2010 South Africa has the highest rate of rapes reported to the police. This is despite the government legislation and a government ministry for women, girls and the disabled. One in 28 men had raped a woman and the conviction rate is very low- only 6%. Is the legacy of apartheid to blame for the epidemic proportions of violence against women? South African history is one of violence and during the apartheid regime sexualised forms of violence were used by the apartheid government to control women. The rapists' narrative is that they rape because women ask for it. In a televised interview in South Africa a taxi driver reveals how he and his friends cruise the streets at weekends searching for a victim to abduct and 'gang-bang'. When the interviewer suggested that they had raped the women, the taxi driver's response was astonishment. His response was that the women had asked for it. Rape is justified as a means of forcing women to comply with patriarchal structures. Male dominated society perpetuates powerful myths about rape which sustains justification of male violence against women, ensuring that these violent acts are seldom punished whilst developing attitudes that blame and punish the victim. Negative representations of lesbians in the media perpetuate homophobia. Young lesbian women aged between 16 and 25 are the most vulnerable. They are being evicted from their homes because of the stigma attached to being a lesbian. Lesbians have become the target of 'hate crimes' in the townships. Lesbians report that they are being directly targeted for rape. The threat of being raped is an everyday ordeal. 'Corrective rape' is a practice used by men to turn lesbians 'into a real African woman'. Men use rape to 'cure' lesbians- 'to make them go straight'. According to ActionAid not only is 'rape is fast becoming the most widespread hate crime targeted against gay women in townships across South Africa' but 'corrective rape' is a violation of human rights. An overstretched criminal justice and health system unable to deal appropriately with the crisis suggests that there is an unacknowledged gender civil war in South Africa.

Thege, Britta University of Applied Sciences, Kiel, Germany britta.thege@fh-kiel.de	**Gender Studies 7: AIDS, Sex & Sexuality**	**'Close the door and do the job' - findings from a case study on rural black women's sexual agency within intimate partnerships and amidst the HIV/AIDS pandemic** While numerous studies have focused on gender dynamics in sexual relations, the issue of sexual agency has barely been addressed in South Africa. Based on data from a case study this paper examines South African rural black women's agency in intimate partnerships at a time of transition and amidst the HIV/AIDS pandemic assuming that the HIV/AIDS pandemic reveals the contradictions between women's legal rights and the persistence of women's cultural and sexual subordination. By reflecting on poverty, gender roles, culture and religion the paper explores constraints to rural women's sexual agency in a patriarchal social order and whether there is some empirical evidence for what is a common perception, namely the lack of agency that rural black women have in negotiating their sexual relationships and the impact that this has on the risk of HIV/AIDS. One of the assumptions made was that age is a critical variable because of the changing dynamics of time figurations in gender practice. It is suggested that in non-violent partnerships the decisive variable for a woman's capacity for agency both in terms of decision-making on having sex as well as their potential for HIV self-protection strategies is marital status and not age.
HEALTH		
Bomela, Nolunkcwe Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University nolunkcwe.bomela@nmmu.ac.za	**Health 1: Women's, Maternal and Child Health**	**Maternal mortality in South Africa: who, where, when and why?** Background: One of the most important international developmental goals is the reduction in maternal mortality especially in developing countries. Maternal mortality reduction by 2015 is an important target for the Millennium Developmental Goal (MDG) 5. According to the 2010 South African Health Review (SAHR) South Africa has a high maternal mortality rate which is largely due to preventable and avoidable causes. Great attention is being paid to maternal and child health services especially at national level. However, attention also needs to be paid to the distribution of maternal deaths within the country so that additional preventable measures target those areas of concern. This study aims to analyse the trends in maternal mortality for the 2002-2006 period, the most recent data available (no data on maternal deaths for the latter years is available in the public domain at present). Methods: Datasets for the five years (2002-2006) were obtained from Statistics South Africa. A descriptive analysis was performed to determine the distribution of maternal deaths by age, place of death province and by cause of death. Essential variables on demographic and socio-economic status of the deceased women were only available in the 2006 dataset and thus the data for the 2002-2005 period could not be merged with the 2006 for the purposes of analysing these essential variables. Therefore, meaningful analyses on the role that these variables could have played in shedding more light into the influence of other factors in maternal deaths could only be performed on the 2006 data. Findings: A significant annual increase in maternal deaths between 2002 and 2006 occurred in South Africa. A total of 8 773 deaths occurred during this period. Of interest, slightly more than a quarter (27%) of all the deaths occurred in 2006 only. Provincial disparities were visible throughout this period and most maternal deaths were concentrated in KwaZulu-Natal (range 24.6-26.3%). As far as place of death is concerned; most deaths took place at a hospital. Interpretation: Although the Western Cape, North West and Gauteng provinces showed a steady decline in maternal mortality rates during this period, on the contrary, the rates in other provinces either increased or stayed constant. The recently published MDG 2010 Country Report indicates that it is unlikely for South Africa to achieve the target of an MMR of 38 per 100 000 live births. However, the country could still make great strides in lowering the current MMR of 625 per 100 000 live births. This will require urgent emphasis on continuous improvements on antenatal,

		perinatal and postnatal care at regional level. Also, the prevention of non-pregnancy related infections through continuous face-to-face site teaching of the public by trained health workers is of paramount importance. The empowerment of women, men, families and communities through active involvement in projects and programmes aimed at improving maternal and reproductive health cannot be overemphasized.
Lopes Ibanez-Gonzalez, Daniel & Norris, S A Developmental Pathways for Health Research Unit University of the Witwatersrand 9903125d@students.wits.ac.za	**Health 1: Women's, Maternal and Child Health**	**Beyond the clinic: Experiences of women with chronic non-communicable disease (CNCD) in Soweto South Africa** This paper is concerned with health care access and is focused on the experience of chronic users of health care systems. The research was conducted through qualitative narrative interviews with 12 women living in Soweto, South Africa, and living with chronic disease. The interviews were conducted between October 2009 and February 2010. The primary questions of the study were: How do women experience chronic disease, and how do women experience health care systems in relation to their disease? The results of the interviews are arranged into three key themes: initial experiences of chronic disease, the medical project, and self-care. The findings by theme show that the women in this study had diagnosed, lived and adjusted to their disease before visiting the clinic, that they visit the clinic reluctantly and maintain an ambivalent relationship with formal health care, and that advice and treatment regimens received at the clinic is not followed to the exclusion of other methods. The results of the study highlight the importance of patient self-management paradigms which encourage patient narratives of chronic disease as the basis of treatment plans supported by health care providers.
Sprague, Courtenay, Chersich, Matthew F & Black, Vivian University of the Witwatersrand Courtenay.sprague@wits.ac.za	**Health 1: Women's, Maternal and Child Health**	**Health system weaknesses constrain access to PMTCT and maternal HIV services in South Africa: A qualitative enquiry** Background: HIV remains responsible for an estimated 40% of mortality in South African pregnant women and their children. To address these avoidable deaths, eligibility criteria for antiretroviral therapy (ART) in pregnant women were revised in 2010 to enhance ART coverage. With greater availability of HIV services in public health settings and increasing government attention to poor maternal-child health outcomes, this study used the patient's journey through the continuum of maternal and child care as a framework to track and document women's experiences of accessing ART and prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT) programmes in the Eastern Cape (three peri-urban facilities) and Gauteng provinces (one academic hospital). Results: In-depth interviews identified considerable weaknesses within operational HIV service delivery. These manifested as missed opportunities for HIV testing in antenatal care due to shortages of test kits; insufficient staff assigned to HIV services; late payment of lay counsellors, with consequent absenteeism; and delayed transcription of CD4 cell count results into patient files (required for ART initiation). By contrast, individual factors undermining access encompassed psychosocial concerns, such as fear of a positive test result or a partner's reaction; and stigma. Data and information systems for monitoring in the three peri-urban facilities were markedly inadequate. Conclusions: A single system- or individual-level delay reduced the likelihood of women accessing ART or PMTCT interventions. These delays, when concurrent, often signalled wholesale denial of prevention and treatment. There is great scope for health systems' reforms to address constraints and weaknesses within PMTCT and ART services in South Africa. Recommendations from this study include: ensuring autonomy over resources at lower levels; linking performance management to facility-wide human resources interventions; developing accountability systems; improving HIV services in labour wards; ensuring quality HIV and infant feeding counselling; and improved monitoring for performance management using robust systems for data collection and utilisation.

Udjo, Eric O & Lalthapersad-Pillay, Pinky University of South Africa Lalthp@unisa.ac.za	**Health 1: Women's, Maternal and Child Health**	**Maternal mortality: A public health challenge in South Africa** At a global level a number of measures and commitments have been operationalized to deal with issues affecting women and their betterment. Although women live longer than men, most girls and women from poor countries are not assured of a healthy existence. Women's health during the reproductive years has consequences not only on women themselves but affects the immediate family and the wider society. Pregnancy and childbirth are themselves risky activities that need to be complemented by the provision of suitable health care. The quality of health care women receive depends on the country-specific dynamics. It has been pointed out that Maternal mortality - the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy - is an indicator not only of socio-economic development but also of sexual equality, since pregnancy related deaths are regarded as one more example of the neglect of the needs and rights of women in developing countries. More recently, the Global Forum for Health Research noted that maternal mortality and morbidity rates are the most immediate indicators of the burden of reproductive health problems, especially those related to pregnancy and sexually related diseases. Development ministers of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries identified among others, the reduction of maternal mortality as a key developmental goal. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) re-enacted and ratified previous international development goals among which is the improvement of maternal health. According to the World Health Organisation, the risk of a woman in a developing country dying from a pregnancy related cause during her life time is 36 times higher compared to a woman living in a developed country, therefore, maternal mortality is the health indicator that shows the widest gaps between rich and poor, both between countries and within them. An ineffectual health system combined with gender and social inequalities makes it difficult for women to access and obtain health care especially in poor countries. In South Africa, the achievement of gender equality is an accepted tenet endorsed in the Bill of Rights. Forthcoming from this norm has been the establishment of a Gender Policy Framework which seeks to address gender equality in all-encompassing manner in the different facets of government activity, civil society and the private sector. Furthermore, South Africa's population policy identifies high rates of maternal mortality as one of the major national population concerns. Emerging evidence of trends in maternal mortality suggest that maternal mortality is still a public health challenge in South Africa. The purpose of this paper is to examine whether South Africa is on track in the MDG goal of reducing maternal mortality by (a) examining the levels and trends in maternal mortality nationally, (b) examine trends in direct causes of maternal mortality, (c) examine provincial differentials in current levels of maternal mortality. The analysis is based on the 2001 South Africa's census, 2007 Community Survey as well as Death registrations for 2008 using direct and indirect methods of estimation. The public health challenge of maternal mortality levels in South Africa and policy implications are also examined in the paper.
Kunene, Lucky & Shahzad, Busisiwe University of Fort Hare	**Health 2: Sexual and Reproductive Health**	**The growing strength of human experience in HIV/AIDS discourse: Possibilities for sociologists in scientific HIV/AIDS related work** According to actors and social system theory by Talcott Parson, the way humans have been socialized in societies leads to people internalisizing norms and values which then become part of their conscience. For example, biomedicine emphasizes counselling and taking antiretroviral treatment as a procedure for people to standard to stay alive. In the context Biomedicine has played a large role, particularly through media in enforcing certain social norms and influencing human behaviour around HIV/AIDS. Biomedical information is considered a mainstay in HIV/AIDS awareness, and treatment. Biomedical research and information valid and central as it is to the fight against HIV/AIDS, in essence, it is a top down, prescriptive approach to a largely social, human experience based pandemic. Biomedicines representation of HIV/AIDS without reference to human experiences has

		resulted in the perpetuation of stigma and discrimination against populations infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this paper is to critically engage with some of the key social experiences that are largely silent in the discourses on HIV/AIDS drawing on the new issues that are emerging in local, regional and global HIV/AIDS platforms. This paper will analyse and innovative trends in restructuring the current system that the biomedicine is using which is neglecting human experiences and emotions. Biomedicine is currently focusing in counselling and treatment, not using the tools that bring the emotions, human experiences of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS to bear in their content and then suggest that social scientists using social science understanding that uses human experience as a primary source of knowledge formulate research that will effectively address social stigma that biomedicine is unable or not concerned with, yet is central behind the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Biomedicine has also neglected the behaviour of human regarding the sexual practice that helps in the spreading of HIV/AIDS pandemic. Social scientists should view that the spread of HIV/AIDS is determined by the socio-sexual context and behaviour of humans.
Pietersen-Snyman, Mariana Department of Sociology University of Pretoria Mariana.Snyman@up.ac.za	**Health 2: Sexual and Reproductive Health**	**Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions about male circumcision and its effect on HIV prevention behaviour among male and female respondents in selected areas in Tshwane** The support by international organisations and policy makers for male circumcision (MC) as a prevention method for HIV infection, based on the results of three randomised controlled trials (RCT's) in South Africa, Kenya and Uganda, may lead to a misconception that circumcision is a 'vaccine' for HIV. The RCTs demonstrated that MC reduces the risk of HIV acquisition in men by about 60%. Despite the findings and zealousness they promoted towards scaling up MC in settings with high HIV prevalence, the research has also been criticised and the results questioned. Amidst the controversy and confusion around MC and HIV prevention, there is a lack of specific knowledge and understanding of HIV prevention messages based on MC among men and women in various groups. Given that MC is largely regarded as a bio-medical issue and there is an existing gap in research on social aspects of MC in particular, the perception and understanding of MC as well as its potential effects on HIV prevention behaviour and the human rights implications of MC, have received little attention. Strengthening of interventions for MC should be exercised with caution and preceded by reflection on the potential implications for HIV prevention behaviour. This qualitative study, conducted in the district of Tshwane, aimed to explore the knowledge levels, attitudes and perceptions amongst men and women of MC as a strategy to avert HIV infection. A literature review, focus group discussions with men and women, and interviews with health care practitioners were conducted.
Selikow, Terry-Ann & Gbalajobi, Adetola University of the Witwatersrand Terry-Ann.Selikow@wits.ac.za	**Health 2: Sexual and Reproductive Health**	**'My sugar daddy': Love, money and transactional sex amongst university students** In South Africa, as elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa, research into HIV/AIDS and sexuality has been firmly located in a 'sex as danger' paradigm. Within this approach, relationships have been depicted as instrumental and loveless. Moreover, women have been depicted as passive victims, who use sex as a commodity for material gain. Thus, the discourses of intimacy, love and friendship have been written out of HIV/AIDS research. In this paper, we explore transactional relationships as arenas where women are not passive and where love and sex are not mutually exclusive. However, as we argue, these factors may also, somewhat ironically put women at a high risk of HIV infection. To explore these issues, we draw on a case study of female University students at WITS who are involved in Sugar Daddy relationships. In-depth discussions with these young women, both individually and in focus groups, allow us to move beyond the transaction and to explore areas that have previously been

		neglected in the plethora of HIV/AIDS literature in South Africa.
Sharpley, Nelly Walter Sisulu University vkolisa@wsu.ac.za	**Health 2: Sexual and Reproductive Health**	**Black Youth Sexual Matters and Vulnerability: Eastern Cape – Case studies of Madwaleni Location – Elliotdale and uMdantsane Township – NU3-East London** This paper reports on the three study findings done by the author as a way of demonstrating the factor about sexual matters, sexual transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS in Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. The studies whose findings are reported in this paper was prompted by the prevalence of sex related infections in the province despite the government's efforts like the 'Love Life Programme' directed at eradicating such a prevalence. In the first study a sample of 200 youngsters from Madwaleni, 100 girls and 100 boys between the ages of 13-24, was chosen using purposive sampling method and interviewed. In the second study whose data was collected for a different purpose to that of the first study included community members, local government directorates, church members NGOs and church leaders. The findings reflected of the issues realized in the previous study, after a period of almost ten years in-between. For both studies a questionnaire method of data collection was used with the following additions for the latter research, which was partly ethnographic, in–depth interview and observations and data from the first study was analysed using Statistical Analysis System (SAS), whereas with the latter research the Statistical Package for Social Sciences was used. The most important finding reported here from both studies is that the youth rely on themselves and the media in learning about sexual matters as parents and elders are not at all involved. Even with the knowledge they get from government's efforts on the issue, is never supplemented by parents' involvement and openness on such matters. Recommendations made include the need to promote a culture of transparency among African parents (elders) in accepting sex as a relevant and an acceptable subject to be discussed with their youngsters, as it is the matter of life and death in our nation. Lastly the need for all concerned partners with government to start their campaigns by directing the same message and knowledge to parents who are then given the responsibility to do what has been replaced by other institutions of society on their family and parental duties.
HIGHER EDUCATION & SCIENCE STUDIES		
Du Plessis, Hester University of Johannesburg hesterdup@gmail.com	**Higher Education & Science Studies 1: Public Understanding of Science (PUS)**	**The development of Public Understanding of Science to inform policy, ensure fair practice and promote social justice** The role of research in the field of Public Understanding of Science (PUS) is globally recognised as playing an important part of the development of government policy of Research and Development (R&D) and Science and Technology (S&T). The analysis of PUS surveys provides governments with insight into society's attitudes, understanding, aspirations and opinions regarding science. The field of research has gained global momentum since the 1970's with, for example, the Eurobarometer survey series, initiated in 1978, covering initially 8 and more recently 32 European countries. India and China have been actively engaged with the development of this field of research for the past 25 years. Though proposed as a crucial area for development by the South African government, little has been done in South Africa to develop PUS as a serious area of research. In this presentation I will motivate the development PUS as an academic discipline in South Africa against current international initiatives such as the development of a global Science Culture Index (SCI), initiated by the UK Royal Society (2007). It is clear that dedicated research into the public(s) attitude towards and understanding of science is informing global governments as well as civil societies about the needs and aspirations of ordinary citizens in their relationship with science and technology. South Africa

		needs to do large scale comparative PUS research to effectively manage climate changes, understanding phenomena such as 'global warming', adapt to changing energy needs, agricultural growth to feed an ever growing population and, most importantly, to form a better understanding of civil society in all its cultural complexity.
Raza, Gauhar University of New Delhi, India gauharraza53@gmail.com	**Higher Education & Science Studies 1: Public Understanding of Science (PUS)**	**Historical context of Public Understanding of Science research in India** The paper is an abridged version of a chapter being written for book. The book is conceived as a collaborative effort to present a comparative analysis of growth of science communication and PUS research in India and China. After independence, in India the ruling classes, political leadership of all shades and scientific community came together to create an atmosphere of respect for scientists, science and technological development. Communication of science to general public became an important national objective. During this period politically active, left of the centre, scientists and writers decided to popularize science among people for a very different reason. Their aim was to build revolutionary consciousness. Their efforts created large science movement in the country. Debates, discussions and experiences gained during communication of science to the public triggered PUS research. The second part of the article gives details of the 25 years of trajectory that PUS research has followed in India. The chapter gives an overview of the conceptual model called 'cultural distance' model and empirical method of determining the relative cultural distance.
Takalani, Tshisikhawe & De la Hunt, Nick South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA) tshisikhawe@saasta.ac.za	**Higher Education & Science Studies 1: Public Understanding of Science (PUS)**	**Community informatics research study on the public's perception of touch screen technology in advancing science** South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA) in its mandate to promote science awareness to the public, has been involved in the following studies: Assessing student perceptions and attitudes around Science, Engineering, Technology and Innovation (SETI), Comics as a tool to communicate Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) to university students and An assessment of human capital needs of the South African Biotechnology Sector. Community Informatics is one of the fields that have not been given enough attention as a study discipline and research field in South Africa. To change that, SAASTA would like to conduct more studies related to the field.To generate more interest in junior and senior post-graduate students to venture into social scientific fields of research related to science e.g. Community Informatics and Public Understanding of Science, SAASTA has developed touch screen kiosk exhibits that are loaded with software in careers related to Science, Engineering and Technology (SET), fields of study and places to study. The focus of this study will be based on the Women in Science exhibit. The study will employ both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The study will further investigate the mind-set of the students on their view of SET careers before and after interaction with the machines.This study will also investigate the perceptions of students on how they react to technology, the content and the ease of use on these machines. The study will conclude whether technology can be used as a tool to promote science awareness to the public.
Gouws, Stephanie Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Stephanie.Gouws2@nmmu.ac.za	**Higher Education & Science Studies 2: First Year Sociology Text Books**	**First year text book overview** This paper will give an overview of the different outlines suggested for chapters in a proposed South African first year text book. The chapters are: Theories, Population and Demography, Socialisation and identity, Culture and Social Structure, Social change, Poverty and Inequality, Urbanisation, Organisation and Bureaucracy, Gender, Race, Environment, Crime, Family and households, Work and Economy, Politics & Governance, Education, Religion, Health, Mass Media and Methodology. The outlines of each

		chapter will briefly be presented and it will be indicated how each chapter will have a South African focus.
Steward, Paul Department of Sociology University of the Witwatersrand Paul.Stewart@wits.ac.za	**Higher Education & Science Studies 2: First Year Sociology Text Books**	**Teaching theory to first year sociology students** This paper follows up a previous article published in *Society in Transition* regarding teaching theory to first year classes at the University of the Witwatersrand (Stewart 2004). The methodology outlined Bent Flyvbjerg's (2001) construal of phronetic social science and argued that *phronesis* was a relevant, socially engaged and practical form of social scientific analysis and that its application had begun to improve the teaching of social theory. The paper was written in the context of institutional attempts to implement relevant curricular changes as well as constituting a reflective auto-critique of having adopted a phronetic perspective when teaching social theory to first year students. This paper reports on a recent survey conducted with first year students with specific reference to the teaching of sociological theory by way of an on-going exercise designed to assist students to relate the work of key theorists to their own biography.
Zaaiman, Johan North West University Johan.Zaaiman@nwu.ac.za	**Higher Education & Science Studies 2: First Year Sociology Text Books**	**Challenges facing a first year Sociology text book** Sociologists in South Africa use different texts to teach first year Sociology. One option that is not available to them is the usage of a recent South African text book. This paper looks into this shortcoming. The publishing of a first year Sociology text book is challenging. Sociology is changing continuously. It doesn't take long for approaches and examples in text books to become out-dated. Furthermore the diversity and inequality of the South African society make it even more demanding to develop a satisfactory text books for use by universities. Lecturers differ on what they want to emphasise with regard to the South African society. The different backgrounds of students also test the acceptability of a textbook. However, the paper describes an initiative that was recently taken to develop an introductory text book for South African Sociology students. In this process a number of matters have to be dealt with. The paper therefore investigates the themes that are presented in first year Sociology in South Africa and which of these are applicable for such a text book, the level descriptors a first year text book must comply with, the unfamiliarity of first year students with Sociology and the teaching difficulties this presents, the hindrance created by the limited English language proficiency of some students in the language usage in the text book and the availability and desirability of ancillary educational material and resources. Lastly the positioning of a South African text book in the context of Africa is argued. The goal of this paper is therefore to present comprehensively the challenges facing a first year Sociology text book.
Setilo, Tshegofatso University of the Free State setilo_t@yahoo.com	**Higher Education & Science Studies 3: Academic Readiness of Students for Higher Education**	**Evaluating the extent of high school effect in determining the performance of first year students at the University of Free State: the experiences of the First years students in the UFS** The main objective of this paper is to highlight certain challenges faced by the first students at the UFS. This paper will look at challenges such as high school performance comparing it to university performance, looking at different factors like race, other social factors and the expected academic involvement whilst at university. The comparisons between male and female from different schools will be looked at in terms of the performance while at university and their expectations of the university life. The research was conducted in 2009 at University of Free State's main campus and 708 first year students were asked to fill in a questionnaire (Before University Survey of Student Engagement (BUSSE)). The results found in this study showed that majority of the students are not academically prepared for university and therefore the university becomes a challenge for them to adapt.

Sishuta, Babalwa (and Jaricha, Desmond) Rhodes University b.sishuta@ru.ac.za	**Higher Education & Science Studies 3: Academic Readiness of Students for Higher Education**	**Academic readiness of students for higher education** The primary objective of this research was to examine the academic readiness of students for higher education. This involved exploring whether the students have the requisite skills to successfully integrate and perform at university. The research is inspired by the high level of drop-outs and under-performance at first year level, representing an estimated 50% of all first years by mid-year. Various studies have highlighted the importance of a successful transition from high school to university. The research methodology employed in this study involves a combination of qualitative and quantitative. The findings of the study indicated no marked differences between students from well-resourced backgrounds and their counterparts who come from less-resourced backgrounds. However, language barriers, computer literacy, poor research skills presented a major hurdle to the students from the government poor-resourced schools. Common problems affecting academic readiness include adjusting to a foreign learning environment, poor institutional support, academic workload, time management, poor student agency.
Cooper, David Department of Sociology University of Cape Town David.Cooper@uct.ac.za	**Higher Education & Science Studies 4: Issues of Academic Citizenship 'Within' and Engaged Scholarship 'Without' for South African Universities**	**The idea of university 'Social Responsiveness': 'Engaged scholarship' must be at its conceptual core** The paper examines the 'Engaged Scholarship' (ES) idea in American university discourse with particular reference to a Report (1993) of Michigan State University (MSU) about university 'Outreach'. It analyses how this concept as defined by MSU is essentially about 'engagement' linked directly to 'scholarship', and how over the past nearly two decades MSU has sought to institutionalise such practices of ES amongst its academic staff – particularly via its P&T (promotion and tenure) policies and also its general university administrative and funding support for ES. The broader movement for ES, in part influenced by the MSU initiatives, which has developed across universities in the USA since the late 1990s is also considered. In comparison, the focus of discourse at South African universities during this same period has been around the concept of 'Community Engagement' with an implicit concentration on the idea of 'engagement'. While broader than this, my own University of Cape Town idea of 'Social Responsiveness' is shown to be problematic – with reference particularly to enhancement of academic staff practices - since the term 'scholarship' is not placed centre-stage.
Uys, Tina (and Dworzanowski-Venter, Bronwyn) Department of Sociology University of Johannesburg tuys@uj.ac.za	**Higher Education & Science Studies 4: Issues of Academic Citizenship 'Within' and Engaged Scholarship 'Without' for South African Universities**	**Claiming and reclaiming the intellectual project at the University of Johannesburg: Reflecting on academic citizenship in post-apartheid South Africa** International studies indicate that academic citizenship is rapidly declining, as a norm and a practice, on 'Westernised' university campuses. Our previous research of South African sociologists has shown a similar decline, but our findings suggest that it is due to a waning 'rights' aspect of academic citizenship. We suspect that the views of our South African sociologists account for Gumede and Dikenia's (2009) anxieties regarding the lack of public engagement and a critique of the state by South African intellectuals. The twin forces of transformation (i.e. student massification) and globalisation (i.e. university marketisation) have acted in unison to suppress the critical voices of the sociologists sampled. The question is, therefore, whether this loss of public engagement is linked to a decrease in rights-based academic citizenship that is particular to sociologists, or whether it is also displayed by scholars in other disciplines. As such, 97 natural and social scientists at the University of Johannesburg were contacted and tasked with completing an electronic questionnaire. This was done in order to determine the extent to which the trends identified amongst sociologists are also evident amongst a more multi-disciplinary group of South African scholars.

LESBIAN, GAY & QUEER STUDIES		
Maritz, Lindi Greenside Design Centre Lindi@designcenter.co.za	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 1: Lesbian, gay and Queer Representation in Academia, Media and Film**	**Apostasy: Imagining a queer posthuman** This research imagines an assimilation of queer theory and posthumanism to re-(w)rite a liminal body in a way different from old hierarchal structures of patriarchal, capitalist, hetero-normative dominations. The survival of the cyborg and queer relies on their ability to live on and write from the boundaries and borderlines. This is particularly palpable for 'deviant' bodies within the South African context. However *my* re-(w)riting as a queer multimedia designer and educator has been less of an emancipatory celebration and more of a crazed investigatory failure. This research is an apostasy of theoretical faith.
Murray, Jessica University of South Africa murraj@unisa.ac.za	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 1: Lesbian, gay and Queer Representation in Academia, Media and Film**	**Daring to Speak Its Name: Representations of lesbian relationships in selected South African texts** This paper explores representations of lesbian relationships in contemporary South African fiction. I take an intersectional approach to the reading of lesbianism and consider how the race, gender, class and the geographical location of the lesbian body restrict the relationship options that are open to lesbians in societies where heterosexual partnering constitutes the norm. By means of a close reading of texts by Marlene van Niekerk, Rozena Maart and Yvette Christiansë, I illustrate the hetero-normative pressures that structure the daily choices that lesbians must make in their relationships with one another as well as the ways in which other characters make sense of these relationships. While the textual representations of hetero-normativity, and lesbian defiance thereof, will be the focus of the article, my work is motivated by a desire to address the silencing that seems to characterize much of the scholarly engagement with these texts. Van Niekerk's *Triomf* and Christiansë's *Unconfessed* have both been the subject of considerable academic attention, yet any nuanced analyses of the representations of lesbianism in these works have been conspicuous by their absence. Laura Cottingham (1996:73) notes that, "[e]ven when lesbianism is consciously and obviously enunciated in textual and visual representations, readers and viewers and critics often remain determined to ignore it". When readers and critics gloss over the presence of lesbians in texts, their neglect has very real consequences and it amounts to discursive violence that serves to perpetuate the heterosexist status quo.
Rothmann, Jacques North-West University (Potchefstroom campus) 21081719@nwu.ac.za	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 1: Lesbian, gay and Queer Representation in Academia, Media and Film**	**Bridging the heterosexual/homosexual divide between Lesbian and Gay Studies and Queer Theory: A theoretical overview** The paper will provide a theoretical overview of the emergence of Lesbian and Gay Studies and Queer Theory within predominantly Western academia. An overview of the work of several central theorists in this interdisciplinary field will be provided, with a primary emphasis on the manner in which the original (and in many respects) subsequent relationship between Lesbian and Gay Studies, on the one hand, with Sociology and Queer Theory, on the other, provides several unique challenges and possibilities within the South African context. This will be complimented with academic debates in favour of or opposed to the deconstruction of the heterosexual/homosexual binary and the manner in which this may either encourage sexual diversity or inhibit the establishment of a "...genuine community of sister- and brotherhood" (Abraham, 2009:244) for gay men and lesbian women.
Wittmann, Gerda North-West University,	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 1: Lesbian, gay**	***Mädchen in Uniform* and *Aimée & Jaguar* – Gender and power in pro-lesbian German movies in a time of absolute political intolerance**

Potchefstroom campus 22220917@nwu.ac.za	**and Queer Representation in Academia, Media and Film**	Produced in 1931 the German movie Mädchen *in Uniform,* the story of a love affair between a teacher and a student, is noted as the first openly pro-lesbian movie worldwide. Even though this very controversial, yet highly acclaimed movie was later banned by the National Socialists, it opened up a gateway for pro-lesbian film production, followed by movies such as *Acht Mädels im Boot* (1932) and *Anna and Elisabeth* (1933) and *Ich für dich, du für mich* (*Me for You, You for Me*, 1934) - all of them being banned by the Nazis soon after their opening nights. About half a century later, with the production of Aimée & Jaguar in 1999, the theme of lesbian love during National Socialism was revisited. Based on a true story, Aimée & Jaguar tells the love story of a German and a Jewish woman. Being controversial not only because of the lesbian theme, but also for the portrayal of a love affair between a German and a Jew, the movie nonetheless won numerous prizes in Germany. This paper attempts to analyse the portrayal of gender and power in *Mädchen in Uniform* and *Aimée & Jaguar*. It seeks to explain how lesbian women and love between them is portrayed in a time of absolute male domination and hetero-normativity. It furthermore seeks to examine the political climate in Germany during National Socialism and to draw parallels to South Africa during the same time in order to explain why lesbian love stories were produced in National socialist Germany, but not in Apartheid South Africa.
Dworzanowski-Venter, Bronwyn & Smuts, Letitia University of Johannesburg bronwynd@uj.ac.za lsmuts@uj.ac.za	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 2: LGBTI Identities**	**'Moffies' and 'butchies': social constructions of caregiving men and lesbian women in townships on the Rand** Social constructions of African masculinity and femininity within South African townships are the central concern of this paper. Of particular interest are the labels that operate to gender township dwellers who take on less than stereotypical identities as male caregivers and lesbian women. Whether labelled as male, caregiving 'moffies', or 'butch' lesbians, our respondents create ripples within township normative society. By combining findings from two distinct, yet ultimately related, qualitative investigations in Soweto and Alexandra townships, we have found sexist normative confluences regarding masculinity and femininity in South Africa. Ultimately, what we have found is that a powerful and idealised notion of masculinity proves pervasive and shapes the ways in which a-typically 'masculine' men and women are labelled.
Kotze, Ella & Bowman, Brett University of the Witwatersrand ella.kotze@wits.ac.za	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 2: LGBTI Identities**	**Butch and Femme: It's not black and white** For homosexuals, "coming out" or disclosing one's sexual orientation has come to be seen as a marker of self-acceptance, actualisation and the imperative first-step in the authentication of a liberated subjectivity and social identity. This popular construction of "coming out" has been supported by a range of feminist and queer theory and is highly visible in a discourse analysis done on the coming-out stories of eight self-identified lesbian students at the University of the Witwatersrand. However, other critical schools of thought, largely informed by Foucault's middle writings, have argued that "coming out" is merely a confessional response to an incitement to discourse about sex. Confessions of this kind form important relays in modern forms of power. Thus while homosexual subjects may experience "coming-out" as a form of liberatory identity politics that challenges the repressive power of the heteronormative, this rite of passage may also be viewed as forming an insidious entry into nets of self and social surveillance that are characteristic of disciplinary and bio power in modern societies. Against this backdrop, this paper interrogates the role of disciplinary and sovereign power relations in the mediation of lesbian identity. Despite South Africa's robust human rights constitution, anecdotal accounts and other pockets of evidence suggest that lesbians are frequently victims of corrective rape. This form of sexual violence has as its political motive the "rectification" of an "anomalous" and "misdirected" female sexuality. Notwithstanding this threat in certain places, many lesbians choose to "come

		out" as a marker of self-acceptance, actualisation and the imperative first-step in the authentication of a liberated subjectivity and social identity.
Stephens, Angeline University of Cape Town angelines@telkomsa.net	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 2: LGBTI Identities**	**Social factors, identity construction and power among women in same-sex relationships in South Africa** Post-apartheid social and legal advances made within the lesbian community, and within the LGBTI community as a whole, continue to be marred by significant forms of social discrimination, creating an ambiguous and challenging climate for lesbian women living in South Africa. It is argued that while the discourse of liberation associated with democracy might open avenues of power for lesbian women, hegemonic practices and conceptualisations associated with a strong patriarchal culture threatens to erode such power. This paper explores the dynamic intersection between the social milieu and identity construction among a group of South African women from parts of KZN and Gauteng who are in same-sex relationships. The paper specifically explores the ways in which social and cultural practices, so enmeshed in the changing political and historical landscape, impact on the practice of power among these women. The paper reflects on the often nebulous and contradictory processes involved in defining identities and negotiating roles within the lesbian community itself and within the broader heterosexual community. Drawing on data from a larger qualitative study that explores issues of subjectivity, power and abusive practices among lesbian women; the tensions of cultural and social conformity on identity construction and power are presented. The paper concludes by critically assessing the implications of such identity construction on efforts to address power imbalances between the lesbian community and a broader heterosexual society.
Pakade, Nomancotsho University of Johannesburg ncotsho@gmail.com	**Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 2: LGBTI-identities**	**Exploring terms used to describe same-sex loving Black women** Same-sex loving women and men in post-apartheid South Africa have been discriminated against and continue to be treated as outcasts in some societies. Some authors highlight that professionals and members of civil society who have fuelled prejudice and open condemnation of sexual minorities are located within the psycho-medical field, organized religion and the traditional rhetoric of homosexuality as unAfrican. Same-sex sexuality remains a highly contested issue in South Africa despite the progressive laws that ensure non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and same-sex unions, amongst others. The experiences of Black same-sex loving women are likely to be different to whites partly due to the history of apartheid, traditional or cultural factors and the level of homophobic violence in their respective societies. The focus of this paper will be on Black women's same-sex sexual identities in how they have been represented in the literature through terms such as lesbian and *isitabane*.
Brömdal, Annette C G Monash University, Australia nettan_bromdal@hotmail.com	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 3: LGBTI Identities (cntd)**	**Questioning the intersex body in elite sports** Historically sex testing and the 'intersex body' are not new phenomenon in elite sports. Sex testing of female athletes emerged when allegations surfaced that men and perhaps 'hermaphrodites' were participating in female only sporting events. The hetero-normative agenda and fear of disruptive sex, gender and body have thus challenged and disqualified intersex athletes on the basis of being too good to be a woman and according 'unfair' competitive advantages. This paper examines how female athletes with certain intersex variations are pressured to 'normalcy' and conditioned to 'reverse doping' to eligibly compete if their athletic superiority challenges binary norms. The scandal surrounding Caster Semenya, will be examined as her sex and gender were questioned in 2009 due to her muscular physique, deep voice, facial hair and suddenly improved performance The intensified

		moment of three members of the national women's soccer team of Equatorial Guinea will be further studied as their sex and gender were questioned in 2010 due to their superior performance and for disrupting binary female body and embodiment ideals. As these controversies have produced anxieties linked to the logic of the binary model this paper will be outlined in relation to disruptive sex, gender and body concepts where the female 'hybrid' athlete is advised to conform to binary norms or remain as the 'ineligible' female athlete. This paper concludes that the logic of the binary sex, gender and body model and the ways in which athletes with intersex variations are portrayed and managed are in need of critical troubling.
Çalışkan, Dilara Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey dilaracaliskan2@gmail.com	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 3: LGBTI Identities (cntd)**	**The impact of gender and education in hostile attitudes towards female to male and male to female trans Individuals** Although there is considerable evidence that trans persons are victims of discrimination, social psychologists have rarely explored prejudice against this minority group. The purpose of this research is to investigate possible links between income and committing non-criminal hate incidents toward transsexual individuals, and to explore possible gender differences in terms of attitudes toward MTF (male to female) and FTM (female to male) individuals. First, empathy and anger expression will be measured as individual difference variables that may affect the results. Next, participants will be requested to fill an attitude transphobia scale. It is predicted that participants who had higher income will be more likely to show less transphobic attitudes regardless of their gender. On the other hand it is predicted that, male participants regardless of their education will be likely to show more hostile attitudes towards MTF persons than female participants.
Maritz, Lindi Greenside Design Centre Lindi@designcenter.co.za	**Lesbian, Gay & Queer Studies 3: LGBTI Identities (cntd)**	**Everything is beautiful, wish you were here ... I am here, wish you were beautiful** A postcard reads; everything is beautiful, wish you were here. When deviant genders, or more politically correct, different sexualities embark they leave representations of transcendence. Sometimes you are beautiful and sometimes I am here. I am, are we, crossing international borders by crossing social boundaries? South Africa's Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) is hailed as one of the most democratic in the world. After hosting the 2010 Soccer World Cup, South Africa experienced an influx of global attention and a flood of imagery depicting the nation and the national. However, the 'national' is increasingly destabilised in favour of more transnational, read global, modes of organisation. Increased queer visibility and information has contoured to a tolerance previously unimagined. In the advent of white-if-not light feminised lesbian chic it is necessary to question; do we salvage national space and visibility or remain cosmopolitan nomads? Should we assert micro-political resistances to globalised influences? This is a question many queer, specifically self-identified lesbian, photographers, film makers, artist and designers such as me face. The work of Jean Brundrit, a self-identified lesbian artist, provides us with "postcards" of identity, sexual orientation and gender in pre- and post-apartheid South Africa. In junction with Brundrits's "postcards", this research is more than an academic inquiry. It is a personal exploration of lesbian (re)presentation. A journey with a map of the past, resting restless on borders, homesick in the heart and no destination ahead.
Adhihartono, Wisnu Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales – EHESS wisnu.adhihartono@ehess.fr.	**Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 3: LGBTI-identities (cntd)**	**Queer movements in Indonesia: Did queer thought exist thousands of years ago?** The gender issues which is always associated with women's and sexual minority groups e.g. homosexual, lesbian, transvestites, bisexuals, etc. have a tendency to be discriminated against. Their activities are stigmatized by the heterosexual communities. As a state which is conducting his democracy after 1998, Indonesia is supposed to be respectful to democracy in any issues. On the

		contrary, what is happening is the opposite. The liberty of expression is always a problem. What are these mistakes? Today many organizations in Indonesia emerge and have a vision to fight for the freedom of rights of homosexuals, but why now they are very keen to do it instead of the years before? Is their emergence triggered by the spirit of ancient Indonesian culture? This project will combine four major sciences, those are sociology, anthropology, politics and history and two major sciences which will be added as secondary information and those are philosophy and psychology. Thus it will thus be an interdisciplinary project.
MEDIA, CULTURE & SOCIETY		
Basson, Lauren University of Johannesburg llbasson@gmail.com	**Media, Culture & Society 1: The Social Impact of the Arts, Sport and Leisure**	**Contemporary South African filmmakers and social change** During apartheid the opportunity and freedom to practice the art of filmmaking were severely curtailed by gender and 'race'. Seventeen years after the 1994 elections and with a number of prestigious awards on the mantel piece, one would assume that significant changes have taken place within the local film industry, but have they? This paper examines the state of the film industry in South Africa today, by zooming in on the filmmakers that keep it rolling. It demonstrates that there has been an increase in films directed by women, but only a minimal rise in the number of black filmmakers in prominent positions. The surprising lack of change is contrasted to the potential power of the film medium to contribute to social change. According to a small sample of filmmakers, film has the ability to educate, to raise socio-political and human rights issues, to provide alternative viewpoints, to change minds, open dialogue and inspire direct action. If this is the case, then do the identities of the filmmakers affect the type of change that is promoted in our society?
Bogopa, David Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University david.bogopa@nmmu.ac.za	**Media, Culture & Society 1: The Social Impact of the Arts, Sport and Leisure**	**The importance of indigenous games: Selected cases of indigenous games in South Africa** Indigenous games in South Africa are under a serious threat of becoming extinct. The threat is created by the fact that old people in South Africa do not have enough time to transfer their skills on indigenous games to the younger generations. The focus of this paper is on identifying some of the problem areas regarding indigenous games. An attempt has been made to identify some of the indigenous games played in South Africa and beyond with the view of showing how were they played. Perspectives from various people in South Africa and beyond have been explored with the view of showing the importance of playing indigenous as well as problem areas. The research methodologies used in this paper include among others, person- to-person interviews, both children and adults members of different communities were interviewed with the view of getting their responses regarding the extinction of indigenous games in many communities within the context of South Africa. To supplement the interviews, a questionnaire was also issued to children and adults of different age groups. Further, the author also relied on observations through interaction within various communities on a daily basis which provided a first-hand experience. Secondary data was also gathered from texts, magazines, newspapers as well as internet. In the final analysis some solutions to the problem are being suggested as well as recommendations. Finally, it is a conclusion.
Mapadimeng, Mokong Simon National Arts Council of South Africa	**Media, Culture & Society 1: The Social Impact of the Arts, Sport and Leisure**	**Arts funding and impact on socio-economic development in the post-apartheid South Africa era: The case of the National Arts Council of South Africa (NACSA)** Within the discourse of the arts and societal development and/or the arts and societal relevance, are two prominent theoretical

Simonm@nac.org.za		perspectives. One emphasises the aesthetic importance of the arts (i.e. appreciation and enjoyment of the arts as captured in the notion of arts for art's sake) while the other one places emphasis on instrumental importance of the arts (i.e. the socio-economic role of the arts such as in promoting tourism and social cohesion). While these perspectives may appear to be in conflict, they are however complementary and not mutually exclusive as they convey the point about the mutual and dual role of the arts in society. Taking this as its point of departure, this paper's main focus is on the socio-economic impact of arts funding using the case of the National Arts Council of South Africa (NACSA), a statutory arts funding agency. It is based on the empirical findings from the recently completed national evaluative study of NACSA funding impact, which point to both the positive impact of funding in the advancement of the arts, on the one hand, and constraints as well as challenges to funding's impact, on the other. The findings not only highlight the resilience of the arts sector and its potential economic contribution especially in the context of high unemployment and poverty, but also present lessons for South Africa on how best to structure funding support for the arts sector in a way that would unlock this potential, especially at the grass roots level.
Riba, Teballo Department of Sociology University of Pretoria Teballo.Riba@up.ac.za	**Media, Culture & Society 1: The Social Impact of the Arts, Sport and Leisure**	**Gender and sports reporting in selected Gauteng newspapers** In making a contribution to critical literature on the representation of gender in newspapers, this paper argues that gender specific biases and stereotypes still exist in the reporting of gender in the sports sections of newspapers read in Gauteng. The research takes advantage of the fact that content analysis in the social sciences is a loaded concept and can be applied to both quantitative and qualitative studies. The data was collected over a period of eight days (28th May 2010 to 4th June 2010) from *The Star* and the *Pretoria News*. During this period, South Africa was getting reading to host the FIFA Soccer World Cup, the Comrades Marathon was about to take place, the South African female rugby team was participating in the female world cup and the finals of the Vodacom Super 14 rugby match was hosted in a township. A total of 217 articles and 256 pictures were analysed. The analysis is grounded in Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony, which asserts that the powerful groups make use of hegemonic ideology to maintain their dominant position in society. The analysis confirmed that media reports on sports and gender still favour males, where males were covered more in text (92.5%) and in pictures (92.8%) than females. The newspapers also endorsed traditional femininity and hegemonic masculinity. There is a shift from only trivializing and reporting on female athletes' personal lives to reportings of such a nature on all genders. The limited reporting on female sports portrays women as being less athletic and less interested in sports.
Braz Dias, Juliana University of Brasilia & University of Pretoria juliana.brazdias@up.ac.za jbrazdias@hotmail.com	**Media, Culture & Society 2: Masculine and Feminine Imaginaries**	**Music and gender in Cape Verde** This study deals with images of women in Cape Verdean popular music. It focuses on two musical genres: *mornas* and *coladeiras*. *Mornas* are sentimental, singing love, sadness, and pain. With a melancholic tone, they are designed to touch the soul. Contrasting to *mornas*, *coladeiras* are happy and funny. They are satirical, expressing hard critical comments, and they are composed and played in order to move the body. It is in the same contrasting manner that both genres construct images of women. In *mornas*, women are represented as sacred beings, objects of devotion. On the other hand, in *coladeiras*, musicians describe women as false, frivolous and dangerous. This paper analyzes the coexistence of these opposite discourses about Cape Verdean women as a response to a particular type of social organization. Cape Verdean society is heterogeneous, marked by contradictory practices and values. At the domain of family organization, it is evident the concomitance of a patriarchal tradition and a matrifocal tendency. The double discourse produced by *mornas* and *coladeiras* offers an answer, at the symbolic level, to the contradiction between a patriarchal

		ideology and matrifocal practices. KEYWORDS: Cape Verde; music; women; representation.
Hoff, Tânia Márcia Cezar & Carrascoza, João Superior School of Advertising and Marketing (ESPM – São Paulo), Brazil thoff@espm.br jcarrascoza@espm.br	**Media, Culture & Society 2: Masculine and Feminine Imaginaries**	**Female body's imaginary: Brazilian advertising and consumption** Advertising can be considered a sort of social chronicle, since it establishes a dialogue with the present-day events and with the tendencies of behaviour, expectations, wishes and perceptions of the public and it traduces the economic and market-related conception of the society in which it is inserted. As a cultural production, the discourse of advertising constructs itself on the basis of the representations of consumption and records the imaginary (ies) of the social groups to which it is directed. An advertising campaign – or even an advertising piece – contains features of the imaginary of a social group about a determined aspect of life. The increasing offer of products to the female public reveals that there's still interest of marketing in new segments. We intend, in our article, to identify aspects of the imaginary of the female body in recent Brazilian advertising discourse, particularly in printed media – and to analyse its appropriation by contemporaneous market. This article combines a focus on gender with media research (an analysis of media texts – Brazilian advertising's representations of the female body). On the basis of some of Iuri Lotman's theoretical assumptions, we approach the issues that are relative to culture and body, considering
Mans, Hettie University of Pretoria hettie.mans@up.ac.za	**Media, Culture & Society 2: Masculine and Feminine Imaginaries**	**The construction of the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal: An analysis of two Afrikaans, Christian women's magazines in South Africa** The aim of a visual analysis of two Christian, Afrikaans, women's magazines is to explore the nature of the contemporary Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal, as it is constructed in popular culture. Therefore, this study consists of a visual analysis which focuses on popular media, in this case the Christian, Afrikaans, glossy women's magazines, *Finesse* and *Lééf*. This coincides with the tenth birthday celebration of Finesse, which is a milestone for Christian-Afrikaans femininity. The construction of the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal is considered in terms of: the social-political context surrounding the Afrikaner/Afrikaanses; a religious cultural history; and the contribution of women's magazines to the construction of a feminine ideal. From the visual analysis it is clear that the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal is subtly constructed by codes that may be associated with femininity. These include: visual signs that symbolise an imagined community, tea cups, subscriptions, make-overs, fruit, the sea, butterflies and beauty. These codes, which are supported by the frameworks of Finesse and *Lééf* respectively, work together to construct not only a myth of femininity, but more importantly to this study, the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal. The critical visual analysis of *Finesse* and *Lééf* focuses on photographs of individual women in these magazines. This allows the study to pinpoint specific characteristics that form part of the persona of the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal. Codes that contribute to the physical appearance of the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal, are also pointed out. This study discovers that the various roles expected from the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal include that of wife and mother. These two primary roles then lead to the association of the Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal with the private sphere. The visual analysis reveals that the private sphere is constituted by articles on decor and recipes in both magazines. Through a visual analysis of *Finesse* and *Lééf*, this study explores the nature of Christian-Afrikaans femininity as it was portrayed in 2008 in two popular magazines. Key Concepts: Christian-Afrikaans; feminine ideal; femininity; Christian-Afrikaans feminine ideal; imagined community; myth of femininity; Afrikaner; Afrikaanses; Biblical feminism; visual analysis; construction of identity

Oluga, Samson Olasunkanmi The Federal Polytechnic Ede, Osun State, Nigeria samoluga@yahoo.com	**Media, Culture & Society 2: Masculine and Feminine Imaginaries**	**A critique of the linguistic sexism of Selected English-speaking countries' national anthems** It is surprising that the national anthems of many English-speaking countries of Europe, Asia, Oceania, Africa and the Americas still contain gender-biased words or expressions that discriminate or alienate based on sex or gender. This is contrary to the position / campaign of the feminist linguists the world over who advocate the use of gender-neutral / gender-balanced words or expressions in all forms of human communication. For example, we have expressions like 'Men of every creed and race', 'True patriot love in all thy sons command'. 'The labour of our heroes past', 'Knowledge and truth our forefathers spread', 'Oh thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand', 'O arise all you sons of this land', 'The order of the sacred land is the might of the brotherhood of the people' and 'May he who rules, for wisdom be regarded' in the national anthems of New Zealand, Canada, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, United States, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan and Malta. This paper presents the outcome of a linguistic examination of the anthems of sixty-two (62) countries where English is spoken as first, second or official language. It critiques the forms of linguistic sexism discovered in the anthems of thirty-eight (38) countries out of the anthems of the sixty-two (62) countries linguistically examined. The paper advocates linguistic overhaul of the anthems of affected countries in favour of gender-neutral or gender-balanced language.
Dullay, Simmi, Damant, Toni, Hemson, Crispin & Pattman, Rob University KwaZulu-Natal sdullay@gmail.com	**Media, Culture & Society 3: Emerging Subjectivities**	**Researching ourselves and exploring gender, sexuality, class, age and race, belongings and dislocations, pleasures and oppressions** We report on a current research project in which we are collectively engaged and in which we participate both as the researchers and researched. This involves doing 'collective memory work', an autobiographical research strategy which takes place in a group and involves individuals choosing, writing and then telling stories about their past in relation to an agreed topic and comparing their stories. We (four academics in Durban from diverse backgrounds) introduced ourselves by drawing on old photos and other artefacts and telling stories triggered by these. We then chose the following topics to write about for each subsequent collective memory work session: home, holidays, coming of age and violence. In our stories gender, race, class, age and sexuality, and their intersections, emerged as important sources of identification and dimensions of power in conjunction with belongings and dislocations, pleasures and oppressions. We investigate these articulations and connections. We combine memory work with visual art methodologies as ways of exploring (and constructing) ourselves and facilitating space for different and marginalised voices
Sanger, Nadia Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) NSanger@hsrc.ac.za	**Media, Culture & Society 3: Emerging Subjectivities**	**Possibilities for rethinking subjectivity and personhood in the work of South African feminist cultural producers Zanele Muholi and Nandipha Mntambo** This presentation will consider the work of two South African feminist cultural producers in an effort to elicit their potential for theorising about the 'subject' in contemporary South Africa. The intention is to focus on various productions by these artists, and to engage specifically at the level of the ethical and political dimensions of their work, around gender, 'race', sexuality, and animality. The central concern is what these productions potentially offer to thinking around subjectivity, personhood, and identity in the contemporary South African context. Through this engagement, my analysis seeks to explore the possibilities of disruption to fixity, and the deconstruction of essentialist ideas located within specific hierarchies. Although these artists work within a specific context that is South Africa, their work enables a dismantling of binaries and hierarchies not isolated to the

		current South African context.
Van Merch, Nicole Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University 15197735@sun.ac.za	**Media, Culture & Society 3: Emerging Subjectivities**	**Stretching yoga: Explorations of social and self-trajectories** The following study stems from the development of alternative means to remain healthy and stress free in post-colonial South Africa. The 21st century has brought about many technological changes and with that, the rise in the pharmaceutical industry emphasising the use of medication for ailments. Yoga is one of many alternatives offered by the holistic industry as a non-invasive outlet or treatment, fighting the obstacles presented in modern day living such as stress relief, weight loss and spirituality. What this suggests is that yoga has become, just like conventional 'economic understandings', a new means to support the 'good life' and thus a practical method for acquiring 'spiritual capital'. The inquiry thus looks to understand the socio-economic role of yoga in forming non-local identities and further to understand how the practice of yoga at studios has positioned itself within class structures in the city of Cape Town.
Watt, Kathryn Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University 15178161@sun.ac.za	**Media, Culture & Society 3: Emerging Subjectivities**	**A Field of Dreams: Consumption and fantasy at the Milnerton flea market** This research explores the Milnerton flea market in Cape Town and its personalities as a space whose economic character is animated by people's fantasies. It suggests that there is a central fantasy driving the market is that it is a space of alternative consumption, where exchange is somehow more human or social than conventional consumption. Another fantasy is that the market is a space of familial inclusion. While I will show the limits of these fantasies, I will also argue that all of these fantasies are integral to making what the market what it is, and therefore they are not simply false, but have to be understood as productive. These fantasies thus generate a form of reality that is extremely compelling for its participants, one that forces us to think analytically about how fantasy can drive the sale of commodities, as Marx once urged us to do (Marx 1976: 163-177) and here, how the desire for something outside the immediate exchange of commodities can itself become a fantasy that can be sold.
METHODOLOGY & SOCIAL THEORY		
Rabe, Marlize Department of Sociology University of South Africa Rabeme@unisa.ac.za	**Methodology & Social Theory 1:** **The Field in the Field**	**Picture perfect? Reflections on photography as a research tool with vulnerable groups** This paper analyses obstacles encountered in a research project on refugees living in the Pretoria central areas, and considers the role of participatory photography in overcoming divisions between researchers and research participants. During a research project in 2009/2010 a mixed-method approach was employed, which included exploratory group interviews, in-depth interviews by an interpreter/fieldworker and participatory photography with ten female refugees. In this research project, "outsiders" (read: middle class South African academics) undertook research on "the others" (read: refugees from the DRC and Burundi), and factors such as material inequality, racial differences, differences in nationality and no shared language were among the salient aspects that divided the researchers and the research participants. Ethical considerations, specifically related to trust, lie at the heart of the research relationship between researchers and research participants, and the role of the interpreter is paramount in this context. Certain researchers suggest that in such situations, where the life worlds of research participants and the researchers are to such an extent divided, the topics are best left to researchers who can be considered "insiders". Rabe (2003) argued against such a singular view by showing how the outsider can yield different results, and may even access information that remains hidden to an insider. Rabe's

		conclusion that both outsiders and insiders add value to research topics, especially when the fluidity of the insider/outsider status is taken into consideration, is again emphasised in this paper. In reflecting on the research process, the role of visual images in attempting to overcome the divisions between researchers and research participants are under scrutiny. It will be shown that results were obtained that had not been anticipated, and which in some cases had initially seemed almost worthless but unexpected insight in the life worlds of refugees was gained. It is further argued that within the qualitative approach much can be learned from research that "does not pan out according to plan".
Roberts, Sandra Centre for Sociological Research University of Johannesburg sandrajaneroberts@gmail.com	**Methodology & Social Theory 1:** **The Field in the Field**	**Including women: A case experience of the phenomenon of invisible female migrants** This paper explores strategies employed to access a range of women in a migration study that focused on both men and women. It is based on the experiences of the researcher in studying Mozambicans living in Johannesburg. The first part discusses fieldwork done in Maputo and the difficulty experienced accessing women. The second refers to the amended strategy and experiences sampling women in Rossettenville, Johannesburg. And the third considers some ethical considerations in accessing this vulnerable group. The paper argues that without a concerted effort to include women when sampling migrants, the phenomenon of invisible female migrants is likely to continue.
Van Averbeke, Lerato Department of History University of Pretoria vanaverbekel@gmail.com	**Methodology & Social Theory 1:** **The Field in the Feld**	**Novice reflections on experiences with field research** Field research has become an important method in sociology and increasingly in social history. Field research occurs in a unique social setting identified by the researcher for his or her field of enquiry. It involves direct contact with participants who hold information of the phenomenon of interest. Information is typically obtained through the conduct of face to face interviews complemented by observation. Steps in field research include; selecting the setting in which the phenomenon will be studied in its real-world context, gaining access to participants and obtaining their permission and willingness to contribute information, selecting and hiring a field assistant to enable communication with participants and to capture and translate the information provided whenever the researcher does not speak the local language, and the provision of feedback to participants to enhance credibility and dependability of the findings. Several texts that guide the novice researcher through the process of field research are available but invariably, they depict this process as a sequence of straightforward steps that are effortless to apply. My experiences with this process as a novice in field research were different. In this paper, I provide an account of the experiences with field research in a canal irrigation community in the Vhembe district of Limpopo Province where I conducted research on the lives of women in relation to land and livelihoods. The objective is to point out the pitfalls I encountered in applying the field research process for consideration by others who contemplate using field research as their main method.
Hill, Lloyd Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University lloydhill@sun.ac.za	**Methodology & Social Theory 2:** **Conceptual Matters**	**Reading as sampling: Reflections on the role of 'literature' in social research** In this paper the phrase 'reading as sampling' serves as a heuristic device. I argue that the relative strangeness of this coupling provides a useful point of departure for exploring two influential dichotomies in social research: (1) the distinction between 'qualitative' and 'quantitative' research; and (2) the lower level distinction between 'theory' and 'research'. 'Theory' in any given field is frequently construed as 'the literature' and this paper explores the conceptual ambiguities and practical difficulties associated with this term. The paper explores three aspects of the role of literature in social research: (1) the tendency among both quantitative

		and qualitative researchers not to think of reading as a kind of sampling practice; which is explained in terms of (2) the implicit or explicit 'deductivist' assumptions that commonly underpin the presentation of 'reading' as an 'external' preliminary stage of research design, and (3) the tendency in both methodology texts / classes and academic literacy programmes to prioritize writing over reading. I conceptualize 'academic reading' as a particular kind of reflexive endeavour: a process of selecting or 'sampling' from a potentially vast array of 'written' resources in a manner that situates one's writing, not simply within a field or discourse community, but also within the university environment and the wider national and transnational contexts of knowledge production and legitimation. The paper concludes with a discussion of the pragmatic and potentially contentious epistemological issues that follow from this conceptualization. On the one hand I am concerned with the practical difficulties that a postgraduate student faces when trying to identify 'my literature'. On the other hand I hope to initiate a discussion: on the boundary marking function of reading; on the implications of this for sociology and the social sciences; and more specifically on the continuing significance of their situation 'between literature and science' (Lepenies, 1988).
Moguerane, Khumisho Department of Sociology University of Pretoria Khumisho.Moguerane@up.ac.za	**Methodology & Social Theory 2: Conceptual Matters**	**An exploration of land, self and culture amongst African landowners north of the Cape colony (1890s-1930s): Conceptual insights from Pierre Bourdieu** This paper explores the inability of a landowning African elite located in the northern border of the Cape colony to establish itself as a distinguishable class of commercial farmers, from about 1895 into the late 1930s. Its story, by no means unique, involves racial biases in the market and successive authorities' efforts to force Africans off their land through conquest, taxation and removal. Mechanisms of deprivation are situated in time and place, and hence the stress in this paper on those conjunctures that distinguished these notables from African landowners elsewhere. These were 'border people'. They owned large tracts of land both sides of the Bechuanaland Protectorate border. Their collective fashioning of self, and in turn, of appropriate investment, were moulded along a frontier that remained relatively fluid into the early twentieth century, and there, the strictures of race were arguably less inhibiting on aspiration. In weighing the balance of circumstance, this paper argues that, the blurry and ambiguous line between private and public holdings of land limited landowners' investment on farms. It also undermined their potential to exploit landless Africans to work as tenants or wage labourers. Drawing on this story, this paper attempts to perforate a radical historiography of land and power in South Africa, where 'race' and 'class' almost exclusively dominate the conceptual tapestry. Older narratives that reified culture, especially as 'tradition', are what this historiography wished to overwrite and make reparation for. This paper develops a tentative argument around 'self' and 'culture' as social constraints with an analytical utility largely lacking in this literature. It presents Bourdieu insights on self and culture as entry routes into the malleable practice of everyday life amongst Africans as both colonial subjects, and as innovative historical actors. The point is not that old sediments of the past remained as cultural fetters that inhibited the full articulation of private property amongst this African elite. Rather, in Bourdieu's terms, ideas on landownership were creative and contested improvisations. Africans drew on the beaten tracks of the past, 'idealising' them, but also turning them into something formally to 'learn' – as if new – and as such, to practice and over time to embody and become. In addition to how opportunities for large-scale agrarian production changed historically, we must examine more closely how as Africans continually imagined themselves, their subjective relationship to land changed over time.
Mokhahlane, Phakiso Department of Sociology	**Methodology & Social Theory 2:**	**The genesis and evolution of theorising on collective behaviour – A review**

University of Limpopo, Turfloop Campus michael.mokhahlane@ul.ac.za	**Conceptual Matters**	The author reviews the theoretical and academic paraphernalia/tools available to social scientists who study episodes of collective behaviour. Generally theorists of collective behaviour follow three approaches. One group of theorists (represented by Le Bon and Freud) adopts a micro-psychological approach while the second grouping (represented mainly by Blumer, Turner and Killian) straddle the micro-psychological macro-sociological divide and invoke both psychological and sociological principles in their attempts to explain episodes of collective behaviour. Smelser's commendable work is the first attempt at a full-blooded sociological explanation of collective behaviour. In this review, focus will be on the conceptual tools used by all three sides of the divide, in order to assist researchers embarking on studies of collective behaviour. Key words: Collective behaviour, micro-psychological, macro-sociological, sociological.
Von Holdt, Karl SWOP Institute, University of the Witwatersrand Karl.VonHoldt@wits.ac.za	**Methodology & Social Theory 2: Conceptual Matters**	**South African society & Pierre Bourdieu: Four sketches for a theory of change** Pierre Bourdieu's work is profoundly concerned with questions of social order. His conceptual innovations – symbolic violence, habitus and field – provide the analytical tools for exploring the ways in which domination becomes invisible, and the prevailing hierarchies and social structures of power are experienced as the 'common sense world'. What happens when this theory of order and its reproduction is brought into engagement with South African society: a society undergoing multiple complex transitions, in which a racially oppressive social order has been ruptured, and the emergent new hierarchies are contested and fragmented? This paper scrutinises Bourdieu's defining theoretical reflection, *Pascalian meditations,* for those moments when Bourdieu briefly considers the possibilities for breakdown, resistance or rupture in the structures of social order, and identifies four sketches for a theory of change. These focus on the possibilities of 'destabilised habitus', a crisis within a field, and two different notions of symbolic struggle. I explore the second of Bourdieu's iterations of symbolic struggle, in which symbolic order, he argues, 'leaves a margin of freedom' for the play of political interpretation and imagination. This breaks the iron chain of determinism in the relationship between habitus and field. The paper then explores the way such a conception enriches an analysis of struggles against apartheid, the transition, and the struggles, disruptions and disorder manifested in the breakdown of symbolic order and formative projects to establish new hierarchies and stabilise them – or destabilise them – in post-apartheid South Africa.
Ige, K D & Nekhwevha, F H Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare 200803236@ufh.ac.za fnekhwevha@ufh.ac.za	**Methodology & Social Theory 3: Scaling It**	**Poverty attribution as additional pathway in predicting the reaction of disadvantaged groups and persons to inequality and injustice** The literature on reaction to inequality has almost exclusively focused on instrumental and affective antecedents of action in response to injustice and inequality. However, despite wide acclaim, recent studies have shown that instrumental and affective considerations contribute relatively insignificant variance to action consequent upon injustice, indicating that there are other factors meriting attention. Using an integrated Relative Deprivation (RD), Social Identity Theory (SIT) and Five Stage Model (FSM) framework, this study shows how disadvantaged group members' responses to deprivation proceeded as predicted by the FSM from mutual acceptance to collective action mediated by their perception of causes of poverty. In a survey with a sample of low-income slum dwellers (n = 383), the study showed that the pattern of causal attributions of poverty of respondents shaped their 'predisposition to act' and the type of action they engaged in. The study found that when respondents attributed poverty to individual or fatalistic factors they adopted individual action, whereas when attributions were structural, responses were collective, where feelings of injustice were present. Paucity of action when structural attribution predominated was explained in

		terms of the effects of 'split consciousness' consequent upon layering of attributions. It was therefore recommended that the preoccupation of attribution studies with mere uncovering of psychological dimensions of attribution, and to a limited extent its effect on the propensity of the middle classes to assist the poor, could be supplemented with the use of the knowledge gained from attribution studies for micro-mobilization to counter hegemonic forces.
Steyn, Renier University of South Africa steynr@unisa.ac.za	**Methodology & Social Theory 3: Scaling It**	**Gender-based discrimination as reflected in the laws of urinary segregation** International treaties, national legislation and local by-laws advocate the equal treatment of people belonging to different genders, but claims of gender-based discrimination are still made. Yet indicators of discrimination against women, including employment ratios and differences in income, show that great gains have been made in the recent past. These measures are, however, often biased. In this study a different, more exact and tangible method to describe and detect discrimination is presented, namely the difference in the number of ablution facilities provided to each gender group in public spaces. Ablution facilities at airports, train stations, as well as in shopping centres in four major South African cities (N=128) were inspected. Medium to large differences in the respective number of facilities were found (eta2 .05 to .13), with women receiving fewer of these services than men. These results suggest that despite progressive legislation and vigorous affirmative action applied in South Africa, local women are still being discriminated against on a very concrete, tangible level. The effectiveness of the measure is also discussed.
Bester, Vidette & Chenga, Charity North West University videtteb@gmail.com	**Methodology & Social Theory 3: Scaling It**	**The paradox of underwear** Burning of bras has long been associated with women's liberation – bras being seen as a symbol of servitude (Sigel, 2000). Over the years it has been observed that role models of empowered women in the developed world have dressed more scantily to the extent that some have gained fame by not wearing undergarment and revealing themselves. Against this background of what is perceived to be an empowered woman, how do the women living in poverty articulate the need or their perception of underwear when faced with empowerment policies that ignore their significance? As confirmed by Kottegoda (2008) who found that women's specific needs such as clothes, underwear, sanitary napkins, medicines, feeding bottles, were as basic and as important as food and shelter. Taking this into account it would appear that there is a contradiction of the role of underwear in the empowerment of women. This paper focuses on gender empowerment and the role of underwear in poverty in various environments that include rural, mining communities and informal settlements taking account of economic, health, psycho-social and uptake of empowerment policies. The paper will be based on an explorative pilot research utilising qualitative and quantitative research designs to assess the experiences, attitudes and expectations of people on the role of underwear.
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY & LAW		
Amoako, Samuel South African Research Chair in Social Change University of Johannesburg sarchi4@uj.ac.za.	**Political Sociology & Law 1**	**The Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) under the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC): Caught in the warp of cooperation and unresolved grievances?** On December 31 1981, young officers of the Ghana Armed Forces led by Jerry John Rawlings overthrew the constitutional government of the People's National Party (PNP) in an uprising that has been described as a "coup with a revolutionary import.''

		The Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) joined the revolutionary bandwagon and declared its cooperation with the regime even though it refused to be co-opted into the new regime's supreme council. After declaring that they would support the regime in pursuing 'sound educational policies' and other national policies, the national executives of the teachers' association met in Accra on February 11 1982 and adopted a plan of action to further the regime's revolutionary ideal to transform the social, political and economic system. Unfortunately, their resolve to cooperate with the regime had to be pursued alongside several unresolved grievances. Despite threats of strikes, sporadic strikes and negotiations with the regime at various levels, these grievances remained with the GNAT and its members throughout the period of the regime. The accumulation of these grievances resulted in a one-week strike in 1991. Adopting a historical approach, this paper will examine the grievances of teachers that were pursued by GNAT between 1982 and 1991, what methods the GNAT adopted to seek redress, and what results they achieved. I will argue centrally that the inability of the GNAT to move beyond the rhetoric of cooperation and adopt a more militant alternative was because of a combination of the repressive character of the PNDC regime and its cooperative methods of containing labour in general.
Hassen, Shu'eib Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University shueib.hassen@gmail.com	**Political Sociology & Law 1**	**New volumes of student protest at the University of Cape Town (UCT), University of Stellenbosch (SU) and University of Western Cape (UWC)** There are three main universities in the Western Cape: University of Cape Town (UCT), University of Stellenbosch (US), and the University of the Western Cape (UWC). Each of these universities has their own, but interconnected, political histories. The political activity of UCT was seen as the white left wing, US as the white right wing, and UWC as the coloured left wing. This is not to imply that the every student at these institutions shared such political stances, but it was the trend of the student masses at each of these locations. These political histories are not transparent, unrelated, and irrelevant to understanding the current student politics at each of these universities. This paper will enquire into the past, from the 1960s, to the present situation of student politics with much attention on the Student Representative Councils (SRC) at UCT, US, and UWC. There is a general sense that university students in South Africa have become politically apathetic in comparison to pre-1994. Has the mass of students lowered their voices into silent whispers or raising their fists beyond placard boards and signs? Has the diversification of student population perhaps brought about an unengaging unity? What are the new volumes in which student politics are heard, measured, and felt?
Jabeen, Mussarat Department of IR & Political Science University of Sargodha, Pakistan mjabeen_asc@yahoo.com	**Political Sociology & Law 1**	**Electoral Gender Quotas: An instrument to empower women? A case study of Pakistan** In 1975, the United Nations acknowledged gender rights and equality as critical components for addressing the gender issues in its first World Conference on Women Issues. This development motivated gender movements, which started lobbying the governments and civil societies to find out mechanism for overcoming all forms of discrimination against women. From 1975 to 1995, female representation increased 0.7% (10.9 to 11.6 %) in lower or single houses whereas position in upper houses indicated a slight down-ward trend, from 10.5 to 9.4 % (Ballington and Karam 2005). The UN characterized that gender inequalities are not only a democratic problem but also an impediment to economic and social development. 'Beijing Declaration' and 'Platform for Action' also stressed for women's participation in decision-making process. Following this development, electoral gender quotas became popular tool to increase women's share in legislative bodies and about 100 countries adopted these measures (Dahlerup 2007). The vast expansion of gender quotas and policies brought huge changes

		(Krook 2009). In Pakistan, quota policies represent the widest electoral reforms in current era, which is generally known as 'reserved seats'. British Government introduced it under Government of India Act 1935 and this colonial legacy continued after independence. The constitution of 1956, 1962 and 1973 reserved seats for women. In 1985, 10% seats were increased for a period of ten years or three general elections whichever came earlier. This provision of reservations lapsed in 1988 after three general elections. In coming elections, women's representation was reduced and again in 2002, 17.5% seats were reserved for women in the parliament. This development pushed Pakistan much higher in regional and international ranking of the GEM (gender empowerment measurement). It has moved Pakistan from 100 to 58 on the list of 102 countries in the GEM index, even higher than that of the UK and the UK and US (UNDP). In South Asia, Pakistan has the highest women representation in the parliament (IPU 2008). Keeping in view all these aspects, the study will examine the effects of gender on formation of public policy and how gender quotas change political behaviour of women parliamentarians. The study, with a focus on women in Parliament of Pakistan, will analyse the factors that contribute for increasing number of women in legislature and how this numerical strength in Parliament is empowering Pakistani women and whether women are the 'subjects of change' or only 'agents of change.' This study will use empirical data to assess that representation of parliamentarian women is either descriptive or substantive.*
Mukwedeya, Tatenda Society, Work and Development Institute, University of the Witwatersrand tmukwedeya@gmail.com	**Political Sociology & Law 1**	**The politics of service delivery in local government: Polokwane and Buffalo City Municipalities** The delivery of basic services has preoccupied contemporary South African socio-economic and political discussions especially from 2004 when there was a spike in civil unrest related to service delivery that has persisted to present. Since then, many studies have been preoccupied with service delivery protests. Those that have focused on the reasons behind service delivery failure have ignored the role of party politics and local government institutions in facilitating or hindering service provision. This paper is based on preliminary findings of a study that aims to contribute to our understanding of why service delivery challenges persist in South Africa. The research compares Buffalo City and Polokwane Municipalities. This research hypothesizes that party dominance and party-state relationships significantly influence local government's ability to deliver basic services, a position that is not widely adopted when looking at service delivery challenges in South Africa. The study is largely qualitative and uses documentary analysis, in-depth interviews and ethnography as data collection tools.
Zarnaghi, Reza Niknam University College of Dublin reza.niknam-zarnaghi@ucdconnect.ie	**Political Sociology & Law 1**	**United States reformation and democratization policy in the Middle East (Region) after 11 September 2001** After more than a decade-long period we observe that not much thing have changed despite lots of efforts and high cost. I think it is now the proper time to ask and evaluate the reasons behind this picture, and the result of years lasted developments in the region. Since the focus of this research is relations between the U.S. and the Middle East, it will try to evaluate the reasons of abovementioned failure. Departing from this point, this study, in search of factors behind, argues that both sides, both the U.S. and the Middle Eastern governments, are responsible for this. But here I will focus on the U.S. side and I will put U.S. policies in the centre of my discussion. My argument here is that the U.S. existence in the Region, both ideologically and physically, is in a serious legitimacy crisis. This, perhaps, may not lead to an overall uprising against the U.S., but seems to cause hatred and anger. In other words, mistrust is the dominant colour of the Region's perception of U.S. Better empirical evidence is the United States' selectivity in forcing for democratization or applying sanctions and embargoes on Middle Eastern countries. Departing from this argument, we can compare U.S.' treatment toward Iraq with her treatment toward Saudi Arabia Political situation in the latter

		was subordinated to Saudi loyalty to the U.S.
RACE, ETHNICITY AND CLASS		
Abdi, Cawo University of Minnesota, USA cabdi@umn.edu	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 1**	**Moving beyond 'Xenophobia': Structural poverty, conflict and encounters with the 'other' Africans** This presentation examines conflict and cooperation between South Africans and Somali spaza-shop owners in townships and informal settlements. I locate these two groups' relations within the structural inequities in this post-apartheid context. I argue that Somali and other poor newcomers are incorporated into the daily insecurity the majority population experiences. However, with the exception of the concerted killings, lootings and displacement of migrants in 2008- 9, this Somali case shows that newcomers and local contact is not always antagonistic and newcomers are not passive recipients of violence, but rather successfully engage in both competition and collaboration to cement their presence in these areas. I conclude that violence against migrants is rooted in South Africa's continuing structural violence and communal crisis, a condition characterized by tensions with compatriots as well as with newcomers. Solutions to this violence require attention to the persistence of this structural violence in the post-apartheid political dispensation.
Duma, Vusumzi University of Fort Hare vduma@ufh.ac.za	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 1**	**'New wine in new bottles' or just the 'chip off the old block?' Explaining public sentiment on African immigrants and African immigration in South Africa** The research problem that is addressed by this paper is comprised of four specific limitations found in extant theoretical discourses on African immigration and immigration policy. First, that the contemporary anti-African immigrant attitude is something 'new'; second, that public opinion in South Africa tends to treat all foreign citizens the same.; third, the tendency to disregard the noticeable variation in attitudes towards general African immigrants and skilled African immigrants; and lastly, the failure to recognize the fundamental contradiction concerning the attitudes of South Africans towards foreign citizens. In this paper, I shall argue that, contrary to the above, that: (1) the anti- African immigrant prejudice in South Africa has been like 'a disease which hides, then comes out, but has never really gone away'; (2) that there are noticeable racial differences in attitudes towards immigrants and migrants; (3) that the perceptions of South Africans towards African immigrants vary depending of which type of African immigrant group is viewed; and (4) that argue that South Africans' xenophobic attitudes are profoundly ambivalent, combining both aversive and sympathetic tendencies. These gaps in literature are addressed with a view to broadening the debates about theoretical endeavours to comprehend the multi-faceted nature of xenophobia.
Yamamoto, Meyu Kyoto University, Japan meyu.yamamoto@gmail.com	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 1**	**Honorary or Honourable?: Japanese residents in South Africa under Apartheid** There were approximately 800 Japanese residents living in South Africa under apartheid. They were predominantly expatriate employees sent from Japan and permitted to reside in white residential areas. This residence of a population group classified as 'non-white' in terms of apartheid South Africa's race categories led to the Japanese being described as 'honorary whites' both in South Africa and in Japan. In this presentation, the racial classification of 'honorary whites' will be discussed, with a focus on interactions between a concept that classifies humans and those who are classified. My research has revealed that Japanese residents under apartheid were called 'honorary whites' at that time and eventually learned to act as 'honorary whites'. Comparison

		with Chinese residents made the Japanese understand the title to be a special treatment provided only to the Japanese. A misunderstanding between English and Japanese languages also contributed to the Japanese inferring an added sense of 'honour' to the original use of the word. As a result, this 'honorary whites' concept caused the Japanese to feel amiable towards South Africa, and the actions of these Japanese in turn created an image of 'honorary whites' being apartheid sympathizer. It indicates that the term, which began to be used around the mid-apartheid period, affected the racial identities and actions of the Japanese residents in South Africa, and how their actions constructed the images of 'honorary whites' reflexively.
Phadi, Mosa University of Johannesburg mmphadi@yahoo.com	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 2**	**Blackness and its relation to class: Du Bois, Fanon and Biko** In South Africa intellectuals such as Mangcu (2001) and Mtose (2008) understand race in terms of the oppressor and oppressed. Black people are oppressed and inferior due to white racism and superiority. As a result Mangcu (2001:18) contends the black identity which he refers to as blackness, blackness is more than a biological category but it is a 'political and ethical' construct. Mechanisms that are used by black people to counter-act against racism are through their culture, culture becomes a 'buffer'. This buffer Mangcu (2001:18) argues 'consists of cultural structures of meaning and feeling that created and sustained communities, this armour constituted ways of life and struggle that embodied values...'. Mangcu understands race especially black identity on cultural terms that manifests itself as a revolt against white domination. Mtose (2008) focuses on oppressive psychology of black people due to racism which privileges race more than class. This dissertation intends to show class and race are mutually dependent especially in understanding black identity. Mbembe (2008:5) on the other hand privileges class more than race in understanding black identity. Mbembe (2008:5-6) argues that seventeen years after apartheid there is a significant black middle and upper classes, even with this upward mobility white supremacy 'has not ended hence whites and blacks coexists with formal legal equality'. This approach of either focusing on class or race is not only peculiar to South African academics in their analysis of black identity. In order to understand economic, cultural and class analysis of black identity, the author will use theoretical framework from the work of Du Bois, Fanon and Biko. This paper aims to understand blackness in relation to class.
Tanyanyiwa, Precious Rhodes University g05t4797@campus.ru.ac.za	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 2**	**Transcending academic dependence: An engagement with Professor Magubane's works** This paper begins with the assumption that the theory of academic dependency provides an adequate framework within which the relationship between social science communities in the North and South can be understood. Present problems of social scientists in the South have very often been attributed to this dependence and it has been concluded that academic dependence has resulted in an uncritical and imitative approach to ideas and concepts from the West. This dependence has also resulted in the general regression among social scientists based in the South and in a marginalisation of their works within the social science community no matter how significant and original they may be. The problematic invisibility of the works of prominent South African scholars is a dimension of a wider crisis of academic dependence, if unchecked this current trend will also reinforce academic dependence. There is therefore a need to make greater efforts to know each other's work on Africa. This demand is not to appease individual egos but it is essential for progress in scientific work. African communities will benefit from drawing with greater catholicity from the well-spring of knowledge about Africa generated by Africans. In the South African context, transcending academic dependence in the new generation of young academics requires engagement with the work of our local scholars who have devoted their lives to knowledge production. This paper explores the scholarship of Professor Bernard Magubane by engaging with his works on race, class and inequality by locating his works within the wider debates on race, class

		and inequality in South Africa. The specific contributions of Professor Magubane to the enterprise of knowledge production are identified and discussed in relation to his critique of Western social science in its application to Africa.
Ndlozi, Mbuyiseni University of the Witwatersrand mbuyiseni@gmail.com	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 2**	**What is youth - Notes for a study of youth politics in contemporary South Africa** Through a radical review of the literature on the youth question, i.e. what is youth, this paper brings race at the centre of how we understand what youth as a concept is. In so doing, it develops an alternative perspective of the definition of youth, arguing that whereas western conceptions think of youth as "transitional subject", 'black youth' implies a double impact of dehumanization, a state of permanent infancy. The paper is an aim at epistemic clarity for work on youth politics in contemporary South Africa.
Gordon, Doreen University of Pretoria Doreen.Gordon@up.ac.za	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 3**	**'A Beleza Abre Portas': Beauty and the racialised body among middle class women in Salvador, Brazil** Beauty is constantly lived, breathed and incorporated as a meaningful social category in Brazil and intersects with racialised and gendered ways of belonging to the Brazilian nation. The paradox of beauty is that it can be experienced simultaneously as empowering and disempowering, especially in the case of dark skinned Brazilian women who often have to negotiate social-aesthetic hierarchies that fix certain physical features as socially undesirable. Researchers such as John Burdick have detailed how this can have particular implications for them, especially in terms of their experiences in love, marriage and the job market, among other spheres. For the participants of this study, beauty also reflected deeper, political struggles taking place at the intimate level of the body over who deserves and who does not deserve to be recognized as a full citizen. In this paper, I deploy ethnographic material to show how middle class Afro-Brazilian women embody and experience beauty and how, through their beauty practices and techniques of the body, they both reinforce and challenge social inequalities in Brazil. I focus in particular on the middle classes because they can play a strategic role in overcoming or challenging the legacy of racial inequality and discrimination in Brazil. I will show how concepts of beauty and physical appearance are rooted in particular historical and cultural logics about "race" in Brazil. This has particular connotations for darker skinned Brazilian women, especially when they live and work in largely "whiter" social circles. This is because the imbrication of "race" and "class" in Brazil produces an upper middle class beauty that is normatively white, excluding the majority of the Brazilian population from beauty. Yet this exists simultaneously with a long standing, national discourse promoting racial democracy in which the image of the highly sexualized, brown skinned *morena* (mixed raced woman) is idealized both in and outside of Brazil. In tension with this national ideology of race is a more recent, multicultural discourse of citizenship which has contributed to the increased recognition and creation of a distinct Afro-Brazilian community. Along with the ideas of the Brazilian black movement and the growth of a beauty industry claiming to cater to the specific needs of this group, the notion of *beleza* black (black beauty) has emerged, offering a more empowering discourse for some Brazilian women. This paper will employ ethnographic material to show how subjects inhabit these two main, seemingly incompatible discourses (racial democracy and multiculturalism) through their beauty practices and how they simultaneously challenge and reinforce inequalities of race, class and gender in Brazil.
Juma, Rosemary FHISER, University of Fort Hare	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 3**	**Women and Conflict: The internally displaced persons in Kenya, Rift Valley,2008** Kenya has been a beacon of peace, stability and security within both the East African region and the Horn of Africa. Many

akothej@yahoo.co.uk		refugees from the neighbouring countries have taken refuge in Kenya since the county got independence in 1963.The country has experienced development towards democracy, although this has been slow, there has been some improvement from the dictatorial regimes of the first two presidents, 1963 up to 2002.The regime of the third president which won the elections held in December 2002, had political good will from a majority of the Kenyan population who voted for them. It was therefore shocking that five years later, during the next elections, held in December 2007, Kenya succumbed to violence due to the disputed results of the presidential elections. More than one thousand people lost their lives and an estimated six hundred thousand were violently displaced from their residences and became the internally displaced people (IDPs) living in abject poverty. The majority of these people are women, children and the elderly. Although the Kenya constitution provides that a citizen is free to reside in any part of the country, during the post-election violence in 2008, ethnic origin was used as a tool to pick on who was to be evicted. This twin conflict of the provision of the constitution on the one hand and the failure of a democratic government to protect both private property and provide security for affected citizen on the other hand has lead to the violation of the human rights of these internally displaced persons .The paper will discuss the case of the displaced persons from the Rift Valley. It will give a brief discussion of the historical background and also attempt to place the problem within the theoretical framework of politicized ethnicity. The paper will also high light the social economic challenges faced by the women living as internally displaced person. It will conclude by discussing the attempts made by the government to resolve the issue, and evaluate how successful they have been.
Mthethwa-Sommers, Shirley Nazareth College, USA ssommer4@naz.edu	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 3**	**"Don't say it out loud:" A case study on how girls become teachers' 'lovers' in one school** The case study draws from a larger qualitative study conducted in an urban - township - South African high school. The study sought to investigate (a) prevalence of teacher(male)/student (female) relationships, (b) how male teachers and female students construct these relationships, and (c) whether poverty was a driving force behind these relationships. Three male teachers and five female students participated in the study. Data collection method was primarily semi-structured interviews. Over thirty hours of interviews were recorded and transcribed. Feminist theory, which specifically utilizes a racialised gendered lens, was employed as an analytical framework. Results of the study indicated that (1) there is prevalence of relationships among male teachers and female students, (2) both teachers and students are cognizant of power dynamics in the male/female and teacher/student arrangements, (3) female students' social class plays a salient role in formulating the relationships, and (4) permanence of sexism provides a fertile context for such relationships.
Pattman, Rob & **Bhana, Deevia** Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University rpattman@sun.ac.za	**Race, Ethnicity & Class 3**	**Sport, Girls, Trouble and Humour: Black and Indian boys negotiating gender, race and class in a formerly white single sex school in South Africa** This paper draws on an interview study conducted by Rob Pattman and Deevia Bhana of Grade 11 (16-17 year old) boys attending different kinds of public schools in Durban. The study investigated their accounts of their personal lives as young men and women in and outside their schools. We conducted loosely structured interviews with the participants to explore how they experienced school, their interests, aspirations, relations with other girls and boys in and out of school and the kinds of identifications they made as well as their 'performances' in the interviews. The data for our paper are from two interviews conducted with black and Indian boys at Elmsdale, a formerly white boys' high school near Durban with an excellent academic and sporting reputation. We analysed the data using narrative and discourse analysis. Concerns about being marginalised in

		school were expressed by both the black and the Indian boys. Issues of gender, race, class, sexuality and power were prominent in the interviews, notably when the boys were discussing sport, trouble, being funny and girls.
RELIGION		
Begg, Rashid Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University mrbegg@sun.ac.za	**Religion 1:** **Religion in Social Context**	**The Switchmen connects the Ideal Types** The proposed paper for SASA engages the Weberian concepts of "ideal types", "bureaucracy", "rationalisation", "the Protestant ethic" and the "spirit of capitalism" towards an understanding of the Afrikaans-speaking white society of the first five decades of the 20th century. The purpose of the research was to help towards a better understanding of Calvinism, in the South African case study, and their meeting with modern capitalism. In order to arrive at the 20th century 'moment' in the group's engagement of modern or industrial capitalism, an historical-sociological analysis of events leading up to the period needed investigation. The outcome of this research is two-fold: (1) as a contribution to the world Weber project and; (2) a contribution to the history, economics and sociology of the white Afrikaans-speaking community of South Africa.
Karatop, Ibrahim Tevfik Sabanci University, Turkey ibrahimtevfik@sabanciuniv.edu	**Religion 1:** **Religion in Social Context**	**New forms of Muslim manhood: Discourses of masculinity in the *Hizmet* movement** In this paper, a new dimension of analysis will be proposed in addition to on-going feminist literature grappling with Islam. A particular Islamic movement called *Hizmet* (means service in Turkish) Movement, which flourished in Turkey and created a transnational network in more than one hundred countries by establishing schools, dormitories, think-tanks and charities, will be analysed to contribute to the understanding of contemporary Islamic experiences and its relation to gender constructions and practices. This paper is inspired by masculinities studies as a new relevant framework to understand gender relations. Through this new outlook, some particular discourses on sex/gender, ideal man and woman roles, family, Islamic ethics and alternative masculinities which inform the *Hizmet* Movement are observed. This paper offers a discourse/content analysis of some themes on gender and in particular masculinities, in Fethullah Gülen's writings and sermons whom is defined as the head of the *Hizment* Movement, also called Gülen Movement. Together with other scholars in the movement, Fethullah Gülen shapes the ideational level of the movement's defining its boundaries, values, rituals and political aspirations. Throughout different sermons and books, Gülen calls for new 'gold generation' of Muslims. In the codification of new Muslim, Gülen refers to the Golden Age of Islam and the Ottoman state, as an especially politically and scholarly productive periods of the state. The new generation, like the first Muslims and Ottoman warriors, according to Gülen, is required to combine and practice the Islamic message with the means of modern life. Yet, throughout this discursive claim, Gülen Islamizes modern techniques, capitalism, democracy even secularism by giving examples from Quran and from Hadith traditions by also stressing the significance of *ijtihad* (interpretation), a way of interpretation according to the necessities of current times. Gülen's scholarship, Islam is redefined by reference to Turkish nationalism, secularism, modern science, democracy, human rights (especially Kurdish rights in Turkey context), and dialogue with non-Muslims. In the literature about the *Hizmet* Movement, various studies focus on these new forms of synthesis. In this paper, I do not attempt to trace this synthesis as just a set of political discourses, but rather I will investigate the gendered aspects of the new Muslim subjectivity as constructed in Gülen's writings and sermons.
Van Wyk, Milandré	**Religion 1:**	**An ethnographic study of the cultural experiences of South African expatriates working and living in Cairo, Egypt drawing on**

Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University 14994437@sun.ac.za	**Religion in Social Context**	**the writings of Max Weber** International migration of professionals has become the order of the 21st century. The cultural diversity of TNCs' work environments has fashioned a new category of employee: the expatriate. The following study aims to explore the cultural experiences of South African expatriates who are allocated in Cairo, Egypt. Notwithstanding the extent of globalisation, westernisation and the consequent immersion of cultures into a global melting pot, each new assignment presents a set of specific cultural values, practices and ethics challenging to the success of the expatriate. This paper, therefore, explores the perceived business and work ethic of Egyptians, as conceived in relation to their own, by South African expatriates currently working and living in Cairo. This study, therefore, presents the individually constructed conceptions of Egyptian work ethic as it is fashioned through religion, the social fabric of Cairo, classism, racism and the Egyptian political climate while drawing on the works of Max Weber .
Xaba, Jantjie Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University xaba@sun.ac.za	**Religion 1:** **Religion in Social Context**	**Towards an understanding of culture and economic empowerment: A case study of Afrikaner Economic Empowerment and Black Economic Empowerment in South Africa** Drawing from the large doctoral project that is currently underway, the presentation intends to investigate the role of *culture* during the Afrikaner Economic Empowerment between the period of nineteenth and twentieth century. Notwithstanding its limitation in terms of ethnic bias, exclusively white participation, mostly Afrikaans speakers and exploitation of other racial groups, the AEE is considered the most successful empowerment because of dependence on culture (Stultz, 1965; Stokes, 1975; Hexham, 1980; Welsh, 1984; Du Toit, 1985; O'Meara, 1985; Esman, 1987; Sadie, 2002; Hinde & Dixon, 2007; Botma, 2008; Giliomee, 2008 and Kriel, 2010). This study will set a stage to a comparative analysis with the current process of Black economic empowerment. The focus of the study is two-fold; firstly, drawing from the work of Du Gray & Pryke (2002), the study will use the 'culturalization of the economy thesis' to highlight the role of cultural processes in constructing the economy. The latter argues that, (i) the economy have always been culturally inspired, (ii) economies are more culturally embedded, (iii) and that it is not sufficient to argue that the economy is culturally embedded because cultural and economic performance are inevitably intertwined (Amin & Thrift, 2004). Secondly, drawing from wide literature on Afrikaner Nationalism, the study will show how this cultural group used cultural capital or cultural entrepreneurship to deliver an economic empowerment to the Afrikaner white population. Through this investigation, the study plan to use its findings to recommend improvements in the current BEE legislation. The latter is considered to be highly elitist, fostering individualism and corruption. An introduction of cultural approach promise to shift focus from the top to the bottom, harness participation by majority and promote democratic values.
Motseke, Dieketseng University of Johannesburg kekem@uj.ac.za	**Religion 2:** **Religion in Global Context**	**Class and religion in Soweto** Class continues to play a central role in shaping and distinguishing religious denominations of people and their social situation. Therefore, the main purpose of this paper is to determine the link between class and religion pertaining to church attendance in Soweto. The data used for this study was obtained from data collected from a quantitative survey conducted as part of the 2006 Classifying Soweto Survey (CSS), with follow up qualitative, in-depth interviews, and forms of participant observations. The findings of this study revealed that various classes use the church for different reasons and that the size of the congregation, the leadership hierarchy, church contributions, tithing and the language in which sermons are conducted, are some of the key

		factors through which class is expressed in the church. It was also found that there is a certain understated muteness surrounding class inside the church.
Raza, Ali Hassan University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan ahraza89@gmail.com	**Religion 2: Religion in Global Context**	**Global peace in the view of religion** This paper will discuss the challenge of global peace from the view of religion. Firstly, peace is conceptualized with respect to order: defence of people in their person their things and their deal. In respect of each of these challenges the role of religion is examined as potentially positive or negative depending on its connection with politics. The analysis is then extended to order with justice. Special consideration is paid to the 'social contract' as a base of the public political society. In this connection some explanation are made regarding the theocracy vs. democracy argument. How far could each of these systems be seen as a possible danger to peace and if so, is there room for reconciliation? The second part of the paper starts with a conceptualization of human rights as essential human interests sheltered by law. These centre interests are based on human self-respect as such, while entailing certain major freedoms and entitlements that everyone ought to enjoy.
Tawengwa, Tau Department if Sociology University of Pretoria traytau@gmail.com	**Religion 2: Religion in Global Context**	**The politicization of the Christian religious doctrine** Max Weber (1922) studied religions and their economic ethics, questioning whether or not they would survive capitalism, and the role played by religion in the processes of social change. He examined the sacred and the profane- spiritual ideals and worldly ideals- and stated that the convergence of the sacred and the profane produces various soteriologies (Christian theological doctrines) which according to Weber, exist in the buffer zone between asceticism and mysticism. According to Weber's argument, churches as we see them today are manifestations of salvation doctrines which are largely a mixture of the sacred and the profane. This is evident, for example, when one looks at Christian churches which allow gay marriages, or women pastors. Sacred Christian mysticism prohibits these, but profane worldly principles have been included in the salvation doctrines of the churches that have come to allow these. The Methodist church, for example allows for women to become pastors, and the Anglican Church allows for gay men to become priests. In light of this, Weber viewed religion as corruptible. This is because religion becomes diluted and politicized when the sacred accommodates the profane in order to stand as politically correct. Owing to this politicization, Weber saw orthodox religious institutions as channels of political authority, or rather; 'charismatic violence' in the sense that political policy becomes channelled and justified through religious doctrine. This politicization of religion has been seen in history, where religion was used as a tool to justify genocide, slavery, colonialism and apartheid. In Weber's view, political institutions are naturally coercive while sacred religious institutions are naturally non-violent, basing themselves on concepts of 'brotherly love' and peace. As a result, in order for a social order to emerge, the sacred church community and the coercive state should exist in paradoxical antagonism to each other- not in harmony.
RURAL SOCIOLOGY		
Gukurume, Simbarashe Great Zimbabwe University sgukurume1@gmail.com	**Rural Sociology 1**	**The resurgence of barter trade in rural communities in the era of dollarization of the Zimbabwean economy: A case study of Bikita district in Masvingo** In late 2008, the perpetually galloping inflation led to the jettisoning of local Zimbabwean dollar in almost all transactions. This

		led to the ushering in of de facto dollarization of the Zimbabwean economy. Thus, February 2009 marked the demise of the Zimbabwean dollar and the adoption of a multi - currency system under the banner of dollarization. The major findings of this study pointed to the fact that this dollarization was inherently ambivalent, creating wealth for some while compounding misery and poverty for others. Thus, dollarization exacerbated inequalities between the rich and the poor, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Since dollarization led to widespread shortage of foreign currency in rural areas most villagers then resorted to barter trade for survival as a coping strategy. Barter trade enabled villagers to meet their daily livelihood requirements albeit simultaneously ushering in a multiplicity of problems like conflicts as barter transactions became an arena of contestations and struggles surrounding the value of goods being exchanged, unfair terms of trade disenfranchised desperate villagers out of their valuable assets. This study investigated the challenges faced by rural villagers after dollarization of the economy as well as barter trade which emerged as a result of foreign currency shortages in Bikita. The study also examined how villagers have responded to transcend such challenges posed by dollarization and subsequently barter trading. This study is embedded in qualitative methodological orientation, with in-depth unstructured interviews and secondary sources of data being used as research instruments for data gathering.
Ikwuba, Agnes Department of Sociology, Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria agnesikwuba@yahoo.com	**Rural Sociology 1**	**Feminization of poverty in rural Nigeria: A sociological analysis** Women are the main contributors to the economic development of rural Nigeria as evident in their enormous involvement in agricultural production, trade and commerce. However, the proceeds and benefits of their production elude them through patriarchal domination making them the poorest among the poor. Feminization of poverty denies women access to the basic necessities of life exposing them to physical, social, psychological, and economic misery. Despite this, rural women strategize to cope with their extreme poverty. This paper recommends that to alleviate feminization of poverty, rural women must be empowered in diverse ways to enhance their living conditions.
Sugh, Elizabeth Terngu Department of Sociology, Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria lizzysugh@yahoo.com	**Rural Sociology 1**	**Women and leisure in rural Nigeria: Challenges, implications and prospects** In almost all African societies including Nigeria, rural women are involved with multi facet responsibility of domestic chores, agricultural productivity, as well as trade and commerce in their everyday life. They work from dawn to dusk with rarely anytime for leisure or recreation; even where such time exist, there are no leisure activities for her. The rural male folk, however, have a lot of recreational activities existing for them in the rural set up, which are maximally utilised by them. Non-existent leisure/ recreational time for rural women has serious implications for her social, psychological mental wellbeing. It is recommended that resistance of cultural belief and practice of women as beast of burden should be discouraged to enhance rural women's overall wellbeing.
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS & POPULAR PROTEST		
Caha, Omer Fatih University (Turkey), omercaha@yahoo.com	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 1: Social Movements, Political Parties and Local Organisation**	**Women's civil society organizations and local participation in Turkey** This paper will focus on the role of women's civil societal organizations in the participation of women in social and political activities at the local level in Turkey. Based upon an empirical study that I have conducted on 66 women's organizations in seven cities of Turkey, this paper tries to answer the questions of how far women's civil societal organizations are active to dominate

		the decision making process in the local level. In order to understand their roles in that respect I will analyse the relationship between women's organizations and various units of the local governments in Turkey as well as their relationships with local branches of political parties. My paper will also analyse how women's organizations are mobilizing women in the area of social responsibility. In order to do that I will review the performance of women's organizations in six areas of social responsibility mostly towards women, i.e., women's education, health care services for women, protection of the environment, eradication of poverty, the struggle against domestic violence against women, and participation in cultural and artistic activities.
Sinwell, Luke South African Research Chair in Social Change University of Johannesburg, lsinwell@uj.ac.za	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 1: Social Movements, Political Parties and Local Organisation**	**The role of opposition political parties in social movement struggles in Soweto, Johannesburg: Unlikely partners, strategic outcomes?** The role of political parties in local-level politics has often been discredited as being corrupt or for personal interest or material gain (Low 2007). However, political parties are often viewed by social movement actors as an essential vehicle through which they can access state resources in the form of basic needs. This paper uses empirical evidence based on participant observation and interviews in order to understand the relationship between the Democratic Alliance (DA) and the Landless People's Movement (LPM) in Soweto, a township in South Africa located near Johannesburg, South Africa. It does so by tracing the origins and development of two local affiliates of social movements in Soweto – in particular paying attention to the wide array of strategies and tactics that they have employed over several years in order to access state resources. While it seems unlikely that a conservative, historically white political party (the DA) would successfully link up with militant, primarily black social movements, this paper argues that the DA and militant organisations will continue to remain strategic partners which collectively seek to challenge the ANC. The paper then explains the implications of this for the way in which Left-wing umbrella formations like the Anti-Privatisation Forum (APF), the Poor People's Alliance (PPA) and the Democratic Left Front (DLF) should relate to movements given the pressing issue of service delivery that the latter are faced with.
Togawa, Shotaro University of Cape Town, sho.togawa@gmail.com	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 1: Social Movements, Political Parties and Local Organisation**	**Politics of Pride: A case study of the 'Toilet War' in Cape Town** Civil society in South Africa is generally celebrated as a space for action to promote social justice, either through organisations that play the role of watchdog, or through mobilisation by the poor themselves around their own concerns. However, civil society can reflect and reproduce many of the pathologies and injustices of the wider society. Sometimes it works to benefit a specific ethnic group or political group, and also reflects some unsatisfactory aspects of culture to which the constituents of civil society belong. A case study of the 'toilet war', which took place throughout 2010 in Khayelitsha, shows that the associational activities and social movements reflect some kind of pathologies or injustices of the wider society. The 'toilet war' surely has an aspect of 'service delivery protests', where the poor and the marginalised undertake protest action to express their grievances for the improvement of service delivery. Nevertheless, the data shows that the 'poorest of the poor' are actually excluded and deserted by democracy within the community, the partisan purpose, and the rage against the legacy of apartheid. Ironically, democratic and participatory processes of decision-making in the small community contribute toward ignoring the voices of the poorest of the poor, who are still the minority there. The partisan purpose and the rage against racism restrict the interest of the poorest of the poor, too. Also there is a subtle but critical disjuncture between the 'commander' of the 'toilet war' and its followers, which makes it more difficult to ensure the civil rights of the poorest of the poor.

Alexander, Peter University of Johannesburg, palexander@uj.ac.za	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 2: Social Movements, Labour and the Environment**	**Relations to the means of protest and South Africa's rebellion of the poor** The paper summarises key features of South Africa's 'rebellion of the poor', justifying the use of this term. From here, the idea of 'relationships to the means of protest' is advanced as a mediating concept linked to forces and relations of production, the couplet at the heart of Marx's theory of social change.
Ceruti, Claire University of Johannesburg, clairec@uj.ac.za	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 2: Social Movements, Labour and the Environment**	**Challenging Mbeki, testing Zuma: Developments in the public sector strikes of 2007 and 2010** Social movements studies tend to neglect trade unions and strikes. Yet in South Africa, the development of the delivery protests which helped to challenge Thabo Mbeki's rule were accompanied by the development of a strike movement. This paper compares the public sector strike of 2007 with the public sector strike of 2010, comparing the challenge to Mbeki with the first test of the Zuma government. The paper focuses in particular on the development of strikers' ideas within each strike and from one strike to another to develop a picture of changing consciousness over the period concerned.
Cock, Jacklyn SWOP Institute University of the Witwatersrand Jacklyn.Cock@wits.ac.za	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 2: Social Movements, Labour and the Environment**	**Contentious politics and the climate justice movement** As a 'master frame' climate justice has the potential to connect particular local struggles, generalize them and link them to a global project of transformation. This global potential is evident in the Cochabamba Accord. Locally framing access to energy in terms of climate justice could provide a link to the labour movement through the stress on 'green' or 'climate' jobs. However at both local and global levels the movement has to confront competing claims and interests.
Leonard, Llewellyn (paper co-authored by Mark Pelling) South African Research Chair in Social Change, University of Johannesburg, pdf4@uj.ac.za	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 2: Social Movements, Labour and the Environment**	**Mobilisation and protest: Environmental justice in Durban, South Africa** This paper examines the ability of civil society actors to champion environmental justice in an industrial risk society in South Africa by way of mobilisation and protest action. This paper presents viewpoints from key stakeholders at the Durban city level and three local case study sites to examine social capital relations to achieve environmental justice. It explores how civil society engages in social capital for mobilisation with itself and subsequent protest actions to engage with government and industry. The paper highlights that social actor response to engage in social capital for mobilisation and protests is best understood in relation to the socio-economic and political positioning of individuals or organisations.
Benson, Koni International Labour Research and Information Group (ILRIG), koni@ilrig.org.za	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 3: Social Movements, Collaboration and Performance**	**Out of the Pages of This Book: Processes, positions, power, and practice in two feminist activist research attempts** This paper reflects on the possibilities and challenges of feminist, activist, and collaborative research in the context of building movements of women shack dwellers in their fight for liberation in general and decent housing in particular. It is set in the context of the Cape Town housing crisis where 400,000 families wait on a list which delivers 11,000 units per year and where policies violently remove and relocate shack dwellers to the margins of the city. Black women remain the majority of the urban poor and marginalized by generations of accumulated and untransformed racism and sexism have found resonance in the mantra: you only get what you are organized to take. While 'squatter' struggles received much support from the left as part of the anti-apartheid struggle before 1994, today, housing is not an attractive or glamorous struggle to support given the immense

		size of the housing crisis and the increasing sense of services, like housing or water or electricity, being for sale to those who can afford them. Between the neoliberal and sexist norms, people setting up shacks on open fields are called 'land occupiers' and receive little support except from some movements of the working class which themselves are made up of unemployed people without a solid basis of resources from which to organize. Experiences with researchers have often led to a range of disappointing conclusions and impasses. What are the possibilities for challenging the multiple and growing divides? For putting into practice feminist solidarities that challenge processes, power, and position? This paper looks at two examples of collaborations formed with these dynamics front and centre- the relationship between researchers and grassroots activists as part of an on-going defence coalition around the Zille-Raine Heights land occupation, and a feminist collective book project with many of the same activists that culminated in the publication of My Dream is to Be Bold: The Work to End Patriarchy. In different ways, these are each aspiring solidarities that have been critical of the various power dynamics at play, and have centralized anti-hierarchical and process-centred principles of feminism evident in the goals of prioritizing research where the process is as, if not more fruitful than the written products. Drawing on on-going conversations across many divides about how to work together, who is involved, from what position, and for what ends, the paper argues that a feminist collaborative approach challenges us to re-think what solidarity can mean in all arenas of our work in challenging the status quo. There are both challenges, limits, and potentials for social movement research or research activism to put into practice and extend the feminist literature of collaboration that questions the power dynamics between the researcher - and the researched, and discuss the possibilities of working across divides so characteristic of social movement/grassroots struggles in South Africa today.
Walsh, Shannon South African Research Chair in Social Change University of Johannesburg, shannondawnwalsh@gmail.com	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 3: Social Movements, Collaboration and Performance**	**Ikusasa Elibi (Bad Future): Challenging knowledge production and power with collaborative video** In Lacey Road shack settlement in Durban South Africa, a group of young women set out to tell the stories of their lives through working together in a collaborative video project they call, Ikusasa Elibi, or Bad Future. Set against a backdrop of life in the shacks, the girls create a fiction about rape, HIV and hopelessness. What do their stories tell us about the networks of power, conflict and collaboration that operate in such zones of social abandonment, and the visual methods used to unlock these stories?
Wentzel, Tazneem Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology University of Stellenbosch, 14622653@sun.ac.za	**Social Movements & Popular Protest 3: Social Movements, Collaboration and Performance**	**The Minstrel Carnival mappings of memory** The Minstrel Carnival and the figure of the Minstrel are archives into an experience of the enslavement and oppression with a painted jovial face. The poetics of painted faces belies the politics that construct it. Painted jovial faces are masks of sadness that are a means of giving expression to a veil of silence that surrounds an experience of enslavements and subjugation. It refuses to be buried under the social, economic, and political wreckage of the past, of history. The Minstrel Carnival remembers by mapping memories of the city experience, through song, dance, and walking the everyday spaces of the street. Accordingly, this paper seeks to explore ethnographically, the ways in which the Minstrel Carnival and the figure of the Minstrel, embody a form of history, knowledge, and memory of the city that culminates in the contemporary contestation, reclamation, and expression of the 'soul' of the city on Carnival Day.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY		
Hill, Lloyd Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology University of Stellenbosch, lloydhill@sun.ac.za	**Urban Sociology 1: Physical Environments and Social Relations**	**Language, migration and social mobility in Cape Town: Some preliminary remarks** This paper presents some initial findings concerning the relationship between language and the social mobility of recent in-migrants in Cape Town. The paper forms part of a larger collaborative project, which is only just beginning. The three broad objectives are: to present the objectives and recent history of the collaboration; to present a number of conceptual and methodological issues guiding the research; and to present and discuss an initial set of findings. The substantive component of the paper takes the form of a preliminary exploration of spatial and social mobility in Cape Town. Using data from the 1996 and 2001 censuses, we present a series of GIS maps depicting the relationship between (official) home langue and migration/settlement in Cape Town. We then explore a number of ways in which the methodological foregrounding language may facilitate our attempt to combine Census data analysis with a qualitative exploration of emerging patterns associated social mobility and material/symbolic inequality in South African cities.
Moyo, Philani University of Fort Hare pmoyo@ufh.ac.za	**Urban Sociology 1: Physical Environments and Social Relations**	**Urban livelihoods after the fast track land reform programme in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe** Land reform is an essential component of efforts to reduce poverty and create sustainable livelihoods, not just for the rural poor, but for urban households as well. However, despite important empirical studies on the rural focused distributional outcomes and livelihood impacts of Zimbabwe's fast track land reform programme, there has to date been no systematic assessment of the poverty reduction and livelihood impacts of the fast track land reform programme on urban households. This paper aims to fill this knowledge gap through focusing on Bulawayo based households that are model A1 beneficiaries of the land reform programme. It discusses the material, cultural and historical value attached to land ownership by these urban beneficiaries, investment levels on new farms and rural economy, food security and income benefits deriving from this investment and emerging entrepreneurialism directly linked to this new access to land. The paper further poses questions on what needs to be done, by who and how to support these smallholder urban based farmers become sustainable and more productive under Zimbabwe's new agrarian structure.
Peens, Michelle Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology Stellenbosch University, michelle.peens@gmail.com	**Urban Sociology 1: Physical Environments and Social Relations**	**Racial remains in a company town: The legacy of ISCOR on the built environment of Newcastle** This article focuses on the town of Newcastle in the present, using the built environment as a lens through which to understand the local ambiguities of social transformation in the town. I start with the town's historical development in the 1970s, considering the role of ISCOR as a parastatal. I examine the company's self-conscious shaping of the town - through ISCOR's housing department - as well the importance and difficulties associated with the privatisation of ISCOR and its repackaging as Mittal Steel, a privatisation process that dovetailed with political transformation in South Africa. I explore how the design of neighbourhoods, houses and other spaces has left a remainder which does not map neatly onto the changes in the company or the wider political or economic transformations. This allows me to analyse how the tension between present and past, change and stasis (or decay, palpable in the very buildings where people live), manifests in the way a group of white South Africans inhabit contemporary Newcastle. Finally, I also consider how explicit discussions of these tensions between past and present repeat older racial tropes in a fraught attempt to come to terms with changing class positions and economics opportunities in the town.

Stevens, Cheryl University of Johannesburg, words.cstevens@gmail.com	**Urban Sociology 1: Physical Environments and Social Relations**	**'Joburg is more about elsewhere than it is about itself': Ethnographic stock-taking of a post-'2010' urban situation** The 'city beautiful' policies that launched Johannesburg's flagship urban projects include extravagant publicity campaigns to lure property investors, speculators and to promote business tourism: a brand orientated drive to secure this City's urban and economic future. This ethnographic account of Johannesburg's inner-city regeneration is based on my on-going research in the inner-city and presents critical observations on the aftermath of the '2010' FIFA World Cup. Does this event herald Johannesburg's emergence as a theatre of events? George E Marcus's multi-sited urban ethnographic practices will aid my exploration of the complexities inherent in this City's changing urban morphology. The importance of 'doing ethnography' at home is stressed and reference is made to what critical urban scholars see as worldwide tendencies for revanchist urban regeneration: symbolic economic practices used by urban gentrifiers to present middle-class 'live-work-play' scenarios. What are we left with after the events of '2010'? Were any of the golden promises fulfilled? These questions are asked in terms of what urban geographer and anthropologist Neil Smith (1996) detects in the restructured urban geography of the late capitalist global city as: The rallying cry of the revanchist city might well be: 'Who lost the city? And on whom is revenge to be exacted?'

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