

XVIII South African Sociological Association Annual Congress

Knowledge, Technologies and Social Change

1 - 4 July 2012

Hosted by the Department of Sociology,
University of Cape Town

Venue: Leslie Social Sciences Building

SASA



University of Cape Town • iYunivesithi yaseKappa • Universiteit van Kaapstad

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SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT in association with and assisted by:

Lorenzo Raynard, Michelle Joubert-Alagöz, Margaret Kumalo and Martha Mokgoko
**of SAASTA (South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement,
business unit of NRF)**





Department of Sociology

July 2012

Dear SASA Conference Delegates,

Welcome to Cape Town and the University of Cape Town in particular! We hope that you will find our city and university hospitable and the conditions conducive to sociological discussion and professional camaraderie.

As organisers of this year's conference of the South African Sociological Association, our department has been fortunate to receive various forms of support. This assistance deserves acknowledgement before the conference begins.

A conference such as ours depends largely upon registration fees and the goodwill of the host university. We are especially grateful that UCT Deputy Vice-Chancellor Prof Danie Visser waived the venue charges for this year's conference. Another member of UCT's executive whose help is much appreciated is Prof Paula Ensor, the Dean of UCT's Faculty of Humanities, who backed a scheme to finance attendance by our own students. Members of UCT's Properties & Services department have been extremely co-operative in ensuring the allocation of venues and in seeing to the suspension of building works for the duration of the conference. We're grateful to the team of cleaning workers (employed by sub-contractors) who agreed to work outside their normal working hours to prepare the conference venue. We've also been pleased to be able to rely upon UCT's Information Technology, Classroom Facilities, Risk and Transport services respectively.

A special word of thanks is due to the South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA), represented by Lorenzo Raynard, for covering the costs of flying in and accommodating our four keynote speakers, namely Professors Martin Bauer, Ahmed Bawa, Harry Collins and Dorothy Roberts. SAASTA is also paying for the Jammie Shuttle to ferry delegates to and from the Gala Dinner. These significant contributions are an aspect of SAASTA's collaboration with SASA over the conference theme. Thank you SAASTA.

Many others, notably departmental colleagues and students as well as SASA committee members, have lent their institutional memory, creative flair, secretarial skill, labour time and managerial acumen to the organisation of the conference. All this help and encouragement is sure to make it a memorable event.

Wishing you a stimulating and enlightening conference,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'David Lincoln'.

David Lincoln
Acting Head of Department

Congress Theme: Knowledge, Technologies and Social Change

All of us inhabit social worlds that are transforming rapidly through technological change. This is most obviously but not only with respect to new media and communication technologies as well as new science-driven innovations in biotechnology, nanotechnology and so on. Such rapidly changing technologies, in turn, affect our knowledge of the social world and our social relationships within it. Just as technologies shape our cultural and social experiences, so culture and social structures shape the design and use of technology. Universities play important roles in mediating the relationships between knowledge, technologies and society: not only do universities promote the use and understanding of new technologies – in both the natural and social sciences – but they also subject them to critical analysis and work with civil society in contesting and controlling the ways in which they are used.

This is perhaps especially true in South Africa, where enduring economic inequalities and cultural diversity shape the design, use and effects of technological change. The 2012 SASA conference provides us with an opportunity to reflect on some of the inter-relationships between knowledge, technologies and social change, including the roles of universities in promoting, analysing and contesting technologies. The sociology of science and technology is not a strong branch of sociology in South Africa, or Africa more generally. We hope that SASA 2012 will nurture this dimension of the sociological project. To this end, and with generous financial assistance from the *South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement* (SAASTA), we have three prominent social scientists from Europe and the USA (Harry Collins, Dorothy Roberts and Martin Bauer) who will be sharing some of their work with us. We also have a panel of local scholars and activists who will be discussing some of the complex ways in which technologies can be emancipatory as well as the ways in which they pose challenges and provoke resistance.

Plenary sessions and speakers, SASA 2012 at UCT



Opening session on Sunday 1st July: Professor **Harry Collins** (Cardiff University, U.K.). He will discuss **the sociology of expertise**. He has written extensively about this, including in *Rethinking Expertise* (University of Chicago Press, 2007, with Robert Evans) and *Tacit and Explicit Knowledge* (University of Chicago Press, 2010). His other books include *The Golem: What Everyone Should Know about Science* (Cambridge University Press, 1993) and *Dr Golem: How to Think about Medicine* (University of Chicago Press, 2005) (both written with Trevor Pinch; *Changing Order. Replication and Induction in Scientific Practice* (University of Chicago Press, 1985), *Artificial Experts: Social Knowledge and Intelligent Machines* (MIT Press, 1990), *The Shape of Actions: What Humans and Machines Can Do* (MIT Press, 1998, with Martin Kusch), *Gravity's Shadow: The Search for Gravitational Waves* (University of Chicago Press, 2004), and *Gravity's Ghost: Scientific Discovery in the Twenty-first Century* (University of Chicago Press, 2010). See further:

<http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/contactsandpeople/academicstaff/C-D/professor-harry-collins-overview.html>.

Plenary lecture on the morning of Monday 2nd July: Professor **Dorothy Roberts** (University of Pennsylvania, USA), and will focus on **new technologies and race**. Professor Roberts is the author of *Killing the Black Body: Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty* (Pantheon, 1997), *Shattered Bonds: The Color of Child Welfare* ([Basic Civitas Books](#), 2002), and *Fatal Invention: How Science, Politics, and Big Business Re-create Race in the Twenty-first Century* (The New Press, 2011). In this most recent book she argues that America is once again at the brink of a virulent outbreak of racial classification supported by mainstream science. Professor Roberts was also a blogger at blackprof.com. Professor Roberts was at Northwestern University in Chicago until the end of June, before taking up a new appointment at the University of Pennsylvania. See further:



<http://www.law.northwestern.edu/faculty/profiles/dorothyroberts/>
http://thenewpress.com/index.php?option=com_title&task=view_title&metaproductid=1789.



Plenary panel session on the morning of Tuesday 3rd July: Professors Martin Bauer and Ahmed Bawa will discuss **Science and Society**. Professor **Martin Bauer** (professor of Social Psychology and Research Methodology at the London School of Economics and Political Science, UK) will speak on “Indicators of Science Culture”. Professor Bauer is co-editor of *The culture of science: how the public relates to science across the globe* (Routledge, 2012) and many articles on public understanding of science. His previous books include *Biotechnology: The making of a global controversy* (Cambridge UP, 2002) and *Resistance to new Technology” Nuclear power, information technology and biotechnology* (Cambridge UP, 1995).

See: <http://www2.lse.ac.uk/methodologyInstitute/whosWho/mbauer@lseacuk.aspx>.

Professor **Ahmed Bawa** will be responding to Martin Bauer. Professor Bawa holds a Ph.D. in Theoretical Physics from the University of Durham. He is currently vice-chancellor of the Durban University of Technology. He was previously DVC at the University of Natal and Kwazulu-Natal (for nine years), chair of the National Research Foundation, Program Officer for Higher Education in Africa with the Ford Foundation, and on the faculties of Hunter College and the City University of New York. See: http://www.dut.ac.za/senior_management_team/prof_ahmed.



15 years involves



Plenary panel session on the morning of Wednesday 4th July: Nathan Geffen, Jenny Radloff and Nicoli Natrass will discuss “**New technologies, resistance and emancipation**”. **Nathan Geffen** is treasurer of the Treatment Action Campaign (and was previously National Manager and Director of Policy, Communications & Research at TAC). He is the author of *Debunking Delusions: The Inside Story of the Treatment Action Campaign* (Jacana, 2010). **Jenny Radloff** is from the Association for Progressive Communications in Cape Town, and the African Gender Institute at the University of Cape Town. Her work over the past 15 years involves working with women's rights activists in the creative and strategic use of ICTs for social change and women's empowerment at local, regional and global level. See further <http://agi.ac.za/person/jennifer-radloff>.



Nicoli Natrass is Director of the Aids and Society Research Unit and Professor of Economics at the University of Cape Town, and the author of books on both the South African economy and AIDS, including (most recently) *The Aids Conspiracy: Science Fights Back* (Columbia UP and Wits UP, 2012). See further: <http://www.cssr.uct.ac.za/prof-nicoli-natrass>.

Programme Overview

SUNDAY, 1ST JULY 2012

12.00 – 16.30 VENUE: Foyer of Leslie Social Science Building	Registration
16.30 – 18.30 VENUE: Leslie 2D (LS2D)	Opening & Keynote Address <ul style="list-style-type: none">• David Lincoln, University of Cape Town <i>Welcome from Acting Head of Department of Sociology</i>• Paula Ensor, University of Cape Town <i>Welcome from Dean of Faculty of Humanities, UCT</i>• Harry Collins, University of Cardiff <i>XVII SASA Congress Keynote Address: “The role of the sociologist after half-a-century of studying science”</i>• Marlize Rabe, University of South Africa <i>Welcome from Deputy President of SASA</i>• Freek Cronjé, North West University <i>SASA Presidential Address</i>
18.30+ VENUE: Foyer of Leslie Social Science Building	Cocktail reception

MONDAY – WEDNESDAY, 2nd – 4th JULY 2012

Time Slots	Monday, 2nd July	Time Slots	Tuesday, 3rd July	Time Slots	Wednesday, 4th July
9.00 -10.30 <i>Venue</i> LS 1B LS 1A Beattie 106 LS 3A LS 1C LS 1D LS 1E LS 3B	PARALLEL SESSION 1 A. Higher Education and Science Studies I B. Family and Population Studies I C. Media, Culture and Society I D. Economic and Industrial Sociology I E. Crime, Violence and Security I F. Urban Sociology I G. Social movements and popular protest I H. Development I	9.00 -10.30 <i>Venue</i> LS 1B LS 1E Beattie 106 LS 3A LS 1C Beattie 114 LS 1D LS 1A	PARALLEL SESSION 5 A. Higher Education IV B. Social movements and Popular Protest II C. Media, Culture and Society III D. Economic and Industrial Sociology V E. Crime, Violence and Security II F. Gender Studies IV G. Environment and Natural Resources III H. Race, Ethnicity and Class II	9.00 -10.30 <i>Venue</i> LS 1B LS 3A LS 2D LS 1D LS 1A Beattie 114 LS 1C LS 3B LS 1E	PARALLEL SESSION 7 A. Higher Education VI B. Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII C. Analysing Expertise D. NWU Postgraduate Session E. Health IV F. Gender Studies V G. Rural II H. Development IV I. Social Theory and Methodology IV
10.30-10.45	Tea	10.30-10.45	Tea	10.30-10.45	Tea
10.45 - 12.15 <i>Venue</i> LS D2	PLENARY I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorothy Roberts 	10.45 - 12.15 <i>Venue</i> LS D2	PLENARY II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahmed Bawa • Martin Bauer 	10.45 - 12.15 <i>Venue</i> LS D2	PLENARY III <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nathan Geffen • Jennifer Radloff • Nicoli Nattrass
12.15 - 13.30	Lunch	12.15 - 13.00	Lunch	12.15 - 13.30	Lunch

<p>13.30 - 15.00 <i>Venue</i> LS 1B LS 1A Beattie 106 LS 3A LS 1E LS 1D Beattie 114 LS 1C</p>	<p>PARALLEL SESSION 2 A. Higher Education II B. Family and Population Studies II C. Media, Culture and Society II D. Economic and Industrial Sociology II E. Political Sociology and law I F. Sociology of Youth and Sport I G. Gender Studies I H. Social Theory and Methodology I</p>	<p>13.00 - 14.30 <i>Venue</i> LS 1B LS 3A LS 1D Beattie 106 LS 1C LS 1E LS 1A LS 3B</p>	<p>PARALLEL SESSION 6 A. Higher Education V B. Economic and Industrial Sociology VI C. Economic and Industrial Sociology VII D. Social Theory and Methodology III E. Religion I F. Social movements and popular protest III G. Health III H. Development III</p>		
<p>15.00-15.15</p>	<p>TEA</p>	<p>14.30 - 14.45</p>	<p>TEA</p>		
<p>15.15 - 16.45 <i>Venue</i> Beattie 106 LS 1E LS 3A LS 1B Beattie 114 LS 1A LS 1D LS 1C</p>	<p>PARALLEL SESSION 3 A. Higher Education III B. Family and Population Studies III C. Economic and Industrial Sociology III D. Urban Sociology II E. Gender Studies II F. Health I G. Environment and Natural Resources I H. Race, Ethnicity and Class I</p>	<p>14.45-16.00 <i>Venue</i> LS 2D</p>	<p>CHARTER DISCUSSION</p>		

16.45 - 17.00	TEA	16.00 - 18.00	SASA AGM		
17.00 - 18.30 <i>Venue</i> LS 3A LS 1E Beattie 114 LS 1A LS 1C LS1D LS 3B LS 1B	PARALLEL SESSION 4 A. Economic and Industrial Sociology IV B. Urban Sociology III C. Gender Studies III D. Health II E. Rural I F. Environment and Natural Resources II G. Development II H. Social Theory and Methodology II	19.30 <i>Venue</i> Marimba Restaurant CTICC Cape Town International Convention Centre	Gala Dinner Guest Speaker: Deputy Minister Derek Hanekom, <i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i>		

Detailed Programme: List of Presenters and Papers

Parallel Session 1: MONDAY, 2nd JULY, 09.00 – 10.30		
1 LS1B	Higher Education and Science Studies I: Innovation, Development and Technology	<p><i>Chair: Michael Gastrow</i></p> <p>Michael Kahn, University of Stellenbosch, <i>Innovation policy and the Development of the State</i></p> <p>Bernadette Johnson, Vaal University of Technology, <i>Innovation and Technology Towards Social Development</i></p> <p>Lorenzo Raynard, SASTA, <i>South African Science Centres in Perspective</i></p>
2 LS1A	Family and Population Studies I: Families in Multicultural Contexts	<p><i>Chair: Marlize Rabe</i></p> <p>Bernard Dubbeld, University of Stellenbosch, <i>Fractured Families: Reading Social Transformation in Familiar Tensions</i></p> <p>Monica Grobler, University of Johannesburg, <i>Families or Institutions? A Comparison of the South African Welfare System's Approaches to Child Care</i></p> <p>Esther Serok, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, <i>The Family as an Educator: Challenges and Opportunities in Multicultural Changing Societies</i></p> <p>Mpiana Kalula, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, <i>How an Old Age Person can be Affected by an Infected HIV Child in South Africa?</i></p>
3 Beattie106	Media, Culture and Society I: Researching Technological and Media Influence in Society	<p><i>Chair: Zanetta L. Jansen</i></p> <p>Chinyere C. P. Nnorom and Amanda Odoi, University of Cape Coast, <i>The Misunderstanding of Feminine and Masculine Traits as being Homosexuals: The Role of the Media</i></p>

		<p>Lauren Basson, University of Johannesburg, <i>Filmmakers, Technology and Social Change</i></p> <p>Sibonile Linda, University of Pretoria, <i>Between Profit and Professionalism: How Does the Corporate Restructuring of Journalism Impact on News Reporting in the South African Print Media?</i></p> <p>Chelete Monyane, University of Johannesburg, <i>Role of Media in the Struggle for Socio-Economic Rights in South Africa</i></p>
4 LS1D	Urban Sociology I: Technology, Power and Resistance in the City	<p><i>Chair: Vangile Bingma</i></p> <p>Prishani Naidoo, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Technologies for Knowing and Managing the Poor in South Africa: The Case of Johannesburg Post-Apartheid</i></p> <p>Scelo Zibagwe, Stellenbosch University, <i>Aerial Photography as Technology of Power and Resistance From Below in Cape Town's Informal Settlements</i></p> <p>Veriava Ahmed, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Water Auditing - Between Neoliberalism and Resistance</i></p> <p>Lloyd Hill, University of Stellenbosch, <i>Discussant</i></p>
5 LS3A	Economic and Industrial Sociology I: Technology, Economy and Social Change	<p><i>Chair: Pragna Rugunanan</i></p> <p>Sandra Matatu, Rhodes University, <i>E-government in South African Municipalities: A Labour Process Perspective</i></p> <p>Joseph O Jiboku & Wilson Akpan , University of Fort Hare, <i>ICT and Socio-economic Transformation: The case of Nigeria</i></p> <p>Tapiwa Chagonda, University of Johannesburg, <i>The Other Face of the Zimbabwean Crisis: The Black Market and Dealers during Zimbabweans Decade of Economic Meltdown</i></p> <p>Kevin Donovan, University of Cape Town, <i>Steps Toward a Critique of Mobile Money and Financial Inclusion</i></p>

<p>6</p> <p>LS1C</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I</p>	<p><i>Chair: Rialize Ferreira</i></p> <p>Rajohane Matshediso, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Fudging Numbers: Police Accountability in the Streets of South Africa</i></p> <p>Anton Senekal and Tina Uys, University of Johannesburg, <i>Do We Leave or Do We Stay? The Views of UJ Students with Regard to Living in South Africa</i></p> <p>Nirmala Gopal and Fredrick Monpeyau, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Learner Attitude Towards Violence Among a Select Sample of Private School Learners: A Baseline Study</i></p> <p>Shanta Balgobind Singh, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>“Ganja to Sugars”: The History of Substance Abuse by Indian Youth in the Working Class Township of Chatsworth, Durban</i></p> <p>Vuyokazi Magungxu and Willice O. Abuya, University of Fort Hare, <i>Prison Overcrowding and Prison Personnel: Empirical Evidence from East London Maximum Correctional Centre</i></p>
<p>7</p> <p>LS1E</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest I: The Character of Class in South Africa Today</p>	<p><i>Chair: Jonathan Hyslop</i></p> <p><i>Debate: The Character of Class in South Africa today: Alexander vs. Seekings</i></p> <p>Peter Alexander, University of Johannesburg</p> <p>Jeremy Seekings, University of Cape Town</p>
<p>8</p> <p>LS3B</p>	<p>Development I: Development Policy</p>	<p><i>Chair: Jay Govender</i></p> <p>Monty J. Roodt, Rhodes University, <i>The Developmental Impact of the Marine Living Resources Act of 1998 on Coastal Communities in the Former Transkei</i></p> <p>David Olivier, Stellenbosch University, <i>The Sustainability and Employment Creation Potential of Bivalve Mariculture: A Case Study of Mussel and Oyster Farms in Saldanha Bay</i></p> <p>Cherryl J Walker, Stellenbosch University, <i>Finite land: Challenges Institutionalising Land Restitution in South Africa, 1995 -2000</i></p>

		N.Chellan Mdu Mtshali and Sultan Khan, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Rebranding of the Greater St Lucia Wetlands Park in South Africa: Reflections on Benefits and Challenges for the Former of St Lucia</i>
10.30 – 10.45 Tea		
Plenary session 1: MONDAY, 2nd JULY, 10.45 – 12.15		
Dorothy Roberts , University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.		<i>Chair: Amrita Pande</i> <i>“Race, Reproduction and the New Biocitizen”</i>
12.15 – 13.30 Lunch		
Parallel Session 2: MONDAY, 2nd JULY, 13.30 – 15.00		
1 LS1B	Higher Education and Science Studies II	<i>Chair: Michael Kahn</i> David Cooper, University of Cape Town. Discussion with Author: <i>University in Development</i> by David Cooper <i>Discussants</i> Lennie Gentle, <i>ILRIG</i> , Ben Cousins, <i>University of the Western Cape</i> , Michael Kahn, <i>University of Stellenbosch</i>
2 LS1A	Family and Population Studies II: Rethinking Family and Household Arrangements	<i>Chair: Marlize Rabe</i> Antoinette Kriel, University of South Africa, Sara Randall, University College London, Ernestina Coast, London School of Economics and Political Science, Arthur Risenga and Melissa Nyambura, University of South Africa, <i>From Design to Practice: How Can Large-Scale Household Surveys Better Represent the Complexities of the Social Units Under Investigation?</i> Elena Moore and Rajen Govender, University of Cape Town, <i>Marriage and Cohabitation in</i>

		<p><i>South Africa: An Enriching Explanation?</i></p> <p>Femi Adeagbo, University of Johannesburg, <i>“We Are Not Criminals, We Are Just Victims of Circumstances”</i>: An Exploration of Experiences of Nigerian Immigrant Men That Married South African Women in Johannesburg</p>
3	Media, Culture and Society II: Issues of Theory, Development and Visual Representation	<p><i>Chair: Sabine Marschalls</i></p> <p>Federico Velez, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Medellán), <i>Communication in Robert E. Park’s Pragmatist Sociology</i></p> <p>Simon Mapadimeng, North-West University, <i>Arts Funding and Impact on Development in South Africa: The Case of the National Arts Council of South Africa (NACSA)’s Funded Arts Companies</i></p> <p>Claudia Ortu, University of Johannesburg, <i>Visual Representations of Public Sector Strikes in South Africa</i></p>
4	Economic and Industrial Sociology II: Repertoires of Resistance	<p><i>Chair: Babalwa Magoqwana</i></p> <p>Crispen Chinguno, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Continuities and Discontinuities in Repertoires of Strike Violence in Post-Apartheid South Africa</i></p> <p>Claire Ceruti, University of Johannesburg, <i>‘The Event’ in History, Sociology and Subjectivity</i></p> <p>Sithembiso Bhengu, University of KwaZulu-Natal and Ari Sitas, University of Cape Town, <i>30 Years of Shop Floor Resistance in a Rubber Factory</i></p> <p>Andries Bezuidenhout, University of Pretoria, <i>The Emperor’s New Clothing Factories: Trade Unions and Workerism in Swaziland</i></p>

<p>5</p> <p>LS1E</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law I</p>	<p><i>Chair: Rialize Ferreira</i></p> <p>Lubna Nadvi, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Realizing Political and Social Change in the Muslim World Through the Use of Technology and Social Media: A Case Study of Egypt and the Arab Spring in 2011</i></p> <p>Jeremy Seekings, University of Cape Town, <i>Developmentalism and Welfarism: The Idea of Citizenship and the Politics of Reform</i></p> <p>Loyd Nhodo, Great Zimbabwe University, <i>The Politics of Forced Relocation in Zimbabwe: A case study of the Chiadzwa Communal Area in Murange</i></p> <p>Tatenda Mukwedeya, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Party-State Relations and the Politics of Service Delivery in Local Government: A Case of Buffalo City</i></p>
<p>6</p> <p>LS1D</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth and Sport I</p>	<p><i>Chair: Jay Govender</i></p> <p>Lauren J Silver, Rutgers University Camden, <i>Possibilities and Pragmatics of Translation Across Urban Youth Sites</i></p> <p>Tanaka Candida Mugabe, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, <i>Youth Unemployment in South African: Role of Rural Entrepreneurship in Generating Employment</i></p> <p>Makhoba Letlhogonono, North West University, <i>The Consequences of Unemployment Among Pregnant Youth in a Typical Village, Bodibe, North West Province</i></p> <p>Jan Schenk, University of Cape Town, <i>New Distinctions: The Impact of Class and Race on the Cultural Preferences of Youth in Cape Town and Belo Horizonte</i></p> <p>Mbuyiseni Ndlozi, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>The Making of the Black Youth, and Black Youth Politics in South Africa</i></p> <p>Kiran Odhav, North West University, <i>The Production of Sporting Subjects within Higher Education: The Case of Mafikeng Campus, North West University, South Africa</i></p>

<p>7</p> <p>Beattie114</p>	<p>Gender Studies I: Complexities of Gender, Sexuality and Health</p>	<p><i>Chair: Vangile Bingma</i></p> <p>Grace Khunou, University of Witwatersrand, <i>The Complexities of Men’s Health Practices: A Case of Johannesburg South Africa</i></p> <p>Florence Komane, University of Pretoria, <i>Men in Nursing: A Challenge to Stereotypical Gender Occupation</i></p> <p>Amrita Pande, University of Cape Town, <i>“It may be her eggs, but it's my sweat and blood”: The Paradox of Transnational Surrogacy in India</i></p> <p>Agatha Dambo, University of Pretoria, <i>Towards the Eradication of HIV and AIDS: Young Women and Their Understanding of HIV Messages in Ndirande Township in Malawi</i></p>
<p>8</p> <p>LS1C</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I: Concerning Method</p>	<p><i>Chair: Lionel Thaver</i></p> <p>Zahraa McDonald, University of Johannesburg, <i>The Value in Using the Extended Case Method for Researching Religion</i></p> <p>Vangile Bingma, University of Pretoria, <i>Researching Familiar Spaces: Values, Expectations and Ethics</i></p> <p>Tina de Winter, University of Johannesburg, <i>Case Study Methodology: The Stepchild in Structural-Functionalism and the Fairy Godmother in Postmodernism: Can Case Study Methodology Make a Valid Scientific Contribution to the Sociological Body of Knowledge?’</i></p> <p>Nixon Chisonga, University of Cape Town, <i>Do Young People Move Smoothly from Parental Housing to Independent Living Arrangements? Methodological Notes on Understanding Access to Housing in Cape Town’</i></p>
<p>15.00 – 15.15 Tea</p>		

Parallel Session 3: MONDAY, 2nd JULY, 15:15 – 16.45		
1 LS1E	Family and Population Studies III: Gender and Family	<p><i>Chair: Derik Gelderblom</i></p> <p>Tade Oludayo and Adeyinka A. Aderinto, University of Ibadan, <i>Gender Preference and Demand for Domestic Servants in Ibadan, Nigeria</i></p> <p>Sintechè Van der Merwe, University of Johannesburg, <i>Engendering Corporate Social Histories: Reflections of White, Afrikaans-Speaking Businesswomen</i></p> <p>Acheampong Amoateng, University of Johannesburg and I Kalule-Sabit, North-West University, <i>Social Context Factors and the Sexual Behaviours of Black-African Adolescents in the North-West Province, South Africa</i></p>
2 Beattie106	Higher Education and Science Studies III: The Underdevelopment of Social Studies of Science and Technology	<p><i>Chair: David Cooper</i></p> <p><i>Discussion Session</i></p> <p>Hester du Plessis, University of Johannesburg and Johann Mouton, Stellenbosch University</p>
3 LS3A	Economic and Industrial Sociology III: History, Mining and Technology	<p><i>Chair: Babalwa Magoqwana</i></p> <p>Dhiraj Kumar Nite, Ambedkar University and Paul Stewart, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Narratives of Mining Life: An Oral History of Work and Values on the South African Mines 1951-2011</i></p> <p>David van Wyk, North-West University, <i>Mines, Communities and Social Media: The Possibilities for Greater Activism</i></p> <p>J.F. Cronjé & S.G. Reyneke, North-West University, <i>Developmental Consequences of Illegal Mining: A Case Study in the Area of Welkom</i></p> <p>Paul Stewart, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Practical Knowledge, Stalled Technology and Social Power: The Case of Rock-Drill Operators on South African Gold and Platinum mines</i></p>

<p>4</p> <p>LS1B</p>	<p>Urban Sociology II: Snapshots of the Urban South</p>	<p><i>Chair: Anthony Kaziboni</i></p> <p>Jeremy Seekings, University of Cape Town, <i>Is the South Brazilian? The Public Realm in Urban Brazil Through a Comparative Lens</i></p> <p>Gugulethu Siziba, Stellenbosch University, <i>Language, Identity and the Anatomy of Social Space: Preliminary Comments on Zimbabwean Migrants in South Africa</i></p> <p>Amy Thom, University of Cape Town, <i>What's in my Box? Economic Inclusion, Social Enterprise and Veg Box Schemes in Cape Town</i></p>
<p>5</p> <p>Beattie114</p>	<p>Gender Studies II: Intersectionality, Identity Construction and Sexual Minorities</p>	<p><i>Chair: Angela Ochse</i></p> <p>Letitia Smuts, University of Johannesburg, <i>Getting it 'Straight': Making Sense of (Hetero)sexual Identities Among Young People in South Africa</i></p> <p>Kgomotso Ramushu, University of Pretoria, <i>Black Girl Blogging: Natural Hair-Scapades in Cyberspace</i></p> <p>Calda de Vries. University of KwaZulu Natal, <i>I Am My Hair-The Sociology of Hair Revisited</i></p> <p>Mukai Jaison, University of Pretoria, <i>Sexing the 'Asexual'? An Investigation of how the Disabled Negotiate and Construct their Sexualities</i></p> <p>Gerda Wittmann, North-West University, <i>The Fight to be Seen- Queer Female Representation and Identity Formation in Television and New Media</i></p>
<p>6</p> <p>LS1A</p>	<p>Health I: Reproductive Health</p>	<p><i>Chair: Silvie Cooper</i></p> <p>Ellen Crabtree, University of the Witwatersrand, Naomi Lince, Ibis Reproductive Health, Queen Makhubele, Valoyi, Traditional Authority Trust, Nikki Schaay, Etafeni Daycare Trust, <i>Using Economic and Personal Empowerment Tools to Reduce Risk and Improve HIV Outcomes Among South African Youth – The Fit for Life, Fit for Work (FFLFFW) Model</i></p>

		<p>Yajna Lalbahadur, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>The Social Construction of Infertility</i></p> <p>Linda Sowden, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>What are the Experiences of Pregnant Teenagers: An Exploration in a Low-Socio Economic Area, Eden Park?</i></p>
7	Environment and Natural Resources I: Economics, Conservation and Transformation	<p><i>Chair: Philani Moyo</i></p> <p>Frank Matose with Sarah Corry, Tamyzin Fabing, Emily Richardson, Danielle Welch, University of Cape Town, <i>The Woodcraft Industry in Cape Town: The Plight of Informal Traders</i></p> <p>James Merron, Stellenbosch University, <i>Making Money Grow on Trees: Trust in Technologies of Transformation on the South African Countryside</i></p> <p>Emma M Vink, Stellenbosch University, <i>Voices from the Vineyard: 'Environmentally-Friendly' Regulations and the South African Wine Industry</i></p> <p>Lennox Olivier, Stellenbosch University, <i>Rastafari Bossiedokters and the Challenges of Transforming Nature Conservation in the Boland Area</i></p>
8	Race, Ethnicity and Class I: Race Politics and Community Struggles	<p><i>Chair: NJ Xaba</i></p> <p>Michelle Peens, Centre for Health Policy (MRC) and Bernard Dubbeld, Stellenbosch University, <i>Troubled Transformations: Welfare and Whiteness in Contemporary Newcastle</i></p> <p>Venessa Van der Walt, University of Johannesburg, <i>Race and Socialisation: UJ Students' Experiences</i></p> <p>Safiyya Goga, University of Cape Town, <i>Fashioning Selves: Middle Class Muslim Women in Post-Apartheid Johannesburg</i></p>
16.45 – 17.00 Tea		

Parallel Session 4: MONDAY, 2nd JULY, 17.00 – 18.30		
1 LS3A	Economic and Industrial Sociology IV: Skill Shortage, Mobility and Social Responsibility	<p><i>Chair: Debby Bonnin</i></p> <p>Ntokozo Mthembu, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Skills Shortage in Post-Apartheid South Africa a Veracity or Just a Facade: A Case of Durban Botanical Garden within eThekweni Municipality</i></p> <p>Nomzamo Kheswa, Rhodes University, <i>Fat cats vs. Underdogs: A Comparative Assessment of Income Disparities and the Quality of Water and Sanitation Service Delivery</i></p> <p>Mpho Mmadi, University of Pretoria, <i>Mobile Workplace: Family and Community Life of Taxi Drivers</i></p> <p>J.F.Cronjé, North-West University, <i>Measuring Corporate Personality With Social Responsibility Bench Marks</i></p>
2 LS1E	Urban Sociology III: Urban Youth and Education (joint session with Health)	<p><i>Chair: Pinky Nkete</i></p> <p>Cecilia van Zyl-Schalekamp, University of Johannesburg, <i>Some Findings on Hungry Students at the University of Johannesburg</i></p> <p>Mabel Sithole and Jacques de Wet, University of Cape Town, <i>Child Refugee Rights in Cape Town: The Right to Access Education,</i></p> <p>Vangile Bingma, University Pretoria, <i>Existing at the Margins: Male Early High School Leavers in Orange Farm Township</i></p> <p>S. Sika-Bright, C. Nnorom and A. Kumi-Kyereme, University Cape Coast, <i>Drinking Water Consumption Patterns Amongst Tertiary Students in Ghana</i></p>

<p>3</p> <p>Beattie114</p>	<p>Gender Studies III: Complexities of Technology, Gender and Transformation</p>	<p><i>Chair: Charles Dube</i></p> <p>Olabisi Aina & Taiwo Ajilore, Obafemi Awolowo, University of Nigeria, <i>Gender, Technology and the African Socio-Economic Transformation</i></p> <p>Lucille Maqubela, University of Venda, <i>Work-Family-Interface: Gender Revolution the Workplace Versus “Stalled Revolution” in Gender Domestic Roles</i></p> <p>Sinethemba Sidloyi, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Technology and its Effects on the Livelihood of Elderly Women in Post-Apartheid South Africa: A Case Study of Ngangelizwe in Umthatha</i></p> <p>Selina Mudavanhu and Jennifer Radloff, University of Cape Town, <i>“Taking Back the Tech”: Dismantling the Danger and Re-framing Digital Spaces</i></p>
<p>4</p> <p>LS1A</p>	<p>Health II: Young People and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p><i>Chair: Ellen Crabtree</i></p> <p>Silvie Cooper, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>“Just Jokes!”- Teasing, Tantalising, Innuendo and Laughter: The Role of Humour in Informal Peer Education</i></p> <p>Lucky Makhosini Kunene, University of Fort Hare, <i>Getting a sufficient grasp of peer educators’ Agency in HIV/AIDS Youth Peer Education (YPE): A Reflection on Important Directions in Peer Education Research</i></p> <p>Priya Buldeo, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>To ‘Test’ or Not to ‘Test’? An Exploratory Study of WITS Students’ Responses to Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT)”</i></p>
<p>5</p> <p>LS1C</p>	<p>Rural Sociology I</p>	<p><i>Chair: Phakiso Mokhahlane</i></p> <p>Adediran Daniel Ikuomola, Adenkule Ajasin University, <i>The Growth of Private University Communities and the Management of E-Waste in South Western Nigeria</i></p> <p>Simbarashe Gukurume, Great Zimbabwe University, <i>The Urban-Rural Digital Divide in</i></p>

		<p><i>Accessibility and Utilisation of ICTs: Implications for Sustainable Rural Development in Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>Emaculate Ingwani, Stellenbosch University, <i>Nomenclature of Land Transactions: A Case Study of Domboshava, Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>Lloyd Nhodo and Vakai Matutu, Great Zimbabwe University, <i>Tapping the Untapped Potential: Community Based Initiatives in Response to Malnutrition and Food Insecurity in the Face of HIV and AIDS. A Case Study of Chakari Community in Rural Zimbabwe</i></p>
6 LS1D	Environment and Natural Resources II: Risk and Vulnerability in a Mining Context	<p><i>Chair: Frank Matose</i></p> <p>David Fig , University of Cape Town, <i>Extraction and Displacement: The Potential Social and Environmental Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing in South Africa</i></p> <p>Willice Abuya and Wilson Akpan, University of Fort Hare, “<i>There is no such thing as a natural disaster</i>”: A ‘<i>Pressure-Release</i>’ Perspective on Community Vulnerability in a Rural Kenyan Mining Community</p> <p>Miriam Murambadoro and Julia Mambo, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, <i>The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas as a Tool to Improve Knowledge on Global Change, Planning and Decision Making</i></p> <p>Sonwabile Mnwana, University of Cape Town and Wilson Akpan, University of Fort Hare, <i>Mineral wealth - “In the name of morafe”? Community Development and Disguised Exclusion in South Africa’s ‘Platinum Valley’</i></p>
7 LS3B	Development II: Development Intervention	<p><i>Chair: Simon Mokong Mapadimeng</i></p> <p>Tendai Chigware, University of Fort Hare, <i>Emerging Opportunities or Increasing Inequality? Assessing the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the African Continent</i></p> <p>Mzwandile Makhoba, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Mobilities and Inequality: Making the</i></p>

		<p><i>Connection in Post-Apartheid South Africa</i></p> <p>Rejoice Shumba, University of Johannesburg, <i>An Exploration of the Community Work Programme Through the Lens of Community Social Entrepreneurship</i></p> <p>Amos Apraku, University of Fort Hare, <i>The Impact of Poverty on Urban Food Security/Insecurity in South Africa</i></p>
8 LS1B	Social Theory and Methodology II: Technologies/ Identities/ Politics	<p><i>Chair: Sepetla Molapo</i></p> <p>Lionel Thaver, University of the Western Cape, <i>Technology and Knowledge: Epistemic Dilemmas in the Wake of an Ontological Understanding of Technology</i></p> <p>Mukai Jaison, University of Pretoria, <i>Disability as a Concept in Sociological Theory: Is Queer Theory the Best Way Forward?</i></p> <p>Mbuyiseni Ndlozi, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Theoretical Reflections on the Making of the Black Youth and Black Youth Politics in South Africa</i></p> <p>Kershan Pancham, University of Cape Town, <i>The New Blue World: A Critical Discourse Analysis of James Cameron's Avatar</i></p>
Parallel Session 5: TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, 9.00 – 10.30		
Venue 1 LS1E	Social Movements and Popular Protest II: Local Mobilisation and Rebellion of the Poor	<p><i>Chair: Bernard Dubbeld</i></p> <p>Carin Runciman, University of Johannesburg, <i>A Protest Analysis of South Africa's Rebellion of the Poor: Some Initial Results</i></p> <p>Trevor Ngwane, University of Johannesburg, <i>Developing a Reliable Protest Event Analysis database for South Africa's Rebellion of the Poor</i></p> <p>Jeffrey Kantor, University of Windsor, Canada and Ariel Centre University, Israel, <i>Social Change Movements: 'When the cannons roar the muses are silent' (co-authored by Zeev Shtudiner, Ariel University, Israel)</i></p>

		Vasabjit Banerjee, University of Pretoria, <i>Local Mobilisations and institution Formation in Developing Societies</i>
2 Beattie106	Media, Culture and Society III: The Digital Revolution and Internet in Advancing Social Change	<p><i>Chair: Zanetta L. Jansen</i></p> <p>Sabine, Marschalls, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Commemoration on the Internet: The Impact of Information and Communication Technologies on Collective Memory and Commemoration in Southern Africa</i></p> <p>Hassen Shu'eib, Stellenbosch University, <i>Revisiting the Global Village: The Expanding Global Cosmos</i></p> <p>KQS Mtshali, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Does Access to New Technology and New Media Like the Internet Result in Increased Political Participation and Influence on the Policy Process Mainly Agenda Formulation or Setting?</i></p> <p>Bertha Lesego Kgatitswe, University of Witwatersrand, <i>"We're living in an era of Facebook and blogs. It's a familiar and comfortable space": Exploring the Use of Virtual Support Groups by Women Diagnosed with Breast Cancer</i></p>
3 LS1B	Higher Education and Science Studies IV: Current debates in Higher Education in South Africa	<p><i>Chair: Shaheeda Essack</i></p> <p>Lloyd Hill and Christiaan Maasdorp University of Stellenbosch, <i>Humanities, Sciences, the Crisis of Legitimation in South African Higher Education</i></p> <p>Danya Davis, University of Cape Town, <i>The Case of a Pedagogy of the Oppressor: Race and Social Justice, Education in the context of Post-Apartheid South Africa</i></p> <p>Stephanie Matseleng Allais and Oliver Nathan, University of Witwatersrand, <i>Jobs, what jobs? Skills, what skills?</i></p>
4	Economic and Industrial Sociology V: Embeddedness and the African Diaspora	<p><i>Chair: Pragna Rugunanan</i></p> <p>Ari Sitas and Aisha Lorgat, University of Cape Town, <i>The Third African Diaspora - Class,</i></p>

LS3A		<p><i>Marginality and Everyday Struggles</i></p> <p>M. Faisal Garba, University of Cape Town, <i>Embedded and Apart: African Migrant Encounters in Cape Town and Frankfurt</i></p> <p>Derik Gelderblom, University of South Africa, <i>'Embeddedness' as a Central Organizing Concept in Economic Sociology: A Critique and Reconceptualization</i></p> <p>Meron Okbandrias, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Dehumanising Humanities: Refugee Stories from South Africa</i></p>
5 LS1C	Crime, Violence and Security II	<p><i>Chair: Rialize Ferreira</i></p> <p>Raymond van Diemel, Faculty of Military Science, University of Stellenbosch, <i>Vigilantism: A Threat to Civil Society</i></p> <p>Rialize Ferreira, University of South Africa, <i>Sociological Explanations of Crime and Deviance in South Africa</i></p> <p>Komlan Agbedahin, Rhodes University, <i>Researching in an African War-Torn Zone: A Walk in a Minefield with War Profiteers?</i></p> <p>Daniel Adediran and Adekunle Ikuomola, Ajasin University, <i>Oil Bunkering and the Proliferation of Technological Dump Sites in the Niger-Delta Region of Nigeria</i></p>
6 LS1D	Environment and Natural Resources III: Historio-social and Technological Issues	<p><i>Chair: Willis Abuya</i></p> <p>Sean Beckett, Stellenbosch University, <i>An Investigation into Race and Post-Apartheid Environmental Concern</i></p> <p>Ikechukwu Umejesi and Wilson Akpan, University of Fort Hare, <i>Oil Exploration and the Character of Local Opposition in Colonial Nigeria: Exploring the Roots of State-Community Conflict in the Niger Delta Region</i></p> <p>Philani Moyo, University of Fort Hare, <i>Distributive Justice or Elite Pillage? Law and Mineral Resources Nationalism Matrix in Zimbabwe</i></p>

		<p>Simbarashe Gukurume, Great University of Zimbabwe, <i>Harnessing ICT for Environmental Communication and Sustainability in Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>Abidemi Asiyanbola Raimi, Olabisi Onabanjo University, <i>The Diffusion of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Knowledge and Technology in Nigeria</i></p>
7	Gender Studies IV: Balancing Work and Family Life	<p><i>Chair: Grace Khunou</i></p> <p>Charles Dube, Great Zimbabwe University, <i>Gender Dynamics in Cross-Border Women Trade in Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>Annelize Naidoo, University of Johannesburg, <i>A Sociological Investigation into the Work-Family Life Balance of Black Female Domestic Workers in Daveyton, on the East Rand</i></p> <p>Miriam Seedat Khan, University of KwaZulu Natal, <i>“My Life at Sea: Glam or Damned?” A Sociological Investigation into the Work and Family Life Experiences of Female Seafarers in the Port City of Durban</i></p> <p>Calda de Vries, University of KwaZulu Natal, <i>Coloured Female-Headed Households and Social Capital in the Community of Eastwood, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa</i></p>
8	Race, Ethnicity and Class II: Identity Politics and Citizenship	<p><i>Chair: NJ Xaba</i></p> <p>Katrin Hülsekopf, University of Cape Town, <i>Township Tourism: Tourism as an Opportunity: Women in the Townships of Cape Town</i></p> <p>Vusi Duma, University of Fort Hare, <i>Being an African Immigrant in South Africa: From Homogenous to Heterogeneous Narratives</i></p> <p>Elli Kriel, University of Johannesburg, <i>Conversion to Judaism in the South African Jewish Community</i></p> <p>Mosa Phadi, University of Johannesburg, <i>Being Black in South Africa: Exploring the Relevance of Du Bois</i></p>

10.30 – 10.45 Tea		
Plenary Session 2: TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, 10.45 – 12.15		
Ahmed Bawa , Durban University of Technology	<i>Chair: Ari Sitas</i>	
Martin Bauer , London School of Economics, U.K.	<i>“What is Science Culture, and How to Measure It”</i>	
12.15 – 13.00 Lunch		
Parallel Session 6: TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, 13.00 – 14.30		
1 LS1B	Higher education and Science Studies V: The experiences of Students and Academics in Higher Education	<i>Chair: Shaheeda Essack</i> Anthony Kaziboni, University of Johannesburg, <i>The Selection of Academic Role Models by First Year Sociology Students</i> Precious Tanyanyiwa, Rhodes University, <i>Making the Transition: Understanding the Experiences and Adjustment Processes of Extended Studies Students in their Progression to the Mainstream</i> Johann Graaff and Emma Arogundade, University of Cape Town, <i>Supercomplexity and Border Crossing Pedagogy: Identity Shifts in Postgraduate Sociology</i> Babalwa Sishuta, Rhodes University, <i>Post-Graduate Supervision in Higher Education: A Balancing Act</i>
2 LS3A	Economic and Industrial Sociology VI: Spaces of Contestation: Networks and Livelihoods	<i>Chair: Shaun Ruggunan</i> Biniam Misgun, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Notes from the Margin: Ethiopians’ Networks of Ethnic Social Relations and Ethnic Modes of Accumulating</i>

		<p>Sepideh Azari, University of Cape Town, <i>Spaces of Contestation: The Everyday Experiences of Ten African Migrants in Cape Town</i></p> <p>Bianca Tame, Sepideh Azari, Faisal Garba, Azwihangwisi Netshikulwe, University of Cape Town, <i>Exploration of Occupational Niches among African Immigrants in Cape Town</i></p> <p>Nomkhosi Xulu, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Livelihood-Making through Rural-Urban Migration in South Africa</i></p> <p>Precious Garayi, Rhodes University, <i>Attitudes of South Africans Towards Migrant Workers</i></p>
3 LS1D	Economic and Industrial Sociology VII: Trade, Mentoring and Unemployment	<p><i>Chair: Sandra Matatu</i></p> <p>Angel Malapane, University of Pretoria, <i>Graduate Unemployment in South Africa: The Impact of Cultural Capital on Graduate's Educational Trajectory</i></p> <p>Sandla Nomvete, University of Pretoria, <i>Interns and Mentoring: A Sociological Assessment of Existing Programmes in South Africa</i></p> <p>Ayanda Mbokazi, University of Pretoria, <i>Explaining the High Turn-Over of Black Senior Managers in State Corporations: The Case of the South African Broadcasting Corporation</i></p> <p>Kathryn Watt, Stellenbosch University, <i>Business not Charity: Examining the Nature of Trade in Charity Shops</i></p>
4 Beattie106	Social Theory and Methodology III: Author meets Interlocutors - <i>Conversations with Bourdieu: The Johannesburg moment</i>	<p><i>Chair: Irma du Plessis</i></p> <p>Michael Burawoy and Karl van Holdt, <i>Conversations with Bourdieu: The Johannesburg Moment (Wits University Press, 2012)</i></p> <p>Karl van Holdt, University of Witwatersrand</p> <p>Xolela Mangcu, University of Cape Town</p> <p>Mbuyiseni Ndlozi, University of the Witwatersrand</p> <p>Jon Hyslop, University of Pretoria</p>

<p>5</p> <p>LS1C</p>	<p>The Sociology of Religion, Knowledge and Sacred Change</p>	<p><i>Chair: Lloyd Hill</i></p> <p>Nombulelo Shange, Rhodes University, <i>Shembe Religion's Integration of African Traditional Religion and Christianity: A Sociological Case Study</i></p> <p>Johan Zaaiman, North-West University, <i>The Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa: Changing Conceptions of the Church Since 1981</i></p> <p>Shaun Kraak, Stellenbosch University, <i>Max Weber in Historical Brazil; The Limitations of Roman-Catholicism for Capitalist Development.</i></p> <p>Rashid Begg, Stellenbosch University, <i>The Kharajites: Sect-Church Dynamics in Ancient Islam</i></p> <p>Tau Tawengwa, University of Pretoria, <i>The Protestant Ethic and the Formation of South African National Character</i></p>
<p>6</p> <p>LS1E</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest III: Collective Resistance, Technology and Social Change</p>	<p><i>Chair: Claudia Ortu</i></p> <p>Shannon Walsh, University of Johannesburg, <i>Technologies of Control and the Transformation of Collective Social Relations in South Africa</i></p> <p>Admire Mare, Rhodes University, <i>Social Media and Social Protests in Southern Africa: A Comparative Analysis of Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique</i></p> <p>Lilian Akoth Oogo, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Technologies of Information and Communication: Digital Media as the Modern Recipe for Socio-Political Change and Democratization</i></p> <p>Phakiso Mokhahlane, University of Limpopo, <i>Crowd Control and Free Assembly in South Africa – Then and Now</i></p>

<p>7</p> <p>LS1A</p>	<p>Health III: Health Policy</p>	<p><i>Chair: Sarah Mitchell</i></p> <p>Saheed Akinmayowa Lawal, Trinity College Dublin and Hlamulo Makelane, Human Sciences Research Council, <i>Health Systems Strengthening in Sub-Saharan Africa: Examining the Role of New Technologies</i></p> <p>Emer Brangan, University of Bath, <i>Just sitting? Physical Activity, Chronic Disease and Wellbeing in Urban South Africa</i></p> <p>Zoe Gauld, University of Cape Town, <i>'The Doctor Is In': An Exploration of the Role of Affirmative Action in Medical School Admissions Policies in Addressing Geographic and Demographic Maldistribution of Physicians</i></p> <p>Corey Spengler, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Rape in South Africa</i></p>
<p>8</p> <p>LS3B</p>	<p>Development III: Local Development Initiatives</p>	<p><i>Chair: Mariam Seedat-Khan</i></p> <p>Teboho, Mosuo, Rhodes University, <i>Examining the Influence of the Living Lab Model in Cultivating Social Capital in Rural Communities: The Case of Siyakhula Living Lab (SLL) in Dwesa, in the Transkei Region of the Eastern Cape</i></p> <p>Christine Zamberia, University of Johannesburg, <i>Establishing Linkages between Social Conflicts and Sustainable Cities: Challenges and Evidence from Municipal Solid Waste in Nairobi and Johannesburg</i></p> <p>Portia M. Moekwa, North West University, <i>Impact Assessment Study of Community Development Projects in the Motsoseng Village, Ngaka Modiri District, Mafikeng, North West Province</i></p> <p>Vimbai Chikukwa, Rhodes University, <i>The Child Support Grant in South Africa: A Case Study of the Eastern Cape Province</i></p>
<p>14.30 – 14.45 Tea</p>		

Charter Discussion: TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, 14.45 – 16.00

“The Implications of the Charter for the Future of the Humanities and the Social Sciences for Sociological Work in South Africa”

Ari Sitas, University of Cape Town

Wilson Akpan, University of Fort Hare

Bernard Dubbeld, University of Stellenbosch

SASA AGM: TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, 16.00 – 18.00

19.30 Gala Dinner:

Guest Speaker: Deputy Minister Derek Hanekom, Ministry of Science and Technology

Parallel Session 7: WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, 9.00 – 10.30

1 LS1B	Higher education and Science Studies VI: Innovation, Development & Technology	<i>Chair: Lorenzo Raynard</i> Michelle Joubert, SAASTA, <i>A Framework for the Analysis of Media Coverage of Science and Technology Related Issues</i> Vijay Reddy, Andrea Juan and Michael Gastrow, HSRC, <i>Public Attitudes Towards Science in South Africa</i> David Bote and Gift Mupambwa, University of Fort Hare, <i>Social Networks, Crisis and Change in the Education Sector</i>
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2 LS3A	Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII: Good Jobs, Bad Jobs and the Labour Process	<p><i>Chair: Andries Bezuidenhout</i></p> <p>Thabang Sefalafala and Edward Webster, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Turning Bad Jobs into Better Jobs in the Private Security Industry: Implementing the ILO's Decent Work Agenda in South Africa</i></p> <p>Debby Bonnin, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Globalising the Home Textile Supply Chain: Implications for Textile Designers in the United Kingdom and South Africa</i></p> <p>Babalwa Magoqwana, Rhodes University, <i>Critical Perspective on the Call Centre Labour Process: Public Sectors neglected Political Labour</i></p> <p>Shaun Ruggunan, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Skill, Gender and Race: Shaping the Labour Market for Chemical and Anatomical Pathologists in KwaZulu-Natal</i></p>
3 LS2D	Analysing Expertise:	<p><i>Chair: (TBC)</i></p> <p>Harry Collins, University of Cardiff <i>in conversation with</i></p> <p>Dorothy Roberts, University of Pennsylvania</p> <p>Martin Bauer, London School of Economics</p> <p>Nicoli Nattrass, University of Cape Town</p>
4 LS1A	Health IV: Taking Responsibility	<p><i>Chair: Emer Branagan</i></p> <p>Sarah Mitchell, University of the Witwatersrand, <i>Vaccination in Ethiopia: Maternal Characteristics that Impact Upon the Likelihood of an Infant Being Fully Vaccinated</i></p> <p>Hanlie Myburgh, Stellenbosch University, <i>Treatment Through Empowerment? The</i></p>

		<i>Production of 'Responsibilised' HIV-Positive Patients by Two HIV/AIDS Clinics in the Cape Winelands</i>
5 Beattie114	Gender Studies V: Heteronormativity, Masculinity and Exclusionary Practices	<p><i>Chair: Letitia Smuts</i></p> <p>Pedzisayi Mangezvo, Stellenbosch University, <i>Xenophobic Exclusion and Masculinities Among Zimbabwean Male Migrants: The Case of Cape Town and Stellenbosch</i></p> <p>Zamambo Mkhize, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Polygyny and Gender: Narratives of Professional Zulu Women in Peri-Urban Areas of Contemporary Kwa-Zulu Natal</i></p> <p>Kiriana Dube, Great Zimbabwe University, <i>Political Participation of Women and Local Governance in Harare, Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>Memory Mphaphuli, University of Johannesburg, <i>'Young men and women setting up home': Heterosexuality as Discursively Performative in Madelakufa Informal Settlement</i></p>
6 LSIC	Rural Sociology II	<p><i>Chair: TBC</i></p> <p>Tawanda Nyawasha, University of Limpopo, <i>Rural Neighbourhood Social Resources as Determinants of Health Protective Behaviour in South African Communities</i></p> <p>Pinky Nkete, University of Johannesburg, <i>Mogoga: Change and Continuity in the Batswana Funeral Food Culture</i></p> <p>Nkululeko Mabandla, University of Cape Town, <i>The Third Generation – From Crop Production to Rent Production in Mthatha's Black Middle Class (1976-2010)</i></p> <p>K Mothibi, North West University, <i>An Investigation of Schizophrenia and Mental Illness in a Sociological Context in the Rural Area of Ikopeleng, Ramatlabama, Mafikeng, North West Province</i></p>
7	NWU Postgraduate Session I:	<i>Chair: S. Khan</i>

LS1D	Sociological Research on Social Issues in the Northwest Province of South Africa	<p>Tebogo Monosi, North-West University, <i>The relationship Between Alcohol Abuse and Crime Among North West University Mafikeng Campus Students</i></p> <p>Lebogang Mfati, North-West University, <i>The Impact of Divorce on Women and Children: A Case Study of Seshibitswe Village, North West Province</i></p> <p>Mpho Motlala, North-West University, <i>Suicide and Suicidal Behaviour</i></p> <p>Mamosa Rachel Motshawe, North-West University, <i>The Impact of Lack of Parental Guidance on the Development of Children</i></p> <p>Orelia Mackenzie, North-West University, <i>Why Do Marriages End Up in Divorce?</i></p> <p>Letlhogonono Makhoba, North-West University, <i>Youth Pregnancy and Unemployment: A Case Study of Bodibe Village, North West Province, S.A</i></p>
8 LS3B	Development IV: Development Agents and Actors	<p><i>Chair: Aminur Rahim</i></p> <p>Jacques de Wet, University of Cape Town, <i>Friends, Enemies or 'Frienemies': Development and Civil Society Organisations' Relations with the State in a Democratic South Africa</i></p> <p>Ana Admiração Ndlovu, Rhodes University, <i>Mozambique State Autonomy in the Context of the International Aid System and European Union Budget Support</i></p> <p>Dzvinka Kachur, National University, <i>Technological Accidents and Vulnerable Communities: Chernobyl Lessons for South Africa</i></p> <p>Nicole Ludwig, Stellenbosch University, <i>An Investigation into the Quality of Water Sanitation and Service Delivery in Morkelâ Cottage, An Informal Settlement in the Western Cape</i></p>
9	Social Theory and Methodology IV: Averting Extraversion: Breaking Bread	<i>Chair: Jimi Adesina</i>

LSIE	with some Progenitors	<p>Ashley Sarimana, University of the Western Cape, <i>Alternative Approaches: Methodological Issues in a Political Biography of Mabuza and Bantustan Politics</i></p> <p>Jimi O. Adesina, University of the Western Cape, <i>South African Sociology and Absent Progenitors: The Case of Ruth First</i></p> <p>Tebello Letsekha, HSRC, <i>An Untold Story: Ruth First the Scholar, Teacher and Academic</i></p> <p>Bongani Nyoka, University of the Western Cape, <i>Negating Mafeje: Pitfalls of ‘Psycho-Biography’ and Gossip</i></p> <p>Precious Tanyanyiwa, Rhodes University, <i>Transcending Academic Dependence in a New Generation of South African Intellectuals: Lessons From the Scholarship and Works of Professor Bernard Magubane</i></p> <p>(This panel has been organised by Jimi Adesina of the Intellectual Heritage, Endogeneity and Social Science Project, University of the Western Cape)</p>
10.30 – 10.45 Tea		
Plenary Session 3: WEDNESDAY 4th JULY, 10.45 – 12.15: New Technologies, Resistance and Emancipation		
Nathan Geffen , ex Treatment Action Campaign-TAC leader	<i>Chair: Jeremy Seekings</i>	
Jennifer Radloff , Association for Progressive Communications		
Nicoli Natrass , University of Cape Town		
12.15 – 13.30 Lunch		

List of Abstract

CRIME, VIOLENCE AND SECURITY		
<p>Rajohane Matshediso</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I</p>	<p>Fudging Numbers: Police Accountability in the Streets of South Africa</p> <p>Numbers, in a form of crime statistics are generally used to demonstrate police accountability. These statistics are often a subject of heated debates as soon as they are released and communicated to the public. The main issue is usually the methodology and processing or cleaning up of crime statistics to manage police accountability. However, there is another but less researched level about the production and communication of numbers in policing. This is the level at which police officers demonstrate accountability amongst themselves through the production and communication of numbers at street level. This paper argues that the police go into the community to find or intervene to get the numbers. However, this process creates tension between police presence to fight and prevent crime and objectifying the community as a criminal space constructed through numbers. These numbers are presented as neutral yet their production and communication interrupts the very accountability that police try to present. There is therefore some parallel between problems of national crime statistics and the street level manufacturing of numbers which interrupts police accountability in South Africa.</p>
<p>Anton Senekal and Tina Uys</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I</p>	<p>Do We Leave or Do We Stay? The Views of UJ Students with Regard to Living in South Africa, This paper focuses on UJ students' views on remaining or leaving South Africa. This is based on the degree of trust students perceive the government of being worthy of and the degree of engagement in the affairs of the country students are prepared to expend in the context of perceived threats to SA citizens. A survey was conducted in 2011 among a stratified random sample of 1214 undergraduate students on all four UJ campuses. The data will be analysed in terms of a typology that considers the extent to which people either respond to real or perceived threats on the basis of trust in the government's ability and willingness to protect their interests as citizens and the derived trust in the future of the country or from a position of distrust in this regard. On this basis they could furthermore either engage the threatening reality or disengage from it altogether. The paper analyses the extent to which patterns can be identified among different groups of UJ undergraduate students with regard to the four possible responses that emerge: trusting engagement, trusting disengagement, distrusting engagement and distrusting disengagement. The paper concludes by considering the implications of the four responses for the long term stability and prosperity of South Africa.</p>

<p>Nirmala Gopal and Fredrick Monpeyau</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I</p>	<p>Learner Attitude Towards Violence Among a Select Sample of Private School Learners: A baseline Study</p> <p>The purpose of this research was to conduct a baseline study at a private school to determine the relationship between exposure to violence and learner attitudes towards violence. Empirical data for this paper was collected through the use of a tested instrument, namely the Attitudes towards Violence Scale. This instrument generated both qualitative and quantitative data. The findings show that learners are desensitised to violence and exhibit pro-violence attitudes. The findings also show that the same learners' accept the use and experience of violence as part of life.</p>
<p>Shanta Balgobind Singh</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I</p>	<p>“Ganja to Sugars”: The History of Substance Abuse by Indian Youth in the Working Class Township of Chatsworth, Durban</p> <p>This paper is a result of research done in the predominantly Indian occupied low income suburb of Chatsworth, an area that has earned itself a reputation for performances at extreme levels - ranging from the weakest to highest. They were scholars, professionals and politicians who matched the best that the country could produce, and there were substance abusers who indulged in it to the extent that they were among the worst the country could produce. The substances that they abuse were mainly dagga and cane spirit (extract of sugar cane), up to about 1980 since the period of indenture labour that began in 1860. Post 1980 ushered in an era of experimentation with concoctions of older and new drugs, with one of the most addictive and destructive mixtures possibly available, often wreaking havoc in the lives of the younger generation and their future prospects viz. “sugars”. The paper attempts to bring out what observers saw on a regular basis through common association; how consumers went through the motions in acquiring their material, and the symbolism that contribute towards an identity build-up among consumers of the drug and alcohol.</p>
<p>Vuyokazi Magungxu and Willice O. Abuya</p> <p>University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I</p>	<p>Prison Overcrowding and Prison Personnel: Empirical Evidence from East London Maximum Correctional Centre</p> <p>Recidivism is often blamed on prison conditions, especially on overcrowding. Literature, (Muntingh (2009); Gaes (1992); Fagan (2002); Morgan et al. (2002) indicate that some of the effects of prison overcrowding on correctional staff include high stress levels, job dissatisfaction, emotional and physical burnout, and high absenteeism. It is argued that this in-turn affects the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes carried out in prisons. According to Muntingh (2009) overcrowding is not only about numbers, it has a stronger qualitative aspect to it, where many perspective can be drawn from, ranging from the effects of it on prisoners, rehabilitation, rate of recidivism to employee related issues. Using qualitative methodologies such as interviews and focus group discussions, and using Herzberg's two factor theory and overcrowding theory to guide the study, this article presents findings of a study carried out among prison personnel in East London Maximum Correctional Centre, and provides empirical data to this on-going debate. It examines the</p>

		effects of prison overcrowding on correctional personnel on stress levels, job dissatisfaction, emotional and physical burnout and high absenteeism. The study highlights factors of morale and interrogates how these factors of morale are affected by prison overcrowding conditions
Raymond van Diemel University of Stellenbosch Faculty of Military Science	Crime, Violence and Security II	Vigilantism: A Threat to Civil Society An average of two vigilante killings occurred in South Africa every day during the period of a 2009/2010 study conducted by the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation. Two deaths by vigilantism made up a portion of the 46 daily murders in South Africa that occurred over the period. - Nombulelo Damba "We are a violent society - one in which a six year old girl is raped and then stabbed seven times by her own uncle," suspended Police Chief Bheki Cele back in May 2011. Sowetan columnist, Eric Miyeni went even further. Attacking a fellow black journalist, Ferial Haffajee as being "pro-white masters", he wrote that "in the 80s she'd probably have had a burning tyre around her neck". Vigilantism, as a continuation of, or a deviation from popular forms of justice, has been latent in South Africa for many years. (Daniel Nini, 2000) My paper traces vigilantism in the Western Cape Province over the past 17 years and grapple with, inter alia, the Government and the SA Police Department's inability to stamp out this "cancer to civil society." At the same time, the work of Dan Plato, Community Safety MEC for the Western Cape Provincial Government will be evaluated. The writer believes that vigilantism, like cancer, "can be cured". We offer important lessons that can be taken from other countries.
Rialize Ferreira University of South Africa	Crime, Violence and Security II	Sociological Explanations of Crime and Deviance in South Africa Although several diverse theories could be applied to explain crime and deviance, the functionalist and Marxist perspectives are useful to explain and analyse crime and deviance in South Africa. Functionalism focuses on societal stability, while the viewpoint also exists that a certain amount of deviance contributes to stability in situations of rapid social change and lack of social integration as it occurred in South Africa over the last two decades. Marxism on the other hand, emphasises unequal distribution of power and resources and links deviance to inequality, profit and subordination. These are macro-structural approaches considering society as a whole in developing explanations of crime and deviant behaviour. These approaches are used to explain crime and deviance in South Africa, with special reference to the transition from an authoritarian, apartheid state to democracy after 1994, corruption which is rife, the history of poverty, the role of a weak state bureaucracy and the criminalization of the state, and the globalization of crime effecting South African societal structures.
Komlan Agbedahin	Crime, Violence and Security II	Researching in an African War-Torn Zone: A Walk in a Minefield with War Profiteers?

Rhodes University		<p>The paper examines the existence of ‘war-profiteering’ and its impact on research process and findings in war-torn zones in Africa. Many nations in West Africa, North Africa, Central Africa, the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa are currently bedevilled by intrastate conflicts ranging from low to high intensity conflicts. Some of the causes leading to these wars are, the continual refusal of unpatriotic long serving African leaders to democratically hand over the reins of power, the shift of many guerrilla armies from their initial liberation goal to predatory warlordism, and the negative influence of emerging economies upon the African continent. The dysfunction of regional groups and the African Union characterized by the rehash of conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, has dented many peace processes and therefore left many African protracted conflicts unresolved. Drawing on Congolese and Liberian field experiences, I argue that one widespread but neglected phenomenon which characterizes war-affected countries is war-profiteering. The paper argues that the validity of knowledge produced by scholars particularly in the field of social sciences in such contexts may be affected by this phenomenon at various levels of the research process. The paper which is crafted as a research story in the field of sociology serves as a caution to novice researchers intending to undertake research in war-affected zones against the negative effects of ‘war-profiteering’. The paper examines the various facets of ‘war-profiteering’ and further highlights key ethical issues which may affect the research process, the findings, subsequent research relationship negotiation, the researcher and the research participants.</p>
<p>Adediran Daniel Ikuomola and Adekunle</p> <p>Ajasin University</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security II</p>	<p>Oil Bunkering and the Proliferation of Technological Dump Sites in the Niger-Delta Region of Nigeria</p> <p>In the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, decades of oil exploitation by western multinationals, combined with weak government regulation, has led to widespread environmental problems. Numerous oil spills have devastated the streams, rivers and sea that people are dependent upon for food and drinking water. Raffia palms, yam and cassava that are the communities staple crops, have all been poisoned. Without alternatives, the people are forced to drink contaminated water, leading to illness and often death. Such factors combined with food shortages, unemployment and other social ills provide a fertile breeding ground for ingenuities that have brought about the proliferation of various technologies through oil bunkering, illegal dealing of petroleum resources offshore of the coast of Nigerian waters. This study therefore examines the impact of illegal oil bunkering and the types of technology in exchange for oil around communities in rural Rivers and Bayelsa states in Nigeria. Key findings from a cross session of 50 community heads, 25 youth leaders, and 14 women groups. It was discovered that most of the technological exchange comes to the youth especially through simple guns and AK47. This was also described to have been at its peak during periods of electioneering. Major discoveries through a six months observation showed that the Niger Delta region is becoming a technological dump site of machineries that are of no use to the people. A situation facilitated by high rate of poverty and exploitation of the inhabitants by the invisible cartels. Recommendations were made in this regard.</p>

DEVELOPMENT		
Monty J. Roodt Rhodes University	Development I: Development Policy	The Developmental Impact of the Marine Living Resources Act of 1998 on Coastal Communities in the Former Transkei
David Olivier Stellenbosch University	Development I: Development Policy	The Sustainability and Employment Creation Potential of Bivalve Mariculture: A Case Study of Mussel and Oyster Farms in Saldanha Bay This study addresses the sustainable development and employment creation potential of bivalve mariculture in Saldanha. Saldanha, like many other coastal fishing communities, is experiencing rising unemployment largely due to globally declining fish stocks and a lack of alternative employment opportunities in the area. Saldanha's key economic sector (fishing) is declining, and the growing sectors (tourism and manufacturing) limit access to those with qualifications. Thus, unemployment in Saldanha is increasing within the unskilled sector of the population. This study asks the questions, what potential does Saldanha's mariculture sector have to sustainably provide employment to unskilled labourers? how many jobs does the sector have the potential to provide? and what are the key challenges to the sector expanding to provide additional employment opportunities?. The key findings of this study are that the restrictive state policies on mariculture and a lack of funding are the primary limitations to the sector's expansion. The sustainability of the sector is challenged by insufficient regulations on the potentially hazardous practices of other users within the bay (oil, steel and fish processing) as well as inadequate waste and storm water infrastructure in Saldanha and Langebaan. The sector has the potential to expand by a factor of four, providing employment for over 200 households in Saldanha.
Cherryl J Walker Stellenbosch University	Development I: Development Policy	Finite Land: Challenges Institutionalising Land Restitution in South Africa, 1995 -2000 This paper addresses a neglected strand in assessments of the failure of 'delivery' in South Africa's land reform programme, through an examination of the institutional obstacles to success in the restitution programme between 1995 and 2000. Here it looks in particular at the impact of 'the sunset clause' on initial staffing and the definition of claims; ongoing challenges around information management, and conflicts among and within the implementing agencies. While it can be shown that these impacted negatively on the efficient rollout of the programme, the problems facing the restitution programme cannot be reduced to 'capacity constraints', nor to misplaced policy choices. Understanding the constraints on the state's programme, it is argued, also requires an appreciation of the incomplete institutionalisation of restitution as a 'social field', ie a domain of shared meanings, and the diversity and malleability of the meaning of land in contemporary South Africa.

<p>N Chellan, Mdu Mtshali and Sultan Khan, University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Development I: Development Policy</p>	<p>Rebranding of the Greater St Lucia Wetlands Park in South Africa: Reflections on Benefits and Challenges for the Former of St Lucia</p>
<p>Tendai Chigware University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Development II: Development Intervention</p>	<p>Emerging Opportunities or Increasing Inequality? Assessing the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the African Continent</p> <p>In recent times there are three technologies that have been gaining prominence. These are mobile phones, mobile phone applications and high speed broadband. The ubiquity of mobile phones, with Africa having by far the highest penetration rates, means there is a much wider scope for communication on the continent. With mobile applications, the technology means the mobile phone is no longer a communication tool but a platform where individuals and society alike can rally around a cause, express creativity and most importantly stand on the same footing as the global community. The spread of broadband internet, which besides being faster is also relatively cheaper means the access to information has really improved on the continent's universities and households alike. The paper seeks to document some of the impact of these technologies on such social strata as race, gender and age. Secondly, using selected examples from the continent the paper attempts to unravel if the social changes induced by these emerging technologies will change or reinforce the social structures and conditions existing within the continent. Lastly, because these technologies also have a global outlook, the paper further attempts to find out if Africa's 'pecking position' on the global stage will improve or worsen because of these technology changes.</p>
<p>Mzwandile Makhoba University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Development II: Development Intervention</p>	<p>Mobilities and Inequality: Making the Connection in Post-Apartheid South Africa</p> <p>Despite the abolishment of Apartheid, inequalities continue to plague South Africa. While many strategies and mechanisms have been attempted by various institutions, this paper argues for the conjunction of inequalities with the notion of mobilities. 'Mobilities refer to various forms of movement, digital information exchange, and means of transportation and so forth (Ohnmacht et.al 2009). In fact along with automobility, it is one of the principal socio-technical institutions through which modernity is organized; therefore the focus on mobility patterns and its implications on human livelihood are important areas of focus for any society. By synthesizing these two notions this paper seeks to explore: What types of Mobilities cause patterns of inequality structures and dynamics? What patterns of inequality structures lead to certain kinds of mobilities? There is a dire need to restore social sciences to its classical position as a practical and intellectual engagement aimed at clarifying the problems, risks and possibilities we face as humans and societies. Debates and arguments raised in this paper hope to achieve this within the South African context.</p>

<p>Rejoice Shumba University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Development II: Development Intervention</p>	<p>An Exploration of the Community Work Programme Through the Lens of Community Social Entrepreneurship</p> <p>Community social entrepreneurship with its emphasis on localism, bottom up solutions and grassroots action is an expression of communities taking responsibility for their own development and triggering social change in their communities. Solutions to problems are identified and action is taken to solve these problems at community level. An expression of this bottom-up approach in South Africa is found in the Community Work Programme (CWP). A unique feature of the CWP is that work priorities are decided, organised and led by communities. The paper explores the concept of community social entrepreneurship, a logic of social entrepreneurship that is scarcely written about and explored. It further analyses the Community Work Programme through the lens of community social entrepreneurship.</p>
<p>Amos Apraku University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Development II: Development Intervention</p>	<p>The Impact of Poverty on Urban Food Security/Insecurity in South Africa</p>
<p>Teboho Mosuo Rhodes University</p>	<p>Development III: Local Development Initiatives</p>	<p>Examining the Influence of the Living Lab Model in Cultivating Social Capital in Rural Communities: The Case of Siyakhula Living Lab (SLL) in Dwesa, in the Transkei Region of the Eastern Cape</p>
<p>Christine Zamberia University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Development III: Local Development Initiatives</p>	<p>Establishing Linkages between Social Conflicts and Sustainable Cities: Challenges and Evidence from Municipal Solid Waste in Nairobi and Johannesburg</p> <p>Increased social conflicts that are associated with the delivery of municipal basic services in many African cities can be construed as symptomatic of the underlying struggle of cities to meet the social development needs that are critical the attainment of the sustainable city. The capacity of cities to identify, comprehend and underscore the nature and extent of the relationship between social conflicts and sustainable cities, therefore, underlines the extent to which they can advance municipal programs that advance sustainability. Empirical data from case studies of social conflicts associated with municipal solid waste in the cities of Nairobi, Kenya and Johannesburg, South Africa, however, indicate that the association between specific incidences or arenas of conflict and sustainable development is complex and often obscure. Utilising data from this study, this paper seeks to demonstrate the challenges to a critical evaluation of the relationship between social conflicts and sustainable cities. Principal among them is the</p>

		dynamic nature of the concepts of ‘social conflicts’, ‘sustainable development’ and ‘solid waste management’ themselves, which presents methodological dilemmas for the analysis. These are magnified within the complex characteristics of cities, particularly their internal distinctions and the diversity between them.
Portia M. Moekwa North West University	Development III: Local Development Initiatives	Impact Assessment Study of Community Development Projects in the Motsoseng Village, Ngaka Modiri District, Mafikeng, North West Province
Vimbai Chikukwa Rhodes University	Development III: Local Development Initiatives	The Child Support Grant in South Africa: A Case Study of the Eastern Cape Province Following a racially disintegrated society brought about by apartheid, the new government of South Africa had the responsibility of implementing social justice and equity programs. The Constitution went on to provide for a right to social security as a safety measure in this regard. This paper analyses the Child Support Grant in South Africa as a measure of poverty reduction. A monthly grant is paid to the primary caregiver of every poor child under the age of 14. By looking at the historical background and the policy that led to the implementation of the grant, the paper assesses whether the targets of the grant are being met as well as the issues that have arisen by looking at the implementation, accessibility, administration of the grant in a particular area. It also looks at the issue of how the different government departments work together to allow for easier access to already poor people who struggle to meet for example, their transport needs. This paper is however no indication of the whole of South Africa but instead focuses on the Eastern Cape Province.
Jacques de Wet University of Cape Town	Development IV: Development Agents and Actors	Friends, Enemies or “Frienemies”: Development and Civil Society Organisations’ Relations with the State in a Democratic South Africa In 2004 the then president of South Africa Thabo Mbeki referred to a number of civil society organisations (more commonly known as non-profit organisations or NPOs) as “enemies of the ruling party” because they were publicly extremely critical of the ANC government’s neoliberal policies and development strategies (Mngxitama 2004). NPOs, which work in collaboration with state agencies and act as conduits for delivering services, were regarded as friends of the ruling party. This discourse has prevailed within the ANC until today. However, a third category of NPOs engages with the African National Congress (ANC) government. They sometimes characterise what Mbeki called enemies and at other times they behave as friends of the ANC government. One could call them “frienemies”. In this paper the discussion of NPOs is situated in the context of civil society’s relations with the state in a democratic South Africa. I briefly discuss the recent history of NPOs relations with the state. I then

		<p>consider why NPOs that engage with the state find it easier to be either friends or enemies with the ANC government and why the government has so few frienemies “ despite its recognition that their dual role is valuable for development. I end the paper by briefly examining the Treatment Action Campaign and the Surplus People Project as examples of NPOs that have managed, successfully, to play the dual roles as “frienemies” of the ANC government. These examples illustrate ways in which some NPOs can manage to perform both roles, as well as the difficulties they experience in trying to balance these two roles. This paper is not suggesting that all NPOs ought to perform both roles, for that would deny the benefits that diversity among organs of civil society can bring, but it does draw attention to the advantages for development of some South African NPOs performing both these roles.</p>
<p>Ana Admiração Ndlovu Rhodes University</p>	<p>Development IV: Development Agents and Actors</p>	<p>Mozambique State Autonomy in the Context of the International Aid System and European Union Budget Support</p>
<p>Dzvinka Kachur National University</p>	<p>Development IV: Development Agents and Actors</p>	<p>Technological Accidents and Vulnerable Communities: Chernobyl Lessons for South Africa</p> <p>The safety of risk technologies like nuclear energy is debated in the society for decades, but nevertheless remain a desirable source of energy in many countries. Including countries with developmental challenges like South Africa. Unlike natural disasters, technological accidents are causing significant socio-psychological effects and lead to so called corrosive communities that are unable to cope with challenges of everyday life.</p> <p>The example of the nuclear accident which happened in 1986 at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station in Ukraine and become one of the largest man-made accidents can demonstrate how the proximity to technology can change the normal life of affected communities. Nuclear accident not only caused severe radiological contamination in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine but also imposed a number of socio-economic challenges for the affected countries and population.</p> <p>The article is based on the survey conducted among affected communities in Ukraine and demonstrates socio-economic consequences that are influencing everyday life of people 25 years after the accident. These are lower economic activities, poverty, negative branding of territories, higher levels of migration, lower quality of education and the victim syndrome. The case of Chernobyl accident demonstrates that communities vulnerable before the accident have fewer capacities to overcome consequences of the technological disaster. Based on the lessons learned from affected communities in Ukraine the article analyses possible effects of technological disaster for South Africa.</p>

<p>Nicole Ludwig</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Development IV: Development Agents and Actors</p>	<p>An Investigation into the Quality of Water Sanitation and Service Delivery in Morkel’s Cottage, An Informal Settlement in the Western Cape</p> <p>Background & Methodology: This qualitative study was conducted for the purpose of investigating the quality and service delivery of the sanitation system in Morkel’s Cottage, an informal settlement in the Boland region of Cape Town. There were specific aims and objectives geared towards this study. These included demonstrating the lack of water recourses, the access to running water and sanitation, the socio-economic factors linked to poor water sanitation as well as how the South African government attempts to improve water sanitation in informal settlements. A series of interviews were conducted and questionnaires were completed to assist with the study.</p> <p>Results: The findings showed that socio-economic factors such as poverty, urbanisation, gender, and unemployment are correlated to poor water sanitation in informal settlements. Morkel’s Cottage is a typical example of an informal settlement or poor urban area. A similar situation to that found in other socio-economically deprived urban areas such as overcrowding and a shortage of resources and a lack of essential services exist there. The formation of this informal settlement must also be understood historically and the current lack of services is linked to past government policies. According to the mayor, Morkel’s Cottage used to be a farm owned by the Morkels, a prestigious and well-known family from the Helderberg area. After it was sold, the workers and their families had nowhere to go, so they remained on the land. In addition, people started flocking there from other parts of the Western Cape and it soon developed into an informal settlement.</p> <p>Conclusion: Informal settlements generally are lagging behind in terms of service delivery and are characterised by a lack of essential services and Morkel’s Cottage is no exception. In some of the world’s poorest areas, especially in informal settlements, more than half of the households are headed by women and the same pattern is followed in Morkel’s Cottage.</p>
<p>ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY</p>		
<p>Sandra Matatu</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology I: Technology, Economy and Social Change</p>	<p>E-government in South African municipalities: A Labour Process Perspective</p> <p>Electronic government or e-government is a means for governments to use the most innovative information and communication technologies, specifically web-based Internet applications, to provide citizens and business with easier access to government information and services, to improve the quality of services and to provide more opportunities to participate in democratic institutions and processes. It falls within the context of public sector reforms influenced by New Public Management. As governments restructure (primarily using private sector models), there is a growing interest in changes to the public sector labour process in an information-age context. The transformative effects of e-government tend to be referred to in a generic sense by government officials and academics, and the</p>

		<p>nature and scope of the anticipated transformational effects are often omitted. Different levels of government emphasise different aspects of service delivery and rely on different mechanisms of governance reflecting the different kinds of contact citizens have with the various levels of government. Most e-government development models have only considered the national level. However, as e-government initiatives are increasingly implemented at various municipalities, alternative models appropriate to local government have been proposed, such as Esteves' (2005) Municipal E-government Services Model. Drawing mostly on secondary literature, this paper links labour process theory to local e-government implementation. Firstly, it extracts a summary of some key classical and contemporary labour process concepts and themes from the labour process literature (including 'alienation', 'managerial control', 'deskilling' and 'upskilling'). Secondly, it reviews literature on local e-government and, using labour process concepts, it illustrates the contemporary organisation of work and employment in local e-government implementation. Finally, focusing largely on the South African context (namely, City of Cape Town and Nelson Mandela Bay), the paper brings the literature together to demonstrate the application of labour process theory and to identify possible sources of change in the labour process as a result of local e-government implementation.</p>
<p>Joseph O Jiboku & Wilson Akpan University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology I: Technology, Economy and Social Change</p>	<p>ICT and Socio-economic Transformation: The case of Nigeria</p> <p>The emergence of information and communication technology (ICT), especially in developing countries, can best be described as epochal. This is mainly because of the socio-economic transformation it has brought about (Wade, 2004). Virtually every aspect of modern life has been touched ICT: countries have witnessed massive injection of funds through direct foreign investment, banking operations have been revolutionised, hitherto unknown employment creation opportunities have become a reality, business operations have been enhanced without the necessity for physical contact, and vehicular movement has been enhanced in many countries. In many developing countries, the traditional drawbacks of poor infrastructure have been largely overcome through the deployment of ICT (UNCTAD, 2005). In many African countries, however, the actual impact of ICT on socio-economic development has yet to be studied in any systematic way – a lapse attributable in part to the fast pace of change that characterises the ICT sector, but also to the fact that compared to the developed countries, African countries still lag behind in ICT investment, and the low-level of support by government and the private sector to research devoted to tracks development trends. This paper is based on an exploration of the current literature on the impact of ICT on socio-economic transformation. Focusing on Nigeria, but with lessons drawn for South Africa and other African countries, the paper highlights, among other things, the factors that enhance or inhibit the contributions that ICT could make in the country's drive to transform the economy.</p>

<p>Tapiwa Chagonda</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology I: Technology, Economy and Social Change</p>	<p>The Other Face of the Zimbabwean Crisis: The Black Market and Dealers during Zimbabweans Decade of Economic Meltdown</p> <p>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 Zimbabwean's 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.</p>
<p>Kevin Donovan</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology I: Technology, Economy and Social Change</p>	<p>Steps Toward a Critique of Mobile Money and Financial Inclusion</p> <p>The provision of financial services to the poor via mobile phones has attracted a significant array of supporters, from international development and philanthropic organizations, to private corporations and civil society. Successful innovations such as Kenya's M-PESA and GCASH in the Philippines are depicted as pro-poor means to incorporate more people into the formal financial sector. Yet, this multi-million dollar confluence of industry and government has received relatively little critical attention from the academy. Drawing on the experiences of Kenya and South Africa, this paper outlines two forms of critique for mobile money. The first draws on critical political economy to question what amounts to a quiet form of privatization of the means of exchange. Mobile money and other privately owned financial services expressly aim to displace a government service - namely, cash - as well as peer-to-peer forms of finance, such as rotating savings and credit associations. The second section outlines the extension of government surveillance that is made possible through new forms of digital financial services. Thus far, the registration of users and the creation of enormous databases of financial transaction history has received relatively little critical attention, limiting the awareness and necessary precautions that should be taken. The paper closes with a consideration of how to balance emerging benefits of mobile money with the downsides outlined in the paper.</p>
<p>Crispen Chinguno</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II: Repertoires of Resistance</p>	<p>Continuities and Discontinuities in Repertoires of Strike Violence in Post-Apartheid South Africa</p> <p>Strike actions during apartheid were characterised by severe violence. This was explained by a repressive regime and lack of institutionalisation of industrial conflict. However, it remains a significant phenomenon post the democratic transition. This paper explores the variation, meanings and justification attached to repertoires of contention in strike violence post-apartheid. Repertoires are set of learned behaviour which collective action groups draw upon at specific situations in the course of their struggle. The study is based on a qualitative study drawing from a triangulation of in-depth interviews</p>

		and participant observation from case two studies. The paper argues that change in the social composition may result in a shift in repertoires of strike violence. For example, the introduction of women in mining sector may result in a shift in the repertoires i.e. adoption of repertoires targeting women. In addition, the same repertoires may have different meanings at different times and events. The old repertoires may come back with new meanings. The violence in strikes is linked to the broader subaltern collective action in South Africa as reflected by similarities and differences in the claims, repertoires, targets and the levels of violence. The structural change from apartheid to democracy has resulted in marginal shift of repertoires of strike violence in South Africa. This highlights a prolonged and contested transition i.e. a new social order is still in the making
<p>Claire Ceruti</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II: Repertoires of Resistance</p>	<p>‘The Event’ in History, Sociology and Subjectivity</p> <p>William Sewell attempts a structural theorisation of 'The Event' in history. Events are, by definition, unique occurrences which change 'the course of history' in unpredictable ways, by - in Sewell's approach - decisively disrupting existing structure. This concept is of great interest to the sociology of change. However despite Sewell's interpretivism - his emphasis on what people's actions mean to people themselves - his position as a historian limits his ability to discern and discuss events at the level of subjectivity - decisive breaks in people's models of the world. This introduces the possibility of 'near events', where the structure of people's ideas changes but these are not matched by changes in the larger social structure. These may help to explain the apparent suddenness of actual events when they occur. I explore the concept of subjective near events with regard to changing identities in the public sector strikes of 2007 and 2010.</p>
<p>Sithembiso Bhengu</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p> <p>Ari Sitas</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II: Repertoires of Resistance</p>	<p>30 Years of Shop Floor Resistance in a Rubber Factory</p> <p>This paper reflects on 30 years (1980 to 2010) of research on shop floor orders, resistance and cultural formations of workers in a Durban rubber factory. The paper pieces together research on workplace in everyday life, identity and resistance from case studies in the 1980s and in 2000s. By revisiting theories of workplace resistance, workplace regimes and cultural formations, the paper argues that there are continuities and discontinuities in researching workplace and workers lives throughout this 30 year continuum. Some of the continuities the paper explores include the persisting migrant labour and migrant identity, shop floor resistance, trade union militancy, masculinities and trade union accountability. The paper will also show that there are discontinuities in experiences, as well as in theorising the workplace between then and now. The most significant discontinuity is the end of apartheid and its legislative and statutory measures and how they governed both the workplace and society. Webster and Von Hold (2005) call it the triple transition with economic, political and social dynamics. For instance the scrapping of the influx control measures as well as the establishment of the Labour Relations Act of 1995 constitutes a significant disjuncture from the past. The paper will also present a new theorisation of cultural formations approach, which critiques the bounded definition of</p>

		cultural formations as theorisation of beyond the workplace in the 1980s literatures, arguing for a theorising that look at how the structure of shop floor produces its own culture and how everyday life identity of workers play out in the ‘manufacturing of consent’ (Burawoy, 1979) and shop floor order.
<p>Andries Bezuidenhout</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II: Repertoires of Resistance</p>	<p>The Emperor’s New Clothing Factories: Trade Unions and Workerism in Swaziland</p> <p>How do trade unions approach the problem of authoritarian regimes? This paper examines trade union strategies in Swaziland’s garment manufacturing industry in light of South Africa’s debate between workerists and populists under apartheid. The paper provides an overview of the history of trade unions in Swaziland and then draws on case studies of five garment factories for an empirical foundation. It shows how, in the case of Swaziland, political unions draw on logistical power to blockade the border with South Africa. However, these temporary disruptions and are often turned against the unions. Symbolic power through labour codes of conduct is marginal, due to a negative experience. Instead, the union relies on organisational power and takes the industry on at a central level. When this strategy collapses, the union is also thrown into disarray. The experience points to the importance of durable shopfloor structures in taking on labour repressive regimes, a lesson drawn from South Africa’s experience with “workerism”, even if this was only a temporary strategy. Also, questions of democracy and development go hand in hand and entangled in ways that unions in the North do not always face.</p>
<p>Dhiraj Kumar Nite</p> <p>Ambedkar University</p> <p>Paul Stewart</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology III: History, Mining and Technology</p>	<p>Narratives of Mining Life: An Oral History of Work and Values on the South African Mines 1951-2011</p> <p>We discuss the significance of life histories and memories of twenty three mineworkers who worked in the Carltonville goldfield and Highveld coalfield. We have collected these between June and December 2011. We claim that these commoners have carved out their own niches in the life world, and contributed to the formation of modern South Africa “as a nation, polity and socio-economic life” the way it stands today. The study of their perceptions of achievement, failure, and its explanation further nuances our grasp of mining life. We delve into two issues in this regard. (1) The argument of the moral economy of mines claims to reveal the consent, as it was the real foundation of social exchanges between management and black mineworkers (Moodie 1994; Alexander 2003). We show how the moral economy was fragile, and as a tool of analysis obfuscates our understanding of facets of workers experience, feeling, and human essence. Workers questioned the coercive behaviour of supervisors and dangerous condition of workplaces. They deprecated tortuous social and sexual life on the mine that had roots in the single male hostel and long-term work contracts devoid of family leaves. Peter (2003) suggests that the moral economy predicated over political-economic preconditions, such as guaranteed markets for output and collective fixation of wages and work time. This relationship was conducive to Surplus, we find, by eliminating non-conformist but industrious persons out of the system. It also meant the denial of any opportunity for a fuller, human life; and causative of morbid sexual and</p>

		<p>emotional ways to life. (2) We point out how the women employees on the mines from the latter 1970s embodied the saga of two-pronged realization of the self. They fought back the belittling image (promiscuous, man stealer, and beer-brewer) of urban working-class woman. They negotiated in the family and on the mine to salvage their married life. They took up the challenge of proving wrong the unsympathetic accusation of rulers against them: ‘their minds are also black like their skins/or, as black as their skins.’ We have applied historical anthropological methods in our enquiry.</p>
<p>David van Wyk North-West University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology III: History, Mining and Technology</p>	<p>Mines, Communities and Social Media: The Possibilities for Greater Activism</p> <p>The Bench Marks Foundation (BMF) has commissioned extensive research on mines and communities since 2006. The findings of a number of research reports on mines and communities throughout the SADC region has led the BMF to the realisation that it needs to ‘go beyond reporting’ on the issues highlighted by its research report. This has resulted in the BMF adopting a participatory action research process and in assisting community activists to become more effective in their interaction with mining corporations and the CSR programmes of such corporations. Given the resource and financial limitations faced by the BMF it has increasingly utilised social media to open up public spaces for community activism by mine impacted and affected communities. This paper will trace the process through which this has occurred.</p>
<p>J.F. Cronjé and S.G. Reyneke North-West University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology III: History, Mining and Technology</p>	<p>Developmental Consequences of Illegal Mining: A Case Study in the Area of Welkom</p> <p>Artisanal, small-scale or subsistence mining is a very common practice in mineral producing countries. These miners are not officially employed by a mining company, but rather work independently, and generally work with hand tools. A significant portion of this category, however, is also illegal miners. One of the main criteria used to define illegal mining is the absence of land rights, mining licenses, exploration or mineral transportation permits or of any documents that could legitimate the on-going operations. Illegal mining can be operated on the surface or underground, is characterised by small-scale operations, and generally takes place in low grade areas or abandoned mining sites. Illegal mining is increasing at an alarming rate in South Africa, especially at abandoned sites (recent examples to be found at the East Rand, the Northern Free State and Kleinsee), and this research is investigating the issue in selected areas in the Northern Free State, near Welkom. As a conceptual framework, the study revolves around facets of the three main dimensions of development, namely the economic, environmental and social dimension. Against the mentioned conceptual background, the following issues, amongst others, will be scrutinised: markets for the illegal products; economic ‘injection’ into a ‘under-world’ (drug trafficking, substance abuse, prostitution and money laundering); mine rehabilitation and environmental degradation; disruption of family and social structure; trauma (serious injuries and loss of life); health issues (communicable diseases like TB and HIV/AIDS) and corrupt relationships with government and security forces. Lastly, the corporate social responsibility (CSR) of</p>

		relevant companies towards this phenomenon in the area will also be highlighted. The project will mainly draw from a qualitative research approach, by using personal interviews, interviews with key informants, focus group discussions and objective observation for data collection.
<p>Paul Stewart</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology III: History, Mining and Technology</p>	<p>Practical Knowledge, Stalled Technology and Social Power: The Case of Rock-Drill Operators on South African Gold and Platinum Mines</p> <p>Technological advance at the value-creating point of production at the rock face in ultra-deep gold mines has essentially stalled for over a century. This paper asks and provides the reasons why this has been the case. It cites the adverse physical geological conditions of ultra-deep mining and the narrow and irregular seams as the primary cause for stalled mechanisation and from which a range of social consequences flow. Using a technology reminiscent of an earlier industrial age requires a specific form of work organisation, implicates the numbers of workers engaged directly at the rock face and issues in the continuation of the occupational echelon of the rock drill operators. The occupational group of rock drill operators - previously called jack hammer hands, the job and history of which is briefly traced - manifest high degrees of militancy and corresponding collective attitudes, it is argued, consonant with the technology they directly employ and control. This has historically and continues to impact directly on both intra and inter class social relations. Much of this remains due to the objective position and critical role the echelon of the rock drill operators play at the heart of the mining labour process underground. The paper hence shows how a specific technology and stalled mechanisation, adequate to existing physical geological conditions, powerfully shapes the practical knowledge of the collective group of human agents which controls the industrial rock drill and that this results in a broad series of social effects.</p>
<p>Ntokozo Mthembu</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IV: Skill Shortage, Mobility and Social Responsibility</p>	<p>Skills Shortage in Post-Apartheid South Africa a Veracity or Just a Facade: A Case of Durban Botanical Garden within eThekweni Municipality</p> <p>This paper critically scrutinizes South Africa's historical skills development from pre-industrial communities to the post-apartheid era that is characterised by global competition and new skills demand such as computer literacy. So, this paper emanates from the study that utilised in-depth interviews and semi-structured questionnaires at Durban Botanic Gardens - Parks Department employees. It also sheds light on the national policy intervention by the contemporary regime through, policies such, as the Employment Equity Act and its impact in redressing the past injustices whilst promoting development especially on issues such as the assessment of the contemporary state of skills in South Africa. Therefore, this paper shows that data revealed that the lack of job security goes with the possibility of an immediate replacement by other workers from the 'reserve army' that identifies the secondary occupations. It also reveals the legacy of racism in the workplace and its linkages to guaranteeing of meeting daily livelihoods especially the previously disadvantaged populace. Furthermore, it shows that the same old form of coercion that compels the adult African people to work</p>

		for 'usual wages, for at least one year' and perpetuation of the notion of cheap labour of which is still the norm for wages in all other sectors. Finally, it reveals the findings of the study that confirm the theory of control, as it highlighted that technical control, emerges only when the whole production process has large segments of it that are based on a technology that paces and directs the labour process.
<p>Nomzamo Kheswa</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IV: Skill Shortage, Mobility and Social Responsibility</p>	<p>Fat Cats vs. Underdogs: A Comparative Assessment of Income Disparities and the Quality of Water and Sanitation Service Delivery</p> <p>This paper is based on my 2011 Honours dissertation, which was a study done on the quality of water and sanitation delivery versus economic inequalities in three different categories of locations in KwaZulu Natal (suburb, township and rural). The comparative research assessment examined the differences in income and the possible impact this issue may have on differential service delivery in Durban, KwaZulu Natal. The study draws on data from two so-called townships - Lamontville and Umlazi - the Ixopo Rural area and the Bluff Residential area; focussing on household heads, that is the individual(s) who provides support and maintenance of the household (not restricted to financial); but generally deals with the organisation of household funds. Being such a vast city with economic and social issues at polar ends, the qualitative study was extended to include about 30 respondents. Inequalities in South Africa are not uncommon issues; so much so that a shift has been noted from interracial inequalities (that is inequalities that exist between races) to intraracial (that is inequalities existing within races). Before 1990 the between groups (interracial) contribution to overall inequality was almost twice as important as the within group (intra-racial), however since 1990 it has completely reversed (Seekings; 2005). This is in considering categories such as household income education, poverty (i.e. race/class vs. poverty line) and is attributed to factors allowing for upward mobility such as rural to urban migration, the Broad-Based Black Economic Employment Act (BBBEE), etc. Water and sanitation services are crucial basic living guarantees for each South African citizen; thus the delivery of these services is a constitutional right. However, public official's crime and corruption, yet another recurrent subject in South Africa, has contributed to the stunted nature of the delivery of these services. This unethical behaviour which prohibits innocent citizens from attaining such lifesaving services is not limited to public servants, though, as the study notes irresponsible, careless as well as drug addicted citizens committing theft and, hence, contributing to the cycle of poverty and inequality.</p>
<p>Mpho Mmadi</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IV: Skill Shortage, Mobility and Social Responsibility</p>	<p>Mobile Workplace: Family and Community Life of Taxi Drivers</p> <p>The work-life quagmire has been well documented by various literatures. What is new is that this literature is now being applied to the conditions of taxi drivers. Workers/employees working in industries such as the minibus taxi industry which is characterized by very long working hour and without leave are vulnerable to the work-life imbalance, inevitably being exposed to the work-life conflict that consumes much of their adult life. The situation has seen a failure on the part of taxi</p>

		<p>drivers to fulfil certain social roles as fathers, husbands, friends and community members. This points the extent to which legislative protection can, potentially, impact positively on working conditions of the vulnerable sections of the labour force. The nature of work characteristic of the minibus taxi industry, coupled with lack of legislative protection has ensured that taxi drivers remain tied to their work for the most part of their adult lives. This paper investigates the interplay between the nature of work, legislative protection and family/community life. The paper argues that lack of legislative protection exposes taxi drivers to all sorts of abuse by employers, one of which manifest in lack of family life.</p>
<p>F.Cronjé North-West University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IV: Skill Shortage, Mobility and Social Responsibility</p>	<p>Measuring Corporate Personality With Social Responsibility Bench Marks</p> <p>In response to the growing amounts of power that corporations exert within society, stakeholder groups are increasingly placing companies under pressure to demonstrate their commitments to the idea of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In order to facilitate these CSR-commitments, society has implemented various internationally recognised standards of performance, which corporations need to achieve in order to be truly accepted as part of the citizenry. However, despite an abundance of such standards in terms of CSR-related guidelines and codes, a clear need has been identified for the development of better measuring tools of CSR, in order to efficiently assess and monitor companies' performance. The Bench Marks is one of the most comprehensive CSR frameworks available and was chosen by this study to develop into a practical measuring instrument. The purpose of this paper is to report on the development process of the instrument. Two main research methods have been applied, namely a literature review and an empirical study which included theoretically recognised phases for measuring instrument development. One of the phases involved a survey with questionnaires administered on 189 randomly selected respondents. Apart from successfully measuring CSR performance in line with the Bench Marks, the developed instrument has been found to be useful as a measuring mechanism for Corporate Personality (CP). CP valuation is achieved by measuring company behaviour in terms of the theoretical dimensions of CSR and Sustainable Development. In doing so, this instrument provides companies with a unique way of identifying their status of being true Corporate Citizens.</p>
<p>Ari Sitas and Aisha Lorgat University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology V: Embeddedness and the African Diaspora</p>	<p>The Third African Diaspora - Class, Marginality and Everyday Struggles</p> <p>The paper introduces the theme of the Africa-wide research project: the third African diaspora, and traces the migration patterns and social forms of polarisation that are occurring in working-class communities. It traces how working-class experience is fragmenting and creating diverse social claims in everyday struggles and how organised labour is responding. The research project attempts to 'map' as a first step the changing nature of migration at a national, regional, and trans-continental level. It hypothesises that the 1970s crisis on the continent, and the Structural Adjustment Programmes that resulted, have created new imperatives for migration, and for regionalisation and globalisation from</p>

		below. Livelihoods strategies and networks that have emerged as a result are trans-local and dynamic. Furthermore, rather than de-peasantisation there is a reconfiguration of village life and the relationship of the countryside to the world.
<p>M. Faisal Garba</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology V: Embeddedness and the African Diaspora</p>	<p>Embedded and Apart: African Migrant Encounters in Cape Town and Frankfurt</p> <p>African migrants are a staple topic for German and South African politicians and media practitioners respectively. They are objectified and reported as marauding invaders who feed fat on social security, take away jobs from locals and give back nothing in return.(pseudo) Scholarly works (mainly in Germany) have contributed their quota to this moral panic of the African migrant. Perhaps uneasy about the one-dimensional image painted of the African migrant, a number of academics have conducted studies that aim at unveiling the extent of xenophobic and racial treatment towards migrants and the impacts that such attitudes have on their (migrants) lives and life chances. While not proceeding from xenophobia and racism as the defining features of their experiences, this study is a contribution to the attempt at understanding and chronicling the complex realities of African migrants in South African and in Germany. Based on a 6-months-long fieldwork (which involved interviews with 28-migrants and rounds of participant-observations) in Cape Town, South Africa and Frankfurt, Germany, the study discovers that African migrants make significant contributions to the economies and societies of both South Africa and Germany. They do this by creating livelihood connections principally in the form of trade linkages between their home countries and the places of migration, spanning a host of countries and tying remote areas into a chain of continuous exchanges which are mutually beneficial. The study also finds out that contrary to claims that migrants are resistant to overtures of integration, Africans in Cape Town and in Frankfurt in reality make efforts to coalesce into their host societies, and some actually maintain excellent social and working relationships with locals that culminate into collective actions against exploitative employers. Others also collaborate with locals in resource generating private endeavours. Similarly, migrants contribute to the social and cultural diversity of the two host societies – Germany and South Africa - by virtue of their cosmopolitan aptitudes and dispositions. Amongst other conclusions, the research holds that migrants are a more sustainable, durable and reliable source of livelihood in their places of origin than donor support and its series of strings, intermittence and non-binding commitment to the wellbeing of ordinary people.</p>
<p>Derik Gelderblom</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology V: Embeddedness and the African Diaspora</p>	<p>‘Embeddedness’ as a Central Organizing Concept in Economic Sociology: A Critique and Reconceptualization</p> <p>Since Granovetter’s famous (1985) article, ‘embeddedness’ has become the core concept of the new economic sociology, as well as the centrepiece of its critique of neo-classical economics. The idea that the capitalist market does not function autonomously, but is crucially dependent on, and conditioned by social relations, has become an article of faith for the ‘new’ economic sociology. At the same time, the</p>

		<p>ubiquitousness of the concept has also caused some frustration. Alejandro Portes (2010), for example, has recently expressed his dismay at the failure of the new economic sociology to move beyond an endless restatement of the idea of embeddedness. In this paper, I rework the notion of embeddedness in an attempt to move beyond the theoretical dead end in which it now seems to find itself. I start off by returning to the original inspiration for the notion of embeddedness, which is the work of Karl Polanyi. Polanyi used the concept of embeddedness in an inherently evaluative manner. It expresses the paradoxical notion that market forces are primed to destroy the very social relations and communal regulation that are necessary for their continued successful operation. Linked to this is the idea that society has to, as a matter of self-preservation, regulate market forces. This is a very important insight. However, Polanyi missed the fact that social regulation impacts unequally on different groups in society. Social divisions such as gender and race can transform the nature of social regulation, and can lead to negative implications for groups who are relatively powerless. The notion of embeddedness inspired by Granovetter, on the other hand, is limited because of its stripped down conception of the social. It cannot conceive of social forces beyond social networks. It is also very ahistorical, and does not have the conceptual tools to accommodate notions of disembedding such as the rise of the Weberian purposive contract, or Simmel's idea of the role of money as a disembedding mechanism. In addition we have to create theoretical space for the fact that markets vary in terms of their degree of spatial and social embeddedness. After a consideration and critique of these two important approaches to embeddedness, I try to arrive at a more satisfactory conception of the market, as well as market forces. I also, following Portes, try to define a more encompassing notion of the social. In conclusion I attempt to restate the relationship between the capitalist market and the social in order to escape some of the limitations of the embeddedness concept.</p>
<p>Merlon Okbandrias University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology V: Embeddedness and the African Diaspora</p>	<p>Dehumanising Humanities: Refugee Stories from South Africa</p> <p>The basis for the idea of sheltering refugees comes from the notions of humanity. It follows the discourses of human rights and humanitarianism which find their origin in the western world or experience. Such discourses sketch the notion of humanity and dealing with human misfortune as a community. In line with this, at least in South African context, the African narrative of Ubuntu, which has a similar resonance with the idea of humanity, is deployed to promote acceptance of refugees as humans in need of support. Despite these ostensibly progressive discourses, the refugee stories that come out of South Africa contradict this sentiment. Through stories of refugees and asylum seekers, this paper explores this contradictions and tensions between these discourses and practices, between intention and actions, the contradiction between the country's law and principle and actual treatment meted out for them. This paper also captures their specific experiences, of survival tactics and strategies, livelihoods, networks and their assessment of "the host". Framed within Michele de Certeau's formulation of strategies and tactics, an assessment of these stories reflects the power dynamics within the complex webs of relations and networks of the refugees and "the host" communities, individuals and state institutions. In this sense, refugees are not mere passive victims but</p>

		rather display active agency in a complex interplay of ‘agency and structure’. In refugee stories, we see the multiplicity being a refugee, refugee the victim as well as the seemingly powerless victims’ appropriation and/or subversion it, how an individual or a group create strategy and tactics to carve a specific niche or space, in de Certeau’s words, ‘to delimit one’s own place in the world’. This is captured in the multiple forms of being and living as refugee – as it an opportunity for some and a challenge for others; it is either a currency or blemish regardless of its authenticity.
Biniam Misgun University of KwaZulu-Natal	Economic and Industrial Sociology VI: Spaces of Contestation: Networks and Livelihoods	Notes from the Margin: Ethiopians’ Networks of Ethnic Social Relations and Ethnic Modes of Accumulating There is a body of migration research in South Africa that has paid attention to the networks of ethnic social relations as a source of support and survival. In many cases, ethnic expressions are cast as the “strategies of resilience” in the face of a precarious existence, and state and/or market failures. Beyond that, the ethnic in the economy is often rendered invisible. In this paper, drawing from experiences of Ethiopian migrants, from the Kembata and Hadiya ethnic groups, living in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, I propose a different way of casting the ethnic in the economy. This proposal highlights the two important features of the ethnic in productive activity: the embeddedness of ethnic social structures and the appropriating of such traditional social formations into the modern accumulative impulse. The study also suggests that though Ethiopian migrants’ productive activities happen on the margin, they cannot be considered an ethnic or enclave economy. Instead, they reflect, on one hand, the ways in which networks of ethnic ties feature in and frame economic activities, and on the other, a dynamic process that stitches home with abroad, the rural with the urban, and the local with the global.
Sepideh Azari University of Cape Town	Economic and Industrial Sociology VI: Spaces of Contestation: Networks and Livelihoods	Spaces of Contestation: The Everyday Experiences of Ten African Migrants in Cape Town The findings presented in this paper stem from my master’s thesis: ‘Spaces of Contestation: the everyday experiences of ten African migrants in Cape Town’. From the narrative accounts gathered, it is evident that as a response to everyday pressures of prejudice and xenophobia in social and physical spaces, African immigrants have developed mutable, unsettled and vagrant identities in order to cope with everyday low level violence. This argument emerged as four key stressors were identified as the components of a more substantial explanation of xenophobia in South Africa. The four key components are: the enforcement of identity (national and group), the demarcation of spaces of belonging, the experiences of economic insecurity, and lastly a ‘culture of violence’ in South Africa. The four key components are themes that emerged out of the respondents narratives. Xenophobia in South Africa is so overt that it has taken a covert form. The ‘xenocide’ events that took place in 2008 were called xenophobia, and or violent xenophobic acts. It is the recurrent denialism of xenophobia on an everyday basis that this paper explores. This paper argues that the four above mentioned stressors are the result of an on-going active process of xenophobic attitudes. In order to better understand prejudice and

		discrimination directed at African immigrants, literature on xenophobia needs to move away from explanation solely based on nationalism and identity politics, and or as result of hostile immigration policies and citizenship discourse.
<p>Bianca Tame, Sepideh Azari, Faisal Garba, Azwihangwisi Netshikulwe</p> <p>University of Cape Town,</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VI: Spaces of Contestation: Networks and Livelihoods</p>	<p>Exploration of Occupational Niches Among African Immigrants in Cape Town</p> <p>This paper focuses on ‘occupational niching’, i.e. the concentration of immigrants in certain job categories within the informal economy. The process of occupational niching (commonly referred to as ‘ethnic niching’) has been explored in-depth in the USA however there is a dearth of research in the South African context. A casual look at the pavements of most urban centres in South Africa will reveal a palpable presence of African immigrant traders offering various services and goods for sale. A further observation reveals occupational distributions of immigrants according to their nationalities. Drawing from in-depth interviews gathered from two separate but related postgraduate research projects that explored immigration from different perspectives, this paper reflects on the ‘occupational niching’ phenomena that emerged from the raw data gathered. The core arguments presented in this paper is that firstly, occupational niching is typically characterised by an immigrant’s nationality and has grown due to multiple factors. Secondly, this pattern is most visible in the informal economy and thirdly, we argue that occupational niching must be understood in relation to overt/covert forms of discrimination since it is a central factor that facilitates the process of niche formation.</p>
<p>Nomkhosi Xulu</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VI: Spaces of Contestation: Networks and Livelihoods</p>	<p>Livelihood-Making Through Rural-Urban Migration in South Africa</p> <p>Rural-urban migration is one of the oldest socioeconomic characteristic of South Africa, it continues tremendously, only interestingly changing in dimensions. While wage employment continues to be the primary reason for people to move from rural to urban areas even after the appalling employment rates in South Africa, there are many other formal and informal livelihood activities that migrants engage with. While migrants historically relied on former single sex workers’ hostels for accommodation, now there are many options available for them, ranging from CRUs to shacks to outside bedrooms in townships. However, the importance of the hostels has not diminished even after the fall of apartheid, an institution which was crucial for their existence. I found that living in the KwaMashu former single sex hostel which is still widely known as a ‘men’s place’ for almost two years and also visiting four rural areas in the northern KwaZulu Natal provided me with a historically rich and geographically complicated set of dynamics. It gave me stronger and different set of tools and positioning in understanding and interpreting the everyday life activities of the migrants. I argue that whether it is men or women, the young or old, they all get involved in these rural-urban migrations mainly because they are seeking to make a living. Although it is not only economic reasons which cause such movements, they are still the most important. The difference is that they do not take the same shape as they did decades ago.</p>

<p>Precious Garayi</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VI: Spaces of Contestation: Networks and Livelihoods</p>	<p>Attitudes of South Africans Towards Migrant Workers</p> <p>The increasing number of foreigners entering South Africa, mainly for the purposes of employment, has raised the eyebrows of a lot of South African citizens. This is so, because of the bad economic situation in most African countries, and South Africa is now acting as the bread basket of Africa. The role of highly skilled migrant labour may well take on added significance in a South African labour market in which the rhetoric of the ‘Knowledge Economy’ has taken root. In some economies, large numbers of highly skilled migrants have been at the heart of a burgeoning high technology sector. It is important to understand the experience of migrants as they seek work in a new, often alien, environment. Equally, however, we need to know how potential employers in South Africa see this supply of migrant labour and how they respond when faced by different qualifications, cultures and expectations. This research was mainly centred on the attitudes of South Africans in general towards migrant workers at all levels, be it skilled or unskilled workers. As a result of the above, there was an attempt to try and take into consideration how different levels of labour segmentation which are mainly the upper, middle and lower class are affected by the attitudes of South Africans towards migrant workers. Conducting the research was not an easy thing to do, there were a number of obstacles that were faced which would include people attitudes towards the research question, a bit of racial discrimination experienced, and lastly some people were not willing to answer some questions because they felt the need not to. To be more accurate, use of interviews and questionnaires and other techniques in various parts of the country were used to find out what different people think. This was to try find out about the dynamics behind recruitment policies established by both employers and recruiting agencies with regard to immigrants. The research focused on finding out what contributing factors have led to the success or failure in terms of subsequent integration into the workforce and whether barriers exist that limit, or deny, access to appropriate employment in this country. As will be discussed in the rest of this paper the research also attempted to entangle certain sociological issues like who was to blame for the recent rise of racial intolerance and xenophobic aggression? How widespread is xenophobia really in the South African public? What went wrong in the society in the past and at present (apartheid and post-apartheid) and how these things have shaped South Africans attitude towards migrant labourers.</p>
<p>Angel Malapane</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VII: Trade, Mentoring and Unemployment</p>	<p>Graduate Unemployment in South Africa: The Impact of Cultural Capital on Graduates’ Educational Trajectories</p> <p>The increasing number of unemployed graduates over the years has been a cause of serious concerns, particularly in a context where the country continues to face major skills shortages in various sectors of the economy. Whilst in general individuals with tertiary qualifications continue to be advantaged in terms of employment opportunities and income in comparison to individuals with no tertiary qualification, the group has experienced approximately 50% unemployment growth rate, making it the</p>

		<p>group with the fastest growing unemployment rate amongst other educational cohorts. One of the most prominent explanations for this has been the mismatch between the qualifications that graduates have and those that are in demand within the labour market. Other trends have been identified as some of the causes of graduate unemployment; however most studies seem to be inconsistent, particularly regarding which fields are associated with high unemployment rates. What has been consistent is the fact that a particular segments of the population (Africans with non-university qualifications) continue to be the most disadvantaged regarding employment. Building from French Sociologist Pierre Bourdieu's argument that the education system is of such a nature that it reproduces society's inequalities that not only affect individuals within the education system itself but goes beyond and also impacts on the positioning of individuals within the labour market the aim of the study was to investigate the degree to which individual's cultural capital impacts on their educational career with specific reference to how this impacts on the individuals' tertiary schooling opportunities and choices. The study investigates the continuous employment disadvantages experienced by certain segments of the graduate population. Focusing on the life-histories of 2 unemployed graduates, the study will be dealing with issues class, education and cultural capital.</p>
<p>Sandla Nomvete University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VII: Trade, Mentoring and Unemployment</p>	<p>Interns and Mentoring: A Sociological Assessment of Existing Programmes in South Africa</p> <p>In an attempt to reinforce the South African labour market with skills and to better equip the economy with graduates that are ready to compete in the global stage, the South African government intervened through enforcing all sectors both private and public to play a role in preparing graduates for the labour market through workplace programmes. These programmes are in line with the Skills Development Act No 97 of 1998 and include: learnerships, apprenticeships and internships. However this paper uses internship programmes as a focal point.</p> <p>The paper assesses the relationship that government interns have with the organisations that they are interning in, that is: the institutional setting, relation to colleagues as well as their relations with their mentors. Furthermore the internship assesses the implementation of these internship programmes and how they are executed by the two national departments that the paper focuses on. The paper outlines through findings the challenges, shortcomings and progress that has been made by these departments in executing the implementation of this programme. Through the recommendation section in the paper, the paper also provides suggestions that public departments and private organizations could use in structuring the overall running of the programmes.</p>

<p>Ayanda Mbokazi</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VII: Trade, Mentoring and Unemployment</p>	<p>Explaining the High Turn-Over of Black Senior Managers in State Corporations: The Case of the South African Broadcasting Corporation</p> <p>During the past three years, South Africa has seen black managers being appointed to noteworthy senior positions in state corporations. However, their term of employment is often not characterised by longevity. Cases in point would be that of the exit of Dali Mpofu (former SABC Group CEO), Solly Mokoetle (former SABC CEO), the exit of Khaya Ngqula (former CEO of SAA), Siphon Thomo (former CEO of Armscor), the resignation of Jacob Maroga (former CEO of Eskom), and the departure of Siyabonga Gama from Transnet (former CEO of Freight Rail). All six subjects resigned or were dismissed from these South African state corporations within three years. The exit patterns may be explained as controversial and in most cases acrimonious. The research question underpinning the study reads: why is there a high turn-over of black senior managers in state corporations? This paper draws on the SABC as a case study in particular. A qualitative approach was employed in the methodology by means of in-depth interviews. The high turn-over of black senior managers at the SABC is not due to factors relating to incompetence as the public is often led to believe; the turnover is in fact due to the corporate/organisational culture of the SABC where political currency is continually at play. While the highest structures of the corporation, like the Board, compete for power, the structures underneath them, especially at senior management level weaken and adversely affect the SABC's service delivery as a public broadcaster. The study depicts a phenomenon happening at the SABC that is seemingly severely debilitating the progress and growth of the corporation. Thus the SABC fails to effectively deliver on its mandate as a public broadcaster and similarly fails to deliver on its mandate as a business entity.</p>
<p>Kathryn Watt</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VII: Trade, Mentoring and Unemployment</p>	<p>Business not Charity: Examining the Nature of Trade in Charity Shops</p> <p>This paper will investigate the nature of trade that occurs in charity shops, focusing on those that trade in second-hand clothing and bric-a-brac. In these charity shops merchandise is by and large made up of donations of personal belongings by an often nameless public; many are staffed by unpaid volunteers. Simultaneously such shops often act as the business of the charity, serving to generate revenue to fund the charitable activities- rather than as the charity itself, thus many precariously provide low cost items to impoverished customers while striving for profit. These factors have unique implications exchange, buyer-seller relationships and the notion of value.</p>
<p>Thabang Sefalafala and Edward Webster</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII: Good jobs, Bad jobs and the Labour Process</p>	<p>Turning Bad Jobs into Better Jobs in the Private Security Industry: Implementing the ILO's Decent Work Agenda in South Africa</p> <p>Globalisation has led to a number of attempts by international agencies to raise global standards of working conditions. The South African government has committed itself to the goal of decent work and</p>

<p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>		<p>is implementing the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP). Decent work has generated a sharp debate in South Africa where some argue that it inhibits global competition by establishing a rigid labour market, while others argue that it not a realisable goal under global capitalism. This paper explores the impact of the ILO ‘s decent work agenda on working conditions amongst vulnerable workers in the province of Gauteng, through a research project designed to measure decent work and make recommendations on how the decent work agenda could be realised in South Africa . Using the ILOs decent work indicators, a two pronged research strategy was developed combining in-depth interviews with a survey of 1205 security guards. The indicators were rescaled to run from 0 to 1, with 1 being the maximum case for decent work and 0 an absence of decent work (i.e. a deficit). Lack of unionisation (social dialogue), lengthy working hours, the negative impact of working hours on the work-life balance and the lack of benefits (social protection), emerged as the worst aspects of their working lives. We argue that it is necessary to examine the totality of workers’ lives to understand working life and we introduce the concept of: “double precariousness” to show how the precarious nature of work is intensified by the precariousness nature of social reproduction. The paper identifies the challenges facing the goal of decent work in a country where a third of the economically active population are unemployed, widespread non-compliance by employers, limited capacity to regulate employment in government, low union density and, above all, a crisis of social reproduction.</p>
<p>Debby Bonnin University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII: Good jobs, Bad jobs and the Labour Process</p>	<p>Globalising the Home Textile Supply Chain: Implications for Textile Designers in the United Kingdom and South Africa</p> <p>Globally there has been the closure of manufacturing in countries which traditionally had a large textile manufacturing sector. This has been the case in both the United Kingdom and in South Africa. In both countries most of the local mills have closed down and much of the manufacturing is now done in China (and other Asian countries) and imported for retail. Both countries have also had vibrant design sectors in home textiles (i.e. furnishing, curtaining and bedding). In both countries there are similarities as well as differences in the way in which the home textile supply chain has globalised. This has had different implications for the labour market for, and, the work of, textile designers. This paper will explore the implications of these changes for the work of textile designers in both the United Kingdom and South Africa. In order to answer these questions the paper will firstly provide a brief background to the home textiles sectors in both countries, it will then outline the way in which the supply chain has globalised and finally explore the implications for the work of textile designers in both countries. The major problematic that the paper will try to understand is the reasons behind the successful integration of United Kingdom-based textile designers into the ‘new’ global supply chain verses the marginalisation of South African-based textile designers.</p>

<p>Babalwa Magoqwana</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII: Good jobs, Bad jobs and the Labour Process</p>	<p>Critical Perspective on the Call Centre Labour Process: Public Sectors Neglected Political Labour</p> <p>Largely studied from the commercial sector, call centre labour process has been mainly defined by a narrow efficiency model, however the application of New Public Management with its commercial principles within the public sector necessitates that we study the organisation of work within public sector. Looking at the international literature on call centre labour process, I situate the public sector call centres within the customer model promoted in the local government South Africa. Drawing on concepts about service sector work and new managerialism, I divide the call centre labour process studies within two approaches, mass production (influenced by Taylor and Bain) and mass bureaucracy (influenced by Korczynski et al, 2003 and Frenkel et al 1999). The former is influenced by a (Marxist) Bravaman’s model of managerial control while the latter is based on (Weberian) bureaucratic model and customer supremacy. Using the case of Johannesburg and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipalities, I critically evaluate the two models in their application to the public sector. In the end, I shall argue that political motivations buttressing the public call centre workplace requires that we look beyond the normal economic rational model and analyse the ‘political labour’ performed by these call centres. Public call centre workplaces are sites of work operating within a micro-political contestation of power influenced by the identities of the customer, worker, and a manager within a particular socio-historical context. □ This means public call centres need to be studied beyond the mass production/ bureaucracy models which often masks the detailed differences between various call centres. This ‘narrow efficiency model’ needs to be re-evaluated to include what Collins (1979) terms as ‘productive and political labour.’</p>
<p>Shaun Ruggunan</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII: Good jobs, Bad jobs and the Labour Process</p>	<p>Skill, Gender and Race: Shaping the Labour Market for Chemical and Anatomical Pathologists in KwaZulu-Natal</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to assess the ways in which skill, gender and race shape the labour market for anatomical pathologists and chemical pathologists in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. In 2011, in-depth interviews were conducted with 11 anatomical pathologists and 9 chemical pathologists in KZN. My first finding is that even though both specialities are an outcome of equivalent years of training, the diagnostic work of anatomical pathologists is dependent on diagnosis by ‘eye’. The diagnostic work performed by chemical pathologists is more technologically dependent and less dependent on interpretation by ‘eye’. New technologies have not deskilled the interpretive work of anatomical pathologists but are perceived to have deskilled the work of chemical pathologists. The value of interpretation by sight instead of machine is reflected in the higher salaries paid to anatomical pathologists. Secondly, the labour market for anatomical pathologists is dominated by men, whilst the labour market for chemical pathologists is dominated by women. The increasing role of technology in routinizing the work of chemical pathologists has resulted in the profession enjoying more working</p>

		time flexibility. This is cited as an important reason by women for choice of the profession. Intersecting with skill and gender in shaping the labour market is race. African doctors do not view laboratory specialities as offering quick occupational returns. This is compounded by racism in the sector. This is an important contribution to understanding how skill, technology, gender and race intersect to form labour markets of highly skilled professionals.
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
Frank Matose (with Sarah Corry, Tamyzin Fabing, Emily Richardson, Danielle Welch) University of Cape Town	Environment and Natural Resources I: Economics, Conservation and Transformation	The Woodcraft Industry in Cape Town: The Plight of Informal Traders
James Merron Stellenbosch University	Environment and Natural Resources I: Economics, Conservation and Transformation	Making Money Grow on Trees: Trust in Technologies of Transformation on the South African Countryside At one point in time imported plant species, particularly the Australian <i>acacia</i> , provided one of the relatively few domestic industries in nineteenth century South Africa as a source of tannin for softening leather (Sherry 1971). During this moment, private landowners were encouraged to maintain vast stands of trees on their property (Comaroff & Comaroff 2001; Witt 2002). Currently environmental scientists and economists argue that these ‘alien invasive plants’ pose a serious threat to water security consuming the equivalent of urban and industrial use (Turpie 2011). Recent (2008) regulations under the New Water Act have made the removal of alien plants a legal duty for landowners (DWA 2008; Van der Linde 2006). Under an ethos of sustainable development, this is viewed as a strategic approach to support Working for Water called “South Africa’s most successful Expanded Public Works Programmes” (UNEP 2008). In an effort to reconstitute the meaning of these plants ‘once again’ private organizations that base their expertise on the scientific field of invasion ecology are communicating a market based technology that will transform the “invasion” from a liability to an economic opportunity for landowners. Constructing the eradication of alien plants as an opportunity in pro-poor bioprospecting, landowners can trade in water credits with a multinational beverage corporation wishing to ‘offset’ its water consumption (Fourie 2011; WWF 2008). Through the prism of ‘postcolonial technoscience’ I wish to consider notions of ‘imperial science’ in relationship to the perceived consequences of “win-win” sustainability through market technologies (Scher 2012; Robertson 2011; Sullivan 2010). Empirically this paper is based on trust building, institutional

		transformation and the conceptual innovation of organizations to shifting values about how resources should be managed whilst they pursue the ‘uses of neoliberalism’ (Ferguson 2010) on the fringes of a World Heritage Site, South Africa.
Emma M Vink Stellenbosch University	Environment and Natural Resources I: Economics, Conservation and Transformation	Voices from the Vineyard: 'Environmentally-Friendly' Regulations and the South African Wine Industry Wine remains South Africa’s single largest agricultural export, and in today’s international climate, compliance with environmental-, health-, safety-, and quality regulations have become a prerequisite for overseas trading. How has the South African wine industry responded to these demands? How have South African producers adapted to intense global competition in the wake of these expensive, strict regulations? Is there room for creative and innovative ‘environmentally-friendly’ practices on the part of farmers and producers, or do strict regulations limit different responses to ‘environmentally-friendly’ production? What are the power-relationships which shape South African wine producers’ responses to their environments; and can these environments be limited to the vineyard? This paper explores some of the responses of key industry informants, as well as wine producers from Vredendal to Calitzdorp, Cape Point to Worcester and everywhere in-between in the Western Cape, to international and national standards and regulations.
Lennox Olivier Stellenbosch University	Environment and Natural Resources I: Economics, Conservation and Transformation	Rastafari Bossiedokters and the Challenges of Transforming Nature Conservation in the Boland Area In 2007 the National People and Parks Programme was rolled out as a platform for co-management between successful land claimants, indigenous natural resource user groups and conservation authorities. It aimed to promote social ‘transformation’ in conservation management by responding to the needs of all South Africans. This paper engages with the efforts made by Cape Nature Conservation Board and RasTafari Bossiedokters in the Boland area to resolve conflict around the illegal harvesting of indigenous medicinal flora from protected areas. A critical analysis of the emerging dialogues around such co-management platforms reveal that the inequalities voiced by the healers are once again silenced by government practices ostensibly designed to uplift them. Conceptualising this conflict through the lens of ‘environmentality’ suggests its usefulness as well as its limitations in grasping contemporary South African dilemmas about transformation of nature. RasTafari Bossiedokters reveal what they present as a substantially different way of being-with-nature in comparison to the historically produced dominant conception of nature. This difference cannot be understood outside the complex relations from which they emerge and allows a better understanding of the social condition for the possibility of their voices to be heard today. While Bossiedokters want to reclaim their social authority, the question remains how and whether they will be able to transform conservation practice before conservation practice transforms them.

<p>David Fig University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources II: Risk and Vulnerability in a Mining Context</p>	<p>Extraction and Displacement: The Potential Social and Environmental Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing in South Africa</p> <p>A number of oil companies have applied to explore for shale gas on around 20 per cent of South Africa's surface area. Government has halted the granting of exploration rights over this area in a moratorium that was supposed to be lifted or reinstated on 29 February 2012. Should the exploration rights be granted, these can be converted within nine years into production rights. Companies will do this conversion if they discover viable quantities of shale gas, or methane. Some estimates regard South Africa as having rich reserves (485 trillion cubic feet), but this will only be known for sure once the fracturing technology is applied. There are huge misgivings about this technology, which involves high pressure drilling of a cocktail of water, sand and toxic chemicals into gas-bearing rocks around 4-6km below the surface. Other questions abound: from where will the millions of litres of water necessary to the process be sourced? How will the management of the toxic wastes be handled? Who will get the jobs in the industry, outsiders or members of the local communities? How will the drilling impact on agriculture and other livelihoods in the semi-arid areas where it may take place? How will the drilling avoid the contamination of precious underground freshwater supplies? Are our laws robust enough to protect the environment from any damage? There has been little debate, and little independent research on these questions. The minister is awaiting the report from a government task team which will have to submit its findings to the cabinet. The question of fracking raises issues of how we decide nationally on how we exploit our natural and other resources. Weak regulation has led to a number of disasters, including the phenomenon of acid mine drainage (toxic and radioactive pollution emanating from mine closures). How do we ensure that there is enough political space for debating these issues? How do we ensure that regulation is independent, efficient, robust and ethical? The case of fracking underlines the urgency of the need for these debates if we are to achieve Constitutional values of social and environmental justice.</p>
<p>Willice Abuya and Wilson Akpan University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources II: Risk and Vulnerability in a Mining Context</p>	<p>“There is no such thing as a natural disaster”: A ‘Pressure-Release’ Perspective on Community Vulnerability in a Rural Kenyan Mining Community</p>
<p>Miriam Murambadoro and Julia Mambo Council for Scientific and</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources II: Risk and Vulnerability in a Mining Context</p>	<p>The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas as a Tool to Improve Knowledge on Global Change, Planning and Decision Making</p> <p>The Department of Science and Technology's Global Change Grand Challenge under its ten-year Innovation Plan for South Africa has initiated the South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA) as a flagship vehicle under this initiative. The atlas is a technology transfer &</p>

<p>Industrial Research</p>		<p>communication platform that seeks to facilitate the science-policy link by providing decision makers at national, provincial and local levels in South Africa with information to anticipate and mitigate risks in vulnerable settlements and make timely and informed decisions that will improve the chances of adaptation.</p> <p>The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas mainly comprises of an electronic spatial database system and a repository of local based spatial-based risk and vulnerability information. Information that can be found on the system includes projections of climate change at local scales, by different models, for the 21st century; assessments of the risk of coastal flooding due to sea level rise; probabilities of drought and water shortages; risks of fire; population densities; economic activity and poverty levels. South Africa is a water scarce country and future projections suggest that there will be increases in temperature with a probable increase evapotranspiration rates with consequential increases in the demand for irrigation water. Local and national government therefore need to develop and implement a programme of water conservation and demand management.</p> <p>This information can be used to understand environmental risks and related changes in earth, natural and social spheres and plan for a resilient South Africa. Some of the feedback from stakeholders from district municipalities who have been exposed to the spatial portal revealed that the atlas could be used to inform and prioritise relevant planning tools at the district and local level. It also has the potential to provide relevant information for Air Quality Management Plans and disaster risk reduction workshops and other environmental tools in municipalities. Challenges in implementation of this tool include inability of some rural municipalities to access the spatial portal due to lack of technical equipment (computers and reliable internet) and software such as ArcGIS. There is also a lack of skilled human capital who can interpret metadata.</p> <p>CSIR is working with partners to provide targeted support and outreach to the application of Atlas information to target groups in municipalities and businesses. It is anticipated that the use of the atlas will build the human capacity required to respond to global change challenges and transform South Africa into a knowledge-based economy. This paper seeks to highlight some of the information that can be found on the atlas- spatial portal and hard copy atlas and how this can be used by decision makers in understanding who is vulnerable to what, the factors that enhance/reduce coping capacity and plan for a resilient future.</p>
<p>Sonwabile Mnwana, University of Cape Town</p> <p>Wilson Akpan, University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources II: Risk and Vulnerability in a Mining Context</p>	<p>Mineral Wealth - “In the Name of Morafe”? Community Development and Disguised Exclusion in South Africa’s ‘Platinum Valley’</p>

<p>Sean Beckett Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources III: Historio-social and Technological Issues</p>	<p>An investigation into Race and Post-Apartheid Environmental Concern</p> <p>This paper reports the results of an analysis of the World Values Survey’s 2005 wave, with a focus on the relationship between race and environmental concern. It has been noted in the literature that during apartheid conservation areas that are often viewed as synonymous with “nature” became spaces only experienced and enjoyed by white people. Critics have argued that this has led to many people, especially black South Africans, feeling alienated from conservation issues as well as regarding these issues in a negative light. Moreover, during apartheid black South Africans viewed the environment as a white suburban issue of little relevance to the anti-apartheid struggle. Therefore, the research question that will be investigated is whether black South Africans display less environmental concern than other race groups, within South Africa.</p>
<p>Ikechukwu Umejesi and Wilson Akpan University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources III: Historio-social and Technological Issues</p>	<p>Oil Exploration and the Character of Local Opposition in Colonial Nigeria: Exploring the Roots of State-Community Conflict in the Niger Delta Region</p>
<p>Philani Moyo University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources III: Historio-social and Technological Issues</p>	<p>Distributive Justice or Elite Pillage? Law and Mineral Resources Nationalism Matrix in Zimbabwe</p>
<p>Simbarashe Gukurume Great University of Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources III: Historio-social and Technological Issues</p>	<p>Harnessing ICT for Environmental Communication and Sustainability in Zimbabwe</p> <p>Information Communication Technology “ICT” refers to any technology that enables communication and the electronic capture, processing, and transmission of information. ICT has been portrayed as a significant vehicle for delivering effective environmental communication and environmental sustainability in the African continent. Many international initiatives have been established to harness ICTs for environmental education on a global scale, in particular since the publication of the World Development Report on Knowledge for Development. It should be underscored that there is unanimous consensus among academics and policy makers alike that ICTs can play an important role in environmental sustainability, for example by connecting people to more accurate and up to date information, equipping them with new skills of natural resource management. There have been protracted debates on whether ICT is the panacea to environmental challenges or it’s the perpetrator</p>

		<p>of environmental degradation. This paper argues that harnessing ICT can be a “sine qua non” for combating environmental degradation in African countries. However, consumption and utilization of ICT also has the potential for further marginalizing and isolating remote rural communities. Consequently, the consumption of ICT has largely remained problematic and shrouded in chronic inequalities which creates or rather exacerbate electronic colonisation. This paper explores the dynamics surrounding the role of ICT in environmental sustainability in a holistic manner.</p>
<p>Abidemi Asiyanbola Raimi</p> <p>Olabisi Onabanjo University</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources III: Historio-social and Technological Issues</p>	<p>The Diffusion of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Knowledge and Technology in Nigeria</p> <p>The paper examines the state of GIS knowledge and technology adoption, implementation and use; identify factors affecting GIS adoption, implementation and use; and discusses ways of enhancing GIS adoption and use in Nigeria. GIS has a lot of potentials in Nigeria. The nation is blessed with human and natural resources. There are various public and private establishments in the country. Public and private establishments in Nigeria could benefit from GIS applications to tremendously improve the quality of decision-making. In the paper, it is observed that GIS is relatively young in Nigeria. In terms of development it is at the preliminary or youthful stage. Generally the adoption and use is low. At the Federal and State Government level emphasis has been on land information system. GIS projects where institutions or organizations have GIS data base where routine decisions making is done in a GIS environment are yet to be fully implemented in many public and private establishments in the country. However, there are pockets of turn-key projects (with the use of GIS consulting firms) where GIS is used to solve a specific problems. Observations shows that institutions prefer to hire consultants to handle projects once and for all, rather than doing regular monitoring of projects through GIS. A number of institutions have set up a GIS laboratory either for training, consulting or both. Among this are the Department of Geography at the University of Ibadan, University of Lagos, Federal Survey School Oyo, Federal University of Technology Minna, Regional Centre for Aerospace surveys (RECTAS) and the Department of Geography Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife, etc. In Nigeria and in Africa generally some of the problems and constraints that limit the full adoption, implementation and use of GIS include: lack of political will, lack of expertise, lack of standardization of digital data, database development and management problems, institutional constraints, and security implications of digital maps. There is the need to develop a GIS vision in the country. In formulating relevant policy, more attention should be directed at education, awareness raising and training, as well as the issue of standardization of digital data. GIS consulting firms could do a lot to increase the adoption, implementation and use of GIS in Nigeria. At present there are few GIS firms in Nigeria. Federal Government should create enabling environment for GIS consulting firms to operate.</p>

FAMILY AND POPULATION STUDIES		
<p>Bernard Dubbeld</p> <p>University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies I: Families in Multicultural Contexts</p>	<p>Fractured Families: Reading Social Transformation in Familiar Tensions</p> <p>The last twenty years have wrought massive changes in the lives of South Africans. Politically, the democratic government marks a clear break from the past. Economically, declining employment opportunities have been accompanied by the large-scale infrastructural development and the growth of social assistance in South Africa. It is less clear how these changes appear locally, however, and how they shape routine household conflicts. This paper will relate recent literature on social changes in households (including by Mark Hunter, Sarah Mosoetsa and Dori Posel) to more classical literatures about tensions in the family to trace how the 'new' is interpreted in recent literature and to better ascertain how macro-scale changes manifests in familiar contexts and conflicts.</p>
<p>Monica Grobler</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies I: Families in Multicultural Contexts</p>	<p>Families or Institutions? A Comparison of the South African Welfare System's Approaches to Child Care</p> <p>South Africa has four million orphans, of which only 500,000 are registered in the social welfare system (UNICEF, 2010). The system is divided in to two approaches: 1) the institutional model and 2) the family model. The purpose of the paper is to scrutinise the two approaches to childcare, by means of a case study. This paper will discuss the five hundred thousand children in the system. Critically I will explore each approach's strong points and limitations. The specific factors I will discuss are how each approach affects the child in his/her immediate context and the long-term effects each approach has on the child. I will look at the development that each approach offers the child mentally, physically, emotionally and spiritually.</p> <p>Technology has had a prominent impact on the functioning of the social system. The efficiency of the service rendered to the child and those who lean on the support the system. After thorough consideration, the paper will conclude by making recommendations on what the two approaches could borrow from one another, to take every measure to ensure the best immediate and long-term care for the child. What kinds of technology could be implemented to facilitate consistent progress in the system. Lastly what steps could be taken that will raise each child to be an asset to society? UNICEF. (2010). South Africa Annual Report. Child Welfare South Africa.</p>
<p>Esther Serok</p> <p>Hebrew University of Jerusalem</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies I: Families in Multicultural Contexts</p>	<p>The Family as an Educator: Challenges and Opportunities in Multicultural Changing Societies</p> <p>The paper presents a research study on the social and psychological impact of cultural transition on the role of families as educators. Specifically, it presents the field work and findings of qualitative research involving Israeli educational settings in which innovative methods have been developed to</p>

		<p>include families in cultural transition as educators in their children's educational process. These methods include for example, the facilitation of authentic dialogue between families and educators, and the incorporation of relevant, meaningful, family cultures, traditions and narratives as enrichment resources within the school curriculum. As such, a healthy partnership of this nature between the family and the educational framework which relates to the child's cultural world is advantageous not only for the child's learning process by enhancing school achievement, it also preserves the family's educational leadership role and culturally assigned responsibility for strengthening their cultural identity passing on its heritage from one generation to the next. It also enables to incorporate the families' multiple educational intelligences that have not being studied and appreciated enough. Therefore, such a school-family partnership has the potential to minimizes the risk of crises and collapse in the family's traditional structure and role which commonly include social changes in the family structure such as the loss of parental authority; children acting as the social bridge and translators between family and school; domestic violence, and so forth. The study emphasizes the fact that usually there is not enough knowledge and evaluation about the impact of family social resilience in the changing world.</p>
<p>Mpiana Kalula Cape Peninsula University of Technology</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies I: Families in Multicultural Contexts</p>	<p>How an Old Age Person Can be Affected by an Infected HIV Child in South Africa?</p> <p>In South Africa the presupposition is that elderly, mostly blacks, are part of the groups that are the most vulnerable to poverty as they are looking after their unemployed and HIV infected children and grandchildren. Pensioners are providing food for their households, paying school fees including uniforms, and buying clothes and medicines for sick household members. However, in playing the caregivers role, pensioners are not able to alleviate poverty which was the aim of the new elected government of South African 1994 when it implemented a non-racial pension system. Despite above analysis, the main aim of this study was to investigate the role played by pensioners in the household with HIV infected children in South Africa. To strengthen the study, a general literature search was undertaken, empirical survey was also used - both qualitative & quantitative. In order to decrease the responsibilities shouldered by elderly South Africans, the study suggested that the government should provide free education and healthcare for children infected with HIV, free electricity and water for pensioners' household and increase pension amounts according to the inflation rate.</p>
<p>Antoinette Kriel, University of South Africa Sara Randall, University College London</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies II: Rethinking Family and Household Arrangements</p>	<p>From Design to Practice: How can Large-Scale Household Surveys Better Represent the Complexities of the Social Units Under Investigation?</p> <p>'The household' is used as unit of analysis in household surveys and as enumeration unit during survey and census data collection. Relationships within households are mostly indicated with regards to 'household head' or 'acting household head' with subsequent impact on analyses involving household forms and structures The way in which 'the household' is defined in surveys has long been</p>

<p>Ernestina Coast, London School of Economics and Political Science</p> <p>Arthur Risenga and Melissa Nyambura, University of South Africa</p>		<p>criticised by anthropologists and sociologists as unable to adequately capture the complexities of the social units within which people live. However problems often go beyond the definition into assumptions about living arrangements made when designing a questionnaire; further issues arise when taking the survey from the design into the practical data collection phase.</p> <p>In a recently conducted national survey focusing on household financial well-being (wealth) (Personal Finance Research Unit Households' Financial Well-being Survey 2011) a definition of the household was used which was assumed would best represent the ways in which South African households arrange themselves financially. However, in a qualitative follow-up study in which 36 households from 4 provinces were re-interviewed to collect detailed qualitative information about inter- and intra-household familial and/or financial links and dependencies, it was found that nuclear-family type households were captured reasonably well but anything more complex (the rule and not the exception) was very poorly represented. The main reason for this seemed to be that the survey designers neglected to try to understand the social dimension before trying to understand the financial dimension of the unit under investigation. This failure does not stem first and foremost from the type of definition used but from the fundamental assumptions underlying the survey research process. The aim of this paper is therefore to critically discuss the survey research process, including the gap between design and data collection phase, in light of the findings of this study. Some practical suggestions for the improvement of large-scale survey design and data collection will also be put forward including the value of inter-disciplinary collaboration and using a 'qualitative mind-set' in a quantitative study.</p>
<p>Elena Moore and Rajen Govender</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies II: Rethinking Family and Household Arrangements</p>	<p>Marriage and Cohabitation in South Africa: An Enriching Explanation?</p> <p>South Africa is an outlier on the African continent with significant proportions of women at all ages remaining single. Many studies have indicated that marriage patterns and changes in family structure can be attributed to economic and social changes. However, the role of cultural norms and attitudes towards marriage and cohabitation across different social locations is under-researched. Using survey data from the 2005 South African Social Attitudes Survey, we investigate the extent to which structural variables and cultural attitudes towards marriage and cohabitation predict the likelihood of such transitions. In common with other research findings, we find that structural variables such as age, gender, employment status and location were significant predictors of marriage. However the findings also indicate that cultural attitudes, when examined in conjunction with socio-demographic factors, explain more of the changes in coupling in South Africa. In particular, individuals who cohabit as a means of preparing for marriage are significantly more likely to get married at some point in the future. We argue that explanations of low marriage rates in South Africa cannot exclude the cultural context and significance of rules and norms governing coupledness.</p>

<p>Femi Adeagbo</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies II: Rethinking Family and Household Arrangements</p>	<p>“We Are Not Criminals, We Are Just Victims of Circumstances”: An Exploration of Experiences of Nigerian Immigrant Men that Married South African Women in Johannesburg</p> <p>The world is full of ethnic, racial and religious divisions and intermarriage between members of different groups can be seen as an important means of closing the divisions. Marriage is seen as a physical, mental and spiritual union of two souls irrespective of their backgrounds and race. Similarly, intermarriage is considered to be a major pointer of social distance among groups and cohesion of societies. In other words, intermarriage has been argued to be a channel through which members of different groups relate and interact with one another in a more positive way and see each group as being socially equal without any form of prejudice or discrimination. However, intermarriages between Nigerian men and South African women exist in South Africa amongst the institutionalised xenophobia and anti-Nigerian sentiments. It is on this note that this study examines how Nigerian-South African couples negotiate and adapt to the discriminations directed towards Nigerian husbands by their friends and families, and how this changed the perception of their friends and families overtime. The study is based on data gathered from a 4-month ethnographic fieldwork in Johannesburg. The data was collected through participant observations and in-depth interviews of fifteen Nigerian-South African couples, friends and families. This study also uses Alba and Nee’s (2003) ‘intermarriage and assimilation theory’ in order to show how marriages between Nigerian men and South African women led to breakdown in xenophobic attitudes of wives’ families and friends.</p>
<p>Tade Oludayo and Adeyinka A. Aderinto,</p> <p>University of Ibadan</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies III: Gender and Family</p>	<p>Gender Preference and Demand for Domestic Servants in Ibadan, Nigeria</p>
<p>Sintechè Van der Merwe</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies III: Gender and Family</p>	<p>Engendering Corporate Social Histories: Reflections of White, Afrikaans-Speaking Businesswomen</p>
<p>Acheampong Amoateng</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p> <p>I Kalule-Sabit</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies III: Gender and Family</p>	<p>Social Context Factors and the Sexual Behaviours of Black-African Adolescents in the North-West Province, South Africa</p> <p>In this study, we examined Bronfenbrenner’s social ecological model of adolescent functioning. Among the social ecological context variables examined were school, peer, community and family influences on adolescent sexual behaviour among Black-African adolescents in the North West Province of South Africa. Contrary to our expectations, we failed to find wholesale empirical support</p>

North-West University		for the model as only limited aspects of such contextual factors as peer, school, family and community proved to be significant in understanding adolescent sexual behaviours. Moreover, the effects of these limited aspects of the contextual factors were not always in the expected direction. However, at the individual level, age, gender, and aggressiveness were found to be important determinants of adolescent sexual behaviours.
GENDER STUDIES		
Grace Khunou University of Witwatersrand	Gender Studies I: Complexities of Gender, Sexuality and Health	The Complexities of Men’s Health Practices: A case of Johannesburg South Africa
Florence Komane University of Pretoria	Gender Studies I: Complexities of Gender, Sexuality and Health	Men in Nursing: A Challenge to Stereotypical Gender Occupation
Amrita Pande University of Cape Town	Gender Studies I: Complexities of Gender, Sexuality and Health	<p>“It may be her eggs, but it's my sweat and blood”: The Paradox of Transnational Surrogacy in India</p> <p>India has recently become the first country in the global south to have a flourishing business in new reproductive technology services especially commercial surrogacy services. These services are beginning to boom in India since 2006 with clients from all over the world - U.S., Britain ,Taiwan, South Africa, Turkey, Italy, Spain - hiring economically disadvantaged women to bear their children. In this paper I will share my findings from a multi-year ethnography at a surrogacy clinic and highlight, what I call, two fundamental paradox of surrogacy in India. The first paradox is that within a historically anti-natalist state that frames the fertile bodies of lower-class women as a social danger, the surrogates are able to use their bodies “productively”. But as these women align their own reproduction in order to (re)produce children of higher classes and privileged nations, they ultimately end up fulfilling the state imperative of reducing the fertility of lower class women. For the second paradox, I highlight the surrogates’ creative construction of kinship ties with the baby and the hiring (genetic) mother. These ties cross boundaries based on class, caste and religion and sometimes even race and nation. The poignancy of these powerful kinship ties is that while they disrupt hegemonic and patriarchal bases of kinship ties, these claims ultimately reify structures of inequality within a system that is an ultimate celebration of the genetic tie.</p>

<p>Agatha Dambo University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Gender Studies I: Complexities of Gender, Sexuality and Health</p>	<p>Towards the Eradication of HIV and AIDS: Young women and their Understanding of HIV Messages in Ndirande Township in Malawi</p>
<p>Letitia Smuts University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender Studies II: Intersectionality, Identity Construction and Sexual Minorities</p>	<p>Getting it ‘Straight’: Making Sense of (Hetero)sexual Identities Among Young People in South Africa</p> <p>Since the introduction of democracy in 1994, South Africa has undergone major social, political and cultural transitions. This has led to changes in the meanings attached to group identities, including meanings attached to sexuality, as well as the redistributions of power on different societal levels. Contemporary South Africa thus calls for research to explore how different social groupings have started to erode boundaries of the past, and how it opens new areas for how sexuality can be understood in this temporal and spatial context. The paper raises important considerations for studying the different experiences of ‘being’ a (hetero)sexual young person within a South African context, and argues that (hetero)sexuality cannot be understood as monolithic, common, or a normative identity. Neither can (hetero)sexuality only be understood in terms of sexual acts. As a point of departure, the paper argues that (hetero)sexuality needs to be studied by taking various identity markers into consideration, such as gender, race, age and religion and how these identity markers intersect with power. Ultimately the paper considers how (hetero)sexuality has been understood in the past and the way forward to studying (hetero)sexual identities in South Africa.</p>
<p>Kgomotso Ramushu University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Gender Studies II: Intersectionality, Identity Construction and Sexual Minorities</p>	<p>Black Girl Blogging: Natural Hair-Scapades in Cyberspace</p>
<p>Calda de Vries University of KwaZulu Natal</p>	<p>Gender Studies II: Intersectionality, Identity Construction and Sexual Minorities</p>	<p>I Am My Hair-The Sociology of Hair Revisited</p> <p>Synnott (1987) posits that hair is the most powerful symbol of individual and group identity. It is powerful in that it is physical and therefore extremely personal, yet public rather than private. Hair is defined as the filamentous biomaterial that grows from follicles found in the skin’s dermis; it is one of the defining characteristics of mammals. This paper intends to delve into aspects addressing the impact hair, that is on our heads, has on shaping/informing our social identity. The specific focus of this paper will be on black females in South Africa. As a South African, I am conscious of the fact that hair was used as a key marker of social stratification during apartheid regime. The notoriety of</p>

		<p>the pencil test instituted by the then government is an example of this. As a coloured female, I am all too aware of the precedence ‘good’ hair has on your public persona it is how beauty is defined within my context - ‘good’ hair is associated ‘white’/straight hair while ‘bad’ hair is akin to ‘black’/crous/nappy hair. The crux of this paper is to utilize this dialectic, good vs. bad hair, to gain insight into the malleability of identity and how it can be shaped by technological advancements. I pay particular attention to how beauty is conceptualised in this regard. The emergence of new forms of digital media introduces a rather contentious dimension to this paper in that hair has social significance. The hair industry is rather lucrative and through new media, images of what is beautiful are perpetuated and endorsed by people in the public eye.</p>
<p>Mukai Jaison University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Gender Studies II: Intersectionality, Identity Construction and Sexual Minorities</p>	<p>Sexing the ‘Asexual’? An Investigation of How the Disabled Negotiate and Construct their Sexualities</p>
<p>Gerda Wittmann North-West University</p>	<p>Gender Studies II: Intersectionality, Identity Construction and Sexual Minorities</p>	<p>The Fight to be Seen - Queer Female Representation and Identity Formation in Television and New Media</p>
<p>Olabisi Aina, Taiwo Ajilore, Obafemi Awolowo University of Nigeria</p>	<p>Gender Studies III: Complexities of Technology, Gender and Transformation</p>	<p>Gender, Technology and the African Socio-Economic Transformation</p>
<p>Lucille Maqubela University of Venda</p>	<p>Gender Studies III: Complexities of Technology, Gender and Transformation</p>	<p>Work-Family-Interface: Gender Revolution the Workplace Versus “Stalled Revolution” in Gender Domestic Roles</p> <p>While it is beyond doubt that gender transformation is best practice in the South African workplace as well as globally, it has also intensified work-family-conflict due to high work demands for especially working mothers. Managers, including working mothers, like fathers, are expected to work long hours and to travel. However, the workplace provides very little support for working parents. Secondly, the change in the workplace has not been reciprocated by the change in the domestic division of labour, especially fathers’ participation in childcare and domestic chores. As a result mothers struggle to reconcile paid work and family responsibilities. This article employs Hoschild’s</p>

		<p>concept of ‘stalled revolution’ to make sense of the lack or slow change in fathers’ participation in domestic work, as opposed to the fast changing women’s position in the workplace. The study was carried out in a Government Department and a Parastatal in one of the South African provinces. 37 managers who are mothers and fathers were interviewed. In addition 3 households were observed. The major findings imply that the inability to reconcile paid work and family is attributed to the lack of congruence in the pace of the change at the workplace and women’s positions as against the very slow change in gender roles in the domestic sphere. Friction is caused by this incongruence between fast changing women as they move into higher positions in the workplace and the very slow pace of change in men’s participation at household level, as well as the unchanging organization culture.</p>
<p>Sinethemba Sidloyi University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Gender Studies III: Complexities of Technology, Gender and Transformation</p>	<p>Technology and its Effects on the Livelihood of Elderly Women in Post-Apartheid South Africa: A Case Study of Ngangelizwe in Umthatha</p> <p>South African society is characterized by widespread inequalities with one of the leading disparities of income distribution amongst its population, when other countries of the world are compared. The skewed distribution of income coincides with high rates of material deprivation/poverty amongst majority of its population. The effects of poverty directly impact the livelihood of individuals whom are not ‘economically active’ i.e. children, the elderly and people with disability. Response from the South African government has been the provision of assistance in the form of social support grants. The provision or access to these grants is highly reliant on information technology, and beneficiaries are required to use hi-tech facilities to access the provisions of the grants. Due to the lack of access and knowledge to use these facilities, a great number of people are excluded from benefiting from the programme and or taken advantage of by those who have knowledge and are therefore able to use the high-tech facilities. This paper will focus specifically on elderly women and the challenges they experience as a result of the increased emphasis on the use of information technology to access social support grants in South Africa.</p>
<p>Selina Mudavanhu and Jennifer Radloff University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Gender Studies III: Complexities of Technology, Gender and Transformation</p>	<p>“Taking back the Tech”: Dismantling the Danger and Re-Framing Digital Spaces, “The gendered culture of science and technology which acts to create hierarchies and alienation in technology use need to be confronted and dismantled. At the heart of it, we have to take control of technology to define and shape a transformative space and platform, instead of one that becomes another form of structural inequality and discrimination. “Jac sm Kee in “Take Back the Tech! campaign now a global movement”, December 2011 in GenderIT.org http://www.genderit.org/node/3522. A 15 year-old girl was drugged and raped by 4 young men. The incident was recorded and disseminated via a cell phone, using Bluetooth technologies. The girl as well as her family were traumatised by the rape but also by the way the video of the rape went viral. In Uganda, sex workers use their mobile phones to let their colleagues know where they are and who they are with in order to keep safe. The Saartjie Baartman Women's Centre which houses women and</p>

		<p>children fleeing from abusive partners, is facing imminent closure due to a lack of funding. The African Gender Institute in partnership with the SBWC mounted a media campaign to raise awareness of this and pressure political parties to assist. Social media, including digital storytelling, Facebook and Twitter played a large part of this campaign. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) can be used to prevent and combat violence against women but they can also be used as tool to further violence against women. A woman escaping a violent relationship can find help online or the abuser can use GPS devices to track and harass her further. As Jac sm Kee says in her paper Cultivating Violence Through Technology? Exploring the Connections between Internet Communication Technologies (ICT) and Violence Against Women (VAW), April, 2005. “. the impact of ICTs in shaping our sense of spatial, temporal and social relations with each other is undeniable. Technology-mediated communications inform us of cultural messages that are loaded with gendered, raced, and other discourses. These affect how we make sense of our place in the world and the context we are in conceptually.” Young people are born into a technological age and their ways of connecting socially, learning through role-modeling often happens online. The boundaries between online and offline is blurred and often irrelevant. “Online social networks create a cult of femininity and reflect women’s role in society and also socialise young women into these roles.” Young women and ‘technologies of the self’: Social networking and sexualities. Tanja Bosch, December 2011, Agenda Volume 25, Issue 4, 2011 This paper speaks to the ways that ICTs and social networking can be used to combat violence against women and what some of the new online threats are. It will explore representations of women online and ways that young girls can and are shaping their own online realities and taking back technology. Using the example of the Saartjie Baartman Women’s Centre campaign and the Take Back the Tech campaign we will look at some of the new knowledges around VAW and ICTs, grounding this in the lived realities of women both online and offline.</p>
<p>Charles Dube Great Zimbabwe University</p>	<p>Gender Studies IV: Balancing Work and Family Life</p>	<p>Gender Dynamics in Cross-Border Women Trade in Zimbabwe</p> <p>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. Symbolic violence has increased as men in matrimonial relations attempt to override wives’ manifest economic muscles. Against this background, this research, through interview and observation, interrogates the assumption that the vulnerability of married women is compounded by their low levels of financial contribution to household income relative to that of their</p>

		<p>husbands. The researcher argues that deeply entrenched androcentric ideological values have muted these women's conspicuous financial endowments, resulting in multifaceted husband-wife power asymmetries.</p>
<p>Annelize Naidoo University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender Studies IV: Balancing Work and Family Life</p>	<p>A Sociological Investigation into the Work-Family Life Balance of Black Female Domestic Workers in Daveyton, on the East Rand</p> <p>Domestic work is considered repetitive and monotonous. Domestic workers undertake dual responsibilities. They take care for the households they work in and take care of their own households. They perform same kinds of work and duties in two separate places: work and home. In many cases whilst working and caring for the employer's family, their own children are left to fend for themselves. Often children as little as eight years old are forced to care of their younger siblings in the absence of their mother. The ways in which the women manage their multi-tasks is paramount. Domestic workers alleviated the second shift from the middle class working woman. Women and men alike can concentrate on their formal employment because their home sphere is cared for by a domestic worker. However, this paper in no way suggests that a domestic worker alleviates every burden that working professionals carry regarding the household and childcare. This study places the attention of the work family life debate on domestic workers instead of the general association of work family life debates to professional women. White professional working women have dominated the work-family life debates.</p> <p>The study investigates how the black female domestic worker balances her work and family responsibilities. This paper is an attempt to fill the missing pieces by including black women regarding issues around family, workloads and management of time. Through the use of racial ethnic feminism the researcher will attempt to apply the work-family debate to black women by placing emphasis on her social location in comparison to other working mothers.</p>
<p>Miriam Seedat Khan University of KwaZulu Natal</p>	<p>Gender Studies IV: Balancing Work and Family Life</p>	<p>“My Life at Sea: Glam or Damned?” A Sociological Investigation into the Work and Family Life Experiences of Female Seafarers in the Port City of Durban</p> <p>While most women seeking out ways of making a living begin to explore opportunities and often find employment in factories, on aeroplanes, in offices and homes, female seafarers are people that have found employment at sea. A seafarer is defined as a person who has worked in any aspect of the maritime industry. As an occupational group they find support and help from The International Seafarers Association which “is a non-profit organization dedicated to assisting seafarers who find themselves in difficult situations” (http://internationalseafarers.com/). These associations can be found in all countries with a port. The world of seafarers is one of the oldest forms of movement of people and goods. This form of movement can be traced back to the era of exploration, starting with</p>

		<p>the slave trade and leading to colonization in many parts of the world. In the twenty first century, with globalisation resulting in the mass production and the removal of trade barriers on goods and services we have seen a greater increase in seafarers' communities. Today, there is a remarkable free transcontinental maritime movement and the number of seafarers is significantly increasing. South Africa, with its different port cities is becoming the seafaring centre (especially in Africa) because of its location in close proximity to both the Indian and the Atlantic seas. Seafarers which include both men and women, are absent from their families, homes, communities and countries for long periods. Their long absences are usually a source of stress, discomfort, and it involves a life at sea without their families (Thomas et.al; 2003 P59). Their absence has also contributed to them reducing their working life at sea (Thomas et.al; 2003 P59). Seafarers have to travel weeks, even months before reaching their destination. There is reason to believe that the separation of seafarers from their families affects, in various ways, both seafarers and those family members left behind. Given the prolonged periods of separation characterized by lack of regular communication and physical contact, this livelihood option can be assumed to not only place both seafarers and their families under separation stress, but may also affect their different facets of social relationships and associational life.</p>
<p>Calda de Vries University of KwaZulu Natal</p>	<p>Gender Studies IV: Balancing Work and Family Life</p>	<p>Coloured Female-Headed Households and Social Capital in the Community of Eastwood, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa,</p> <p>Women's heterogeneity means that female-headed households are more than just the gender of their head - women have multiple social identities - it involves a gendered understanding into allocations and the use of material resources. As Adhikari (2005:36) informs us, social identity is cultural in nature in that it is part of learned behaviour and is moulded by social experience and social interaction. This paper intends to broadly explore how new technologies deepen existing social inequalities. Drawing from life-histories of coloured female heads of households, this paper examines social capital and household welfare of these households in the community of Eastwood, which is historically a working class community in Pietermaritzburg. Coloured women by virtue of their race, class and gender have a different lived experience in South Africa. This allows for exploration into broad ranges of connections, networks and life experiences at different junctures in the lives of these women. This paper broadly assesses the working and dynamics of social capital as framed against, on the one hand, the milieu of South Africa's increasing inequality and poverty, and, on the other, the context of increasing feminization of poverty and the workplace. As individuals squeezed by market forces and neglected by the state, this paper pays particular attention to the social networks and associations to which female-headed households in the community of Eastwood belong to, invest in, and how they benefit from them. I start by asking what social and structural factors constrain or enable FHHs from the appropriation of available stocks of social capital and investment in 'connectedness'.</p>

<p>Pedzisayi Mangezvo</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Gender Studies V: Heteronormativity, Masculinity and Exclusionary Practices</p>	<p>Xenophobic Exclusion and Masculinities Among Zimbabwean Male Migrants: The Case of Cape Town and Stellenbosch</p> <p>The study proposed is designed to investigate a relatively understudied dimension of identity in Zimbabwean scholarship: masculinity. Understood generally, masculinity is the means of being and becoming a man. More specifically, it is how people become men in specific historical and cultural contexts (Connell 1995). The proposed study seeks to examine the construction of identities of masculinity among Zimbabwean male migrants living in Cape Town and Stellenbosch. It will also investigate if these constructions of masculinity are informed by the experience of xenophobia or the threat of xenophobic exclusion. The study has as its analytical framework the wider context of mass migration.</p>
<p>Zamambo Mkhize</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Gender Studies V: Heteronormativity, Masculinity and Exclusionary Practices</p>	<p>Polygyny and Gender: Narratives of Professional Zulu Women in Peri-Urban Areas of Contemporary Kwa-Zulu Natal</p> <p>Polygyny has been defended by some men in terms of ‘tradition and culture’ but a cursory observation suggests that it is currently being embraced even amongst women. It seems that some women are willing to allow a husband to take a second wife and even in arranged marriages some women seem content to enter into a polygynous union because they will be answering the call of duty. This study seeks to explore why even some middle-class educated women enter polygynous marriages. The study is different than the previous studies conducted because it focused on women who were educated and had employment that made them financially independent. Previous studies focused on poor rural women who had no better option but to marry into polygynous marriages for a better life because in the past it was only wealthy men who could afford to support more than one family and unfortunately that is not the case in today’s society. Now it is just any man who wants to ‘elevate his manhood’ by having more than one wife who he cannot support. The findings showed women entered such unions for numerous reasons such as love, family and societal pressures as well as desperation to have a higher social standing in the community than a single woman.</p>
<p>Kiriana Dube</p> <p>Great Zimbabwe University</p>	<p>Gender Studies V: Heteronormativity, Masculinity and Exclusionary Practices</p>	<p>Political Participation of Women and Local Governance in Harare, Zimbabwe</p> <p>This paper examines how the formal and informal institutional arrangements impinge on participation of women in local political governance. It argues that women in Zimbabwe can make a significant contribution to the development of the nation particularly when equal opportunities are availed. Paradoxically, in local government, there is low representation of women both as elected Councilors and Council Administrators and that has rendered them ineffective to influence decisions and policies. The Zimbabwean women continue to face multiple cultural and structural barriers in entering politics at the local level. The inclusion of traditional leaders as ex officio members of the</p>

		<p>council in local government hinders women to enter and fully participate in decision making. These traditional leaders are still keeping alive the hegemonic masculine conceptualizations regarding the participation of women in politics and governance. The unsupportive institutional frameworks and sometimes political interference have worked against women ever since the Government of Zimbabwe decentralized the local government. These challenges have been worsened by lack of policies and sometimes unclear strategies. There has been little or no effort by Government and political parties to try and practically improve or increase women’s representation in local government politics. Against this background, the study, through interviews and review of secondary sources of data, argues that the formal and informal institutional environment is not conducive for women to participate in politics and local governance.</p>
<p>Memory Mphaphuli</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender Studies V: Heteronormativity, Masculinity and Exclusionary Practices</p>	<p>“Young Men and Women Setting Up Home”: Heterosexuality as Discursively Performative in Madelakufa Informal Settlement</p> <p>Writings on sexuality in Africa and in South Africa in particular have followed a two-pronged trajectory. The first objective has been to examine and account for the existence of an “African sexuality” (note an apparent singular, unvaried and unidimensional sexuality) which is primitive, bizarre and also very dangerous and in need of strict regulations and control. The second emphasis is put on studying African sexuality as a pathogenic mechanism. More recently in particular, the pathologisation of black sexuality has emerged with the focus of its role in relation to HIV and AIDS. The constant connection between heterosexuality overshadows the much needed research into other aspects of heterosexuality which potentially have a negative impact in the lives of heterosexuals. As a result we do not have a comprehensive picture of normative heterosexuality and its possible influences in the lives of individuals.</p> <p>By using heteronormativity as my theoretical lenses in understanding how heterosexuality is constructed I was able to examine heterosexuality as an organizing principle which structures the everyday lives of young women. Furthermore it became apparent that as a result of poverty, lack of qualifications and chronic unemployment young women in particular reinforce, rather than challenge an idealized hegemonic heterosexuality. I argue that this fetishization of heterosexuality has two effects; it naturalizes heterosexuality and further entrenches unequal gender roles and expectations and this thus hides the true conditions of poverty, which mostly affects young women.</p> <p>My argument here of heterosexuality as an organizing principle that is discursively performed is based on the examination of the construction of 10 black self-identified heterosexual couples between the ages of 21- 28, who are not in school and are currently unemployed and rely on the support of their boyfriends who are not formally employed but rather ‘hustle’ on a daily basis to provide for their girlfriends and children. This research was conducted in the Madelakufa informal settlement.</p>

HEALTH		
<p>Ellen Crabtree University of the Witwatersrand</p> <p>Naomi Lince, Ibis Reproductive Health Queen</p> <p>Makhubele Valoyi Traditional Authority Trust</p> <p>Nikki Schaay, Etafeni Daycare Trust</p>	<p>Health I: Reproductive Health</p>	<p>Using Economic and Personal Empowerment Tools to Reduce Risk and Improve HIV Outcomes Among South African Youth – The Fit for Life, Fit for Work (FLLFFW) Model</p>
<p>Yajna Lalbahadur</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Health I: Reproductive Health</p>	<p>The Social Construction of Infertility</p>
<p>Linda Sowden</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Health I: Reproductive Health</p>	<p>What are the Experiences of Pregnant Teenagers? An Exploration in a Low-Socio Economic Area, Eden Park</p>
<p>Silvie Cooper</p>	<p>Health II: Young People and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>“Just Jokes”!- Teasing, Tantalising, Innuendo and Laughter: The Role of Humour in Informal Peer Education</p>

<p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>		<p>This research used a case study of peer educators operating in the WITS University social context to investigate the role of humour in informal peer education opportunities. The research study explored the necessity of explaining peer education in the social context of South Africa given the crisis and concern of young people's sexual health in the society. The study additionally explained the particular opportunities presented in viewing a cohort of students enrolled at a South African university and the ways in which informal peer education occurs in these social spaces. The theoretical framework underpinning this project incorporated elements of behavioural change, social identity, knowledge dissemination and life-cycle theories as well as communication and humour theory. The research study assessed the ways in which socialization sources and agents shift in influence and importance during different phases of social life. The usefulness of diaries in capturing personal narratives when conducting informal peer education was discussed within the methodology section of the research. The findings arising from the data collection phase of this research project highlighted the presence and use of humour in informal peer education. Particularly the importance and role it played in encouraging discussion, debate and engagement in a relaxed, friendly manner while increasing the intimacy of group dynamics were highlighted through this research study. Especially as humour in its functional capacity has been discouraged in peer education activities, the fact that humour performed a role in creating opportunities for deeper discussion leading to peer education moments in informal settings reveals the importance of the research.</p>
<p>Lucky Makhosini Kunene University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Health II: Young People and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Getting a sufficient grasp of peer educators' Agency in HIV/AIDS Youth Peer Education (YPE): A Reflection on Important Directions in Peer Education Research</p>
<p>Priya Buldeo University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Health II: Young People and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>To 'Test' or Not to 'Test'? An Exploratory Study of WITS Students' Responses to Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT)</p>
<p>Saheed Akinmayowa Lawal, Trinity College Dublin Hlamulo Makelane</p>	<p>Health III: Health Policy</p>	<p>Health Systems Strengthening in Sub-Saharan Africa: Examining the Role of New Technologies</p>

<p>Emer Brangan</p> <p>University of Bath</p>	<p>Health III: Health Policy</p>	<p>“Just sitting”? Physical Activity, Chronic Disease and Wellbeing in Urban South Africa</p> <p>If there is one thing that policy makers at the World Health Organisation and residents of the South African township of Langa are likely to agree on, it is that ‘just sitting’ is not good for you. The positions from which they approach this conclusion however differ profoundly. This paper presents results of research investigating different conceptualisations of physical activity and wellbeing, and the implications of these differences for policy on the prevention of chronic disease in low-middle income countries, taking South Africa as a case study. With four out of five deaths from diseases such as diabetes, heart disease and stroke now occurring in low-middle income countries, prevention of chronic diseases in these countries is rising rapidly up the global public health agenda. Physical activity is one of the three primary risk factors which have been identified as intervention targets, but there is an acknowledged paucity of research which helps us to understand how physical activity and inactivity is conceptualised in low-middle income country contexts. As a result the evidence base for design of policy interventions to address chronic diseases is also weak. This paper juxtaposes the results of ethnographic research into wellbeing, health and physical activity carried out in a South African township with conceptualisation of the same themes emerging from a review of academic and policy-oriented literature on the prevention of chronic disease in low-middle income countries. It is theoretically informed by work on wellbeing in developing countries, and Bourdieu’s concepts of habitus, practice and field.</p>
<p>Zoë Gauld</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Health III: Health Policy</p>	<p>“The Doctor Is In”: An Exploration of the Role of Affirmative Action in Medical School Admissions Policies in Addressing Geographic and Demographic Maldistribution of Physicians</p> <p>In recent years, the use of ‘race’-based affirmative action at the University of Cape Town Medical School has become a highly contested subject. However, the practicality of implementing an alternative inequality-reducing policy remains unknown. The present study aims to discover whether it is possible to develop a multi-dimensional points system to replace the current ‘race’-based affirmative action, and what the impact of such a policy would be on the ‘racial’ demographics of the admitted student body and their likelihood of responding to South African healthcare needs. Based on the relevant existing literature, various point systems are developed, which award points for attributes such as rural origin or disadvantage, in addition to academic achievements. Subsequently, the impact of these point systems is assessed in comparison to the impact of the current ‘race’-based affirmative action policy. The data suggest that, within the context of the University of Cape Town Medical</p>

		School, it is possible to utilise factors other than ‘race’ to create an effective affirmative action policy aimed at redressing inequality. Additionally, such a policy has promising implications for addressing both demographic and geographic maldistribution of South African doctors.
Corey Spengler University of the Witwatersrand	Health III: Health Policy	Rape in South Africa
Sarah Mitchell University of the Witwatersrand	Health IV: Taking Responsibility	<p>Vaccination in Ethiopia: Maternal Characteristics that Impact Upon the Likelihood of an Infant Being Fully Vaccinated</p> <p>Introduction and Background: Reducing infant and child mortality is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 4). One in every 13 Ethiopian children dies before reaching age one. Many of these deaths are due to vaccine-preventable diseases, yet immunization rates in Ethiopia are low. It costs thirty times more to treat vaccine-preventable diseases than it does to immunize against them. Increasing vaccination coverage is one of the most effective public health interventions. As the main caregiver, mother’s have a strong influence on the health of their children. Thus, maternal characteristics are of interest.</p> <p>Methodology: Using Ethiopia DHS (2005) data, this study aims to considering the impact of the following maternal factors on an infant being fully vaccinated: 1) level of education; 2) type of place of residence (urban/rural); 3) occupation; 4) number of children born; 5) religion and 6) region of residence. Using STATA11, logistic regression was used to establish which maternal factors play the most important role in affecting infant vaccination.</p> <p>Findings: The most important maternal factors that affect the likelihood of an infant being fully vaccinated are socio-economic factors. In particular, mother’s place of residence, level of education and type of occupation were significant. Strong regional differences in vaccination coverage were also found, with variations occurring based on the level of urbanization in the province.</p> <p>Conclusion: Vaccination coverage in Ethiopia cannot be improved without improving overall socio-economic development in the country. Female education should be promoted to allow women to improve their socio-economic status and access to job opportunities. Specific education should be provided regarding the importance of vaccination, vaccination schedules and how to access health services in Ethiopia.</p>

<p>Hanlie Myburgh</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Health IV: Taking Responsibility</p>	<p>Treatment Through Empowerment? The Production of “Responsibilised” HIV-Positive Patients by Two HIV/AIDS Clinics in the Cape Winelands</p> <p>This paper investigates how the new technology of treatment, i.e. antiretroviral therapy (ART), is incorporated into public health care institutions. The success of this technology ideally relies on the notion of the ‘responsibilised’ patient as one who, simply put, consistently maintains the level of ARV-adherence necessary to suppress the viral load and to avoid drug resistance. The stringent management and continual monitoring of treatment adherence necessary to achieve these outcomes lie beyond the direct control of the health care institution. Given that the institution sees its patients irregularly, a patient’s divergence from treatment guidelines is established only after the fact. The institution takes on a supporting role while it is the patient who, on a day-to-day, dose-by-dose basis manages and monitors herself, making ART a seemingly individual endeavour and responsibility. This shift in responsibility is compatible with the new contract between provider and client, necessitated by ART. Even so, the institution attempts to manipulate the day-to-day behaviours of the patient to conform to those required in order to achieve treatment outcomes. This study examines how these different aspects of ART play out within two clinics in the Cape Winelands, and more specifically, the institutional intricacies of managing a disease which requires treatment that is not directly observed.</p>
<p>HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENCE STUDIES</p>		
<p>Michael Kahn</p> <p>University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies I: Innovation, Development and Technology</p>	<p>Innovation Policy and the Development of the State</p> <p>The 1994 inception of constitutional democracy in South Africa has offered political freedom and a decline in absolute poverty. However wealth disparities and sluggish economic performance, together with severe health problems and services failures have driven a leftward shift in national politics. This is articulated in the call to construct a development state. This paper examines South Africa's prior experience with statism, the innovation policy that grew under those circumstances, and the present state of innovation policy and innovation achievement. It will be argued that deep structural change will be needed if the country is to realize the stated ambition to become a knowledge economy. The paper offers analysis of historical sources and secondary data, seeking to find logic in stated policy. In so doing it notes a continuity of ‘radical nationalism’ across apparently very different minority and majority governments. The limits of bounded rationality, plus the inevitable problems of silo behaviour across government departments are noted. The required structural changes are both economic and social, and call for a unifying consensus. Currently the country is measured as a low trust society; moving to high trust will take time, but is possible provided that appropriate unifying themes are found, articulated, and led. This will be no small achievement.</p>

<p>Bernadette Johnson</p> <p>Vaal University of Technology</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies I: Innovation, Development and Technology</p>	<p>Innovation and Technology Towards Social Development</p> <p>Technology and innovation are considered as two of the key strategic drivers to improve the well-being of people. As much as it is accepted in all spheres for its importance, it remains elusive in many societies. This is due to either a lack of understanding, appropriate skills and inappropriate solutions to social challenges. A deeper understanding of the nature and characteristics of technology and the required invention and innovation to develop it is imperative to address this matter. It is evident that innovation and technology finds its content and meaning in a specific context. Such context finds experience through and in specific communities and societies. In such diverse environments the unique characteristics present different opportunities, while it presents unique challenges relating to capacity, relevance and legitimacy. The extent to which these aspects are understood and addressed impacts directly on the potential initiatives and its products. This paper focuses on the interpretation of innovation and technology as value adding drivers in promoting societal development. Specific attention is aimed at understanding the nature of these entities, but specifically on the position and the role it has in society and the critical aspects to consider in ensuring relevance and legitimacy of it. The approach will be discussed in the context of a University of Technology that committed itself to developing an engaged character and environment to execute its mandate of developing and implementing technology.</p>
<p>Lorenzo Raynard</p> <p>SASTA</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies I: Innovation, Development and Technology</p>	<p>South African Science Centres in perspective</p> <p>From a review of international literature discussing the potential for Science Centres and Museums, it is evident that these institutions have the potential to fulfil a variety of roles in addressing the interface between science and society. This paper will explore the various challenges faced by science centres in South Africa that are preventing them from functioning at these ideal levels. This paper aims to identify further areas of research needed for the science advancement sector to optimally employ and support science centres in achieving their respective mandates.</p>
<p>David Cooper</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies II</p>	<p>Discussion with Author: University in Development by David Cooper</p> <p>Discussants: Lennie Gentle, ILRIG and Ben Cousins, University of the Western Cape, Michael Kahn, University of Stellenbosch</p>

<p>Lloyd Hill and Christiaan Maasdorp</p> <p>University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies IV: Current Debates in Higher Education in South Africa</p>	<p>Humanities, Sciences, the Crisis of Legitimation in South African Higher Education</p> <p>In 2011 two national reports, the ‘Charter for the Humanities and the Social Sciences’ and the ‘Consensus Study on the State of the Humanities in South Africa’, prompted a debate on the extent to which the Humanities and Social Sciences in South Africa are in crisis. Particularly noteworthy is the Charter’s reference to “an emerging sub-motif of the Humanities in ruin.” In this paper we provide an overview of this debate and argue that the crisis is better understood as one of legitimation rather than collapse. We distinguish between two broad aspects of this crisis of legitimation: an external or “national” issue of the post-1994 transformation of higher education within the wider context of a highly unequal education system as a whole; and an internal or “epistemic” issue relating to the constitution (or “integrity”) of the Humanities and Social Sciences as more or less unified domain(s) that extend beyond the boundaries of South Africa. While both reports tend to treat the Humanities and Social Sciences as a coherent whole (as indicated by ubiquitous references to “HSS”), we argue that this usage masks divisions within the Humanities and Social Sciences and a number of complicating issues relating to the post-1994 prioritization of the natural sciences.</p>
<p>Danya Davis</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies IV: Current Debates in Higher Education in South Africa</p>	<p>The Case of a Pedagogy of the Oppressor: Race and Social Justice, Education in the Context of Post-Apartheid South Africa</p> <p>Nearly two decades following the end of political apartheid racial inequality in South Africa is ever-present. Many young South Africans struggle with both the country’s history and present realities. Universities offer a unique opportunity to empower students to become engaged and contributing members of society. This research was inspired by my own experiences with engaging issues of social justice, race and whiteness. I began by asking, “What pedagogical approach is most likely to shift white students and assist them in becoming allies to social justice?” My search for an answer led me to writing this theory-based thesis in which I use secondary references to support the argument for the implementation of a Pedagogy for the Oppressor in privileged social justice-oriented South African university classrooms. I summarise Post-Conflict Pedagogy as written about by Jonathan Jansen, and Pedagogy for the Oppressor as articulated by Rick Lee Allen, contrasting these two approaches in an effort to show the ideological contestations in the field. While both pedagogies aim towards creating a racially just and inclusive society, they differ in how educators must best engage students in order to create such a society. I argue against Post-Conflict Pedagogy which is opposed to the use of critical theory and critical pedagogy - pedagogical frames which name oppression and oppressors - in the South African context. The pedagogy gives preference to indirect methods while promoting safe space and encouraging the use of dialogue and personal experience. Pedagogy for the Oppressor encourages educators to understand and challenge the ways that white students resist social justice education. It requires challenging oppressor students to do their share of the race work by</p>

		<p>owning their role in both perpetuating and challenging oppression; it requires intervening in student resistance in firm yet tender ways employing “radical love” in a way that simultaneously offers both challenge and support. Pedagogy for the Oppressor involves speaking truth to power in ways that are neither comfortable nor easy. I consider what implementing this pedagogy requires with specific reference to the re-conceptualising of resistance and safety, and problematize the unchallenged use of dialogue and personal experience in the social justice classroom. Pedagogy for the Oppressor involves challenging typical resistant discourses and understanding how oppressor students use emotions to derail the pedagogical space. As such I explore the role of fear, anger, guilt and empathy, highlighting how these emotions are problematically embodied and where relevant how they can be embodied more usefully. Firm pedagogies that deconstruct white ways of knowing and being must be matched with inviting students to start the lifelong journey towards becoming allies to social justice and showing white students alternative, social justice-oriented ways of being, knowing and behaving. I explore what this allied identity might entail concluding that it requires a commitment to social justice for all, that is embedded in race and power consciousness. Furthermore, knowledge and reflection are required before action is engaged, least well-intentioned actions further reproduce oppression.</p>
<p>Oliver Nathan and Stephanie Matseleng Allais</p> <p>University of Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies IV: Current Debates in Higher Education in South Africa</p>	<p>Jobs, What jobs? Skills, What skills?</p> <p>This paper seeks to provide a discussion of South African and International literature concerning transitions (pathways) studies as well as the state of theory and analysis used in understanding the evolving relationship between education and work. Much of the South African and International research makes use of longitudinal or panel survey research designs which trace the school-to-work pathways of youth cohorts over a period of a few years, examining individual decision-making in educational choices. While in this literature, broader socio-economic structures are considered as possible obstacles to successful transitions, structural constraints are underexamined. In this paper, we briefly explore some theories that attempt to explain relationships between education and the labour market, including human capital theory, education as a positional good, education as a proxy for trainability, education as legitimized means for social inclusion and exclusion, and more recently, the idea of the global auction, as well as the idea of the educational transformation of work. This is followed by an overview of some of the international literature which points to the structure of the labour market as a major determinant of the quality of vocational and professional education, as well as literature which examines the relationship between broader social policy and levels of general and specific skills. These are all areas which are not well researched in South Africa, and we suggest key areas for research interventions.</p>

<p>Anthony Kaziboni University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Higher education and Science Studies V: The Experiences of Students and Academics in Higher Education</p>	<p>The Selection of Academic Role Models by First Year Sociology Students</p> <p>The throughput rates of South African universities have been on the agenda for quite a while now (Letseka et al 2008: 5). One of the factors that influence university throughput rates is role models. Research has confirmed that adult role models of the same sex, race and age to a very large degree positively influence the academic performance of students with whom they share these ascribed statuses. In light of this,, this study aimed at understanding the academic role model selection criteria of first year sociology students at the University of Johannesburg. The study was conducted at the Auckland Park Kingsway Campus in 2011. A quantitative research methodology in the form of a self-administered survey was employed. It was found that the sociology first year students at the University of Johannesburg considered academic qualifications/standing to be a more important criterion when selecting an academic role model than age and socially ascribed statuses including race and sex. This study contributed to literature because its findings differed from the mainstream findings that have been predominant in the study of role models. It also has demonstrated that equity appointments within tertiary institutions might not be as important in establishing role models for university students as is generally thought.</p>
<p>Precious Tanyanyiwa Rhodes University</p>	<p>Higher education and Science Studies V: The Experiences of Students and Academics in Higher Education</p>	<p>Making the Transition: Understanding the Experiences and Adjustment Processes of Extended Studies Students in their Progression to the Mainstream</p> <p>The increasing access to South African higher education institutions since 1994 has resulted in the increasing enrolment of the so called ‘new students’ from disadvantaged milieus, less prepared for the requirements of the traditional university culture (Cross & Carpentier, 2009:6). Taken in the context of numbers that enter university from the school system, there appears enough evidence to doubt the extent of black student success (Akoojee & Nkomo, 2007:390). The poor retention rates of black students in South Africa’s higher education institutions have largely been attributed to poor adjustment to university and inadequate pre-university preparation which may cause students to experience high levels of anxiety and alienation from their lecturers, academic discourse, the evaluation process and the institution itself. As part of the transformation agenda, particularly the need to broaden access and success of under-privileged students, universities have adopted Academic Development (AD) strategies aimed at integrating such students in ways that ensures not only their participation but also their success. Extended studies are one of the means by which universities hope to tackle the issues of transformation through broadening the access of disadvantaged students who show the potential to succeed. Current studies on educational intervention in the form of AD strategies are mainly on the Sciences and Commerce, largely quantitative, focusing on measurable dimensions of the academic outcomes such as graduation rates and class marks. Yet the extent to which the programmes prepare students for HE, the impact of the programmes on learning, student experiences during their transition to the mainstream, are largely unknown. An important question is</p>

		<p>whether the extended studies programme is achieving its objectives, particularly when viewed from the transformation perspective. If the purpose of extended studies is to prepare students for the rigours of higher education and the mainstream, surely the academic trajectory of such students in their transition from extended studies to the mainstream should be of interest to institutions. This paper is an overview of the key issues emerging from research into the transitional issues experienced by extended studies students when progressing from the foundation phase to the mainstream. The broad aim of the paper is to understand the effectiveness of the extended studies in preparing students for the mainstream; it explores the processes and experiences these students go through in their progression, and identifies any challenges, barriers or adjustment strategies, from both the social and academic perspective.</p>
<p>Johann Graaff and Emma Arogundade University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Higher education and Science Studies V: The Experiences of Students and Academics in Higher Education</p>	<p>Supercomplexity and Border Crossing Pedagogy: Identity Shifts in Postgraduate Sociology</p> <p>The debunking or critical aspect of sociology often disorients students coming across it for the first time. At undergraduate levels, when the veil of naivety is pulled away from the realities of power, there is disillusionment, anger and a will to do something out there. But what happens at postgraduate levels? And how does one understand this? Conventional theorizing of these changes is overly broad and crude at best. Barnett, for example, proposes an ontological component in curricula to address post-modern ‘supercomplexity’. Giddens emphasizes the need for ‘ontological security’ in late modernity. But all of this says very little about specific emotional changes. Our postgraduate students showed a frequent framework sequence of innocence – cynicism - reconciliation (ICR). Entangled in all of this is also grappling with the discomfort of the guilt of (colonial, white, class) privilege.</p>
<p>Babalwa Sishuba Rhodes University</p>	<p>Higher education and Science Studies V: The Experiences of Students and Academics in Higher Education</p>	<p>Post-Graduate Supervision in Higher Education: A Balancing Act</p> <p>The pressure and emphasis on post-graduate research has had an effect on admission rates as well as output implications for universities. As such post-graduate students are a valued national resource. Universities have introduced various policy and training initiatives all designed to improve and facilitate efficiency and quality of research. Similarly, the South African government has set up time frames for the completion of post-graduate research. Whilst these are welcome they ignore the dynamics of post-graduate research, which are sometimes beyond the students’ or supervisors’ control. It is widely acknowledged that proper post-graduate supervision is core to successful research. Conducted properly it is a fulfilling, rewarding and enriching experience for both. This is part of an ongoing study on post-graduate supervision based on students’ experiences. Preliminary findings indicate that students find it a dynamic lonely journey, demanding, challenging and threatening. Secondly, the myth that students from historically black institutions are of poor quality is a controversial one. Thirdly, research training at undergraduate level is insufficient in preparing students for the competencies required for advanced post-graduate qualification. For many</p>

		<p>students it is the first time to have a regular one-on-one close interaction with the supervisor. There is wider realisation among the students that successful post-graduate completion requires a completely different work ethic. Furthermore, students' personal and study issues interact in complex ways, compromising not only the quality of the work but also the nature of the supervisory process. This article covers a range of issues, which include the purpose and nature of supervision, theoretical approaches in supervision, negotiating the supervisory process, effect of higher education transformation on postgraduate research, supervision strategies and power relations.</p>
<p>Michelle Joubert SAASTA</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies VI: Innovation, Development and Technology</p>	<p>A Framework for the Analysis of Media Coverage of Science and Technology Related Issues</p> <p>The South African Agency for Science and Technology Advancement (SAASTA), a business unit of the National Research Foundation (NRF), has developed a framework for the analysis of media data related to a variety of science, technology, engineering, mathematics and innovation (STEMI) fields. The framework allows for statistical (quantitative) analysis of media data, as well as content (qualitative) analysis. This paper will unpack the media analysis framework developed, as well as the types of information that the use of this framework will make available, and compare it to other frameworks previously used. Findings from international studies related to media reporting on STEMI and the importance of media analysis from a Science Advancement point of view, will also be unpacked.</p>
<p>Vijay Reddy, Andrea Juan and Michael Gastrow HSRC</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies VI: Innovation, Development and Technology</p>	<p>Public Attitudes Towards Science in South Africa</p> <p>In a global environment characterised by the growing role of science and technology in our economic, social, and political lives, an international research agenda has arisen to measure and understand how science and technology are perceived and evaluated by the public. This is important, as public understanding of science and technology is necessary for engagement with new and old technologies and because future commitment to public investment in science and technology depends on positive images of its potentials and achievements. In 2010, the South African Social Attitudes Survey included 20 items to measure public attitudes towards science, knowledge about science and sources of information about science. This household survey was administered to a representative stratified random sample of 3183 participants. This paper reports on findings, through a bi-variate analysis, on South African attitudes towards science and technology, how have these changed between 1999 and 2010, and where South African science attitudes fit on the canvas of global science attitudes. We find that younger and more educated South Africans have stronger positive attitudes towards science, while the older and less educated have weaker positive attitudes. Reservation attitudes are unevenly distributed, with neither age nor educational attainment having a clear or linear relationship with the</p>

		strength of attitudes of reservation about science. These findings indicate that South Africa's highly stratified society includes many nested 'publics' with distinctly different sets of attitudes towards science. Comparing South Africa to other countries reveals a distinctly South African fingerprint for science and technology attitudes.
David Bote and Gift Mupambwa University of Fort Hare	Higher Education and Science Studies VI: Innovation, Development and Technology	Social Networks, Crisis and Change in the Education Sector
MEDIA, CULTURE AND SOCIETY		
Chinyere C. P. Nnorom and Amanda Odoi University of Cape Coast	Media, Culture and Society I: Researching Technological and Media Influence in Society	The Misunderstanding of Feminine and Masculine Traits as Being Homosexuals: The Role of the Media
Lauren Basson University of Johannesburg	Media, Culture and Society I: Researching Technological and Media Influence in Society	Filmmakers, Technology and Social Change 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. Documentary filmmakers, video activists and campaign filmmakers are especially driven to promote social cause messages, but this does not mean that fiction filmmakers are any less capable of achieving the same goal. So what is the relationship between South African filmmakers and social change? In answering this question, this paper will speak directly to the 2012 SASA Congress theme of 'Knowledge, Technologies and Social Change'. Technological innovations and shifts taking place within the film industry almost act like a tectonic plate sliding under filmmakers, so that even those who are less socially conscious have become involved in the process of change and are obliged to consider the surrounding social context. Those filmmakers especially interested in social change are eager to engage in a range of projects that take advantage of cheaper and more accessible technology, as well as alternative distribution networks. It will be argued that film is a significant source of socially relevant ideas and a useful tool in the fight for social justice. It can also be an important form of knowledge generation and a means to distribute information beyond the confines of the academy.

<p>Sibonile Linda University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society I: Researching Technological and Media Influence in Society</p>	<p>Between Profit and Professionalism: How does the Corporate Restructuring of Journalism Impact on News Reporting in the South African Print Media?</p>
<p>Chelete Monyane University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society I: Researching Technological and Media Influence in Society</p>	<p>Role of Media in the Struggle for Socio-Economic Rights in South Africa</p> <p>The new forms of social media - YouTube, Facebook, Flickr and Twitter, Mobile Telephony Distributing SMS (Short Message Service) messages, images and live video streams, and internet bloggers all played a significant role in what was popularly known as the ‘Arab Uprisings’ in 2011. There have been contradictory and inflated claims on the influence and power that the social media have to foment protests and revolutions. The moot point is that throughout the ‘Arab Uprisings’, social media networks became inextricably infused inside as the vibrant tool of communication. South Africa’s constitution received international acclamation for its stance on the inclusion of socio-economic rights as justifiable on the same basis with political and civil rights. However, problems of service delivery, corruption, forced evictions and escalating levels of unemployment have seen the emergence of organized and violent protests accompanied by crime (looting and burning of mostly foreign owned shops) across the major metropolitan areas in South Africa. The paper seeks to provide a comprehensive overview as to how new forms of social networks have shaped protests and struggles across communities. The ‘Arab Uprisings’ is used as point of departure, the infusion of social media and what role they have played in the so-called ‘violent service delivery protests’ in South Africa. It postulates that these forms of media often labelled as ‘Twitter Revolutions’ or ‘Facebook Revolution’, have been vital in communicating, coordinating and successfully managed to mobilize communities by propelling images, ideas of resistance and mass defiance.</p>
<p>Federico Velez Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Medellán)</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society II: Issues of Theory, Development and Visual Representation</p>	<p>Art, Culture, and Communication in Robert E. Park’s Pragmatist Sociology</p> <p>References to the arts are not common in Robert E. Park’s sociology. Yet, while most of his writings deal with issues such as race relations, social control, collective behavior and urban life, the rudiments of a sociology of the arts can be found in some of Park’s works centering on culture, communication and the press. Even though a pragmatist sociology of the arts has already been developed by symbolic interactionists such as Helmut Becker, Stith Bennett or Samuel Gilmore, it does not take its point of departure from Park’s writings. While Becker, Bennett, and Gilmore pay attention to the social organization of the collective behavior of artists and other persons who dynamically constitute the worlds of art, Park’s efforts are directed at highlighting the specificity of the artistic process and - its results the works of art - as a form of communication. The aim of this paper is twofold. On the one hand it tries to reconstruct Park’s sociology of the arts with the help of</p>

		John Dewey's Art as Experience and Richard Shusterman's Pragmatist Aesthetics. On the other, it seeks to show how Park's fragmentary writings on the arts lay the foundation for a sociology that can avoid the shortcomings of that put forth by the symbolic interactionists, especially those related to their failure to differentiate the artistic process from other non-artistic social processes.
<p>Simon Mapadimeng North-West University</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society II: Issues of Theory, Development and Visual Representation</p>	<p>Arts Funding and Impact on Development in South Africa: The Case of the National Arts Council of South Africa (NACSA)'s Funded Arts Companies</p> <p>The current global discourse on the arts and society is characterised by two prominent perspectives. One lays emphasis on the aesthetic value of the arts consistent with the notion of art for art's sake, and the other on the instrumental importance of the arts (i.e. their socio-economic role such as promoting tourism and social cohesion). These perspectives are however not mutually exclusive but inked and speak to the mutual and dual nature of the role of the arts. The growth and development of the arts supported mainly but not only through funding, is meant to unleash this dual effect. This paper's focus is on the development impact of arts funding using the case of the National Arts Council of South Africa (NACSA). It examines the findings of NACSA's 2010 study of funding impact. While the study covered funding for art projects, students, and companies; the present paper focuses only on funding impact on arts companies. It does so by first outlining the history and present arts funding in South Africa. This is followed by discussion of methodology used for data gathering on the NACSA funded arts companies and then presentation of the empirical findings. The conclusion sums up the findings and the key argument drawn from the analysis.</p>
<p>Claudia Ortu, University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society II: Issues of Theory, Development and Visual Representation</p>	<p>Visual Representations of Public Sector Strikes in South Africa</p> <p>The paper presents an analysis of the cartoons published in the national press during the big national public sector strikes of 1999, 2004, 2007 and 2010. The analysis draws on the first part of my research (Ortu 2012, forthcoming) in which I have analysed newspaper coverage and government discourse during the same instances of mass action. In the study referred to above, the main topics related to the strikes were highlighted, and such exercise allowed for a different categorisation of each of them. The present analysis, informed by the idea of multimodality (Kress & Leeuwen, 1999) will describe how cartoons put themselves into dialogue both with the prevailing line of the newspapers in which they are hosted and with governmental discourse during the days of the strikes. In some instances cartoons will be shown to lead the way for totally new topics that are successively (and successfully) taken up by other actors in the public sphere.</p>

<p>Sabine Marschalls</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society III: The Digital Revolution and Internet in Advancing Social Change</p>	<p>Commemoration on the Internet: The Impact of Information and Communication Technologies on Collective Memory and Commemoration in Southern Africa</p> <p>The paper considers the impact of new digital technologies and the internet on the process of commemorating the past and memorializing the dead in Southern Africa, with some comparative reference to the developed world context. The theoretical framework is inspired by Wulf Kansteiner's (2002) contention that collective memory is the result of the interaction between three overlapping elements - the media of memory, the makers and the users of memory. It is argued that internet-based commemoration represents the third successive and concurrent phase in the culture of collective remembrance in Southern Africa, following pre-colonial indigenous or vernacular memory practices and colonial forms of 'institutionalized' memory sites. Web-based commemoration is represented as a potentially new form of vernacular memory practice which collapses Kansteiner's groups of makers and users of memory. Selected case studies, mostly from South Africa, will be critically examined and their openness as a democratic space for negotiating the memory of the past assessed. The paper maintains that new technologies, although currently still in their infancy, are bound to have an increasingly profound influence on commemoration and the formation and transfer of collective memory in Southern Africa.</p>
<p>Hassen Shu'eib</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society III: The Digital Revolution and Internet in Advancing Social Change</p>	<p>Revisiting the Global Village: The Expanding Global Cosmos</p> <p>The internet allowed the world to connect like never before. It was the creation of the digital universe. Mediums of communications are continuously expanding; from sending email to live video chat. From such technologies, the global economy shifts and changes perpetually as the market rate has increased astronomically. This paper revisits the 'Global Village' and attempts to extend the boundaries in our understanding of it since the conception of the term in 1989. Otherwise we might stay in a reductionist understanding of it. This paper explores communication and information distance shrinking technologies (DSTs) in light of the 'Global Village'. It argues that although the world has 'shrunk' it has also inversely expanded, and is continuing to expand into 'Global Cosmos'.</p>
<p>KQS Mtshali</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society III: The Digital Revolution and Internet in Advancing Social Change</p>	<p>Does Access to New Technology and New Media Like the Internet Result in Increased Political Participation and Influence on the Policy Process Mainly Agenda Formulation or Setting?</p> <p>According to Habermas the public sphere is a forum that promotes rational and critical debate and the participation of the citizenry in decision making. This sphere is characterized not only by independence, including economic independence, from the state but also by interaction, meaning that there should be face to face contact between the members. The notion of the public sphere that is</p>

		<p>proposed by Habermas is an ideal that has never been realized by any modern state, in large measure due to the interaction criterion. Technology seems as if it should help in achieving greater interactivity; for example, by using mass media as a means to expand the public sphere. However, mass media like radio and television, because they tend to promote a one-to-many communication path, produce a consuming citizenry as opposed to a politically deliberative citizenry, with adverse outcomes for democracy. On the other hand, media like the internet promote many-to-many communication and allow direct citizen participation in debate, as is seen by the development of cyber-communities with political aspirations that closely resemble a Habermasian public sphere. That the new media provide the means to achieve a robust public sphere and real deliberative democracy does not, of course, guarantee that these ends will be achieved.</p>
<p>Bertha Lesego Kgatitswe University of Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society III: Researching Technological and Media Influence in Society</p>	<p>“We’re Living in an Era of Facebook and Blogs. It’s a Familiar and Comfortable Space”: Exploring the Use of Virtual Support Groups by Women Diagnosed with Breast Cancer</p>
<p>POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND LAW</p>		
<p>Lubna Nadvi University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Political sociology and Law I</p>	<p>Realizing Political and Social Change in the Muslim World Through the Use of Technology and Social Media: A Case Study of Egypt and the Arab Spring in 2011</p> <p>The Arab Spring of 2011 was a political phenomenon that shook the foundations of establishment politics in the Arab and Muslim world. The role that electronic mass media played and the various technological platforms which facilitated this process, have been extensively discussed within various global fora since the unfolding of these events. There is much consensus that the ease and speed with which information spread and mobilising on the ground took place, could not have happened had it not been for the social media networks and other citizen journalist tools which were used to great effect in advancing the broader objectives of the Arab Spring. This paper will attempt to further interrogate and analyse this phenomenon, focusing in particular on Egypt as a case study, and the Muslim demographic.</p>

<p>Jeremy Seekings</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Political sociology and Law I</p>	<p>Developmentalism and Welfarism: The Idea of Citizenship and the Politics of Reform</p> <p>The introduction and rapid expansion of programmes such as Bolsa Familia in Brazil and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in India both presuppose and strengthen changed understandings of citizenship. Poor people can make claims not as paupers (or supplicants for charity) nor as workers (claiming employment-linked entitlements) nor as peasants (claiming fair returns to their agricultural efforts), but as citizens. The rise of social assistance programmes has thus been linked not only to a changing political economy but also to a changing political culture. The decline of developmentalism entails both reduced confidence that ‘development’, whether urban and industrial or rural and agricultural, will reduce poverty and the reduced appeal of the identities (paupers, workers, peasants) associated with the developmental project. This paper/presentation will examine, historically and in the present, the shifting political culture and politics of social assistance programmes in different parts of the global South.</p>
<p>Lloyd Nhodo</p> <p>Great Zimbabwe University</p>	<p>Political sociology and Law I</p>	<p>The Politics of Forced Relocation in Zimbabwe: A Case Study of the Chiadzwa Communal Area in Murange</p> <p>The controversial Chiadzwa diamonds in Zimbabwe have attracted international attention for a plethora of reasons ranging from human rights violations to illegal smuggling of these precious stones. Ever since the discovery of diamonds in Chiadzwa, this area has been inundated with people from all walks of life and that has been followed by controversial government intervention in trying to regulate diamond extraction. Militarization of the diamond fields has been ensued by forced relocation of the Chiadzwa people from the diamond fields. The major fulcrum of this study is on examining peoples’ perceptions on their involuntary relocation from their ancestral land. The study further examined the conflicts and contradictions entrenched in the whole process of the relocation exercise. Further the researcher evaluates the impact of these contradictions on the sustainability of the scheme. Findings in this study portrayed a convoluted enigma of politics as most villagers felt they are being alienated from their sacred ancestral land and thus some resisted while others sought hefty compensation packages as a pre-requisite for relocating. This study is grounded in qualitative methodological orientation with unstructured interviews and unstructured interviews being the main data gathering technique employed. Norman Long’s Interface analysis formed the analytical insight in the analysis of the findings in trying to reconcile the conflicts and contestations between different stakeholders involved in the relocation exercise in Marange.</p>

<p>Tatenda Mukwedeya University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Political sociology and Law I</p>	<p>Party-State Relations and the Politics of Service Delivery in Local Government: A Case of Buffalo City</p>
<p>RACE, ETHNICITY AND CLASS</p>		
<p>Michelle Peens Centre for Health Policy (MRC)</p> <p>Bernard Doubled Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class I: Race Politics and Community Struggles</p>	<p>Troubled Transformations: Welfare and Whiteness in Contemporary Newcastle</p> <p>This paper examines the lives of four white families that live in Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal. It details how the welfare institutions in Newcastle, upon which these families are reliant, seek to impose a moral code that both reinforces whiteness and questions their membership of this group. Infused with a strong religious discourse, these welfare institutions privilege the inner transformation of self as a condition to transform external conditions (the outside), that is, as a means to ultimately overcome poverty. At the same time, when members of these families appear to have accomplished “inner transformation”, the institutions resort to calling whites victims of national post-Apartheid transformation policies. This paper therefore analyzes the several “troubled transformations” that these families confront, and argues that welfare institutions both help “poor whites” and, in questioning their whiteness, reinforce a racial order of the past. A racial order, ultimately, which for these families continues to be materially produced in the present.</p>
<p>Venessa Van der Walt University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class I: Race Politics and Community Struggles</p>	<p>Race and Socialisation: UJ Students’ Experiences</p> <p>Race and racial division in South Africa has been an inherent part of this society. With the dismantlement of apartheid in 1994, the emphasis on racism as well as what race means in South Africa has continued throughout the democracy of this country. Events such as the Reitz four at the University of the Free State shook the South African society and led to the re-emergence of debates around race and racism. Defining and understanding the ways in which racism manifests, then shifts from it being a biological construct to the social construction of race. Therefore, a qualitative study was conducted with seventeen black, coloured and white men and women from day houses at the University of Johannesburg, Auckland Park campus. The study sought to establish the extent to which parents shape their children’s views on race. It was found that parents indeed played a role in the formation of their children’s views on race. These views were either similar or different to that of their parents’. Nonetheless, parents played a significant role in the process of how day house students at the University of Johannesburg shaped their beliefs on race and how this influenced their interactions with students of other races.</p>

<p>Safiyya Goga University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class I: Race Politics and Community Struggles</p>	<p>Fashioning Selves: Middle Class Muslim Women in Post-Apartheid Johannesburg</p>
<p>Katrin Hülsekopf University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class II: Identity Politics and Citizenship</p>	<p>Township Tourism: Tourism as an Opportunity: Women in the Townships of Cape Town</p> <p>Township tourism is a new form of tourism that has emerged since the mid-1990s in South Africa. Township tourism describes guided tours of predominantly international tourists within the townships. A large number of these tours are based in Johannesburg and Cape Town and have become a well-selling product. However, employment in tourism is often associated with low income and taken-up predominantly by women. This research examines how women made use of township tourism as an opportunity to generate some income. This has been done by interviewing 20 women from different townships around Cape Town in regard to how they perceived tourism in their community, what challenges they faced to enter the sector, what difficulties they still have to cope with in their economic activities and finally the question in which way their involvement in tourism brought about some changes in their lives or their respective community. As an interesting aspect the interviews revealed that generating income was for many of my respondents not the initial reason to enter the tourism sector. Identification with their culture and responsibility for their community as well as personal development were more significant in regard to their initial motivation. However, all the women presented themselves as very ambitious and enthusiastic to pursue economic success in their respective activity. Despite their efforts and different strategies, most of them described a situation of stagnation where they could not make any further progress.</p>
<p>Vusi Duma University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class II: Identity Politics and Citizenship</p>	<p>Being an African Immigrant in South Africa : From Homogenous to Heterogeneous Narratives</p> <p>The recent episodic waves of xenophobic and anti-immigrant attacks in South Africa evidence a low level of tolerance and acceptance of immigrants - especially those of African origin. The present African immigrant groups in South Africa, who originate from diverse country backgrounds, are often on the receiving end of these virulent xenophobic attitudes and the concomitant violent attacks. In order to better comprehend this, it appears that we need to transcend the orthodox and Western-centric explanations of race and xenophobia that centre on homogenizing discourses, and instead, situate the debate on afrocentric discourses that accentuate heterogeneity. I believe that doing so would achieve a number of things: first this will broaden our understanding of the multifaceted nature</p>

		of xenophobia; second, provoke a complementary theoretical conversation between Western and Southern scholarship on this issue; and lastly, advance research and scholarship that seeks endogenous explanations to continental Africa's perennial challenge - that of understanding each other.
Elli Kriel University of Johannesburg	Race, Ethnicity and Class II: Identity Politics and Citizenship	Conversion to Judaism in the South African Jewish Community South Africa is a place where race and class have had, and continues to have, important consequences for social exclusion/inclusion and citizenship of its inhabitants and communities. Since the birth of the modern South African state, race and class relations have impacted on the formation and establishment of the Jewish community in South Africa (as with all communities within its borders). Since its formation, conversion to Judaism has arisen as an issue within the community in its attempts to protect its social, political and religious interests and boundaries. The transition to democracy in 1994 however was a pivotal moment in South Africa's history, and changed the political outlook of the Jewish community. At the same time, the transition to democracy has coincided with a change in conversion trends which reflect the changing nature of contemporary social relations in the country. Over the last century, only two studies have focused on conversion in South Africa, and because of the date of their publication (1996 and 1998 respectively) they have only concentrated on specific periods in 20th century. Therefore, this paper examines pre- and post-1994 conversion trends in the Jewish community in order to understand the movements in conversion before and after the transition to democracy and explores to what extent they may be explained by broader change in South Africa's socio-political environment. It will be argued that the racialised/non-racialised relationship between the South African state and those it has considered citizens has come to affect the Jewish authorities' responses to conversion based on their insecurities around citizenship.
Mosa Phadi University of Johannesburg	Race, Ethnicity and Class II: Identity Politics and Citizenship	Being Black in South Africa: Exploring the Relevance of Du Bois
RURAL SOCIOLOGY		
Tawanda Nyawasha University of Limpopo	Rural Sociology II	Rural Neighbourhood Social Resources as Determinants of Health Protective Behaviour in South African Communities

<p>Pinky Nkete</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Rural Sociology II</p>	<p>Mogoga: Change and Continuity in the Batswana Funeral Food Culture</p> <p>Food is an essential element of a society's culture and serves various purposes in different cultures. Food does not only serve a universal purpose as the source of energy and nutrients which is vital for life. Some cultures use food to celebrate their happy moments, others for the purpose of consoling themselves in times of distress and some use food as a means of communication between them and their ancestors. Therefore, people use the medium of food to bring people together in both formal and informal gatherings. This paper is based on research that was conducted in 2009 on the Batswana funeral food culture among the Royal Bafokeng Nation in Rustenburg, North West. The aim of the study was to explore the change and continuity in the Batswana funeral food culture, that is, to find out if there is change and continuity in the mogoga culture, if so, to what extent? The study thus investigated the causes of change in the Batswana funeral food culture, the extent to which Batswana people were aware of the change and how has the change affected the 'traditional' funeral food culture. The key findings suggested although mogoga continues to exist amongst the Batswana culture, it has assumed a different form due to globalisation and the intermingling of people that resulted from countries keeping their borders open for commercial interaction. For instance, in the past, before the invention of coffins, Batswana slaughtered cows and used the skin of the cows to bury the dead (used as a coffin) and cooked the meat with salt and papa without adding any spices. The funeral food served as a symbol of mourning for the deceased together with the bereaved family. Even though they still continue to slaughter cows at their funerals, they no longer use the skin but buy a blanket which is known as 'kobo ya moswi' to cover the coffin. Three important themes were identified: socio-economic pressure, competition and moment in time. The invention of coffins has increased burial cost for the Batswana people. One respondent reported that the way the 'modern' funerals are so costly, some people choose to pay for funeral policies and stokvels than to invest in their children's education to save themselves from appearing poor at the day of the burial. The respondents also stated that 'modern' funerals are highly competitive; people no longer attend the funerals to support the family of the deceased rather they attend so that they can see the type of a coffin is bought for the deceased, the kind of food served, cars driven to and from the cemetery and clothes they wore. The change has also led to what is called 'after tears party' mostly attended by young people to celebrate the dead.</p>
<p>Nkululeko Mabandla</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Rural Sociology II</p>	<p>The Third Generation – From Crop Production to Rent Production in Mthatha's Black Middle Class (1976-2010)</p> <p>Mthatha's Black middle class established itself in the former Transkei Bantustan from 1908 onwards, when the Mthatha municipality needed a new and safe source of fresh drinking water and sold land to both black and white buyers in order to finance the so-called Umtata Water Scheme. This allowed the accumulation of land in the hands of a hitherto largely occupationally-based, mission-educated black</p>

		<p>middle class. The way in which this particular landed middle class has reproduced and transformed itself from the around 1900 to the present is the focus of the analysis.</p> <p>Using a combination of oral history and archival research the study builds on Redding's (1987) historical study of Mthatha (1870-1950) and extends the analysis to the apartheid and post-apartheid eras (1950-2010); that is, to a historical period which is generally described as being characterized by de-agrarianisation, proletarianisation and urbanisation. Consequently, land and property are rarely considered in studies dealing with this period and class is defined in terms of occupation/income only. The focus of this paper is what I have called the third generation (Mabandla 2012), that is, members of the Mthatha Black middle class born in the 1950s and 1960s. While their parents had been actively engaged in subsistence and commercial agriculture, their descendants - the third generation - have supplanted agriculture with real estate development and rental accommodation units. Thus, while landownership continues to be a defining feature of this group, and essential to their livelihoods, there has been a move from crop production to rent production as a source of income. The reasons for this conversion are many, and one can identify push as well as pull factors. Among the push factors are: (a) the discouragement of commercial agriculture in urban areas after 1976 (Transkei 'independence'), (b) lack of agricultural training at schools, (c) drought and soil erosion, (d) insufficient access to advanced agricultural technologies, and (e) competition from large retail food chain stores. Population growth in Mthatha and lack of affordable housing has been a major pull factor: agriculture now has to compete with more profitable practices such as industrial, commercial and residential land usage.</p>
<p>K Mothibi North West University</p>	<p>Rural Sociology II</p>	<p>An Investigation of Schizophrenia and Mental Illness in a Sociological Context in the Rural Area of Ikopeleng, Ramatlabama, Mafikeng, North West Province</p>
<p>Adediran Daniel Ikuomola Adenkule Ajasin University</p>	<p>Rural Sociology I</p>	<p>The Growth of Private University Communities and the Management of E-Waste in South Western Nigeria</p> <p>Private investment in higher education and technology in Southwestern Nigeria has never been so overwhelming in the last decade, with far reaching effect on the development of rural areas. However, little or no attention has been placed on the associated impact of the sprout on local communities, the alarming rate of imported technology, and management of electronic waste in rural communities, which this study examined through a qualitative methodology; using interviews, focus group discussions, content and ethnographic summaries among 60 respondents comprising of community heads, women and youths leaders in two university communities of Owo and Irakeji in Ondo and Osun States. Major findings from the study revealed a strong correlation between the magnitude of infrastructural development and the increasing use of modern technology for domestic, and</p>

		commercial as well as in criminal activities. Over 80 percent of the respondents affirmed that waste disposal is a critical issue around the communities as most people rely on local authorities for help and personally by burying all sorts of electronic waste beneath the earth. Notwithstanding, it was noted that the communities have benefited in the areas of employment and development (63 percent). Violence and criminal activities were highlighted as major problems associated with the growth of private universities and the consumption of technology. Lastly the study recommends among others a governmental and National University Commission policy to be enacted for effective disposal of electronic waste and control of criminal activities in fostering sustainable development in rural areas and developing communities at large
Simbarashe Gukurume Great Zimbabwe University	Rural Sociology I	The Urban-Rural Digital Divide in Accessibility and Utilisation of ICTs: Implications for Sustainable Rural Development in Zimbabwe Information Communication Technology “ICT” refers to any technology that enables communication and the electronic capture, processing, and transmission of information. Information Communication Technology has emerged as an indispensable medium for communication and exchange as well as a tool for sustainable community development in rural areas. However, ICT consumption and accessibility in Zimbabwe and many other African countries has been shrouded in chronic inequalities along spatial and gender lines. Of note is the fact that rural areas and women have almost always found themselves on the receiving end of such inequalities. Against this background, rural areas and by extension women, have continued to lag behind in terms of development and utilization of ICT. It should be underscored that this chronic digital divide between the urban and rural areas has exacerbated the underdevelopment of rural areas. This paper argues that information exchange and dissemination is vital for stimulating the sustainable development of rural areas, thus as long as the rural areas and women are marginalized in ICT and as long as the country fail to harness the full potential of ICT in developing the rural areas then these areas will continue to plunge down the development path. Consequently, sustainable rural development will remain elusive in these rural communities. It has been observed that rural communities and women in Zimbabwe have confronted a plethora of challenges in accessing ICT such as pathetic ICT infrastructure and restrictive telecommunications policy. All of which have coagulated in exacerbating the inequalities between rural and urban areas as well as men and women. This paper highlight the results of a qualitative research inquiry into the role of ICT in rural development, the challenges that hinder the accessibility and spread of ICT in rural areas as well as the perceptions of people on ICT vis a’ vis its significance to development.
Emaculate Ingwani Stellenbosch University	Rural Sociology I	Nomenclature of Land Transactions: A Case Study of Domboshava, Zimbabwe Nomenclature of land transactions, an integral social action in eluding existing structure of peri-urban communal areas; has been recognised by the research community as important. As individuals

		<p>transact land within and outside the communal tenure system, nomenclature of this practice has become a significant community asset; and a smokescreen in concealment of land transactions. This paper is work in progress towards my PhD thesis; seeks to reflect on the complex and dynamic nature of nomenclature of land transactions enforced by community members individually or collectively while transacting land under customary tenure. This research employed Bourdieu's structure-agency theory to highlight the relevance of nomenclature as a strategy and a choice by community to elude the existing structures. This is a qualitative descriptive case-study of the peri-urban communal area of Domboshava in Zimbabwe. The research applied purposive sampling procedure. A convenient sample of 36 household heads from 4 villages, 9 Village Heads, two Headmen, 2 key informants, the Chief, the Ward Councillor, the District Administrator, and the Rural District Planning Officer was canvassed. Review of related literature was extensive; and is continuous. Interviews were the major instrument for primary data collection. Interpretation and analysis of data was guided by recurring trends and themes generated from evidence. Fascinating revelations from fieldwork expose the primitive nature of nomenclature of land transactions as a blame game. Though diverse in form, the nomenclature remains a unique philosophy of community interaction fundamental in achieving related goals as communal land has become an expendable commodity in the peri-urban communal area of Domboshava. Nomenclature shrouds land transactions in secrecy and is thus an art. Contextualising nomenclature of land transactions is imperative in constructing concrete and interminable structures within existing cultural boundaries among community members.</p>
<p>Lloyd Nhodo and Vakai Matutu Zimbabwe University</p>	<p>Rural Sociology I</p>	<p>Tapping the Untapped Potential: Community Based Initiatives in Response to Malnutrition and Food Insecurity in the Face of HIV and AIDS. A Case Study of Chakari Community in Rural Zimbabwe</p> <p>As a result of the problems associated with HIV and AIDS, Zimbabwe's rural economies in recent times have been the focus of most development interventions when measured up to the urban areas. It is for this reason that rural areas have been major recipients of aid and support towards development and humanitarian programs to tackle the hitch head on. In spite of all these directed efforts poverty, HIV and AIDS, food insecurity, malnutrition and other development ills have paradoxically continued to be the face of Zimbabwe's rural areas. The wakeup call for developing nations is the reality of donor fatigue over the past two decades as witnessed by a decline in the amount of aid flowing from the donor countries towards the developing countries as a catalyst for development antidote to the said social vices. This treaties contends that the panacea to the said development quandary bedeviling Zimbabwe and Africa in general lies in its capacity to harness and puddle together the fragmented local community efforts in response to their development challenges, leading to the jettisoning of orthodox approaches to development in favour of people centred development. The local communities therefore remain the best development experts for the development challenges confronting Zimbabwe and Africa at large. Government efforts and other development actors should</p>

		consequently focus on building the capacity of local communities to respond effectively to their own development quagmires such as the HIV and AIDS pandemic. The study was grounded in qualitative methodology and utilized unstructured interview, focus group discussions and onsite observations as the main data soliciting techniques.
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND POPULAR PROTEST		
Peter Alexander University of Johannesburg Jeremy Seekings University of Cape Town	Social movements and Popular Protest I: The Character of Class in South Africa Today	Debate: The Character of Class in South Africa Today: Alexander vs. Seekings
Carin Runciman University of Johannesburg	Social Movements and Popular Protest II: Local Mobilisation and Rebellion of the Poor	A Protest Analysis of South Africa’s Rebellion of the Poor: Some Initial Results Since 2004 most analysts are agreed that there has been a noticeable increase in the number of what are most frequently referred to as ‘service delivery protests’. Indeed, over the past three years the SAPS have recorded more than 10,000 protests a year and there is evidence to suggest that South Africa may in fact be the protest capital of the world. However, to date, attempts to document, quantify and analyse what has become known as a rebellion of the poor have been few and methodologically inconsistent. In an attempt to address this lacuna, a team of researchers at the Research Chair in Social Change at the University of Johannesburg have undertaken a protest event analysis using media reports, an approach common in social movement studies in the Unites States and Western Europe but which has seldom been used within South Africa. This paper presents some of the initial findings from this data and offers critical insight into the size and geography of the rebellion. Furthermore, this paper also considers the prevalence of violence and xenophobia within community protests. Finally, in response to the work of Booyens (2011) this paper will consider whether it is possible to offer a periodisation of the rebellion and discuss the significance of the rebellion to the post apartheid political landscape.
Trevor Ngwane University of Johannesburg	Social Movements and Popular Protest II: Local Mobilisation and Rebellion of the Poor	Developing a Reliable Protest Event Analysis database for South Africa’s Rebellion of the Poor Since 2004 most analysts are agreed that there ha been a noticeable increase in the number of what are most frequently referred to as ‘service delivery protests’. Indeed, over the past three years the SAPS have recorded more than 10,000 protests a year and there is evidence to suggest that South

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<p>Jeffrey Kantor University of Windsor</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest II: Local Mobilisation and Rebellion of the Poor</p>	<p>Social Change Movements: ‘When the Cannons Roar the Muses are Silent’ (co-authored by Zeev Shtudine, Ariel University, Israel)</p> <p>A wave of rallies, demonstrations and protests took place in Israel in the summer of 2011. An increase in the price of a staple product-cottage cheese-was the trigger that got a few individuals to use social networks including ‘facebook’ in order to motivate and pressure people to do something. At the beginning the focus was on the poor; later it expanded to students and finally to middle class people. Close to one million (about 12% of the total population) got involved. Very few (Moslem or Christian) Arabs and very few Ultra-religious Jews took part. There were daily activities for about three months and everyone in Israel was affected to some extent. Tent mini cities sprung up all over the country and demands were made on the government for, among other things, free pre- school education from three, reduced rents on apartments, and increased welfare benefits. Things finally settled down after the government set up a committee to speedily come up with recommendations. In this paper we are interested in finding out why the once massive interest in forcing social change fizzled out. Was it fatigue? Was it a change in the security situation in the country? Or was it something else? Questionnaires were distributed. Some of the questionnaires had a ‘set up’ question intended to get the respondent to think about positive or negative aspects of the security situation in the country by changing his/her ‘state of mind’. If statistically significant differences are found between the extent of support for the Social Uprising when the security situation becomes a factor then, one could argue, trying to influence and change the security situation could impact future ‘social change’ movements.</p>
<p>Vasabijit Banerjee</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest II: Local</p>	<p>Local Mobilisations and Institution Formation in Developing Societies</p>

University of Pretoria	Mobilisation and Rebellion of the Poor	
Shannon Walsh University of Johannesburg	Social Movements and Popular Protest III: Collective Resistance, Technology and Social Change	<p>Technologies of Control and the Transformation of Collective Social Relations in South Africa</p> <p>This paper explores how a series of technological responses have emerged from the state and the private sector in response to social movement agitation, aimed at making resistance more difficult as the onus is placed on the individual to ensure his or her own survival. Specifically, I will look at the installation of prepaid meters for both electricity and water, and the struggles that were inadvertently involved in forcing innovations of control. Through neoliberalism, and "scientific capitalism", morality is turned into a technique, disembedded from the social, leaving the individual to fend for themselves in what James Ferguson (2006) calls de-moralizing economies. These technologies of control have had significant repercussions for social movements in South Africa.</p> <p>For example, in the case of electricity, South Africa privatised the state-owned electricity provider Eskom in 1999, which led to massive electricity cut-offs for thousands. People began reconnecting themselves illegally in Soweto, and by 2001, the Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee (SECC) launched Operation Khanyisa (Reconnect the Power), where volunteers would reconnect the power of those who had been cut off by Eskom (Bond 2002). Operation Khanyisa put direct pressure on Eskom to change the techniques by which they disbursed electricity by installing prepaid meters, "ushering in a new form of payment rule, one in which individualised, commodified systems of service delivery are naturalised through techniques of self-government and individual saving and restraint." (Naidoo & Veriava 2009, 326) Similarly, in reaction to struggles around water, prepaid meters came to be a new technology of neoliberal control. Individuals now had to pay up front for water, altering the way in which social movements could to respond collectively.</p> <p>These privatized and technical mechanisms used in relation to water and electricity, often in response to the resistance mounted by residents, have caused fractures between collective and individualist responses to the damages done by the market, and have much to tell us about how neoliberal technologies can be a practice of political power.</p>
Admire Mare Rhodes University	Social Movements and Popular Protest III: Collective Resistance, Technology and Social Change	Social Media and Social Protests in Southern Africa: A Comparative Analysis of Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique

<p>Lilian Akoth Oogo</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest III: Collective Resistance, Technology and Social Change</p>	<p>Technologies of Information and Communication: Digital Media as the Modern Recipe for Socio-Political Change and Democratization</p> <p>Communication and information technology has been a defining feature of globalization in the contemporary society, but it is its role in the Arab uprising that has left the world astounded. It is no doubt that the Arab Uprising that began in Tunisia in 2011 and spread to the Middle East will be remembered in history as a revolution that was shaped by the new media and new communication technologies such as Twitter, You-tube and Facebook. Media control and tight information and communication censorship has helped many political dictators and authoritarian governments to hold on to power in many African, Arab and Asian countries. We have seen countries such as China move swiftly to intensify control of internet social media (CNN 2011) in the wake of modern information and communication technologies. The emergence of digital media as a significant tool of success in the Arab revolution thus necessitates an interrogation of the importance of digital media and the network society in social change. This Paper looks at the role of digital media in social mobilization for socioeconomic and political change as well as its role in democratization. In this sense, the paper seeks to answer the following questions: why are social networks through digital media more effective in transcending the despotic arms of autocratic regimes? Do social networks through media technology play any role in the economic and political struggles in post-apartheid South Africa? Is it the use of digital media that is going to shape information and communication policies or is it the information and communication policies that are going to shape the use of digital media?</p>
<p>Phakiso Mokhahlane</p> <p>University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest III: Collective Resistance, Technology and Social Change</p>	<p>Crowd Control and Free Assembly in South Africa – Then and Now</p> <p>“New technologies” of crowd control have emerged with the advent of democracy in South Africa. During the apartheid years, disenfranchised South Africans used to gather in large crowds to demand their fundamental human rights. The then government routinely confronted such gatherings with antagonism and the application of deadly force. The birth of a new South Africa has witnessed a shift from this stance to a more tolerant one in which fundamental human rights (including the right to assemble) are enshrined in the constitution. The article closely examines the mechanisms employed by agencies of crowd control in the previous political dispensation, and the “new technologies” that have emerged in post-apartheid South Africa. Instead of always viewing protests and demonstrations with hostility, the new government views them as a sine qua non for a vibrant democratic order. The article examines how this transformation occurred and whether it has been successfully achieved.</p>

SOCIAL THEORY AND METHODOLOGY		
<p>Zahraa McDonald</p> <p>University of Johannesburg,</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I: Concerning Method</p>	<p>The Value in Using the Extended Case Method for Researching Religion</p> <p>Michael Burawoy and his colleagues at Berkeley developed and demonstrated the value of the extended case method in Sociological research. The method is an attempt at increasing the efficacy of participant observation for Sociological theory. The work of Burawoy and his colleagues did however not focus on religious phenomenon to a great extent. This paper discusses a study conducted at an Islamic education institute for adolescent women in Johannesburg. The paper illustrates how, using the extended case method, it was possible to comment on broad processes related to the rationalisation of religion and secularisation, though the site for data collection consisted of one institute. At the same time the extended case method mitigated certain insider/outsider dynamics, making it, the paper argues, an ideal methodology to follow when qualitative methods, in particular participant observation is employed as a tool for data collection with respect to religion.</p>
<p>Vangile Bingma</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I: Concerning Method</p>	<p>Researching Familiar Spaces: Values, Expectations and Ethics</p> <p>Researching familiar spaces poses different dilemmas for a relatively novice researcher. Familiarity with the fieldwork site and research participants requires managing values, expectations and ethics in a reflexive way. The researcher needs to reflect on both her and participants' orientations with regard to these key matters. Failure to manage them carefully would potentially compromise the study. Measures to contain unintended outcomes through exercising reflexivity throughout the research process have to be built in.</p>
<p>Tina de Winter</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I: Concerning Method</p>	<p>Case Study Methodology: The Stepchild in Structural-Functionalism and the Fairy Godmother in Postmodernism. Can Case Study Methodology make a Valid Scientific Contribution to the Sociological Body of Knowledge?</p> <p>Case study methodology has variously been regarded as the corner stone and foundation of sociological enquiry providing deeper insight, theory and direction for further study and as a subjective, selective and limited method of enquiry that renders micro level ahistorical data, which cannot be generalised to a larger population and is therefore worthless or of very limited and questionable value. There have been a number of responses by proponents of the approach to the many criticisms, with each response addressing certain criticisms at the expense of others, arguing that certain outcomes are achievable from within a particular paradigm. Bridging the gap between the theory of case study methodology and its execution in practice, remains a challenge. Much of the criticism of case study methodology centres on what happens in the field when the research is carried out and how that is recorded, communicated and understood. The paper explores some of the criticisms of case study method and what that means in practical terms when research is executed. A complex embedded case study conducted with four cases is used to illustrate the practical</p>

		<p>management of data collection, analysis and communication in the light of criticisms. Four KwaZulu-Natal guest houses were selected as cases for the study and the context defined as the local, national and global tourism industries, with their interrelated and separate dynamics and discourses. The paper argues that with a defined and clear research protocol it is possible to do case study research that is valid and reliable, and can be replicated by others, concluding that with such measures, case study methodology can stand tall and take its place among the recognised and hallowed scientific methodologies of sociology.</p>
<p>Nixon Chisonga University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I: Concerning Method</p>	<p>Do Young People Move Smoothly from Parental Housing to Independent Living Arrangements? Methodological Notes on Understanding Access to Housing in Cape Town</p> <p>Most international and local (South African) research on housing examine housing tenure in terms of static categories – i.e. does someone own or rent their accommodation – without capturing either the dynamics of how people occupy housing or the complexities that arise when, for example, someone might rent accommodation while owning a house elsewhere. Most censuses and surveys simply ask whether the household living in a sampled house (or apartment, etc.) currently rents or owns that house. I find ‘access to housing’ to be a better analytical category than tenure, arguing that renting and owner-occupier housing are not exclusive categories and may co-exist, and that additional categories should be identified. This study used the Cape Area Panel Study and found that young people’s access to housing was explained through five categories: (1) ownership, (2) renting, (3) renting and ownership, (4) shared accommodation, and (5) family houses. This study finds that most young people in Cape Town had access to housing mainly through family houses way into their late twenties, a situation which did not fit neatly within the mainstream understanding of housing tenure defined either by ownership or rental accommodation. Their access to accommodation varied by income. Those with lower and higher earnings were more highly associated with ownership than the middle income earning group, while rental was directly related to earnings. Most young people were in houses with co-resident parents and other kin, while their shift to independent housing occurred at a very slow rate with age and across gender and race. Access to housing was also used to trace young people’s housing ‘paths’, i.e. their changing access to accommodation as they grow older. Internationally, little attention has been paid to young people’s housing paths and no such studies have been done in Africa. This study found that most young people in Cape Town followed inconsistent housing paths mainly due to unstable incomes and strongly kinship networks encouraged extended family systems. I defined a consistent housing path as a shift from a family house to rental and/or owner occupier housing.</p>

<p>Lionel Thaver</p> <p>University of the Western Cape</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology II: Technologies/ Identities/ Politics</p>	<p>Technology and Knowledge: Epistemic Dilemmas in the Wake of an Ontological Understanding of Technology</p> <p>The matter of considering technology, thus, as a modality of knowledge such as in the order of a philosophy of technology, is an unsettled matter falling somewhere between applied science, philosophy of science and practical knowledge. In this regard the paper takes up the dilemmas confronting the epistemic status of technology, as well as some of the elisions and disciplinary limits cast upon it, to issue forth a rethink on the relation between social being, technology and knowledge. What this paper argues is that technology, arguably, may be a poor fit as epistemic that's because it is consummately ontological in its sweep. This is the heart of the paper which takes up a Heideggerian understanding of the 'question concerning technology', which is fundamentally ontological in its scope to reorient an understanding of our relation to technology as social beings who stand to gain as much as lose on the social connectives, and social practices that firm up our social existence. The salient point made is that in dwelling amidst technology we get taken up in a relation that threatens to evacuate our humanity as we become more and more immersed in a technologically gathered sociality, i.e. techno-social connectives, and sociability, i.e. techno-social practices. This paper is then a call to consider that in reality technology is more than an instrumentality, and thus, should we wish to have it assume a proportional and not an absolute presence in our social existence, we need to awake to its sociological imperative for casting things in its wake and image. The turn to an ontological understanding of the relationship between technology and society is intended to open up ways of thinking that embeds our social being 'in-the-world(s)' against its diminution, contraction, displacement and ultimate substitution in an increasingly simulated technological milieu and technological mien.</p>
<p>Mukai Jaison</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology II: Technologies/ Identities/ Politics</p>	<p>Disability as a Concept in Sociological Theory: Is Queer Theory the Best Way Forward?</p> <p>Defining disability in sociological theory is challenging due to the need to adequately account for the different factors that should be considered in using the term disability. The problem some argue is that the two models proposed have either overlooked the experience of the individual socially or have emphasised their environment and overlooked the challenges posed by their body itself. The paper explores the notion of disability in sociological theory and as well as queer theory and the possibilities it presents for disability in sociological theory. The paper concludes by considering the question of whether queer theory would be one way to address the inadequacies of sociological theory when working with the notion of disability.</p>

<p>Mbuyiseni Ndlozi</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology II: Technologies/ Identities/ Politics</p>	<p>Theoretical Reflections on the Making of the Black Youth and Black Youth Politics in South Africa</p> <p>My paper attempts to schematize existing theoretical approaches to ‘youth’ – which are then critiqued and rejected. It moves on to attach to this schematization a critique of the existing historiography and anthropology of black youth politics in South Africa. The paper shows a failure to account in a theory of black youth politics for the ‘black’ in black youth politics and its relationship to colonial modes of racialised subject construction, as well as a failure to account for youth as a subject category in which there is a theorization of the ontology of being. It concludes by provisionally elucidating a set of alternative historico-philosophical propositions to reorient the analysis of youth politics that accounts for its qualifier 'black'. These are around the theorization of <i>permanent juniorization</i>; a regime of racial subjugation based on a pedagogy of offence and infrastructural violence that makes race as a technique of governance about the distribution of risk, the ultimate of which is death.</p>
<p>Kershan Pancham</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology II: Technologies/ Identities/ Politics</p>	<p>The New Blue World: A Critical Discourse Analysis of James Cameron's Avatar'</p> <p>Avatar (2009) has been argued to be a progressive addition to the discourses of power and domination (Cameron, 2009; Ketchum, Embrick and Peck, 2010). It pitches itself as an anti- colonial, anti-racist, anti-capitalist, inter-racial feminist love story with a pro-ecological message. It attempts to challenge hegemonic discourses of difference (whiteness, masculinity and The West) and reconstruct 'positive' images of race, gender and indigenous knowledge systems. However, a Critical Discourse Analysis shows that while the film and its constructors have 'good intentions', the film's treatment of difference reinforces oppressive stereotypes. It is argued that the film's narrative solutions to its problems have been written by epistemologies of ignorance, and are therefore more harmful than helpful to Social Harmony. At a crude overview, we have a “white (male) messiah” discourse at the centre. On the margins: the (blue) seductive native woman in need, her mystical indigenous tribe at risk, and the evil imperialists who want to colonise, capitalise, technologize, and exploit the galaxy in the name of personal gain and glory. The only considerably 'winner' in this rhetorically charged intercultural encounter is the discourse of ecological conservation. Further, in situating the film's examples of issues of diversity in theory, this analysis finds that gaps in knowledge of Social Harmony need to be explored further in the scholarship of diversity, and offers that “epistemologies of insight” are needed.</p>
<p>Michael Burawoy</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology III: Author meets Interlocutors - Conversations with</p>	<p>Conversations with Bourdieu: The Johannesburg moment</p> <p>Michael Burawoy and Karl van Holdt, University of Cape Town, <i>Conversations with Bourdieu: The Johannesburg moment</i> (Wits University Press, 2012)</p>

<p>Karl van Holdt University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p><i>Bourdieu: The Johannesburg moment</i></p>	<p>Panelists: Karl van Holdt, University of Witwatersrand Xolela Mangcu, University of Cape Town Mbuyiseni Ndlozi, University of the Witwatersrand Jon Hyslop, University of Pretoria</p>
<p>Ashley Sarimana University of the Western Cape</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology IV: Averting Extraversion: Breaking Bread with some Progenitors</p>	<p>Alternative Approaches: Methodological Issues in a Political Biography of Mabuza and Bantustan Politics</p> <p>This paper revisits Bantustans and their legacies in apartheid's apartheid's divide and rule strategy. It is based on an unpublished doctoral thesis entitled <i>Trials and Triumphs in Public Office: The Life and Work of E. J. N. Mabuza</i>. Mabuza was Chief Minister of the KaNgwane Bantustan and occupied a maligned position on the political fringes. He achieved success in education, politics, business and conservation by relying on personal and professional networks with individuals and organisations. Research into his life and work highlights the contingent interaction of structure, agency and opportunity and it puts notions of identity, power, legitimacy, ambition, elite accommodation and class under the spotlight. It brings together history, politics and biography and demonstrates how the private is connected to the collective, thus enhancing sociological understanding of events and psycho-social processes. The interpretive paradigm is adopted and the theoretical framework combines Daniel Bertaux's work on biography, life stories and histories with that of Pierre Bourdieu (<i>Habitus-Field</i> analysis), and Bruno Latour (<i>Actor-Network Theory</i>) who offer useful insights into the link between agency and structure. This framework is a useful methodological, heuristic and critical device which explains Mabuza's longevity in South Africa's socio-political and economic milieu during apartheid and the transition. The case study is used to expose the existential predicament and relies on both primary and secondary sources to give a composite picture of who Mabuza was and his place in South Africa's history.</p>
<p>Jimi O. Adesina University of the Western Cape</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology IV: Averting Extraversion: Breaking Bread with some Progenitors</p>	<p>South African Sociology and Absent Progenitors: The case of Ruth First</p> <p>The South African social science in the post-1994 period is riddled with paradoxes. For a context that seeks to teach the world about social transformation the continuing absence of "exemplary ideas" and reflex epistemic dependence could not be more acute. Curiously, for the social science scholars, the call for epistemic assertiveness in its engagement with global scholarship seems to be a greater concern for politicians than for scholars. For scholars who boast of their intellectual activism in the 1980s the neglect and erasure of the works of some of South Africa's most eminent social science</p>

		<p>scholars could not be more intriguing. Claims of reading First, Magubane or Mafeje underground, in the 1980s, stands in curious contrast with their glaring absence from South Africa's social science curriculum, at a time when no one would risk jail for citing or recommending their works. The paradox becomes even more enigmatic when such scholars are celebrated as activists but not as scholars and there is little or no engagement with their intellectual outputs - even if to dismiss them as dinosaurs. This paper focuses on the scholarship of Ruth First. It draws on an on-going NRF-funded research on the works of Bernard Magubane, Ruth First, Archie Mafeje and Fatima Meer. The paper illustrates the curious paradox of the seeming disconnect between a body of students demanding to have works of these nature incorporated into their curriculum and faculty that respond defensively with no inclination to change; a curiosity that is as evident among 'Left' academics as among the "conservative old-guards." For a venture in self-knowing (Adesina 2005, 2006, 2008), we examine two of Ruth First's major works: <i>The barrel of a gun/Power in Africa</i> and <i>Black Gold</i>; one an early work of Ruth First; the other the last published book-length work led by Ruth First. In this paper we examine the methodological framing of the works, the contexts of their production, and their conceptual and empirical contributions. Rather than a venture in adulation, this paper involves a critical engagement with the two publications, drawing out the transient and the more enduring contributions to social science scholarships that we can glean from the two works.</p>
<p>Tebello Letsekha University of the Western Cape</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology IV: Averting Extraversion: Breaking Bread with some Progenitors</p>	<p>An Untold Story: Ruth First the Scholar, Teacher and Academic</p> <p>The 17th of August 2012 will mark the 30th anniversary of South African sociologist, Ruth First's untimely passing and many in South Africa will celebrate and honour Ruth First the journalist and political activist. This paper narrates the often untold story of Ruth First the academic, teacher and scholar who conceived of her work as advocating for a more just world. Her insurgent politics informed, energized, and sharpened her scholarly works and by allying herself with particular political projects in South Africa and abroad, she developed a kind of rationale for her intellectual labour. Engaging with her work as an intellectual and inserting her intellectual contributions, which like those of many African scholars have given way to debates from the global North, into our curriculum would perhaps be the real refutation of the assassin's bomb. This engagement is also crucial as it extends much further than the striking accolades which take the form of buildings and lectures established in her honour. Ruth First is of course not unique. Her political and intellectual work is representative of the diverse ways in which different African scholars combined advocacy and scholarship in the quest for new approaches to study the continent.</p>
<p>Bongani Nyoka University of the Western</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology IV: Averting Extraversion: Breaking Bread with some</p>	<p>Negating Mafeje: Pitfalls of 'Psycho-Biography' and Gossip</p> <p>Interest in Archie Mafeje's life and writings, in the wake of his passing, is to be commended. His death has prompted liberals and feminists alike to contend with his life and work. While the said interest is commendable, it leaves a lot to be desired. This is so because such treatment as he and his</p>

Cape	Progenitors	<p>writings receives, where it is not merely superficial, is so inaccurate as to mislead. He is at once the subject of ‘black masculinities’, and thus ‘misogynist’ or ‘sexist’ (Salo 2011), and guilty of perpetuating ‘myths’ about the importance of his own critique of anthropology (Bank 2010). Elsewhere, he is described as an ‘embittered’ and ‘combative warrior’ (Hendricks 2008). The tie that binds these analyses of Mafeje’s life and work is not only that they are shallow and oblivious to his writings, but that they rely (where his personal life is concerned) on gossip and claims to have knowledge of his mind and thoughts. These are the pitfalls of ‘psycho-biography’ (Roberts 2011) which do little to illuminate the nexus between Mafeje’s life and writings. Instead, they serve to perpetuate what Mafeje called the ‘epistemology of alterity’ (when talking about colonial anthropology in particular) and ‘negations’ (when writing about the social sciences in Africa generally) and hence amount to Othering Mafeje. What one finds strange in the said writings is the fact that they, deliberately or not, only succeed in perpetuating precisely what Mafeje criticised relentlessly in his academic career, viz. ‘alterity’ or ‘negations’. This paper seeks to mount a fairly relentless critique of this peculiar feature in recent writings on Mafeje.</p>
<p>Precious Tanyanyiwa Rhodes University</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology IV: Averting Extraversion: Breaking Bread with some Progenitors</p>	<p>Transcending Academic Dependence in a New Generation of South African Intellectuals: Lessons from the Scholarship and Works of Professor Bernard Magubane</p> <p>The 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. Given the wide acknowledgement of the scholarly works of Professor Magubane across the African social science community and North America, the absence of his works from the curriculum and debates in South Africa is intriguing. His 1968 paper (“Crisis of African Sociology” published in the <i>East African Journal</i>) and his 1971 paper (“A critical look at the indices used in the study of social change in Colonial Africa” published in <i>Current Anthropology</i>) were received with critical acclaim within the scholarly communities in Africa and North America; the latter paper established Bernard Magubane as a critical intellectual force. This paper tackles the issue of Afrocentric knowledge production by drawing lessons from the scholarship of Professor Bernard Magubane and his works on race, class and inequality. From the remnants of older generations of scholars like Professor Bernard Magubane, Archie Mafeje, Ruth First to mention a few, the new generation of African intellectuals can still learn the significance of Afrocentric scholarship which creates Africa’s own intellectual perspective on issues patterning to Africa and stand in contradiction to some of the Eurocentric biases in the production of knowledge on Africa. This article presents Professor Bernard Magubane as one of the most influential voices in South Africa and the global social sciences in general. His works on race and class are quite instructive, not only for their theoretical sophistication, but also for his engagement with crucial issues, methodological rigour and analytic acuity, and the products of an Afrocentric scholar, written with profound authority and conviction.</p>

SOCIOLOGY OF YOUTH AND SPORT		
Lauren J Silver Rutgers University Camden	Sociology of Youth and Sport I	Possibilities and Pragmatics of Translation Across Urban Youth Sites
Tanaka Candida Mugabe Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University	Sociology of Youth and Sport I	Youth Unemployment in South African: Role of Rural Entrepreneurship in Generating Employment
Makhoba Letlhogonono North West University	Sociology of Youth and Sport I	The Consequences of Unemployment Among Pregnant Youth in a Typical Village, Bodibe, North West Province
Jan Schenk University of Cape Town	Sociology of Youth and Sport I	<p>New Distinctions: The Impact of Class and Race on the Cultural Preferences of Youth in Cape Town and Belo Horizonte</p> <p>Recent studies of South African youth cover a wide range of topics ranging from qualitative in-depth descriptions of particular subcultures and the continuing salience of ‘race’ among young South Africans to large-scale surveys on living conditions and socio-economic inequality. The different strands provide valuable insights into the daily challenges, worries and hopes of ordinary adolescents growing up in contemporary South Africa, yet they rarely make the connection between taste, class and ‘race’. This paper, building on Bourdieu’s concept of distinction, aims to fill the gap by discussing the findings of several focus group interviews with adolescents and a survey (n=1196) conducted at six schools in Cape Town. Respondents were asked questions about their taste preferences (music, fashion, brands, idols, sports), media preferences (television, radio, new media) and racial attitudes. The discussion focusses on three aspects: (i) the racialisation of class consciousness (i.e. middle-class) among South African youth; (ii) the socio-economic constraints of cultural flows due to unequal media access; (iii) local adaptations of global flows in South Africa as ‘common structures of difference’ in correspondence with the results of a second survey (n=860) at five schools in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.</p>

<p>Mbuyiseni Ndlozi University of the Witwatersrand,</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth and Sport I</p>	<p>The Making of the Black Youth, and Black Youth Politics in South Africa</p>
<p>Kiran Odhav North West University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth and Sport I</p>	<p>The Production of Sporting Subjects within Higher Education: The Case of Mafikeng Campus, North West University, South Africa</p> <p>Higher education discourse overflows with policy discourse except in the area of sports. This paper seeks to contribute towards an understanding what policies are operational, and what sports practices prevail at some university sports institutes and its sports cultures in South Africa. Higher education sports policies are supported by various disciplines of which some are more visible than others in their construction of sport policy and practice. The aim here is to attempt to identify some of these policy influences.</p> <p>After political and sporting negotiations, sport at universities continued operating with civic and sporting contributions, particularly at the larger universities. Racial sports disappeared suddenly in society. The development of Sport Science means that contestations arose in the terrain of sports where previously community sports held a high place in sporting cultures.</p> <p>This paper seeks to explore these ideas of technology of sport policy and practice, and what forms of discourse have developed in the reconstruction of sports at universities in S.A.</p>
<p>THE SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION, KNOWLEDGE AND SACRED CHANGE</p>		
<p>Nombulelo Shange Rhodes University</p>	<p>The Sociology of Religion, Knowledge and Sacred Change</p>	<p>Shembe Religion’s Integration of African Traditional Religion and Christianity: A Sociological Case Study</p> <p>The paper presented will be the historical chapter sampled from my research project. The main aim of the paper will be to discuss the Shembe religion. The paper will discuss how this religion came into being, its ideologies, and the changes that the church has been through. More importantly the paper will discuss the ways in which this religion uses elements of both Christianity and African Traditional Religion within its teachings. My aim in this paper is to highlight some of the conflict that can arise from using two seemingly different ideologies (western and African) in one religious movement. The paper will also highlight some of the good that can come from such a combination.</p>

<p>Johan Zaaiman North-West University</p>	<p>The Sociology of Religion, Knowledge and Sacred Change</p>	<p>The Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa: Changing Conceptions of the Church Since 1981</p> <p>This paper explores changes within the Dutch Reformed church. These changes are indicated by surveys conducted within the church periodically from 1981 to 2006. The Dutch Reformed church was established by the first white settlers in South Africa in 1652. Thereafter it remained the biggest church among the white community and had a close relationship with the government up to 1994. After having lost its privileged status, it had to adopt the position of just another church in South Africa. The surveys indicate how the church changed from a growing church in 1981 to a shrinking church in 2006. Dogmatism and structure were still important in 1981 but relationships and needs of members more important towards 2006. Clergymen complained in 1981 about structural difficulties - this changed to complains about emotional stress and difficulties to cope with diversity in 2006. The diversity relates to the diverse needs of members but also to the church theology becoming more diverse. The paper wishes to contribute to the theme by indicating how the conceptions of the church moved within three decades from a strong dogmatic perspective to a much more pragmatic perspective.</p>
<p>Shaun Kraak Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>The Sociology of Religion, Knowledge and Sacred Change</p>	<p>Max Weber in Historical Brazil; The Limitations of Roman-Catholicism for Capitalist Development</p>
<p>Rashid Begg Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>The Sociology of Religion, Knowledge and Sacred Change</p>	<p>The Kharajites: Sect-Church Dynamics in Ancient Islam</p>
<p>Tau Tawengwa University of Pretoria</p>	<p>The Sociology of Religion, Knowledge and Sacred Change</p>	<p>The Protestant Ethic and the Formation of South African National Character</p>

URBAN SOCIOLOGY		
<p>Prishani Naidoo</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Urban Sociology I: Technology, power and Resistance in the City</p>	<p>Technologies for Knowing & Managing the Poor in South Africa: The Case of Johannesburg Post-Apartheid</p> <p>As struggles for free basic services escalated in the 2000s in South Africa, various technologies were experimented with by the state and private companies to enforce the principle of payment for water and electricity consumption, aimed both at changing the behaviour of people with regard to their relationship to these essential resources, and at separating out ‘the can’t pays’ from ‘the won’t pays’ (including e.g. trickler devices placed in pipes to restrict the flow of water, and prepaid meters). In Johannesburg, in the context of fierce battles against Johannesburg Water’s plans to install prepaid water meters in Soweto, waged primarily by Sowetan residents (in the streets and in the courts), the City announced the introduction of a revised approach to meeting the needs of its poor in the form of an indigent management policy with the name ‘Siyasizana’ (meaning ‘we help each other’). Siyasizana represents for the City the culmination of a long process through which it has attempted to develop a “single window” approach to poverty, in which “individual identity management” has become the fulcrum. With the priority of producing individual paying, and economically active citizens, Siyasizana aims to produce a proper administration of the poor through the elaboration of complex and highly technical systems to know and manage the poor. This paper will look more closely at what is imagined by the City of Johannesburg as a means of monitoring the individual habits of poor people in ways that facilitate proper identification of individuals and households for targeted interventions, such as access to skills training programmes and short term jobs, in addition to access to basic amounts of water and electricity free. It will show how Siyasizana is imagined by City officials as a centralised, paperless, digital system that allows for all information about an individual to be traced from a single point through an identity number (and fingerprint), that aims to connect all systems at municipal, provincial and national levels. The Siyasizana database is already connected to the South African Social Services Agency (SASSA) database, which contains all data related to individual social grant recipients, and is linked to the National Integrated Social Information System (NISIS), for which it is the national pilot. The paper will examine what this will mean for all those in need of free basic services, who will have to register as indigent (and re-register every six months) in order to qualify for benefits, in this way also opening their households and lives to constant surveillance (by the state and by themselves). In addition to exploring how the national indigent register produced in this manner is used to ensure that there is no fraud or corruption within the overall system of grant and benefit provision to the poor nationally, the paper will argue that Siyasizana is also a means through which certain behaviour changes may be induced from the individual and/or household (e.g. insisting on all those registered as indigents installing prepaid meters in order to access free amounts of water and electricity, thus restricting the consumption of these services by those unable to pay for amounts above their free allocations). Finally, the paper will try to understand the context of resistance in which Siyasizana emerges.</p>

<p>Sicelo Zibagwe</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Urban Sociology I: Technology, power and Resistance in the City</p>	<p>Aerial Photography as Technology of Power and Resistance From Below in Cape Town's Informal Settlements</p> <p>Dominant technology for site analysis and reconnaissance in urban informal settlements is seen as deepening existing inequalities in Cape Town and is highly contested by residents of these areas. Municipal decision making for basic service provision in informal settlements has relied on aerial photography and its interpretation by technocrats has led to non-provision of services on the grounds of high density and non-availability of space. This paper uses data based on observation of meetings between the officials of the city's Informal Settlement Unit and residents, to show how the latter makes themselves visible and challenge the local state to meet its responsibility. Earlier ethnographic research has shown state's use of enumeration technologies mainly for legibility-effects and enhancing governmentality. Urban grassroots mobilisations in the slum have simultaneously resisted the use of this tool that has kept the municipalities off the hook, by displaying their own efforts of site analysis and reconnaissance. They exhibited their own 'insurgent planning' (a process they call 'blocking-out') where they reach a consensus amongst themselves to readjust their plots with the objective of opening up space for toilets and roads, and orienting their shacks in a spatial order that minimizes risks associated with fire outbreaks. These spaces were created and city officials then acknowledged that the municipality had no reason any longer to refuse delivering basic services. Professional planners were taken to some 'training or capacity building' by the lay people on how to respond to the needs of the urban poor. The paper concludes that the contestations bordered on the use and users of aerial photography to portray technology of power and the resistance from below. Theoretically, the paper illustrates an extension of legibility-effects and articulation of slum dwellers' insurgent citizenship through their agency and innovations of engaging with the state in ways that work for them.</p>
<p>Veriava Ahmed</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Urban Sociology I: Technology, power and Resistance in the City</p>	<p>Water Auditing - Between Neoliberalism and Resistance</p> <p>Over the last 30 years there have been profound changes in the management and delivery of basic services like water and electricity. Left scholarship and criticism generally account for such changes in relation to the concept of 'neoliberalism', indexing the ways in which 'market rationality' has come to provide the 'supervising principles' for the 'government of the state' (including and especially in the delivery of basic services). However, while we have seen the development of a tremendously rich critical literature on privatisation, cost recovery, and the introduction of new technologies such as prepaid meters, more neglected are questions relating to the mundane, everyday practices and details for the management of 'infrastructure'. In this paper, I try to throw light on the latter by tracing the development of the paradigm of leak management and water auditing in the delivery of water - from the late apartheid era to the present. Drawing on the experience of Johannesburg, I show how various strategies for intervening in and managing water delivery infrastructure have come to be underpinned by the deployment of specific performance indicators and conceptions of 'international best practice' for the</p>

		management of water delivery infrastructure. Specifically, inking a recent shift in emphasis in water auditing from the concept of Unaccounted for Water (UFW) to Non-Revenue Water (NRW), to the development of neoliberal governmental norms, the paper shows how shifts in the technical paradigm for the management of water infrastructure relate to question of commodification and comes to reinforce a disciplinary imperative in the delivery of water to the poor. The paper concludes by insisting that these shifts in the paradigm for the management of water delivery networks be read in relation to a contextually specific interplay, or even double movement, between neoliberal governmentalisation and resistance that characterises water delivery frameworks in South Africa.
Lloyd Hill Stellenbosch University	Urban Sociology I: Technology, power and Resistance in the City	<i>Discussant</i>
Jeremy Seekings University of Cape Town	Urban Sociology II: Snapshots of the Urban South	Is the South Brazilian? The Public Realm in Urban Brazil Through a Comparative Lens The reconfiguration of urban politics in Brazil over the past twenty-five or so years has attracted widespread scholarly attention. ‘Participatory budgeting’ and related institutions and procedures have provided for new forms of participatory and deliberative democracy, transforming the local public realm. At the same time, popular struggles over land and housing have generated what Holston calls ‘insurgent citizenship’: new understandings and forms of citizenship, not as in abstract terms but in practice, realized through the performance of claims by active citizens on other actors, groups or institutions. In many accounts, including Holston’s, these changes in Brazilian cities are represented as the most visible examples of changes that are widespread across the ‘urban peripheries’ of the global South, including (especially) in South Africa and India. Recent scholarship on the diversity of urban politics and society across Brazil and Latin America suggests that the ‘Brazilian model’ is less readily replicated than its proponents believe, even within Brazil. In India and South Africa, also, conditions are less propitious for the replication of the Brazilian model, regardless of its virtues. The comparison of urban politics in India and South Africa with Brazil suggests that a crucial feature of Brazilian urban politics is the weakness of political society in terms of both redistribution (of resources and dignity) and co-optation. In some other parts of the global South, including India and South Africa, the strengths of political society inhibit the emergence of a public sphere along the lines of the Brazilian model.

<p>Gugulethu Siziba</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Urban Sociology II: Snapshots of the Urban South</p>	<p>Language, Identity and the Anatomy of Social Space: Preliminary Comments on Zimbabwean Migrants in South Africa</p> <p>Language’s sociality contours its usage (practice) on differences, inequalities and power hierarchies that typify the social world. People’s language practices inherently speak to hierarchies of inequality and how the social world reproduces itself. This reproduction of the social world through matrices of difference is notable not only in the social stratification of various social categories and identity groups (classes), but also correspondingly in the hierarchization of their languages (language varieties) in different social, political, economic and cultural contexts- these spheres being salient fragmentations that constitute society. Studying language inherently constitutes a study of people’s social practices as constituted by the struggles and politics for survival in their everyday lives. Zimbabwean (Shona and Ndebele) migrants in South Africa offer an apt opportunity to grapple with this politics of identity and survival, and how people strategically situate themselves within the convolutions and the fragmentations of different social spaces that constitute any given society. Framing my discussion within the Bourdeusian schema of social practice I take language as the vocalized and most immediately identifiable component of a bundle of endowments that define Shona and Ndebele migrants, as individuals as well as social groups, who are differently situated in a South African socio-political milieu with its own internal politics and matrix of difference. Drawing on insights from a multidisciplinary corpus of literatures on language, community, culture, social space and identity I engage with, as well as challenge some of the theoretical conclusions that have been proffered with regards to Shona and Ndebele migrants’ language practices in South Africa. Of particular interest in this regard, is the assimilation and integration school of thought that privileges the predisposition of Shona and Ndebele migrants towards adopting specific South African cultures and languages that are close to their own as a mechanism of identity camouflaging and gaining invisibility. Such a theoretical position forecloses other potential forms of social engagement and also ignores the internal politics of class and the subsequent hierarchization of languages and identity groups; as well as the fact that languages have a currency only in relation to a particular context and audience or group of inquisitors. Furthermore it essentializes and reduces Zimbabwean migrants to ‘generic’ constructs on one hand while on the other hand presenting South Africa as a homogenous social arena that is unitary, integrated and simplistically organized around an abstract set of hegemonic indigenous languages through which all social, economic and cultural activity is conducted. I argue that this abstracts language from its intricate ties to social space and meanings and values that accrue to its deployment as evaluated by diverse normative mechanisms that underlie different domains and fields of use in any given context. I posit that there is need for theoretical and methodological innovations that are conscious of the complex sociality of language deriving from the heterogeneity and power differentials of its users and the diversity of social contexts of its use which render it something that is split and not unitary in its use. I also advance the need for the introduction of a nuanced understanding of class in understanding how Zimbabwe is reproducing itself in South Africa.</p>
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<p>Amy Thom</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Urban Sociology II: Snapshots of the Urban South</p>	<p>What's in My Box? Economic Inclusion, Social Enterprise and Veg Box Schemes in Cape Town</p> <p>A social enterprise is a commercial venture that creates social value through production of goods or services which address a social problem. Social entrepreneurs utilize sound business principles and innovative development approaches to achieve long-term improvements in the community. Profits generated are returned to the business, rather than to investors, to insure sustainability and promote mission expansion. In contexts where social problems such as chronic poverty are persistent and institutional responses are slow or ineffective, a social enterprise model can offer beneficiaries income and skills-development opportunities. Social enterprise also helps to bridge the gap between informal and formal sectors; it can therefore be seen as a valuable model for promoting economic inclusion and subsequently, social justice. When developing the social enterprise concept into a viable commercial opportunity, it is important to recognize that an enterprise's motivating characteristics may simultaneously constrain it. In social enterprise planning and implementation, equal attention must also be given to real economic market conditions, the livelihoods contexts of participant beneficiaries and the measurement of social impact. Given this framework, vegetable box schemes connected to urban agriculture programmes are explored as potentially viable social enterprises for market inclusion and expansion of socioeconomic justice in Cape Town, South Africa.</p>
<p>Cecilia van Zyl-Schalekamp</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Urban Sociology III: Urban Youth and Education</p>	<p>Some Findings on Hungry Students at the University of Johannesburg</p> <p>The phenomenon of "hungry students" is receiving more attention, even from the Department of Education and Training. The University of Johannesburg has data on the number of first year students with "food problems" for 2010, 2011 and 2012. In addition, the Department of Sociology conducted a survey on 1214 undergraduate students late last year. The data makes it possible to trace certain demographic and other characteristics of the hungry students in the sample. These include home language, school background, accommodation, educational background and occupation of parents, and academic performance.</p>
<p>Mabel Sithole and Jacques de Wet</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Urban Sociology III: Urban Youth and Education</p>	<p>Child Refugee Rights in Cape Town: The Right to Access Education,</p> <p>Child refugee rights are a pertinent issue in the Republic of South Africa. South Africa's progressive Constitution (1996) stipulates the right of all children to access education without discrimination. This research project used a rights based approach to education research to identify some of the factors that promote or hinder child refugee access to education. I used qualitative case study methodology to collect data from Cape Town, South Africa. I collected data from multiple sources consisting documents, media articles and interviews. I used stratified purposive sampling to select respondents. My respondents included NGO representatives that work with refugees, school authorities and refugees with children in Cape Town. I analysed Department of Home Affairs and Department of Basic Education policy</p>

		documents and press releases, NGO reports and media articles reporting on child refugee rights to education. Multiple methods of data collection are credited to case study approaches for ensuring the validity of findings. Kelly, Lungwangwa and Sililo's (1998) levels of factors affecting access to education informed the structure of my data collection instruments, data analysis and presentation of findings. These are: the socioeconomic factors, factors at the level of the education system, factors at the level of the school and factors at the community or family level. I added an additional level of factors - legislative and policy factors promoting or hindering access. The factors at each level of Kelly, Lungwangwa and Sililo's (1998) framework are interrelated. Although the South African Schools Act (1996), National Education Policy Framework and other policies provide a framework for implementation and realization of all children's access to schooling. The practical implementation of these and other policies at the school level is influenced by interpretation and application of policy by school administrators and refugee parents. Among the findings, the following factors are most influential in relation to refugee children accessing education in Cape Town. Refugees' ability or inability to earn an income was a dominant theme affecting children's access to schools. Department of Basic Education policies and legislative provisions are the asset in giving refugee children access to education. This policy and legal framework endorses universal access even where refugees may not afford fees or have the required identification documents for their children. However, refugee parents lack knowledge of their rights to education and as such, do not exercise their children's rights to education. Refugee parents are sometimes fearful and do not know how to work with their rights. The progressive education policy and legislative framework does not always provide refugees with full access to education, particularly poor refugees.
Vangile Bingma University Pretoria	Urban Sociology III: Urban Youth and Education	Existing at the Margins: Male Early High School Leavers in Orange Farm Township
S. Sika-Bright, C. Nnorom and A. Kumi- Kyereme University Cape Coast	Urban Sociology III: Urban Youth and Education	Drinking Water Consumption Patterns Amongst Tertiary Students in Ghana