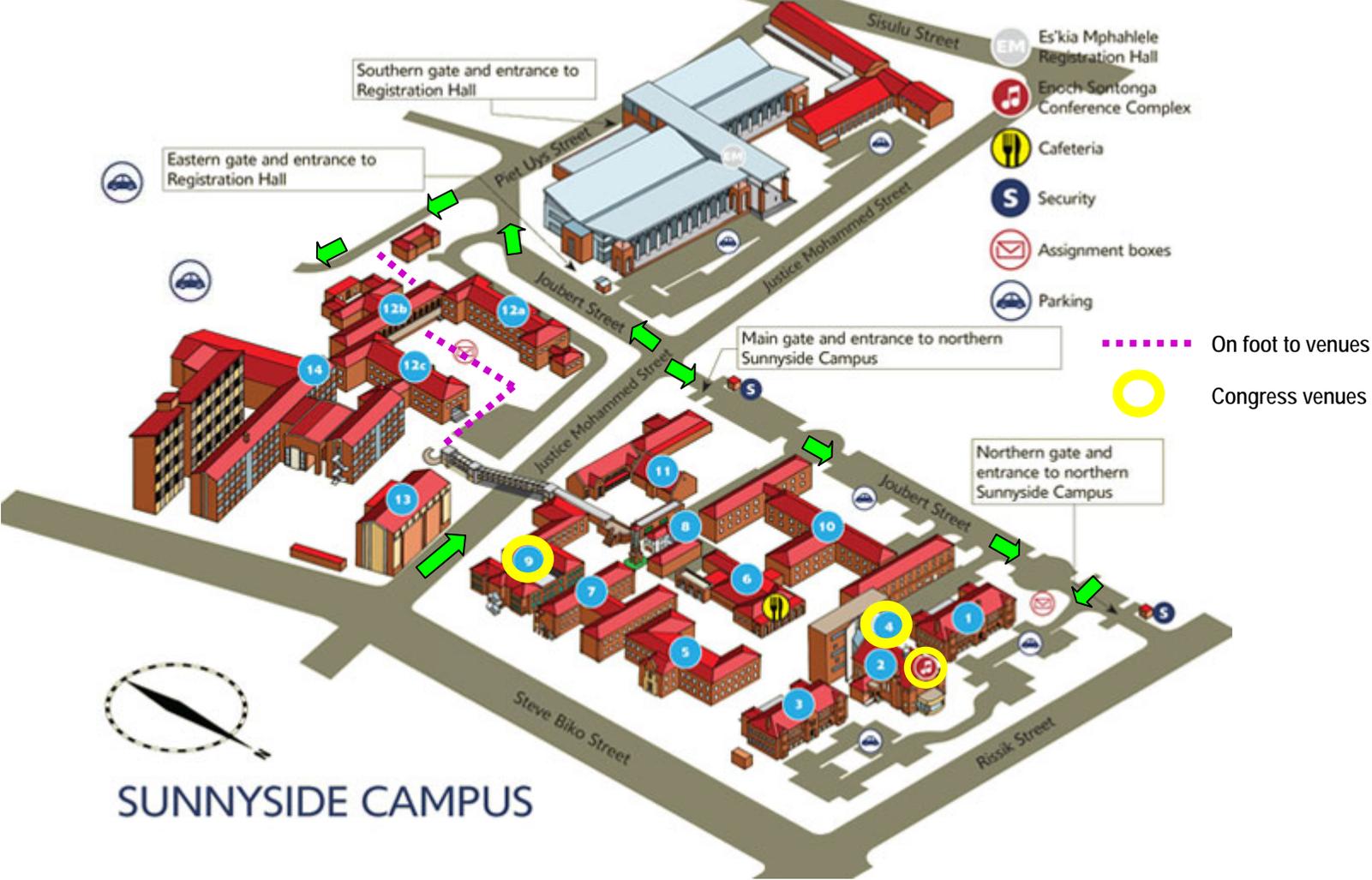


Map of the Sunnyside Campus



Our keynote speakers



Prof Elisio Macamo (Zentrum für Afrikastudien Basel; Universität Basel) will be presenting on Sunday evening, 30 June at 17.30. Prof Macamo is editor of the CODESRIA publication 'Negotiating modernity'. Apart from his publications on Social Theory as it relates specifically to Africa, his research interests include sociology of religion, technology, knowledge, politics and risk. His current research projects focus on the politics of the rule of law and comparative studies of development (Africa, Latin America and Asia).

Prof Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak (Department of English, Columbia University) will be presenting on Tuesday morning, 2 July at 11:00. Prof Spivak is author of the much cited essay 'Can the subaltern speak?' She is a prolific writer and has authored 24 books and numerous articles since 1965, and today she is still as active and dynamic as ever.



June 2013

Dear SASA Conference Delegates

On behalf of my departmental and university colleagues we welcome you to the City of Tshwane and the University of South Africa, an institution that has long been a stalwart supporter of the country's professional sociology body. We trust that you will find the city and university amenities provide a pleasant environment for robust scholarly engagement and stimulating for renewing our fraternal bonds.

Our department's successful organising and hosting of this year's conference has been made possible due to the generous support extended by a number individuals and groups and structures which we wish to acknowledge.

The National Research Foundation made an exceedingly generous financial contribution. Within the university our college's Executive Dean, Professor Rosemary Moeketsi most enthusiastic about covering the travel costs of our guest speaker. Then, the managers of Unisa's estates and infrastructure availed these facilities in a manner that has saved our association a tremendous amount of money. Ms Karen Reyneke, the marketing officer in the College of Human Sciences, always proved to be helpful whenever we called on her and freely provided much of the effects we required.

The SASA Council and the Working Group convenors contributed an important and sterling role in making this year's conference a success. Liela Groenewald deserves a special mention for her prompt and flawless work with updating the SASA website.

Of course, I must mention my departmental colleagues who made time for regular conference meetings in between the year's normal work commitments. You will find the list of their names on the next page - they are all wonderful people worth acquainting and are here to further assist our visitors and disciplinary fraternal colleagues.

Dear colleagues in the social sciences fraternity, I wish you have a memorable 2013 conference.

Chris Thomas

Chair of Department of Sociology, University of South Africa

Thank you to the following Local Organising Committee members for their hard work and commitment:

- Derik Gelderblom
- Fazia du Plessis
- Ike Umejesi
- Zanetta Jansen
- Marie Matee
- Maake Cenge
- Nomna Jobodwana
- Malehoko Tshoaedi
- Nokhuthula Mazibuka

Thank you to the following students for assisting with the registration and general activities during the Congress:

- Caroline Agboola (we also want to thank Caroline for the hours of tireless administrative work)
- Luckmore Chimanzi
- Francis Tshibangu Kalala
- Winnie Kekana
- Pascal Kiabiula
- Laddislas Kabamba
- Nondyebo Magazi
- Abram Teweldemedhin

Thank you to the following volunteers for assisting in various ways:

- Christo Lombaard
- Maria Lombaard
- Stephan Lombaard

 Marlice Rabe (LOC co-ordinator)

Programme Overview

Sunday, 30 June	Monday, 1 July	Tuesday, 2 July	Wednesday, 3 July
	Parallel session 1 A-F	Parallel session 4 A-F	Parallel session 8 A-G
	9:00- 10:30	9:00- 10:30	9:00- 10:30
	Tea: 10:30 - 11:00	Tea: 10:30 - 11:00	Tea: 10:30 - 11:00
	Plenary 1 Marikana 11:00 – 12:30	Plenary 2 Prof Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak 11:00 – 12:30	SASA AGM 11:00 – 12:30
	Lunch: 12:30 – 13:15 SARS Editorial Board Meeting	Lunch: 12:30 – 13:15	Lunch: 12:30 – 13:15
Registration: 15:00 – 17:00	Parallel session 2 A-G 13:15 – 14:45	Parallel session 5 A-F 13:15 – 14:45	Roundtable discussion with African delegates
Opening and Keynote Address: Prof Elisio Macamo 17:30 – 19:00	Tea: 14:45 – 15:15 Parallel session 3 A-G 15:15 – 16:45	Tea: 14:45 – 15:15 Parallel session 6 A-F 15:15 – 16:45	
Cocktail Reception 19:00 +	Gala Dinner 18:00 +	Parallel session 7 A-F 16:45 – 18:15	

Please note: All sessions are at the UNISA Sunnyside Campus except for the Gala Dinner which is at the main (Muckleneuk) campus.

Detailed Programme: List of Presenters and Papers

Opening and Keynote address: Sunday, 17:30 – 19:00
Enoch Sontonga Conference Complex, UNISA Sunnyside Campus

Chair: **Chris Thomas**

Welcome: **Prof Rosemary Moeketsi**, Executive dean, College of Human Sciences, UNISA
Keynote address: **Prof Elisio Macamo**
Presidential address: **Prof Freek Cronjé**, SASA President

Cocktail Reception: 19:00 +

Parallel session 1: Monday, 1 July, 9:00 - 10:30

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology I**

1A

(Building 9: Room 1-E)

**The State and
Employment
Relations in Sub-
Saharan Africa**

Chair: **Malehoko Tshoaedi**

Velisubuhle Buti, University of Pretoria, *Inside the Zuma State: the Changing Role of the Treasury after 2008*

Ben Scully, University of the Witwatersrand, *“Re-centering State-Centered Theory: Public Sector” Workers and the 21st Century Developmental State in South Africa*

Tinashe Kushata, University of Pretoria, *The Business Case for Labour Broking. A Critical Assessment Using the Decent Work Framework*

Tapiwa Chagonda, University of Johannesburg, *Turbulent Times for Trade Unions and the MDC in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and Politics in the 2000s*

Parallel session 1: Monday, 1 July, 9:00 - 10:30

**Social Movements
and Popular Protest
I**

1B

(Building 9: Room 1-C)

**Evolving Political
Confrontation:
Mobilization,
Demobilization
and Litigation**

Chair: **Trevor Ngwane**

Marcelle Dawson, University of Otago, *Community Conflict and Contestation: The Struggle for Participatory Democracy in South Africa's Modern State*

Carin Runciman, University of Johannesburg, *Social Movements in Periods of Aboyance: An Examination of the Decline of the Anti-Privatisation Forum*

Hannah Dawson, Oxford University, *Youth and Political Unrest: Waiting and Envy in a South African Informal Settlement*

Margot Rubin, Witwatersrand University, *Political Parties and Public Action Versus Class Action and Litigation: Does Size Really Matter?*

Gender Studies I

1C

(Building 9: Room 1-F)

**Considering
Gender in Policy,
Activism and
Leadership**

Chair: **Deirdre Byrne**

Lulu K Mmakola, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *The Missing Link?: Feminist Methodologies, Transport Policy and Women's Issues*

Susan A Dada, University of Pretoria, *Land Redistribution and Gender: Missed Opportunities*

Darlene Miller, Ethical Leadership Centre, Rhodes University, *The Red Tent - Rough Diamonds, Who's Got Your Back?*

Kiriana Dube, Great Zimbabwe University, *Contestations Surrounding the Introduction of Condoms in High Schools: Implications for the Girl Child in Zimbabwe*

Parallel session 1: Monday, 1 July, 9:00 - 10:30

Crime, Violence and Security I

1D

(Building 4: Room 3-A)

Women and Domestic Violence

Chair: **Tawanda Nyawasha**

Shanta Balgobind Singh, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *“Ahimsa” and Domestic Violence in the Metropolitan Area of Durban, South Africa*

Nobantu Hanise, North West University, *The Rape of Elderly Women in Kanana Location, Orkney, South Africa*

Miriam Salagae, North West University, *Violence in Galeshewe Conjured through Alcohol?*

Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education I

1E

(Building 4: Room 3-B)

Inequalities in Secondary and Tertiary Education

Chair: **Shaun Ruggunan**

Adelade Mampe, North West University, *Comparative Explanations of Pass Rates between Resourced and Under Resourced Schools: the Case of Sol Plaatjie Secondary and Motuba High Schools*

Audrey Lawrence, University of Stellenbosch, *Educational Transformation in South Africa: The Search for Quality Education Following the Annual National Assessment (ANA)*

Duncan Hindle and **Shaheeda Essack**, Department of Agriculture and Department of Higher Education and Training, *Studies on Race and Educational Inequality in South Africa*

Daniel Keakae, North West University, *The Prospects and Problems of a University Merger: the Case of NWU in the North West Province, South Africa*

Parallel session 1: Monday, 1 July, 9:00 - 10:30

Sociology of Youth I

**Youth and
education**

1F

(Building 4: Room 4-A)

Chair: **Jay Govender**

Jean-Paul Solomon, University of Cape Town and Human Sciences Research Council, *"I'm not going to work in a factory": Educational Decision-Making of Coloured First-Generation Tertiary Students*

Sharmla Rama, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Children's positioning, portrayal and (re) presentation in mobility studies: towards reframing the discourses and practices*

Yanda Bango, Rhodes University, *Looking at the role that Rhodes University plays in promoting critical thinking and social consciousness among its students*

Nancy Kale, North West University, *The Impact of Student Accommodation on Academic Performance: A Comparative Perspective*

Tea: 10:30 - 11:00

Plenary 1: Monday 1 July, 11:00 – 12:30

Enoch Sontonga Conference Complex, UNISA Sunnyside Campus

Marikana

Chair: **Liela Groenewald**

Panel members:

Peter Alexander, University of Johannesburg

Thapelo Lekgowa, University of Johannesburg

Paul Stewart, University of the Witwatersrand

Crispen Chinguno, University of the Witwatersrand

Asanda Benya, University of the Witwatersrand

David van Wyk, University of the North West

Lunch: 12:30 – 13:15

SARS Editorial Board Meeting: Building 4, 4/4-B, UNISA Sunnyside Campus

Parallel session 2: Monday 1 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology
II**

2A

(Building 9: Room 1-E)

**The Construction
of Gender Identity
in Male Dominated
Professions**

Chair: **Sepideh Azari**

Dhiraj Kumar Nite, University of Johannesburg & AUD and **Paul Stewart**, University of the Witwatersrand, *Work and Orientation of the Southern African Mineworkers, 1951-2011*

Doret Botha and **Freek Cronje**, North-West University, *Physical Ability of Women in Mining: Can they Show Muscle?*

Charte Pretorius, North-West University, *White Women Workers in Coal Mining North-West University*

Bongiwe G Gumede, University of Pretoria, *Women Minibus Taxi Drivers: The Need to Fill a Man's Shoes*

Florence Komane, University of Pretoria, *The Impact Of Working as a Bus Driver on Women's Health, Workplace Relationships and Family Functioning: The Experiences of Black Female Bus Drivers in Tshwane, South Africa*

Urban Sociology I

2B

(Building 9: Room 1-C)

**Rethinking the
Informal Sector**

Chair: **Liela Groenewald**

Kristen Kornienko, University of the Witwatersrand, *Developing a Language to Understand the Fluid Spatial Conditions of Informal Settlement*

Yvette Ussher, University of Stellenbosch, *Economic and Social Effects of Mobile Phone Usage: Women Informal Traders in Accra*

David van Wyk, Bench Marks Foundation, *Good Neighbours, Bad Neighbours: Mines, Mineworkers, Communities and Housing on the Platinum Belt*

Parallel session 2: Monday 1 July, 13:15 – 14:45

Gender Studies II

2C

(Building 9: Room 1-F)

**Marginalised
Voices**

Chair: **Jessica Murray**

Helen Fontebo, University of South Africa, *Sexuality in Cameroonian Prisons: Voices of Female Inmates and Prison Staff Members*

Caroline Aderonke Agboola, University of South Africa, *Female Prison Rape in South Africa*

Corey Spengler, University of the Witwatersrand, *Rape in South Africa*

Geraldine Dolo, University of Pretoria, *Women and Abuse in South Africa: Do They Leave or do They Stay?*

**Crime, Violence and
Security II**

2D

(Building 4: Room 3-A)

**Crime and Drug
Abuse**

Chair: **Shanta Balgobind Singh**

Trevor McArthur, University of Stellenbosch, *Breeding Brutality: A Qualitative Exploration into the Normalisation of Violent Subcultures of Homeless Street Youth*

Antony Chakuwamba, University of Fort Hare, *Youth Deviance and Crime: An Exploration of the Impact of Diversion Programmes in Reducing Recidivism of Young Offenders in the Eastern Cape Province*

Nirmala Gopal and **Bonita Marimuthu**, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Voices of Caregivers of Illicit Drug Users: A Qualitative Perspective*

Parallel session 2: Monday 1 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Higher Education,
Science Studies and
Sociology of
Education II**

2E

(Building 4: Room 3-B)

**The Politics of
Research,
Pedagogy, Multi,
Inter and Trans
Disciplinarity in
the Discipline of
Sociology**

Chair: **Zanetta Jansen**

Leon Roets, UNISA, *Bringing Sociology within an MIT (Multi-, Inter-and Transdisciplinary) to Address Social Issues*

Freek Cronje, Suzanne Reyneke and Eddie Bain, North West University, *Collaborative Research: Opportunities and Pitfalls*

Shaun Ruggunan, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Critical Pedagogy for Teaching Human Resources Management in the Context of an (Im)moral economy: An Exploratory Study*

Ntokozo Mthembu, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *A Critical Revisit of African Sociological Analytical Framework Towards a Relevant Curriculum in the Institutions of Higher Learning in the Post Apartheid Era: A Case of Prospects of Indigenous Knowledge Systems Scholarships in South Africa*

P Okechukwu Eke, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria, *The Dilemmas of Sociology in Nigeria*

**Development
Sociology I**

2F

(Building 4: Room 4-A)

**Development
Resource,
Challenges and
Prospects**

Chair: **Jay Govender**

Charity Chenga and Carina Snyman, North-West University, *Perceptions of Resettlement: The Case of Bekkersdal*

Emaculate Ingwani, University of Stellenbosch, *Influence of land transactions on household survival strategies in peri-urban communal areas of Zimbabwe*

Sultan Khan, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Land Reform Challenges and Prospects for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED) in the Sisonke District Municipality (SDM), KZN*

Noel Chellan, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Tourism and Development-related Land Challenges Confronting the Sea Gypsy People of La-em Tukkae in Phuket, Thailand*

Parallel session 2: Monday 1 July, 13:15 – 14:45

Sociology of Youth II

2G

(Building 4: Room 4-B)

**Youth Identity,
Politics and Media**

Chair: **Kiran Odhav**

Mahlatse Rampedi, University of Johannesburg, *Youth, Political Participation and Community Protests: The Case of Zamdela, Sasolburg*

Karabo Mohapanele, North West University, *The Role and Function of Social Media on Pupils*

Judith Boipelo Bahule, North West University, *Youth Identity and Consumerist Fashion Styles: The Influences of Socio-Economic Status of Parents*

Lauren Graham, University of Johannesburg, *“Life is a Risk Really...” The Role of Context and Aspiration in Young People’s Perceptions of Risk*

Tea: 14:45 – 15:15

Parallel session 3: Monday 1 July, 15:15 – 16:45

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology
IIIA**

3A

(Building 9: Room 1-E)

**Entrepreneurship,
the Informal
Economy and
Formalisation of
Casual Work**

Chair: **Zosa De Sas Kropiwnicki**

Julio F de Sousa, University of South Africa, *“We Live Together but Work Separately, Unlike White Folk Who Live Apart but Work Together” – Narratives of Divergent Pathways Among Small African Entrepreneurs in Tshwane*

Mokong S Mapadimeng, North-West University, *Street Trading in South Africa: An Empirical Study in Mahikeng, North-West Province*

Siyabulela Fobosi, Rhodes University, *Minibus Taxi Industry in South Africa: A Servant for the Urban Poor? Rethinking the Formalisation Process*

David du Toit, North-West University, *Protecting whom? Security Guards’ Perceptions on the Nature of their Job at North-West University*

Parallel session 3: Monday 1 July, 15:15 – 16:45

**Social Movements
and Popular Protest
II**

3B

(Building 9: Room 1-C)

**Local Governance
and the Politics of
Invited and
Invented
Participatory
Spaces in Informal
Settlements in
South Africa**

Chair: **Margot Rubin**

Liela Groenewald, University of Johannesburg, *How the Democratic South African State Sidelines Voices from Informal Settlements*

Anneke Leroux, University of Johannesburg, *Participatory Spaces, Ward Committees, and Civic Organisations in the City of Johannesburg (2011-13)*

Luke Sinwell, University of Johannesburg, with **Alfred General Moyo** (organiser of the Makause Community Development Forum) *Makause Community Development Forum, Forced Evictions and the Changing Politics of Invented Participatory Spaces*

Trevor Ngwane, University of Johannesburg, *“Amakomiti”: Report on a Research Tour of 30 Informal Settlements in South Africa Focusing on Local Committees, their Leadership and Organisation*

**Lesbian, Gay and
Queer Studies I**

3C

(Building 9: Room 1-F)

**Heteronormativity,
Representation
and Space**

Chair: **Jacques Rothmann**

Bronwyn Dworzanowski and **Letitia Smuts**, University of Johannesburg, *Heteronormative Influences Regarding Choice of Profession: An Exploration of Intersecting Gender and Sexuality Norms Amongst UJ Undergraduates*

Susan Holland-Muter, University of Cape Town, *Body a-whereness: The Politics of Gender, Sexuality and Place in Cape Town*

Jacques Rothmann, North-West University (Potchefstroom), *‘O, How Far We Have Come’: Will & Grace’s Blueprint to Modern Family as ‘Queer Assimilationist Tragedy’*

Parallel session 3: Monday 1 July, 15:15 – 16:45

Crime Violence and Security III

3D

(Building 4: Room 3-A)

Policing and Prisons

Chair: **Gerhard van Zyl**

Raymond van Diemel, University of Stellenbosch, *The Police are Failing Us: The Controversy around the O'Regan Commission of Inquiry into Policing in Khayelitsha*

Twanda Nyawasha, University of Limpopo, *Civil Policing in an Evolving Democracy: Invoking Hanna Arendt's "Banality Of Evil" in Understanding Police Actions in South Africa*

Diana Veloso, Edwin Mellen Press Asia, *Subaltern Voices from Prison: The Stories of Women Formerly on Death Row in the Philippines*

Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIB

3E

(Building 4: Room 3-B)

New Professions and New Constructions of Occupations

Chair: **Tapiwa Chagonda**

Quraisha Dawood, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Thoughts on the Emergence of How New Professions Emerge and Develop into New Occupations*

Claudia Forster-Towne, University of Johannesburg, *Reservists and Discursively Constructed Labour*

Tumi Malope, University of Pretoria, *What are the Job Experiences of Males in Female Dominated Sectors in Manufacturing? A Case Study of a Clothing Factory in Silverton Pretoria*

Debby Bonnin, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *We are Textile Philanthropists ... One of the Few Last Men Standing. An Examination of the South African Home Textiles Sub-Sector*

Parallel session 3: Monday 1 July, 15:15 – 16:45

<p>Development Sociology II</p> <p>3F</p> <p>(Building 4: Room 4-A)</p>	<p>Development Practice</p>	<p>Chair: Sinethemba Sidloyi</p> <p>Masego Kgosiemang, North West University, <i>The severity of water and sanitation problems at Tswelopele High School in Itsoseng township</i></p> <p>Magadelene Molokoane, North West University, <i>Searching for service delivery in the North West</i></p> <p>Lesego Molokoane, North West University, <i>Tackling the HIV-AIDS pandemic: a multi-sectoral educative approach</i></p> <p>Dzvinka Kachur, Sue Soul and Rubert van Blerk, Community Development Resource Association, <i>Challenges and opportunities for capacity development of learning-oriented M&E systems for NGOs</i></p>
<p>Joint session: Sociology of Youth III and Sociology of Sport I</p> <p>3G</p> <p>(Building 4: Room 4-B)</p>	<p>Youth Issues and Sport</p>	<p>Chair: Jay Govender</p> <p>Thabo Maiko, North West University, <i>Factors Leading to High Unemployment Among the Youth in Mahikeng</i></p> <p>NR Raselekoane, University of Venda, <i>The Choice Theory and the Challenges of Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa</i></p> <p>Kiran Odhav, University of North West, <i>Sports Policy Uncertainties at South African Universities</i></p> <p>Oludayo Tade, University of Ibadan, <i>'He is Father Christmas when Man-U wins': UEFA League and Dynamics of Spousal Relations in Nigeria</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Gala Dinner 18:00 +</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Master of Ceremonies: Derik Gelderblom</p> <p>Welcome: Prof Mandla Makhanya, Vice-Chancellor and Principal UNISA</p> <p>Student essay competition: Jantjie Xaba</p>		

Parallel session 4: Tuesday, 2 July, 9:00- 10:30

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology
IV**

4A

(Building 9: Room 1-E)

**The Apartheid
Workplace Regime
- Revisiting the
Mining Sector**

Chair: **Debby Bonnin**

Boitumelo Maruping, University of Johannesburg, *Waging Dangerous Occupations: The Case of Platinum Miners in Rustenburg*

John Mashayamombe, University of Pretoria, *Contested Landscapes of Control: The Case of Pilkington Platinum Mine in Limpopo, South Africa*

Sifiso Nkosi, University of Pretoria, *The Apartheid Workplace Regime Revisited: The Case of a South African Coal Mine*

Thanduxolo Robert Maranjana, North-West University, *An Investigation of the Relationships between Trade Unions and Workers: A Case Study of the Marikana Massacre*

Crispen Chinguno, University of the Witwatersrand, *Strike Violence and Changes in Workplace Regimes in South Africa*

Urban Sociology II

4B

(Building 9: Room 1-C)

**The City of the
Other**

Chair: **Liela Groenewald**

Dorothy Sithole, University of Fort Hare, *A Narrative Analysis of the Experiences of People Living with HIV/AIDS in East London, Buffalo Municipality*

Obvious Katsaure, University of the Witwatersrand, *Ethno-nationalist Politics in Urban Community Safety Governance: Lessons from a Johannesburg Neighbourhood*

Zaheera Jinnah, University of the Witwatersrand, *Invisible but Present: Examining the Living and Working Conditions of Farmworkers in Musina*

Parallel session 4: Tuesday, 2 July, 9:00- 10:30

**Lesbian, Gay and
Queer Studies II**

4C

(Building 9: Room 1-F)

**Gender and Sexual
Orientation**

Chair: **Jacques Rothmann**

Adeagbo Femi, University of Johannesburg, *'We too are the Earth': Interracial Same-sex Intimate Relationships in Post-apartheid South Africa*

Anathi Ntozini, University of Fort Hare, *Perceptions of Homosexual Xhosa Men of Ulwaluko (traditional circumcision)*

Leon Roets, University of South Africa, *Passage to Manhood Amongst Young Black Adult Males In Urban Settings: An Explorative Study*

**Crime, violence and
security IV**

4D

(Building 4: Room 3-A)

**Military and
Security Issues**

Chair: **Diana Veloso**

Komlan Agbedahin, Rhodes University, *Interrogating the Roles of Border Control Agencies in West Africa: A Spotlight on Ghana-Togo Border Porosity*

Oludayo Tade and **Adeyinka Aderinto**, University of Ibadan, *When will it be our Turn? Boko-Haram Threat and the Challenges of Securing Tertiary Institutions in Southwest Nigeria*

Herman Warden, University of Stellenbosch, *South Africa's Growing Involvement in Peace Support Operations as Reported by SA Soldier (1999-2012)*

Gerhard van Zyl, University of Stellenbosch, *Left Right, Left, Right, Left...Out? Military Marching Cadences: Weapons of Cohesion, or Exclusion*

Parallel session 4: Tuesday, 2 July, 9:00- 10:30

<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education III</p> <p>4E</p> <p>(Building 4: Room 3-B)</p>	<p>Transitions: From School to University to Work to Adulthood</p>	<p>Chair: Shaheeda Essack</p> <p>Precious Tanyanyiwa, University of Johannesburg, <i>Making the Transition: Understanding the Experiences and Adjustment Processes of Extended Studies Students in their Progression to the Mainstream</i></p> <p>Babalwa Sishuta, Rhodes University, <i>Institutional Support Programmes and Student Academic Performance</i></p> <p>Pragna Rugunanan, University of Johannesburg, <i>Transition to Democracy in Education: Arguments for a new Sociology of Education in South Africa</i></p>
<p>Environment and Natural Resources I</p> <p>4F</p> <p>(Building 4: Room 4-A)</p>	<p>Global (Environmental) Change, Local Adaptations</p>	<p>Chair: Willice Abuya</p> <p>Amos Apraku, Philani Moyo and Wilson Akpan, University of Fort Hare, <i>Local Knowledge, Global Ignorance? Insights from an Eastern Cape Climate Change Study</i></p> <p>Chidozie Ezike, Diamond Bank Plc, Lagos, <i>Ecological Change and Socio-Cultural Adaptation of Ogbia Residents in Bayelsa State, Nigeria</i></p> <p>Thulani Dube and Philani Moyo, University of Fort Hare, <i>An Appraisal of the Impact of Climate Change on Rural Livelihoods in Semi-Arid Regions: Emerging Evidence from Matopo District in Zimbabwe</i></p> <p>Ziyanda Febana and Wilson Akpan, University of Fort Hare, <i>Disability friendliness of Buffalo City municipal amenities: A 'common pool resources' perspective</i></p>
<p>Tea: 10:30 – 11:00</p>		
<p>Plenary 2: 11:00 – 12:30</p> <p>Enoch Sontonga Conference Complex, UNISA Sunnyside Campus</p> <p>Prof Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak</p> <p>Chair: Deirdre Byrne</p>		
<p>Lunch: 12:30 – 13:15</p>		

Parallel session 5: Tuesday, 2 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology
VA**

5A

(Building 9: Room 1-E)

**The Construction
of Identities in the
Migration Process**

Chair: **Julio F. de Sousa**

Sepideh Azari and **Bianca Tame**, University of Cape Town, *“My Malawian Husband”*: The Identity Construction of Migrant Male Domestic Workers’ in Cape Town

Julia Ntsoane, University of Johannesburg, *Migrant Labour and Motherhood-Experiences of Black Female Migrant Workers and Perceptions Held by their Husbands*

Zosa De Sas Kropiwnicki, University of Johannesburg, *Childhood(s) in Exile: Voices from the Periphery*

Lorena Nunez, University of the Witwatersrand, *Exploring the relationship between (return) migration and networks of care*

**Social Movements
and Popular Protest
III**

5B

(Building 9: Room 1-C)

**Researching and
Theorizing the
Strike Committee
at Lonmin,
Marikana**

Chair: **Crispen Chinguno**

Michael Mokhahlane, University of Limpopo, *Marikana: A Value-Added Approach*

Luke Sinwell and **Thapelo Lekgowa**, University of Johannesburg, *Developing Working Class Unity in Struggle: The Case of the Marikana Massacre*

Parallel session 5: Tuesday, 2 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Family and
Population Studies I**

5C

(Building 9: Room 1-F)

**Intergenerational
Relations**

Chair: **Malehoko Tshoaedi**

Steven Gordon and **Benjamin Roberts**, Human Sciences Research Council, *Understanding Intergenerational Solidarity in Democratic South Africa: A Quantitative Analysis of the Determinants of Intergenerational Support*

Lipalesa Mathe, National University of Lesotho, *Bringing a Stranger into the Family: Socio-Cultural Perceptions Towards Adoption and Foster-Care in Lesotho*

Linda Sowden, University of the Witwatersrand, *“I’m Just a Child Having a Child”: An Exploration of the Experiences of Pregnant Teenagers in a Low Socio-Economic Urban Area*

Marlize Rabe, University of South Africa, *Can We Add Some Colour to the Draft White Paper on South African Families?*

Health I

5D

(Building 4: Room 3-A)

**Perception and
Health**

Chair: **Kammila Naidoo**

Ali Arazeem Abdullahi, **Anton Senekal** and **Cecilia Van Zyl-Schalekamp**, University of Johannesburg, *African Traditional Medicines and Treatment of Malaria in Rural Nigeria*

Elvis Munatswa, University of the Witwatersrand, *Are Men Generally Unable to Take Care of Their Health? Changing Masculinities in the Wake of Prostate Cancer*

Polite Chauke, University of the Witwatersrand, *Paradox of Power: Sexual Socialisation, Men Authority and Sexual Reproductive*

Lethabo Sekele, Rhodes University, *Community/Home-Based Care for People Living with HIV/AIDS and Other Chronic Illnesses: The Experiences of Caregivers in Rural Limpopo*

Parallel session 5: Tuesday, 2 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology**

VB

5E

(Building 4: Room 3-B)

Class in Soweto:

Chair: **Simon Mapadimeng**

Discussion of Book

Peter Alexander, University of Johannesburg (co-authors: **Claire Ceruti, Keke Motseke, Mosa Phadi, Kim Wale**)

Discussant 1: **Karl von Holdt**, University of the Witwatersrand

Discussant 2: **Grace Khunou**, University of South Africa

**Environment and
Natural Resources II**

5F

(Building 4: Room 4-A)

**Environmental and
natural resource
governance:
National and local
intersections**

Chair: **Philani Moyo**

Ikechukwu Umejesi, University of South Africa, *Public Good and Community Dispossession: Exploring the Effects of Eminent Domain in a Nigerian Coal Mining Town*

Belinda Johnson and **Mariam Seedat-Khan**, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *The Evolution of Fisheries Management and Governance in South Africa: The Effect of Regional Bias on Policy Implementation*

Willice Abuya, Moi University, Kenya, *What is the Place of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Kenya's Mining Industry? Feedback from the Titanium Mining Project in Kwale*

Renelle Terblanche, University of Stellenbosch, *Propagating Environmental Knowledge: A Case Study of Learners as Catalysts*

Tea: 14:45 – 15:15

Parallel session 6: Tuesday, 2 July, 15:15 – 16:45

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology
VI**

6A

(Building 9: Room 1-E)

**Social Capital,
Networks and
the Migratory
Experience**

Chair: **Pragna Rugunanan**

Chipo Hungwe, Midlands State University, Gweru, and **Derik Gelderblom**, University of South Africa, *Going Egoli: The Migration Experience of Recent Zimbabwean Migrants to Kempton Park, South Africa*

Canisio Mutsindikwa and **Derik Gelderblom**, UNISA, *Family versus Friends as Social Capital: The Case of Zimbabwean Undocumented Migrants in Gaborone, Botswana*

Azwi Netshikulwe, University of Cape Town, *Occupational/Ethnic Niches of African Immigrants in South Africa*

Batsile Matsetse, University of Pretoria, *Social Capital in Networks: Migration and Entrepreneurship in Tlokweng Village*

Meron A. Okbandrias, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Ethnic Politics in Immigrant Communities in South Africa*

**Social Movements
and Popular Protest
IV**

6B

(Building 9: Room 1-C)

**The Contentious
Politics of Service
Delivery Protests
in South Africa**

Chair: **Tapiwa Chagonda**

Siyabulela Fobosi, Rhodes University, *Public Representation, Service Delivery and Social Protests in a Democratic South Africa*

Sethulego Matebesi, University of the Free State, *'No Road, No Schooling': The Trajectories of Service Delivery Protests in the Northern Cape, South Africa*

Carin Runciman, **Peter Alexander** and **Trevor Ngwane**, University of Johannesburg, *Towards an Understanding of South Africa's 'Rebellion of the Poor'*

Marcel Paret, University of Johannesburg, *Precarious Labour Politics: Unions and the Struggles of the Insecure Working Class in the U.S. and South Africa*

Parallel session 6: Tuesday, 2 July, 15:15 – 16:45

**Family and
Population Studies II**

6C

(Building 9: Room 1-F)

**The Challenges of
Marriages/Living
Together**

Chair: **Marlize Rabe**

Kumswa Sahmicit Kankemwa, University of Jos, Nigeria, *Coping Strategies of Undergraduate Female Students in Commuter Marriages*

Sintechè van der Merwe, University of Johannesburg, *To Marry or Cohabit: Deconstructing the Institution of Marriage amongst White, Afrikaans Speaking Women in the Financial Sector of Gauteng*

Zoleka Molefe and **Mariam Seedat Khan**, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *A Sociological Study: Work and Family Life Balance of the Seafarer*

Ghyasuddin Ahmed, Virginia State University, Petersburg, USA, *Impact of Gender Imbalances among African American Families: Perceptions and Suggestions of Selected African American Youths to overcome the Prevailing Family Crises*

Bridget Matinga, University of Stellenbosch, *Place, Power and Knowledge: A Case of Rural Matrilineal Women of Muluwira Village, Zomba and the Legal System of Malawi*

Health II

6D

(Building 4: Room 3-A)

**Masculinities and
Health**

Chair: **Sepetla Molapo**

Grace Khunou, University of the Witwatersrand, *Masculine Identity and Access to Health: Perceptions and Experiences of Private and Public Health Services*

Listen Yingi, University of Limpopo, *Health: Men's Cosmic Crises. The Case of Stenin Informal Settlement in Polokwane*

Naledi Selebano, University of the Witwatersrand, *'African Solutions for Africa': Non-Clinical Methods as Interventions to Increase Men's Help Seeking Behaviours in Times of Psychosocial Distress*

Parallel session 6: Tuesday, 2 July, 15:15 – 16:45

Rural Sociology I

Rural Sociology

Chair: **Phakiso Mokhahlane**

6E

(Building 4: Room 3-B)

Tiny Mona, University of Limpopo, *A Sociological Analysis of Challenges Associated with Anti-Retroviral Adherence within the Letaba Regional Hospital*

Phillipa Kerr, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Ideological Dilemmas in the De Doorns Farm Worker Strike*

Listen Yingi, University of Limpopo, *The Chasm between Sexes in Accessing Land and its Produce in Zimbabwe*

Development Sociology III

Development Policy

Chair: **Noel Chellan**

6F

(Building 4: Room 4-A)

Aliness Mumba, University of Pretoria, *Gender in programme design: A case study of the Challenge Programme on Water and Food Limpopo Basin Development Challenge*

Lydia C Dekker and **Sinethemba S Sidloyi**, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *The Bitter-Sweet of the Cruising Industry Operating Out of the Port City of Durban*

Tatenda Mukwedeya, University of the Witwatersrand, *Party-state relations and the politics of service delivery in local government: A case of Buffalo City Metro Municipality*

Parallel session 7: Tuesday, 2 July, 16:45 – 18:15

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology
VII**

7A

(Building 9: Room 1-E)

**Micro-credit,
Middle Class
Consumption and
Social and Labour
Plans**

Chair: **Bianca Tame**

Jane Mbithi, University of the Witwatersrand, *Micro-credit for Development: Testing the Claims with a Group of Women Borrowers from Cape Town's Khayelitsha Township*

Amanda Mtshengu, University of Pretoria, *Middle Class Consumption and its Meanings: A Case Study of Black Civil Servants in Pretoria*

Freek Cronjé and **Klasie de Wet**, North-West University, *Social and Labour Plans: A Useful Tool for Development, or a Stumbling Block in the Way...*

Nicole C.T Gwindi, University of Pretoria, *The Use of New Media in the Mobilisation of Trade Union Members in South Africa*

**Social Theory and
Methodology I**

7B

(Building 9: Room 1-C)

**Methods and
Methodologies**

Chair: **Derik Gelderblom**

Grey Magaiza, Department of Sociology, University of the Free State, *Exploring a Sociology of Possibility as a Method of Inquiry in Youth Research*

Johan Zaaiman, School of Social and Government studies, North-West University, *The Dutch Reformed Church Surveys: An Evaluation of the Reliability of the Questionnaire Items*

Erna Prinsloo and **Jacques de Wet**, Department of Sociology, University of Cape Town, *Flying In, Flying Out: Applying The Methodological Characteristics of Focused Sociological Ethnography to the Study of Cancer Movement Assemblies in Distant Communities*

Belinda du Plooy, University of South Africa, *Developments in the Sociology of Compassion: Drawing Correspondences and Comparisons between Ubuntu and the Recent Phenomenon of the Charter for Compassion*

Parallel session 7: Tuesday, 2 July, 16:45 – 18:15

Gender Studies III

7C

(Building 9: Room 1-F)

**Expressions of
Masculinities and
Hegemonic
Institutions**

Chair: **Diana Veloso**

Bridget Ndibongo, University of Johannesburg, *Women around Marikana: Gender in South African Mining*

Nthabiseng Nkhatau, University of Pretoria, *Unemployed Black Men's Sense of their Masculinity*

Esther Mphanda, University of Pretoria, *Non-hegemonic Masculinities in South Africa: An Exploratory Study of Men's Experiences of the Intersection Between Disability and Masculinity*

Zamambo Mkhize, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Polygyny and Gender: The Effects of Polygyny on Modern, Educated Adults Who Grew up in Polygynous Marriages in Hammersdale, KwaZulu-Natal*

Health III

7D

(Building 4: Room 3-A)

**Youth and Sexual
Behaviour**

Chair: **Grace Khunou**

Masego Teu, North-West University, *Condom Use and Non-Use Among University Students*

Raphael Gwindi and **Philani Moyo**, University of Fort Hare, *Youth Attitudes to HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour: Life Stories from Alice Town, Eastern Cape*

Matsitle Mmoniemang, North-West University, *Awareness, Risk and Behaviour of Circumcision in Motlhabeng Village*

Sarah Mitchell, University of the Witwatersrand, *The Government of Adolescent Boys' Health-Risk Behaviour*

Parallel session 7: Tuesday, 2 July, 16:45 – 18:15

**Development
Sociology IV**

7E

(Building 4: Room 3-B)

**Development
Practice**

Chair: **Zanetta Jansen**

Tsitsi Mpofo-Mketwa, University of Cape Town, *Social Agents of Development or Passive Reactors?: Responding to the Structural Constraints and Opportunities*

Memory Jubera, University of Fort Hare, *The Impact of Community Engagement on Improving Local Communities: A Case of the University of Fort Hare (Alice Campus) and the Alice Community*

Amy Long and **Philani Moyo**, University of Fort Hare, *Debunking Employment Equity and Affirmative Action in Small Scale and Medium Enterprises in Gauteng, South Africa*

Ghyasuddin Ahmed, Virginia State University, *Why the Current Development Model of the West cannot / should not be Replicated by the Periphery? Future of Periphery Depends on the Practice of Equity, Fairness, Honesty, Justice and Truth*

**Race, Class and
Ethnicity I**

7F

(Building 4: Room 4-A)

**Identity formation
in the context of
global immigration
policy**

Chair: **Jantjie Xaba**

Meryem Ay, **M KursadBirinci** and **Ibrahim Uslu**, Ankara Sosyal Araştırmalar Merkezi, *Overcoming the Terror Together: Turkey and its Kurdish Population*

Steven Gordon, Human Sciences Research Council, *Examining Anti-Immigrant Attitude Formation in South Africa: The Role of Class, Race and Ethnicity*

Amanuellsak Tewolde, University of Pretoria, *How Eritrean Refugees in Pretoria Give Meaning to their Refugee Identity: An Interpretative Study Focusing on Salient Interpretative Repertoires*

Meyu Yamamoto, Kyoto University, *Near White but not White Enough: Japanese Expatriates in the 20th Century South Africa and their Whiteness*

Yuanping Ma, University of Saskatchewan, *Disheartened Outsiders: Self-perceived Health of Migrant Workers in Contemporary Urban China*

Parallel session 8: Wednesday, 3 July, 9:00- 10:30

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology
VIII A**

8A

(Building 9: Room 1-E)

**Labour Legislation
and the Labour
Process Revisited**

Chair: **Siyabulela Fobosi**

Precious Garayi, Rhodes University, *Labour Laws and Small Business Enterprises: A Case Study of the Impact of the Labour Relations Act and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act in Selected Firms in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg*

Tapiwanashe Mapindani, University of Fort Hare, *An Exploration of Part Time Working and how the South African Law Protect Such. A Study of Mugg 'n Bean Restaurants East London*

Nomzamo Kheswa, Rhodes University, *Labour Legislation and the Labour Process in Citrus Farming in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal*

Joseph O. Jiboku and **Wilson Akpan**, University of Fort Hare, *The Discourse and Practice of Skills Development in the Nigerian Multinational Corporate Sector: The Case of Lafarge Cement Wapco Nigeria*

**Social Theory and
Methodology II**

8B

(Building 9: Room 1-C)

**Concepts and
Epistemologies**

Chair: **Charles Puttergill**

Bongani Nyoka, Education & Skills Development, Human Sciences Research Council, *Mafeje and Magubane: Two Concepts of the 'South African Revolution'*

Lucille Maqubela, University of Venda, *The Ethical Challenges in Feminist Research*

Xolela Mangcu, University of Cape Town, *Black Intellectual Thought Since 1800 and the Creation of South African Modernity*

Karl von Holdt, Society Work and Development Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, *The Transition to Violent Democracy in South Africa*

Parallel session 8: Wednesday, 3 July, 9:00- 10:30

Gender Studies IV

**Imagining
Alternatives**

Chair: **Darlene Miller**

8C

(Building 9: Room 1-F)

Deirdre Byrne, University of South Africa, *Rewriting Great Male Myths: Revisionist Mythopoesis in Contemporary South African Women's Poetry*

Jessica Murray, University of South Africa, *A Zombie Apocalypse: Opening Representational Spaces for Alternative Constructions of Gender and Sexuality*

Emmanuel Mayeza, University of Stellenbosch, *'Girls Play in the Fantasy Area and the Block Area is for Boys': Exploring Young Children's Gender Performances in their Classroom Play Interactions*

Kgomotso Ramushu, University of Pretoria, *"Black Girls are from the Future": Blogging as a Gateway Entrepreneurial Development and Knowledge (Re)Generation*

**Political Sociology
and Law I**

**Political Sociology
and Law**

Chair: **Ian Liebenberg**

8D

(Building 4: Room 3-A)

Francois de Wet and **Ian Liebenberg**, Faculty of Military Science, University of Stellenbosch, *The Political Economy of Apartheid's Implosion and the Decline of White Militarism, 1970-1988*

William Mpofu, University of South Africa, *Coloniality of Power and the Zimbabwe Genocide: Beyond Silence, Distortion and Denialism*

Zahraa McDonald, University of Stellenbosch, *Bodily Representing the Canon*

Khondlo Mtshali, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *On Inequality and Poverty*

Parallel session 8: Wednesday, 3 July, 9:00- 10:30

**Sociology of Youth
IV**

8E

(Building 4: Room 3-B)

**Promoting Critical
Consciousness
among Youth
through Building
an Anti-Racist
University System**

Co-chairs: **Velile Notshulwana** and **Priscilla Gitonga**

Tanaka Mugabe, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Feminist perspectives on the epistemologies of ignorance as a theoretical construct to indelible knowledge and praxis*

Asisipho Petela, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *The Impact of Valuing of Whiteness, Hegemony of English, Gender Imbalances in the South African Academy*

Ngcwalisa Jama, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Unpacking the Benefits of Affirming Different Traditions of Knowledges in the Academy*

Kudakwashe Muchena, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Reclaiming Inclusivity in Diversity: Implications of Having a Diverse Staff Component in the Academy*

**Race, Class and
Ethnicity II**

8F

(Building 4: Room 4-A)

**Politics of race,
ideology formation
and development**

Chair: **Jantjie Xaba**

Simmi Dullay, University of South Africa, *Assessing the Archetype: Corroborations between Biko's Black Consciousness and the Black Power Movement*

Kathryn Pillay, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *"The Coolie's Here": Exploring the Construction of an Indian 'Race' in South Africa*

Emma Arogundade, University of Stellenbosch, *Subjective Constructions of Identity in the Narratives of 'Helpers'*

Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni, University of South Africa, *On the Sociology of Power, Knowledge and Being in Africa: Unmasking the Spectre of Coloniality and the Case for Decoloniality in 21st Century*

Parallel session 8: Wednesday, 3 July, 9:00- 10:30

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology
VIII B**

**The Changing
Conditions of
Work**

8G

(Building 4: Room 4-B)

Chair: **Tapiwa Chagonda**

Aisha Lorgat, University of Cape Town, *Researching the African Diaspora*

Leo Mapira, University of Cape Town, *'Trade Unions are their own Barriers' – Trade Unions' Response to Illegal Migrant Labour in Post-Apartheid South Africa*

Thabang Sefalafala, University of the Witwatersrand, *Life after Work; an Ethnography of Men without Work in Welkom*

Mbuso Nkosi, University of the Witwatersrand, *The Changing Working Conditions in Commercial Agriculture in South Africa: A Case Study of Horticulture in Gauteng*

Tea: 10:30- 11:00

SASA AGM: 11:00 – 12:30

Enoch Sontonga Conference Complex, UNISA Sunnyside Campus

Lunch: 12:30 – 13:15

Roundtable discussion with African delegates

Building 4: Room 4-B

Co-ordinator: **Simon Mapadimeng**

Abstracts

<p>Ali Arazeem Abdullahi, Anton Senekal and Cecilia Van Zyl-Schalekamp</p> <p>kwaraeleven@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Health I:</p> <p>Perception and Health</p>	<p>African Traditional Medicines and Treatment of Malaria in Rural Nigeria</p> <p>For many years, malaria was/is a major health problem in Nigeria. In colonial Nigeria, as was the case across West African countries, malaria constituted a threat to the actualization of the Western imperialistic occupations as several White colonialists and evangelists died from the disease. Indeed, West African countries, at the time, were regarded as the ‘White man’s grave’ contrary to Africans who had survived the ordeal of malaria for several years not only because they had developed immunity against malaria, but because they had developed a <i>home grown</i> health system that had endured and cured malaria over the years. However, the same health care system became an object of ridicule under the colonial administration across African countries. In some cases, the use of traditional medicines was banned and criminalized. In spite of the institutionalized <i>gang-up</i> against African traditional medicine, African traditional medicine has survived and continues to blossom. Currently, more than 70% of African population is said to use traditional medicine to treat various ailments. It is in view of this that this study was conceived to undertake an in-depth sociological analysis of African traditional medicines in the treatment of malaria in children younger than five years of age in rural Nigeria using a combination of qualitative research methods. The study found that plants and forests do not simply supply means of livelihoods they also serve as sources of health and wellbeing to the local people. The most frequently mentioned plants and leaves were <i>dogonyaro (Azadirachta indica)</i>, <i>ewe akintola (Chromolaena odorata)</i>, mango leaves (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), pawpaw leaves and roots (<i>Carica papaya</i>), orange leaves, bitter lemon, cashew leaves, and a local resource known as <i>panseke</i>. Modern health facilities are only used when caregivers experienced treatment failure (TF) at home. The paper therefore suggests the need to investigate and confirm the efficacy, effectiveness or otherwise of the African traditional medicines used in the management of malaria, with a view to modernize and internationalize them. This has become imperative against the backdrop of reported cases of</p>
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		resistance to artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACTs) currently used in the management of malaria across Africa.
<p>Willice O. Abuya williceabuya@gmail.com</p> <p>Department of Sociology and Psychology, Moi University, Kenya</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources II:</p> <p>Environmental and natural resource governance: National and local intersections</p>	<p>What is the Place of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Kenya's Mining Industry? Feedback from the Titanium Mining Project in Kwale</p> <p>Studies have shown that conflict in mining enterprises revolves around at least four issues, namely: a) land ownership (Akpan, 2005); b) "unfair" compensational practices (Hilson, 2002a); c) inequitable resource distribution (Frynas and Wood, 2001; Turner and Brownhill, 2004); and d) environmental degradation (Turner and Brownhill, 2004; Eccarius-Kelly, 2006; Muradian <i>et al.</i>, 2003). Imbun (2007) argues that locals have a natural tendency to expect tangible projects and services from mine developers, and as such, he suggests that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) could be used as a vehicle to pacify local communities and thus minimise conflict as governments and extractive companies cannot manage without the "significant other".</p> <p>This article thus examines the place of CRS in Kenya's nascent titanium mining industry and examines the extent to which CSR has managed to assuage the disaffection of the local community regarding the mining operations by extractive company, Tiomin (K). This article also follows up Idemudia's (2009) call for a shift in thinking from "corporate responsibility" to "reciprocal responsibility" as a way of minimizing mining conflicts.</p>
<p>Komlan Agbedadin agbekomlan@gmail.com</p> <p>Department of Sociology, Rhodes University</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security IV:</p> <p>Military and Security Issues</p>	<p>Interrogating the Roles of Border Control Agencies in West Africa: A Spotlight on Ghana-Togo Border Porosity</p> <p>Using qualitative data collection and analysis methods, this paper examines the paradoxical roles played by border control agencies on Ghana-Togo border in order to contribute to the theoretical debate on border porosity and security issues in West Africa. To a great extent, the inconsiderate demarcation of borders in West Africa historically accounts for their porous nature, as borderland populations try to challenge the unjust scission of their tribes and ethnic groups. Gradually this initial porosity has been overshadowed by other ahistorical border permeability masterminded by new actors including state actors such as border control agencies. Drawing on the Ghana-Togo border example, this paper argues that border control agencies are partly responsible for the current border porosity and security problems in West Africa. The paper</p>

		therefore proposes that the guarantee of genuine borderland security in West Africa requires a methodical insight into the roles played by these agencies, the support networks through which these roles are channelled and the complexities which influence these actions and networks.
<p>Caroline Aderonke Agboola agboolacaroline@gmail.com University of South Africa</p>	<p>Gender Studies II: Marginalised Voices</p>	<p>Female Prison Rape in South Africa This paper is an exploratory investigation of female prison rape in South Africa. Though prison rape is rampant, it is given less attention than the rape of the non-incarcerated members of the South African society. Female prison rape in particular receives little attention, as most studies on prison rape focus on the rape of male inmates. This group of prison inmates suffer series of physical, psychological and emotional trauma as a result of having been raped while they were incarcerated. This paper examines female prison rape, from the perspective of female ex-prisoners in South Africa. The paper also intends to point out that female prison rape is a human rights issue. The data collection method that was used for this study is in-depth interviews. The in-depth interviews involved the use of an interview guide that contained the themes to be explored with the research participants. The state of powerlessness of female inmates against prison rape is one of the major findings of this study. To address the incidence of female prisoners' rape, the proper sensitization of prison officials and female prisoners on the subject matter are recommended.</p>
<p>Ghyasuddin Ahmed GAhmed@vsu.edu Virginia State University, Petersburg, USA</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies II: The Challenges of Marriages/Living Together</p>	<p>Impact of Gender Imbalances among African American Families: Perceptions and Suggestions of Selected African American Youths to overcome the Prevailing Family Crises Importance on the impact of gender ratio imbalance has not been adequately studied and understood by most social scientists. Shortage of men or women necessitates polygamy that had been practiced throughout history but today very few people seem to understand and realize the consequences of such shortages. Women in traditional rural communities need to be protected and provided by men. No doubt women liberation groups have been somewhat successful but it has yet to go a long way. Lots of women in the lower socio-economic strata are suffering seriously because of increased single mother headed families. Over the years single mother headed families have increased</p>

		<p>tremendously in the USA and the same for the African Americans is staggering. For this reason instead of achieving true equality the pain and suffering of women became more pronounced. There are many African Americans who are less educated and extremely poor. Single mothers and their children are suffering most as many fathers are not getting involved in the upbringing of their children. Men take advantages of their shortage by engaging in multiple sexual relationships mainly due to their sexual desires and urges. Many men take advantages of their shortages – they give false assurances and fake hopes to women they meet as dates and establish relationships only to exploit as many women as possible. When women realize this that men has other women as their partners they (women) move out and try to find other relationships – the cycle continues before some become pregnant. Many men thus walk out of women’s life impregnating some. These are also the main causes of single motherhood in the society</p> <p>Over the years marriage and procreation have dwindled. Divorces are all time high. Children are being born and raised by single parents – mostly by mothers. No doubt women have achieved lots of freedom but these have created numerous economic and social problems, in almost all societies. The prevalence of HIV AIDS is extremely high among the African American Populations in that 44% of total AIDS carriers are blacks (CDC, 2013) in the USA. Contrary to this the total African American population is only 13%!</p> <p>According to recent population Census gender ratio is 90 men per 100 women among the African American populations. Furthermore the availability of men in the population is also retarded due mainly to extremely high incarceration and violent death rates among African American males. All these are the main causes of family crises among the African American families. During last two semesters students of this author have done two studies related to these problems on which this paper is based.</p>
<p>Ghyasuddin Ahmed GAhmed@vsu.edu Virginia State University</p>	<p>Development Sociology III: Development Policy</p>	<p>Why the Current Development Model of the West cannot / should not be Replicated by the Periphery? Future of Periphery Depends on the Practice of Equity, Fairness, Honesty, Justice and Truth</p> <p>Human beings have been using blame games and some deceptive but very useful concepts and systems like capitalism, communism, democracy, equity,</p>

		<p>fairness, justice, rationalization and secularism. If these are practiced in their ideal and true senses the world could have become a Utopia. The current socio-economic and political worlds are far from expectations and practices of these ideals that made the competing or opposing systems fail or not working to their expectations. Only continued practice of true dedication, hard and honest works could probably sustain these ideals. Evaluating the initial success of both the communistic and capitalistic systems one finds that societies progressed simultaneously and the world had two super powers during the 20th Century. Now it has one – the USA but even this one is diving down towards the ‘rocky’ path to failures. To this author communism failed in early 1990s and capitalism in 2008. Any system will work ideally if human beings would have practiced these concepts properly but their problem is more of ‘bad manners’ (as opposed ‘bad human natures’). I define human natures as spontaneous acts that dictate us to ‘save our lives’ like all animals do from eminent and immediate, actual and perceived’ dangers and threats. Because we are humane we have developed and use rationalization to do ‘bad’ or ‘good’ or mixed of these two ideals as per our greed, needs and perceptions. We use blame games, corruptions, deceptions and turns and twists to achieve our aims, goals or objectives for our community, group, individual and national benefits, needs or success.</p> <p>The final paper will show how humans have misused idealism and truths that have brought the world into its current state of more of chaos, conflicts and confusions. These also lead the developing societies’ and other scholars to think and talk about the paths open to them.</p>
<p>Peter Alexander palexander@uj.ac.za University Of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VB: Class in Soweto</p>	<p>Discussion on <i>Class in Soweto</i> book Co-authors: Claire Ceruti, Keke Motseke, Mosa Phadi, Kim Wale</p>
<p>Amos Apraku, Philani Moyo, Wilson Akpan</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources I: Global</p>	<p>Local Knowledge, Global Ignorance? Insights from an Eastern Cape Climate Change Study Climate change is considered by many to be one of the greatest challenges to humanity, with Africa seen as one of the most affected continents. There is a</p>

<p>apprakuamos@yahoo.co.uk</p> <p>Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare, East London Campus</p>	<p>(Environmental) Change, Local Adaptations</p>	<p>growing recognition that purely scientific and modern approaches alone are not enough to mitigate the 'multiple stresses' of climate change in Africa. This notwithstanding, scholars and experts with the 'Euro gaze lenses' continue to see traditional and Indigenous African approaches to climate change impacts mitigation as barbaric, primitive, archaic, and backward. Is this an element of blatant global ignorance or global deliberate negligence of local African knowledge? Has Africa really got something indigenously relevant to combat climate change related impacts? Is the global world ready to learn something from African traditional knowledge? Even though the debate around indigenous knowledge systems is a contentious one, some scholars have acknowledged that, if well harnessed, indigenous knowledge systems can help in empowering local communities in combating climate change-related socio-ecological stress and other problems that impede development. This paper is based on preliminary findings from an on-going study of perceptions and adaptation strategies in the face of climate-change induced risks and vulnerabilities in five peri-urban communities in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape. The paper highlights the relevance of local knowledge in climate change impact mitigation in local African settings and the need to combine modern global approaches with indigenous knowledge and institutions to better handle climate change-related issues.</p>
<p>Emma Arogundade</p> <p>emmanence@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Race, Class and Ethnicity II:</p> <p>Politics of race, ideology formation and development</p>	<p>Subjective Constructions of Identity in the Narratives of ‘Helpers’</p> <p>This article examines the subjective constructions of identity in the narratives of ‘helpers’ – those involved in helping others in their communities – in the small town of Pofadder in the Northern Cape of South Africa. The particular context of this small town is used in conjunction with the impact of historical narratives (specifically the intersections of race and place of origin) to examine how five individuals are both “positioned by, and position [themselves] within the narratives of the past” (Hall, 1994:392). Of particular interest is the way in which individuals use ‘helping’ as an identity characteristic to achieve or maintain importance in the context of shifting social power that characterises post-apartheid South Africa.</p>
<p>Meryem Ay, M. KursadBirinci,</p>	<p>Race, Class and Ethnicity I:</p>	<p>Overcoming the Terror Together: Turkey and Its Kurdish Population</p> <p>For the last thirty years, one of the biggest problems Turkey has been facing is</p>

<p>Ibrahim Uslu</p> <p>may@anararastirma.com</p> <p>Ankara Sosyal Araştırmalar Merkezi, Turkey</p>	<p>Identity formation in the context of global immigration policy</p>	<p>PKK rooted terror. Been established ideologically in mid 1070s, PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) has been founded by Abdullah Ocalan and his friends in late 1070s and banned in a short time and later listed as a terrorist organization by the United Nations, NATO, European Union and many countries (Ari, 2009; Ocalan, 2004; Marcus, 2009).</p> <p>Following the first attack of PKK on civilians in Eruh/Siirt, – a Kurdish populated region of the eastern provinces – Turkey had faced two bloody decades with a death toll of over 30000. However, it is would be deceptive to approach the issue as a terror problem by ignoring the Pre-PKK Kurdish question. The history of the Kurdish question could be pursued back to the beginning of the 20th century, and it was built on a civil conflict on the past thirty years (Ergil, 2009; Matur, 2011; Yegen 1999).</p> <p>The armed and social conflict took place at various levels on these three decades. The neglect of the previous governments' social policies on the eastern provinces of Turkey –where most of the Kurdish population live – enhanced the power of the PKK in the region and the country overall. Reciprocally, the terrorist attacks of the PKK on civilians and killings during the skirmishes with the military raised discriminatory views against the Kurdish population among the Turks in the country (Cakir, 2004; Tan, 2012; Yayman, 2011).</p> <p>The current government, which is on its third term, had started a Democratic Initiative in 2009 and brought a new approach for the ongoing Kurdish Question. After restraining the dominance of the military on the government, as a need of a civil administration insisted on solving the long lasting issue. The ongoing peace process includes new policies towards the Kurdish population and negotiations with Kurdish politicians, community leaders, and BDP (Peace and Democracy Party) – the political wing of the PKK in the parliament. The goals include ceasefire, deportation of the militants, and amnesty for the ones return home after resignation. While some Kurds do not trust the government on keeping their promises, some nationalist Turks claim that the government is betraying the nation and dividing the country. Despite the obstacles put by those two extreme groups, the ambiance of the two ethnic groups in the country indicates the need of a permanent peaceful solution for the problem.</p>
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<p>Sepideh Azari and Bianca Tame sepidehaazari@gmail.com University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VA: The Construction of Identities in the Migration Process</p>	<p>“My Malawian Husband”: The Identity Construction of Migrant Male Domestic Workers’ in Cape Town</p> <p>The paper explores preliminary themes emerging from qualitative research into various migrant communities located in four metropolitan regions in South Africa. Broad themes explored include trajectories, livelihoods, social mobility, push-pull factors; the migrant in SA experience - identity, exclusion/inclusion; understanding networks; challenges with South African state institutions; and home country interactions. Of particular interest is the variety of livelihood strategies engaged in, the importance of social networks, (lack of) involvement in local and home country social institutions, and emerging migration choices and patterns.</p>
<p>Judith Boipelo Bahule</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth II</p>	<p>Youth Identity and Consumerist Fashion Styles: The Influences of Socio-Economic Status of Parents</p>

<p>22604413@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Youth Identity, Politics and Media</p>	<p>The paper explores how consumerist fashion styles reflect youth identity, and how this identity may be influenced by the socio-economic status of the parents. The study was influenced by the notorious “Izikhothani” culture in some South African townships, which is characterized by prodigal living, while the parents cannot afford it. The study will explore the extent to which youth groups go to, in order to seek out certain forms of identity. The paper also seeks to outline and analyse the consequences of these actions. The study will be conducted among high school students in Mahikeng.</p>
<p>Yanda Bango</p> <p>g09b4128@campus.ru.ac.za</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth I</p> <p>Youth and Education</p>	<p>Looking at the Role that Rhodes University Plays in Promoting Critical Thinking and Social Consciousness among its Students</p> <p>Many from previously disadvantaged backgrounds have throughout the years seen education as a gateway to freedom, security and independence, especially after 1994 with the introduction of certain policies ideally implemented to allow the black majority to benefit from the system that previously oppressed and disadvantaged them. It is a common belief in South Africa, mostly for black people but not only amongst them, that once a person attains a degree from university he or she is in a better position to get a job, earn a salary and live a better life. The general assumption, in essence, is that education empowers people. Education is essentially one of the most valued means of development for many previously disadvantaged individuals in our poverty stricken country. It became an interest, then, to find out how the youth at tertiary level, in particular, is being affected by education and what the University system does to ensure that people are emancipated through education. By emancipation I take primary consideration of the mental aspect, the kind of freedom that conscientizes students, empowers and equips them to become critical thinkers who will in turn help to contribute towards building a better South Africa for our generation and the next ones to come.</p> <p>This research then attempts to look at the role that Rhodes University is playing in promoting critical thinking and social consciousness amongst its students. 10 in-depth interviews which consisted of five black females and five males were conducted for the provision of data analysis. This data was analysed in line with the Marxist theoretical perspective as it offers a thorough explanation of social classes and the capitalist system. To aid my analysis I did not explicitly and only</p>

		<p>apply Marxism but instead used different theories for the different themes covered; this helped to show how Marxism is still present and affects society today in our pursuit of becoming critical thinkers and socially conscious agents of change even among the youth. The research discovered that Rhodes does not fully promote critical thinking and social consciousness because it has not yet fully transformed and does not particularly cater for everyone in terms of race and economic class. It also showed, however, that many youths do show some level of interest, which can be interpreted as critical thinking, about the state of our country socially, economically and politically but the problem comes when this has to be reflected through actions which result to significant change.</p>
<p>Debby Bonnin Bonnin@ukzn.ac.za University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIB: New Professions and New Constructions of Occupations</p>	<p>We are Textile Philanthropists ... One of the Few Last Men Standing An Examination of the South African Home Textiles Sub-Sector Much has been written about trade liberalisation, globalisation and the impact of these processes on certain vulnerable sectors of the South African economy. The textile sector is among the sectors that have been severely affected. This paper focuses on a specific sub-sector of the textile industry in South Africa, home/furnishing textiles. It is interested in exploring how the industry has 'disintegrated' from locally based vertically-integrated mills and subsequently reintegrated into the global and local economy. Based on primary research with manufacturers and suppliers it examines local and global economic stresses on the sub-sector, pressures brought about by changes in sourcing of product, the effect of the closure of supplies on local manufacturers and the subsequent changes in the supply chain.</p>
<p>Doret Botha and Freek Cronje Doret.Botha@nwu.ac.za 10067248@nwu.ac.za North-West University, Potchefstroom Campus</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II: The Construction of Gender Identity in Male Dominated Professions</p>	<p>Physical Ability of Women in Mining: Can They Show Muscle? Although women all over the world were involved in mining activities for centuries, mining has been considered as a very masculine industry due to its heavily male-dominated workforce as well as the physicality of mining work. The mining industry has not been an obvious career choice and preferred place of employment for women; women were mainly employed in administrative and supportive positions. Until 1994, women were legislatively prohibited from being employed in operations underground in South Africa, but the Mines Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996 removed these restrictions. Additionally, new</p>

		<p>mining legislation (Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) and the accompanied Mining Charter) made specific provisions for the inclusion of women in core mining activities. The inclusion of women in the mining sector had and still has various implications for the industry as well as for the society at large. Furthermore, the introduction of women in the very male 'macho' mining environment creates new challenges for mineworkers, managers, mining bargaining councils as well as for relevant state departments. Work in the mining sector is associated with difficult working conditions and mining, especially underground, is considered one of the most physically demanding occupations. Due to the physical differences that exist between women and men, women often find it difficult to perform certain work activities and tasks. This paper seeks to voice perceptions on the physical ability of women employed in core mining positions. Findings are being drawn from empirical work undertaken at a platinum, phosphor and copper mine between 2010 and 2012.</p>
<p>Velisubuhle Buti Velisubuhle.Buti@treasury.gov.za / velisubuhle@yahoo.com Department of National Treasury and University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology I: The State and Employment Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa</p>	<p>Inside the Zuma State: the Changing Role of the Treasury after 2008 The 2008 global financial crisis, which is believed to be one of the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930s, shifted major economies towards state intervention. Not only did the crisis shift these major economies, it also made them to reconsider the extent to which state intervention in the economy was both desirable and viable. Internally within state structures, new sets of institutions were created in an effort to implement and drive new policies that will deal with the effects of the crisis and redirect economies towards new growth trajectories. In South Africa, the Zuma administration seem to have propelled the Treasury back to its orthodox role of macroeconomic stability and controlling public expenditure-limiting its broad role it acquired since the early 1990s. His regime which took over at the helm of the crisis introduced new institutions like Economic Development, Monitoring and Evaluation as well as the National Planning Commission. The creation of these main institutions was accompanied by a major focus on economic policy, microeconomic reforms, and performance evaluation of state institutions with power levers shifting to them against a position that to an extent has been played by the Treasury since the early 1990s via the GEAR strategy. The purpose of this research is to</p>

		highlight peculiar shifts within the Treasury in the wake of the global storm and to show whether the Treasury is in a policy limbo position or it has redefined its developmental role in articulating and supporting government priorities after the formation of new institutions. The research also demonstrates inside perspective of how the Treasury collaborates with these institutions. Moreover, it is showed that in spite of these developments, the Treasury still plays a significant role in influencing priorities with traditional departments and most importantly, it still controls levers of power through the budget process and through orientating the state towards key priorities. The study draws on state structures literature and indicates that the Treasury is central in influencing policy orientation through its levers of power. The study critiques Marxist ideas that view the Treasury as neoliberal and shows that the Treasury is more dynamic, steering the state from the centre, in Pretoria.
Deirdre Byrne Byrnedc@unisa.ac.za University of South Africa	Gender Studies IV: Imagining Alternatives	Rewriting Great Male Myths: Revisionist Mythopoesis in Contemporary South African Women's Poetry Adrienne Rich writes in 'When we dead awaken: Writing as Re-vision' that: 'Re-vision--the act of looking back, of seeing with fresh eyes, of entering an old text from a new critical direction —is for women more than a chapter in cultural history: it is an act of survival. Until we can understand the assumptions in which we are drenched we cannot know ourselves' (1976). Rich's article goes on to explore the assumptions about gender that structure men's and women's writing, especially in poetry. She calls these assumptions 'myths'. My paper explores myth in two senses: both as assumptions that are taken for granted in human social interactions, and as founding narrative. I explore the ways in which contemporary women poets, such as Michelle McGrane, Phillippa Yaa de Villiers and Lebogang Mashile, write back to and re-vision these myths. These creative acts destabilize patriarchal and heteronormative ideas about gender and sexuality, and, in particular, about women's social roles and identities. Through these revisions, I argue that the poets sculpt new and liberatory spaces for women.
Tapiwa Chagonda tchagonda@uj.ac.za	Economic and Industrial Sociology I:	Turbulent Times for Trade Unions and the MDC in Zimbabwe: The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and Politics in the 2000s This paper makes the contention that the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions'

<p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>The State and Employment Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa</p>	<p>(ZCTU) fortunes have been steadily waning during Zimbabwe's decade of crisis – the 2000s – and that the effects on the politics of the Movement of Democratic Change have been negative. The depletion in numbers of the working class in most sectors of the Zimbabwean economy as a consequence of the crippling economic crisis in the 2000s saw the ZCTU weakening numerically and at the organizational level. Yet despite the flagging fortunes, the ZCTU was able to assist the MDC's victory in Zimbabwe's harmonised elections of 2008. This was made possible by the ZCTU's countrywide structures, which, although weakening, could still muster an effective campaign for the MDC. This paper, however, will argue that the ZCTU's further weakening by the split in its ranks in 2011 will contribute to its failure to assist in the orchestration of another MDC victory in elections slated to take place in the latter half of 2013. The ZCTU's waning fortunes have made it difficult for the MDC to repeat its 2008 electoral feat.</p>
<p>Antony Chakuwamba Tonyfresh22@yahoo.com Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security II: Crime and Drug Abuse</p>	<p>Youth Deviance and Crime: An Exploration on the Impact of Diversion Programmes in Reducing Recidivism of Young Offenders in the Eastern Cape Province The modern day living in South Africa is characterized by deviance and crime. Offending behaviour is fuelled by various risk factors including factors related to the biology of the individual, the family environment, peers and societal and economic factors. This paper aims to explore the impact of diversion programmes in reducing recidivism of young offenders. Since the call for reform of the child and youth care as well as the criminal justice system there has been a definite shift away from punitive practices and retribution, towards more rehabilitative, developmental and restorative justice practices. The notion of involving the community, families and the victims of crime has become a popular and effective method of facilitating behaviour and attitudinal changes with offenders. The conceptual framework of this paper is based on social crime prevention model which forms the basis of our analysis of the findings.</p>
<p>Polite Chauke Politekhanyisa@gmail.com</p>	<p>Health I: Perception and Health</p>	<p>Paradox of Power: Sexual socialisation, Men Authority and Sexual Reproductive Health The paradox of power around the issues of population control, sexual violence, fertility rights and so forth are a macrocosm of gender inequalities in society.</p>

<p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>		<p>The lack of representation of men in issues of sexuality, reproduction and fertility takes away their power to control their reproductive health. In a backlash, many women find themselves as single parents. Sexual socialisation was historically perceived as a structure that catered to the sexual maturity of men and women. These structures have since disappeared and replaced by multiple, unrealistic and ambiguous interventions that are characterised by violence and misogynistic practices that reduces both men and women to powerlessness. Issues of sexuality, the human body and reproduction is so intrinsically linked to culturally patriarchal specified legal systems, morality, religious beliefs and family structures. Therefore, these structures are in place to regulate individuals' sexuality and bodies, consequently, impacts the sexual reproductive health decisions men and women make.</p> <p>Through an analysis of qualitative in-depth interviews with 20 unmarried men who have denied paternity or contested a pregnancy from Soweto. This paper will argue that sexual socialisation as a knowledge transmission strategy; possess the power to limit or expand sexual reproductive health decisions that men and women make. This paper will show that social socialization as a knowledge transmission strategy needs to cater to the sexual maturity of individuals and look to emphasis equal rights and responsibilities that each individual has power their sexual reproductive lives.</p>
<p>Noel Chellan Chellan@ukzn.ac.za University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Development Sociology I:</p> <p>Development Resource, Challenges and Prospects</p>	<p>Tourism and Development-related Land Challenges Confronting the Sea Gypsy People of La-em Tukkae in Phuket, Thailand</p> <p>Humans are part of nature and have always negotiated with nature for its survival. Through millennia of technological and cultural development, humans were able to both master and control nature. Conversely, natural forces like earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, amongst many others, have proven to be beyond the control of human ingenuity and intelligence. The best response thus far to such disasters, that humans have invented, are early warning systems and behaviour patterns that are at best reactive but still under the mercy of such natural disasters. These natural disasters continue to claim thousands of lives each time they occur. However, in the 21st century, there are many communities who are not only at the mercy of natural disasters but also under constant threat from capitalist-forms of tourism development that</p>

		<p>seek to not only exclude them from the benefits of tourism development but to also dispossess them of their land or prevent them from accessing nature's resources for sustainable livelihood purposes. One such community is that of the La-em Tukkae Sea Gypsy community of Phuket, Thailand. This community lives in constant threat of being dispossessed of their land—land that has been occupied by many generations of their families. This article also seeks to understand the Laem Tukkae people's dependence on the sea for their livelihoods and some of the challenges they face in this regard. The author concludes that the community should be the primary decision-makers regarding land-use options for their land—be it subsistence living with low-key economic activities or sustainable tourism development.</p>
<p>Charity Chenga and Carina Snyman charomu@msn.com; 21664153@nwu.ac.za North-West University</p>	<p>Development Sociology I: Development Resource, Challenges and Prospects</p>	<p>Perceptions on Resettlement: the Case of Bekkersdal This paper is based on a trans-disciplinary research project currently underway in the Bekkersdal geographical area, investigating community well-being. Bekkersdal is located in the West Rand of the Gauteng Province and falls within the jurisdiction of the Westonaria Local Municipality. The Bekkersdal Renewal Project which started in 2004 is in the process of implementing a relocation plan of residents in the informal settlements on the outskirts of the townships. Residents were attracted to the area due to the growing mining activities since 1945. Apart from the high rates of poverty, HIV/AIDS, crime and unemployment identified in preliminary findings, Bekkersdal is located on a dolomitic area, where there is a high risk of sink holes, in addition to other environmental threats. The research utilises combined qualitative and quantitative approaches, and aims to explore the perception of community members with regard to the resettlement plans. Against this background the presentation aims to draw from the findings what they perceive to be the losses and gains from the relocation, and how the losses from the relocation can be recompensed and at the same time retain the potential gains. It is envisaged that suggestions can be made for future research and improvement to services which would promote resettlement in this community.</p>
<p>Crispen Chinguno</p>	<p>Economic and</p>	<p>Strike Violence and Changes in Workplace Regimes in South Africa</p>

<p>crispenchinguno@gmail.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Industrial Sociology IV:</p> <p>The Apartheid Workplace Regime - Revisiting the Mining Sector</p>	<p>Strike violence is a phenomenon that has significantly remained persistent in South African industrial relations despite changes in the workplace regimes. Violence in strikes can be tracked from the inception of wage labour in South Africa throughout to the post democratic transition. The paper reviews the relationship between strike violence and the changes in workplace regimes and how this has shifted overtime. It draws from an ethnographic study of Impala platinum in Rustenburg and explains the meaning and underlying dynamics. The paper argues that an intersection of precariousness and worker fragmentation severely undermines institutionalisation of industrial conflict and collective worker solidarity.</p>
<p>Freek Cronje, Suzanne Reyneke and Eddie Bain</p> <p>freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za 12642045@nwu.ac.za eddie.bain@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education II:</p> <p>The Politics of Research, Pedagogy, Multi, Inter and Trans Disciplinarity in the Discipline of Sociology</p>	<p>Collaborative Research: Opportunities and Pitfalls</p> <p>Previously, academics were predominantly inclined to practice research in the ivory tower approach, especially in the social sciences; research papers, books and conference proceedings were being generated from offices and the library, and currently also of course the Internet. In many cases, this kind of work and knowledge being produced, does not necessarily ‘touch the ground’ in terms of relevancy, and furthermore, this research was mostly conducted by individuals. Numerous examples of this ‘classic’ phenomenon can be found in disciplines like the Sociology, Political Science, History and Philosophy.</p> <p>Since the last two decades of the previous century, a new approach towards the production of knowledge came to the fore, namely collaborative and umbrella research. Concepts like Interdisciplinary research (IDR), multidisciplinary research (MDR) and Trans-disciplinary research (TDR) became buzz words; these new approaches introduced a new research landscape with new dynamics, and with that, far-reaching consequences. This tendency is also clearly reflected by funding and developmental agencies – in South Africa and abroad - and key to applications for project grants and bursaries are concepts like: collaborative networks, peer collaboration, developmental partners, partner driven cooperation (PDC), and even ‘previously disadvantaged’ partners.</p> <p>This paper aims to investigate the advantages (e.g. the integration of different silos of work, clustering of individuals across different borders, addressing of relevant research topics, etc.) as well as the disadvantages and challenges of</p>

		<p>collaborative and partner research (e.g. difficulty regarding decision making, managing and allocation of funds, coordination of data collection, cultural differences (e.g. African and European partners), etc.). The paper will also look into other issues associated with the topic of collaborative work, e.g. academic productivity and subsidy formulas of universities.</p> <p>Regarding the methodology: Firstly, relevant literature on the topic will be covered; furthermore, information will be drawn from two case studies, namely a collaborative project of the North West University (NWU) with Swedish partners as well as a National Research Foundation (NRF) project, also based at the NWU.</p>
<p>Freek Cronjé Freek.Cronje@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p> <p>Klasie de Wet Klasie@viljoenskroon.co.za</p> <p>Independent Consultant</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VII:</p> <p>Micro-credit, Middle Class Consumption and Social and Labour Plans</p>	<p>Social and Labour Plans: A useful Tool for Development, or a Stumbling Block in the Way...</p> <p>The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act of 2002 (implemented in 2004) were enacted by the South African government in an effort to eradicate poverty and to achieve sustainable development in South African mining communities. The Act also makes provision for mining companies to submit and implement a proactive Social and Labour Plan (SLP) as a condition for being granted a new order mining right. Different aspects are being addressed by the SLP, whereof Human Resource Development, Local Economic Development (LED) and Mine Closure are critical in terms of sustainable development. With regard to the LED aspect, proposed projects must be aligned with the Institutional Development Plans (IDP's) of Local Municipalities, after a consulting process with relevant communities was also conducted. However, a huge gap exists between these policies (legislation as well as company policies) and the implementation in local communities. This paper aims at investigating the stumbling blocks in the compilation and implementing of SLP's. In this regard, different role players will be put under the magnifying lens; companies, Local Municipalities, the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), as well as local communities. Empirical data for the paper is drawn from practical SLP projects being executed by the researchers at a few smaller mining companies in the North West and Northern Cape Provinces. The authors will attempt to address some of these problematic issues in an analytic way and to make recommendations in order to ensure a symbioses between the theory</p>

		and the practice of the SLP's, and in doing so, enhance sustainability in the areas where the Plans are being implemented.
<p>Susan Dada</p> <p>dadas03@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Gender Studies I:</p> <p>Considering Gender in Policy, Activism and Leadership</p>	<p>Land Redistribution and Gender: Missed Opportunities</p> <p>Land redistribution is one of the three components of the national land reform programme carried out by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in South Africa. Its aim is to redistribute land to the landless poor, farm workers, labour tenants and upcoming farmers mainly for residential and commercial uses with a view to improving livelihoods and their quality of life (DLA, 1997; Bradstock, 2005). A gender policy indicates how women should access and benefit from the land redistribution programme (DLA, 1997). This paper explores how these gender considerations were implemented as well as the lived realities on a redistributed farm.</p> <p>The research seeks to understand gender dynamics in decision-making and resource allocation on a redistributed farm. The extent to which roles and relationships, division of labour and power relations have changed as beneficiaries take on the responsibility of managing the farm is explored. Preliminary results suggest the gender policy has not adequately addressed the issues around equity with gendered power relations and division of labour evident.</p>
<p>Quraisha Dawood</p> <p>guraishad@gmail.com</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIB:</p> <p>New Professions and New Constructions of Occupations</p>	<p>Thoughts on The Emergence of how New Professions Emerge and Develop into New Occupations</p> <p>Since the advent of the microprocessor (Bradley et al, 2000), the level of technological convergence, combined with the pace at which this occurs, has been unparalleled. Accordingly, this has led to changes in the world of work and expert labour. While traditional occupations still hold relevance, technological innovation has created room for 'new' technological experts including computer programmers, satellite repairmen (Crosby, 2002) and mechatronic engineers/technicians (O-Net Online, 2009). Simply put, new technology has created new professions (Crosby, 2002). As authors (Castells, 1996; Brown et al, 2002; Habib, 2006; Kumile, 2008) concur, the rise of these professions are imperative, not only for the up-scaling of skills within companies, but also for a competitive advantage in the global economy. While the literature is quick to herald these professions as new, only a few authors (Hughes, 1958, Barber,</p>

		<p>1963; Hall, 1968; Larson in Johnson, 1977; Klegon, 1978; Freidson, 1989, Nelsen and Barley, 1997, Krejsler, 2005; Sherman, 2010) have explored the actual process of how these professions emerge and develop themselves into established occupations. This paper will be reviewing the literature of the ways in which new professions emerge and develop themselves into new occupations. Specifically it is interested in this process in the case of mechatronics. In its review of the literature, the paper will identify the key themes in the literature. It will also be developing a critique of that literature and identifying the significant themes and silences. These will include definitions and scope of professions; struggles for legitimacy; and professional identity. The paper is representative of the preliminary stages of the PhD and is significant to the development of research questions surrounding the emergence of new professions, specifically mechatronics, in South Africa.</p>
<p>Hannah Dawson Hannah.joy.dawson@gmail.com University of Oxford</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest I:</p> <p>Evolving Political Confrontation: Mobilisation, Demobilisation and Litigation</p>	<p>Youth and Political Unrest: Waiting and Envy in a South African Informal Settlement</p> <p>From the mid-2000s, militant local political protests have been widespread in poor townships and shack settlements across South Africa, recalling mobilisations of a previous decade. Youth have been at the forefront of these protests given the weight of the job and housing crisis falling disproportionately on those under thirty-five. Similarly to the 1980s, this has created fears over a youth-led rebellion with youth portrayed as militant, angry, disillusioned and available for direct action. Significantly, very little research has captured the role of youth in these urban uprisings, from the perspective of youth themselves. This paper provides insight into the lives of a number of youth who participated in the 2011 protests in Zandspruit informal settlement. Situating the protests within a larger context enables an exploration of the complex web of structural factors which motivate youth involvement and the ways in which youth actively shape and transform their social reality. This includes an understanding of the nature of youth unemployment, the politicisation of access to resources and services, and the relationship between leaders and youth. Through an analysis of the shared grievances and frustrated aspirations of youth within a context of perverse social inequality and intense competition</p>

		for power and access to resources, the motivations of youth are analysed through two key concepts: waiting and envy. This paper draws attention to the changing nature of political action amongst youth and its implications for broader politics and society in South Africa.
<p>Marcelle Dawson</p> <p>Marcelle.dawson@otago.ac.nz</p> <p>University of Otago</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest I:</p> <p>Evolving Political Confrontation: Mobilisation, Demobilisation and Litigation</p>	<p>Community Conflict and Contestation: The Struggle for Participatory Democracy in South Africa's Modern State</p> <p>Democracy is arguably a quintessential feature of modernity. As Giddens (1993: 289) suggests, some theorists would go so far as to argue that '[c]ompetitive capitalism allied to liberal democracy is the culmination of historical development, a social order that reconciles economic efficiency with a mass democratic representation.' Indeed this is what South Africa strove towards in the reconstruction of the state and nation after the fall of the apartheid regime. The 'new' South Africa was one in which every adult had the right to vote, but bread-and-butter issues, like access to basic services, housing and healthcare remained firmly on the agenda of struggling communities. Moreover, post-apartheid South Africa was a dominant party democracy. The dearth of political representation to the left of the ruling African National Congress, coupled with the more open, democratic context, provided an opportunity for a group of vibrant and diverse community movements to emerge in the late 1990s and early 2000s. While anti-apartheid resistance was aimed at ushering in a democratic era, the new social movements of post-apartheid South Africa struggled to give democracy meaning by expanding the rights of citizens. Evidence suggests that these democratizing efforts continue to be hampered by high levels of violence and state repression. Holston (2007) paints a similar picture of contemporary Brazil. The focus of this paper centres on a renewed wave of contention in South Africa that took off amidst the demise of the earlier generation of social movements circa 2010. It addresses the issue of participatory democracy both as an objective of social contestation and as an ideal of modernity and considers what this might entail for a new generation of community activists.</p>
<p>Lydia C Dekker and Sinethemba S Sidloyi</p>	<p>Development Sociology III:</p>	<p>The Bitter-Sweet of the Cruising Industry Operating Out of the Port City of Durban</p> <p>One of the visible effects of globalisation has been the expansion of the cruise</p>

<p>lydiacarroldedeker@gmail.co.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Development Policy</p>	<p>industry as more and more people are becoming part of this growing sector either as owners, workers or passengers. In 2005, the cruise line industry carried roughly 11.5 million passengers to various destinations around the world with gross revenues of approximately \$19.2 billion (Klein, 2002) (Vèronneau and Roy, 2008) (Terry, 2009). This expansion has been very significant particularly for the developing countries as people from developing countries are slowly gaining entry and thereby becoming role players in this significant industry as both workers and passengers. Indonesians, Chinese, Filipinos are among the nationalities that dominate as workers in the cruise industry, a situation which can be attributed to the current globalisation of trade (Ruggunan, 2008). According to this author, the need for cheap labour has led to considerable changes in the maritime employment strategies, the result of which has been a decrease in the employment of seafarers from traditionally maritime nations (TMN's). There has also been a subsequent escalating dominance of in the employment of seafarers from developing countries, particularly Indonesia, China, and Filipino. This argument is also upheld by Zhao and Amante (2005); Graham and Jordan (2011) & Hoang and Yeoh (2012) who maintain that the need for profit is the driving force behind the sourcing of cheap labour globally. The following paper is therefore focused on the pros and cons of the growth of the cruising industry and was informed by the author's experiences when they undertook a field trip in February 2013.</p>
<p>Zosa De Sas Kropiwnicki</p> <p>zosag@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology</p> <p>VA:</p> <p>The Construction of Identities in the Migration Process</p>	<p>Childhood(s) in Exile: Voices from the Periphery</p> <p>This paper is based on a retrospective study of children who were born in exile and/or grew up in exile during the Apartheid era. The experiences of adult men and women in exile have been extensively documented; however, the manner in which childhood was constructed and experienced by children in this context has not been adequately theorized and explored. Children's narratives continue to remain on the periphery of theoretical and empirical enquiry. This paper will raise important issues pertaining to the agency, power, identity and community of former 'children on the move' in the process of migration, and in the transitory spaces that these migrants were forced to occupy. It will be argued that these children devised a range of strategies to exercise their agency directly, by proxy or collectively in order to survive, thrive or escape, in</p>

		constantly shifting contexts characterized by political uncertainty, social exclusion, interpersonal violence and an overarching sense of impermanence.
<p>Julio F de Sousa</p> <p>dsousjf@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIA:</p> <p>Entrepreneurship, the Informal Economy and Formalisation of Casual Work</p>	<p>“We Live Together but Work Separately, unlike White Folk who Live Apart but Work Together” – Narratives of Divergent Pathways Among Small African Entrepreneurs in Tshwane”</p> <p>This paper is an exploration of the cultural meanings, practices, and discourse that impinge upon the workings of social capital and trust among small African entrepreneurs in Tshwane. Entrepreneurs need to draw on social networks to get advice and resources to launch and manage a business. The contacts that lead to successful outcomes are their social capital and they are a key component of entrepreneurial networks. Structural economic sociologists tend to emphasise “structural holes,” whereby a social actor who is in a position to bridge two actors with no direct ties to each other can parlay control over information into strategic advantage. Recent sociological literature highlights questions of meaning in networks and brings to the fore concerns with the larger cultural milieu within which social networks are embedded. Relational economic sociologists contend that networks can be understood as composed of culturally constituted processes. Studies on the networks of South African entrepreneurs are few and far between, and they seem to suggest that African entrepreneurs don’t mobilise social capital as well as their Indian and White counterparts. The research on which the paper is based was conducted in urban and township settings , and used qualitative approaches, relying on a combination of 50 in-depth open-ended unstructured interviews and ethnographic immersion over a period of 2 ½ years. These generated rich understandings of entrepreneurs’ lived experiences, subjective meanings, and contexts. The findings underscore the cultural contingency of social ties and network structure, suggesting that an entrepreneur’s proneness to join particular types of associations and networks, and their ability to generate particular types of social ties and generalised trust has something to do with a range of cultural contingencies. I borrow the concept of “cultural holes” to illustrate the contingencies of meaning that shape the networks and the entrepreneurial orientation of small African entrepreneurs, and seem to influence their divergent entrepreneurial trajectories. These are presented by</p>

		way of a crude typology of small African entrepreneurs. The paper thus argues for the possibility that multiple cultural contingencies may open up alternate understandings and projects of African entrepreneurship.
<p>Francois de Wet and Ian Liebenberg</p> <p>jcrl@ma2.sun.ac.za</p> <p>Centre for Military Studies (CEMIS) and Department of Economics, Faculty of Military Science, University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law I</p>	<p>The Political Economy of Apartheid’s Implosion and the Decline of White Militarism, 1970-1988</p> <p>The legal institutionalisation of apartheid, structural inequality and the political economy of apartheid South Africa and the decline of its forceful political-military projection went hand in hand. Militarisation often leads to a state that depends on military power and one which emphasises state security (Afrikaans: <i>staatsveiligheid</i>), rather than development projects, education, service delivery, human rights, negotiation, democratisation, principled equality of its citizens and equitable economics. Militarisation occur where the military influences internal and foreign policy or where a hawkish or security orientated political elite invite the military into the political realm to assist in maintaining “internal security” and “law and order” such as in South Africa.</p> <p>As a socio-political phenomenon militarisation is internally marked by an obsession with security while externally the particular state projects power through military means rather than other approaches such as diplomacy or accommodation and the phenomenon frequently leads to economic exhaustion of a state and decline in its legitimacy. Internally militarisation leads to the suppression of political resistance by citizens of the state – externally it leads to militarist projections. Simultaneously the outward projection of power in such a state tends to move away from more peaceful diplomacy to force projection which leads to military conflict with neighbouring states. Once such a process starts, it is difficult to turn around and the calculated costs – as well as unintended consequences – may put severe strains on the economy of such a state and on its social fabric. This paper looks at the case of South Africa and the decline of the apartheid state. The decline of top-down apartheid was closely linked to the abuse of the legal system, over-expenditure on arms and the rise of political resistance. Political economy and resistance against the modernisation of apartheid deserve attention in this paper.</p>
<p>Geraldine Dolo</p>	<p>Gender Studies II:</p>	<p>Women and Abuse in South Africa: Do they Leave or do they Stay?</p> <p>South Africa a country of cultural diversity, a country of refuge for many, a</p>

<p>Geraldine.dolo@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Marginalised Voices</p>	<p>country full of history; and yet it is said to have the worst known figures of domestic violence for a country not at war (Moffet, 2006). Abuse is an international problem affecting millions of women; historically we read that for centuries women have been subjects of abuse, discrimination and marginalisation. Despite women gaining more power and the freedom to fight for their own rights, it is still evident that women are still seen as subordinate to men in some communities. Violence against women in South Africa must be analysed against the backdrop of the history of the country. Factors such as apartheid, poverty, lack of education and unemployment, all contribute to the high rates of domestic violence. Domestic violence should therefore not be ignored. Examining those factors that contribute to these alarming rates of violence against women is of paramount importance. The focus of this research examines those factors that contribute to women leaving or staying in abusive relationships; understanding why women stay in abusive relationships will point us in the direction of positive change. The general finding was that most women choose to stay in abusive relationships. The presentation will therefore highlight why this is the ultimate decision women make. The conclusion thus emphasises the point that more work needs to be done with regards to empowering our women as well as establishing intervention programmes aimed at reducing the level of abuse against women in South Africa if we are to change the position we hold with regards to domestic violence globally.</p>
<p>Kiriana Dube</p> <p>kmagaya14@gmail.com</p> <p>Great Zimbabwe University</p>	<p>Gender Studies I:</p> <p>Considering Gender in Policy, Activism and Leadership</p>	<p>Contestations Surrounding the Introduction of Condoms in High Schools: Implications for the Girl Child in Zimbabwe</p> <p>This paper evaluates community perceptions vis-a-vis government's position on the possibility of introducing condoms in high schools. The move is a result of government's spirited efforts to try and curb the spread of HIV and AIDS among the adolescents (15-24) age group. The move is also aimed at empowering the girl child. Paradoxically, parents perceive the move to be immoral and un-African thereby plunging this policy measure into an arena of struggle. The paper therefore, examines the ongoing debates between government and parents and posits that empowering the girl child remains a fallacy as the majority of them lack the power to negotiate for safe sex. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that African culture accentuates submission</p>

		<p>culminating in the susceptibility of the girl child to HIV and AIDS scourge. The Intervention strategies espoused by government have erroneously focused on biomedical aspects neglecting the social dimensions. In this regard the paper argues that there is need for a paradigm shift, a social re-engineering to address HIV and AIDS pandemic. The paper further interrogates the gap that exists between the commitments and declarations by the government on one hand and its policing mechanisms on the other. Consequently, sex with a minor according to Zimbabwean laws is illegal and most of these students are below 16 years. Against this background, this study revealed that allowing free condom distribution in schools essentially means that both government and parents are abrogating their roles of guiding children. This study was grounded in Qualitative methodology and unstructured interviews, focus group discussions and review of secondary sources of data were employed as the main data gathering techniques. Norman Long's Interface analysis was employed as theoretical framework to try and sever the impasse.</p>
<p>Thulani Dube and Philani Moyo pmoyo@ufh.ac.za Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources I: Global (Environmental) Change, Local Adaptations</p>	<p>An appraisal of the impact of climate change on rural livelihoods in semi-arid regions: Emerging evidence from Matopo district in Zimbabwe Although there is now general consensus that climate change is a reality with severe environmental, economic, health and political implications, there is limited local level empirical evidence showing how climate change is affecting livelihoods in different but specific parts of the Global South. This paper contributes to this emerging research area as it maps and analyses the impact of climate change on rural livelihoods in semi-arid Matopo District in Zimbabwe. Using triangulation and grey literature on precipitation and temperature patterns in Matopo district covering a period of 40 years, the study finds that climate change has had extremely serious consequences on the livelihoods of people in this semi-arid area. Temperatures are rising and precipitation is declining. This has altered the environment with regards to the natural habitat leading to the disappearance of plant and insect species that were an essential part of the livelihoods of local people. Traditional livelihood strategies are increasingly being destroyed or made irrelevant. For example, the mopane worm (<i>amacimbi</i>) which was a major food and income source for locals has disappeared from the area. Indigenous fruit trees are failing to yield</p>

		<p>and agricultural seasons have become unpredictable leading to low agricultural production and increasing food insecurity. A variety of new livelihood strategies are emerging in order to adapt to these changes induced by climate change. For example, communities are increasingly relying on irrigation fed agriculture. Local farmers are diversifying from rearing large livestock like cattle to rearing smaller livestock which easily withstands high temperatures and droughts. Regional migration to South Africa and Botswana by the economically active age groups is also being relied on as a livelihood strategy The study concludes that such area specific studies are important in understanding the effects of climate change on rural livelihoods if locally relevant planning to inform adaptation is to be achieved.</p>
<p>Simmi Dullay sdullay@gmail.com Art History and Visual Arts, University of South Africa</p>	<p>Race, Class and Ethnicity II: Politics of race, ideology formation and development</p>	<p>Assessing the Archetype. Corroborations between Biko’s Black Consciousness and the Black Power Movement The ideas I will present are a string of auto-ethnographic micro-narratives based on the corroborations between anti-apartheid South Africa and the Black Power movement in United States. One of the ways I work is through recovering information based on those exile trajectories that have shaped my experience. I delve into the political routes that inform my background, from the vantage point of originating from a Indian indenture heritage, brought to South Africa six generations ago, and raised in exile in Denmark as a second generation political refugee who later returned to South Africa in 1992. To counter the colonial erasure of history, my research will offer a definition of Blackness outside of whiteness and its colonization, which I will provide evidence for through personal experiences and a recovering of knowledge which emerges from the performative, linguistic and mythological stratification of Blackness. My research is informed by liberation struggles and a Black subjectivity which is shaped by the anti-apartheid movement, inspired by Mahatma Gandhi’s first political Black party in South Africa proceeded by Biko’s Black Consciousness. I came from Biko to Fanon, I read them through my identifying with their thoughts and as an affirmation the Black self, though being raised with an affirmation of Black Consciousness, left me in a state of not identifying when confronted by Fanon’s own cognitive dissonance of Afro-pessimism in the</p>

		<p>introduction of Fanon's <i>Black Skins, White Masks</i>. I could and still cannot understand the desire to belong to whiteness....though I understood the violence upon the Black exiled body...I could not accept that we become <i>Black</i> in relation to <i>White</i>. I found the reduction of Black identity nihilistic and limiting when understood as exclusively coming into being through the construction of whiteness. This fixation expands the Hegelian hell of Africa to the Tricontinent (at large) confining us to existing outside of (Western-Christian-patriarchal) history.</p> <p>These limitations will be addressed and argued by means of examining Black subjectivity and the notion of how the meaning of Black Power is interpreted and performed through the politicization of style and self affirmation or as we know it in South Africa as Black Consciousness. By exploring the symbolism of Black Consciousness and Black Power through an auto-ethnographic methodology and comparative memory work I will reflect on my own background and heritage as a strategic tool of a decolonial knowledge creation that exists both within and beyond the disembodied "objective" knowledge favoured by the North.</p>
<p>Belinda du Plooy Belalinda73@gmail.com University of South Africa</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I: Methods and Methodologies</p>	<p>Developments in the Sociology of Compassion: Drawing Correspondences and Comparisons between Ubuntu and the Recent Phenomenon of the Charter for Compassion</p> <p>Arguably for the first time in human history is there now the emergence of an inclusive and synthesized existential ethical sensibility that claims to transcend religious and cultural categorizations and is accessible to and potentially resonates with a diverse and multifarious mainstream majority. Hanegraaf (1999) says that "secular western society can be regarded as a historical anomaly, which breaks in an unprecedented way with previous human cultures". Compassion stands at the centre of this project which claims to be unifying, inclusive and synthesizing. In one manifestation or another, compassion seems to be a collective commonality and a cohesive driver of contemporary westernized (possibly even global) imagination and discourse. The global and electronically mediated initiative of The Charter for Compassion,</p>

		<p>developed in 2009 under the auspices of Karen Armstrong and the non-profit TED mantle, is both an individual and communal signpost and codification of this new movement. In Foucault's view any codification forms part of what makes "normalizing power" acceptable and is "the historical outcome of a technology of power centred on life" (Foucault, 1998:145). As such, any codification is also a mode of subjection, since it influences and determines "the way in which the individual establishes his relation to the rule and recognizes himself as obliged to put it into practice", it thus becomes part of "ethical work ... that one performs on oneself, not only in order to bring one's conduct into compliance with a given rule, but to attempt to transform oneself into the ethical subject of one's behaviour" (Foucault, 1992:27). In foucauldian terms, can the Charter for Compassion thus be seen as a postmodern (re)normalization of the Golden Rule? And how does it respond to the challenges of an African context, where the concept of ubuntu has a long history. The concept of ubuntu presents both an alternative to unsuccessful historical engagements between different peoples in Africa and, at least in theory, a different (if not entirely new) way of responding to the pain, suffering and distress of others. South Africa is indeed, as Shutte argues (2001:3), a "microcosm of the rest of the world, our struggle [to overcome the division in ourselves] is the struggle of the world as a whole" and our engagement with the questions of a modern-day "moral vacuum" (2001:3) and religious "site of struggle" (1993:12) is important for its significance on a global scale. This paper aims to be a problematization, excavation and interrogation of our collective and communal human "self-telling" (Bruner, 2004:3) in terms of the cultural narrative theme of compassion, as manifested in contemporary discourses around ubuntu and The Charter of Compassion. As such this paper answers to Karen Armstrong's call when she said "I'd like to call upon scholars to explore the compassionate theme in their own and in other people's traditions. And perhaps above all, to encourage a sensitivity about compassionate speaking"</p>
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<p>David du Toit</p> <p>david.dutoit@hotmail.com</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIA:</p> <p>Entrepreneurship, the informal economy and formalisation of casual work</p>	<p>Protecting Whom? Security Guards' Perceptions on the Nature of their Job at North-West University</p> <p>The role of security guards is without doubt an important one in society. They protect people and property from criminals and other illegal activities. Many companies use security guards as a crime prevention tool. Interestingly, in South Africa, all university campuses have security guards to protect students and staff members, while some universities are even closed off by access gates which are operated by security guards. Most research has focused on the growth of private security firms and reasons why security guards are employed by people or companies, yet no research could be found on security guards' perceptions on the nature of their job at university campuses. This paper focuses on qualitative research by means of semi-structured interviews of managers and security guards working at nine access gates at North-West University, Potchefstroom campus. This paper aims to understand security guards' perceptions and unique stressors associated with this job at North-West University, Potchefstroom campus. It was found that racism, working hours and boredom are some of the main stressors associated with their job.</p>
<p>Bronwyn Dworzanowski and Letitia Smuts</p> <p>bjd2006@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies I:</p> <p>Heteronormativity, Representation and Space</p>	<p>Heteronormative Influences Regarding Choice of Profession: An Exploration of Intersecting Gender and Sexuality Norms amongst UJ Undergraduates</p> <p>The intersection of sexuality and gender (that is, the normative structures inherent to these) in relation to career choice (and associated identities / identity politics and their navigation) exhibited by UJ students rest at the heart of this paper. In order to arrive at the intersection between sexuality/gender and career/profession selection, we interviewed 20 undergraduate students that selected so-called 'masculine' (i.e. engineering) and 'feminine' (i.e. nursing) study directions and future professions. At the heart of what may stereotype these professions is Warner's (2002) notion of 'heteronormativity'. This concept most often refers to sexuality in that heterosexual practice is dubbed the norm, as are associated sexual relationships leading to a typified nuclear family.</p> <p>Heteronormativity, when used in this sense, places emphasis upon the superiority of heterosexual practice, and on the related superiority of men over</p>

		<p>women. For our purposes, heteronormativity refers to a ‘normalised sexuality’, and not to ‘heterosexism’. Interview data (n=20) was used to augment survey findings (n=1214), and the following has come to light: heteronormative structures are at implicit play aligned to the professions under study. Moreover, there are fascinating examples of ‘masculine women’, and ‘feminine men’ to be found in the UJ student community. On this basis, we present a potential normative mechanism that demonstrates the intersection between gender, sexuality and career choice at UJ.</p>
<p>P Okechukwu Eke okeypeke@gmail.com Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education II:</p> <p>The Politics of Research, Pedagogy, Multi, Inter and Trans Disciplinarity in the Discipline of Sociology</p>	<p>The Dilemmas of Sociology in Nigeria</p> <p>It is a very plausible hypothetical argument that the nature, quality, and direction of activities in the sociological enterprise, to a very large extent, reflect the real state of the generating society. Simply, the imagination is that the state of sociology mirrors the state of the society where it is done. Doing sociology in Nigeria therefore has inescapably entailed the ceaseless confrontation with various levels of anomic violence: the larger society is mired in economic and political uncertainties interspersed with regional and religious conflicts, acquiring only recently the additional dimension of terror; there is a perceptual chaos amongst the practitioners of the discipline regarding what exactly should constitute their professional roles, in other words, their relevance in the Nigerian situation; in the production of theoretical knowledge, a confusion of orientation ensues that often results in either a critical engagement and contextualization of orthodox and established Western interpretations of the social phenomena, or the pursuit of regurgitative and rebarbative scholarship (and the latter, painfully, is the most seductive tradition in the Nigerian version of peripheral sociology); and lastly, the dearth of hard and electronic pedagogical resources as well as the absence of even the most rudimentary forms of demographic data are facts of the situation in Nigeria which seriously affect the teaching, research, and practice of the discipline. All these observations and lots more are what we have described as ‘the dilemmas of sociology in Nigeria’. In the main, this article is set to thoroughly examine the external and internal inhibitions to the emergence of a virile and responsive sociology in Nigeria that can be trusted to materialize the dream of the Enlightenment Philosophy – the achievement of ordered progress through the</p>

		proper exercise of the human intellect stripped of the dogmatic shackles of religion and tradition.
<p>Chidozie Ezike</p> <p>cezike@diamondbank.com</p> <p>Diamond Bank Plc, Lagos, Nigeria</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources I:</p> <p>Global (Environmental) Change, Local Adaptations</p>	<p>Ecological Change and Socio-Cultural Adaptation of Ogbia Residents in Bayelsa State, Nigeria</p> <p>This paper examines the various adaptation measures available in Nigeria’s oil-producing regions. It does this within the context of the pressure ecological change continues to put on the social resilience of the people. Also, it assesses the place of adaptation in the dominant narratives of the “Niger-delta” struggle, situating the argument within the functionalists’ notion of unintended consequences. Historically, the unintended consequences of the activities of upstream oil companies have elicited serious concern in host communities. The various impacts particularly pollution emanating from oil spills gave momentum to sentiments in support of both mainstream and everyday people’s analysis of the struggle thereby relegating the need to highlight the adaptive capacity of the people. This oversight by sociologists has led to a preponderance of research and media focus on the dominant scholarly narrative on struggles in oil producing communities. Over the years, this has created a general perception of the Niger delta as an unsafe and belligerent community characterized by struggles with different undertones. This paper aims to create an understanding of available drivers of adaptation in a selected oil region of Nigeria. It emphasizes the adaptive capabilities of culture and human behaviour which enables communities to reorganize its social activities thereby enabling social institutions to persist even when resources become scarce or depleted. It also examines the place of adequate institutional supports in fostering societal survival or modifications of the usual functions social institutions perform. The paper argues for proper articulation of local knowledge which if documented appropriately can be fitted into coherent models that could be used to explain community adaptation to ecological changes and possibly extend the “Niger-delta “discourse beyond a limited focus on everyday ‘grammar’ of discontent and activist organisations’ analysis of struggle in Nigeria’s oil-producing regions (Niger-delta).</p>
Ziyanda Febana and Wilson Akpan	Environment and	Disability Friendliness of Buffalo City Municipal Amenities: A ‘Common Pool

<p>wakpan@ufh.ac.za</p> <p>Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare, East London</p>	<p>Natural Resources:</p> <p>Global (Environmental) Change, Local Adaptations</p>	<p>Resources' Perspective</p> <p>According to the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), the prerequisite of accessibility for people living with physical disabilities goes beyond merely ensuring that there are “disabled friendly” resources in a built environment. For SAHRC, accessibility entails the provisioning of appropriate facilities to accommodate physical disabilities where needed and when needed. However, a casual observation of many municipal amenities in Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (BCMM), Eastern Cape, reveals that the conceptualisation and design of many public amenities serve to socially ‘disable’ the persons whose physical (medical) disabilities might otherwise not have prevented them from functioning properly in the public space.</p> <p>Utilising Elinor Ostrom’s adaptation of the concept of common pool resources – a concept which was hitherto restricted to the analysis of shared ecological resources - this paper examines, as part of an ongoing study, the question: To what extent does inclusivity matter within the context of the design and provisioning of municipal amenities that are meant to serve the public? The Municipal library, museum, and the sidewalks of selected major roads were used as proxies for ‘municipal amenities’.</p> <p>The analysis is based on preliminary FGD data obtained from a sample of paraplegic, blind and deaf people, and key informant interview data from officials in relevant BCMM departments. Initial findings suggest that: (a) there is a weak perception among municipal officials regarding the rights of people with disabilities, (b) the perceptions appear to be rooted in a mindset that regards disability, rather than the ‘engineering’ of the physical (public) space, as the ‘problem’, and (c) the thinking that public infrastructure cannot be ‘altered’ to meet ‘everyone’s’ needs, appears to permeate the Municipal bureaucracy. The paper concludes, from these initial findings, that for municipal amenities to become common property resources in the sense advocated by Ostrom and other scholars, a social, rather than a medical model of disability must dominate the thinking of municipal officials.</p>
<p>Adeagbo Femi</p> <p>femiadex@yahoo.co.uk</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies II:</p>	<p>‘We too are the Earth’: Interracial Same-sex Intimate Relationships in Post-apartheid South Africa.</p> <p>Countries around the world are currently witnessing changes in traditional</p>

<p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender and Sexual Orientation</p>	<p>family structure. Changes in family patterns have been argued to be the consequence of changes in culture, and an increase in personal freedoms and choices. Like in some countries across the globe, family is also the bedrock of society in South Africa and this has always been ascribed to the opposite-sex couples. Heteronormativity is the custom in South African society, and there have always been negative responses towards other form of intimate relationships outside it, despite the legitimation of same-sex intimate relationships in the country. Prevailing discourses in the continent tend to suggest that homosexuality is un-African and that sexuality in Africa is largely a heterosexual phenomenon.</p> <p>Scholars however, and family sociologists in particular, have paid scant regard to interracial same-sex intimate unions, households and the structuring of domestic arrangements and responsibilities. The sociological literature remains limited in this field of study because marital unions are often studied from heterosexist perspectives. This study detracts from the general legal and morality discourses about homosexuality and focuses more on the multiple intersections that shape interracial same-sex partners private lives. In other words, this study seeks to examine how same-sex partners negotiate their private lives in terms of the division of labour, power-negotiation and decision-making.</p>
<p>Siyabulela Fobosi Sfobosi@gmail.com Rhodes University</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest IV:</p> <p>The Contentious Politics of Service Delivery Protests</p>	<p>Public Representation, Service Delivery and Social Protests in a Democratic South Africa</p> <p>A myriad of conflicts have been recorded, many of which have been categorized as “service delivery protests” against local authorities which have been accused of poor service delivery. These were seen since 2004, amounting to what Peter Alexander would call a “rebellion of the poor”. This article thus seeks to critically engage with the notion of service delivery protests. It needs to be shown that the reasons or causes of service delivery protests are generally poorly understood and this has created conjecture on why protests occur and indeed whether these protests are even about service delivery. Nonetheless, more specifically, this article is concerned with service delivery protests and poor service delivery in so far as it has become a challenge to the livelihood sustainability of South African citizens. Local government has been</p>

		under the spotlight in recent years due to a wave of protests which brought about clashes between protesting residents and law enforcement authorities.
<p>Siyabulela Fobosi</p> <p>sfobosi@gmail.com</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIA:</p> <p>Entrepreneurship, the Informal Economy and Formalisation of Casual Work</p>	<p>Minibus Taxi Industry in South Africa: A Servant for the Urban Poor? Rethinking the Formalisation Process</p> <p>Today, the South African minibus taxi industry remains the critical pillar of our public transport sector. Not only is it the most available mode of transport, it is also the most affordable to the public. It is thus considered as the servant for the majority of urban poor. With high unemployment levels today, self-employment continues to be a key survival strategy. The industry is also playing a critical role as a provider of employment opportunities for the urban poor – and for the main minibus manufacturing companies. Be that as it may, the minibus taxis’ modus operandi is rather decentralised, with the taxi operator having more in common with the roadside hawker than a formal subsidised bus. In the taxi industry, the owner and driver act very much as free agents. The biggest challenge of the Department of Transport remains the formalisation, or restructuring of the taxi industry. This formalisation process is somewhat seen by the people on the ground in the industry, as formalisation from above in such a way that it does not engage with the owners and employees in the industry. As such, so long as this process is practiced this way, the government will always be seen as a threat in the industry. The greatest contestation thus revolves around the formalisation of the industry – particularly the Taxi Recapitalisation Programme. Against this background, central in this paper is critically engaging with the role that the minibus taxi industry plays in the South African economy. It also seeks to rethink the formalisation process of the minibus taxi industry – a formalisation that engages with the people in the industry, and understands the nature of work/labour process in the industry.</p>
<p>Helen Namondo Linonge Fontebo</p> <p>namondolinonge@gmail.com</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Gender Studies II:</p> <p>Marginalised Voices</p>	<p>Sexuality in Cameroonian Prisons: Voices of Female Inmates and Prison Staff Members</p> <p>“Homosexuality or Lesbianism” has become a catch-all-phrase in the Cameroonian public today. This phenomenon breeds contempt, stereotypes, and prejudices against those who have chosen it as a sexual preference, even if they are consenting adults. This is done against all ratified instruments and conventions Cameroon has ratified upholding section 347 of the Cameroon</p>

		<p>Penal Code that criminalises same sex sexual acts for up to five years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$350. Those given to same sex sexual relations have lost protection even from the National Commission for Human Rights and Freedom (NCHRF) charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of individuals in Cameroon. Therefore, violating the human rights of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender and intersex (LGBTI) individuals on grounds of religion and the perception that homosexuality or lesbianism is “un-African”. Indeed senior NCHRF officials argue that LGBTI individuals should change their sexual preference in order to avoid being arrested and punished as prescribed by the Cameroonian law. Just like the Ministry of Justice, the argument by NCHRF is based on the premise that Cameroonian law reflected the religious convictions of most Cameroonians as prescribed by the Christian Bible and the Quran. If same sex relationships are openly stigmatized in the open society, what then is the position of “homosexuals or lesbians” in Cameroonian prisons. This paper demonstrates power relations and power structures within the discourse of sexuality in Cameroonian prisons. Specific subsections include: sexuality and sexual satisfaction, the right to parenthood and sexual satisfaction, sexual offences, homosexuality or lesbianism in Cameroonian prisons. This paper is qualitative and informed by the narratives of twenty female inmates and prison staff members.</p>
<p>Claudia Forster-Towne towne@live.co.za University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIB: New Professions and New Constructions of Occupations</p>	<p>Reservists and Discursively Constructed Labour Using Foucault’s concept of bio-power this paper seeks to identify the ways in which reservists discursively construct subjects and how these constructions are based, normalised and maintained in and through difference. Having conducted interviews with 23 reservists I have found that, in line with other research on policing, different bodies are constructed as being better suited for different jobs. For instance female officers are deemed better at administrative and emotional skills whereas men are construed as better suited for ‘outside’ work which involves strength. These constructions are, additionally, cross-hatched by notions of race and perceived differences between permanent force and reservists. Despite identifying as police officers reservists do not see everybody as equally deserving of wearing the uniform, with some officers deemed ‘more’ police like than others. With no academic material currently</p>

		<p>existing on the ways in which reservists identify themselves this paper is, in itself, also an indication of a police service that is now maturing and on which more nuanced researched can be directed. This paper will bring to light the triangulated (gender, race, and class) ways in which reservists' labour is constructed and consider some of the implications of this in relation to the SAPS more generally.</p>
<p>Precious Garayi P.Garayi@ru.ac.za Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII: Labour Legislation and the Labour Process Revisited</p>	<p>Labour Laws and Small Business Enterprises: A Case Study of the Impact of the Labour Relations Act and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act in selected firms in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg</p> <p>Labour law addresses the legal rights and obligations of working people and their organizations. It mediates the relationship between trade unions, employers and employees. It is therefore important to note that the development of South African labour law is closely mirrored by the socio-political history of the South African society. After 1994, the new government had to deliver on its promises and provide jobs and equal opportunities for the previously disadvantaged black majority. To expand the economy and redress the social imbalances of apartheid, the government sought to expand the small business sector and thereby generate employment. In recent years, there has been an intense debate pertaining to labour law, especially when it comes to its impact on small firms. The main protagonists in this debate are neo-corporatists and neo-liberals. The former stress the need to balance safeguards for workers, employment security and the protection of trade unionism with employer interests and small business development and sustainability. The views of the latter emphasise labour market flexibility, deregulation and cost-based competition, accords with those of most employers. The paper is therefore essentially concerned with the nature and extent of regulation of the labour market. The advocates of deregulation point to international studies, such as the World Competitiveness Report, which state that the South African labour market is too rigid and that statutory regulation undermines the competitiveness of small business. This view parallels the economic orthodoxy of the Free Market Foundation, which claims that labour legislation protects workers at the expense of the unemployed and hinders economic growth by undermining the competitiveness of small businesses. The advocates of</p>

		regulation reject the claim that South Africa's labour market is excessively rigid and insist that long-term economic prosperity and social stability can only be secured through a statutory framework that encourages employers to compete on the basis of factors such as equity, quality and innovation .This paper will explore the impact of the LRA and the BCEA on small firms in an effort to evaluate the claims in the debate between the proponents of 'free' markets and the defenders of regulation.
<p>Nirmala Gopal and Bonita Marimuthu</p> <p>Gopal@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>Department of Criminology, University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security II:</p> <p>Crime and Drug Abuse</p>	<p>Voices of Caregivers of Illicit Drug Users: A Qualitative Perspective</p> <p>This paper discusses the results from interviews with the relatives of illicit drug users residing in the Ethekwini Municipality area. Interviews were conducted with close relatives of identified problem drug users. Participants were identified through Narcotics Anonymous and The Anti Drug Forum. Qualitative results show that these relatives reported many negative experiences. The partners of illicit users revealed different problems to those of the parents and other relatives. Relatives reported many negative effects in terms of how they viewed the drug user, and how the experiences had affected their health. They also described various coping mechanisms, and the extent of the support which they had received.</p>
<p>Steven Gordon</p> <p>sgordon@hsrc.ac.za</p> <p>HSRC; Democracy, Governance & Service Delivery (DGSD); South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)</p>	<p>Race, Class and Ethnicity I:</p> <p>Identity formation in the context of global immigration policy</p>	<p>Examining Anti-Immigrant Attitude Formation in South Africa: The Role of Class, Race and Ethnicity</p> <p>During May 2008, anti-immigrant violence in South Africa resulted in 62 deaths and the forced displacement of tens of thousands. Such violence continues to endanger social cohesion in South Africa and reveals the wider societal intolerance of foreigners in post-apartheid society. How can anti-immigrant sentiment be understood in a post-transition society? It is necessary to better understand how anti-immigrant sentiments form in the country. Some commentators have argued that anti-immigrant sentiment is linked to economic completion in South Africa and can be correlated with social class measures such as education, wealth and employment status. This article uses multivariate analysis to test the predictive power of social class measures as independent variables in the formation of attitudes towards immigrants. Data from five rounds of the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS), a nationally representative database, is used. The analysis also controls for race</p>

		<p>and ethnicity in order to best understand the impact of class measures on attitude formation. The data covers the period 2008-2012 and has a sample of 15,364. The results indicate that education, economic status and employment status are not good predictors of anti-immigrant sentiment during the period. Race and ethnicity, however, strongly correlate with anti-immigrant sentiment. This may point to the power of group identity as a predictor of intergroup attitudes in the country or among certain ethnic groups. More research is required to determine the roles played by ethnic identity in understanding xenophobia in South Africa.</p>
<p>Steven Gordon and Benjamin Roberts</p> <p>sgordon@hsrc.ac.za</p> <p>HSRC; Democracy, Governance & Service Delivery (DGSD); South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies I:</p> <p>Intergenerational Relations</p>	<p>Understanding Intergenerational Solidarity in Democratic South Africa: A Quantitative Analysis of the Determinants of Intergenerational Support</p> <p>In 2014 it will be the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, one three key themes that has been established by the UN for this commemoration is intergenerational solidarity. In South Africa, there is a concern in South Africa that traditional lines of support between generations are weakening. The generation born after the advent of majority democracy are depicted as different from previous generations and less likely to support their older counterparts. At this critical junction in our nation’s history, it is important to understand intergenerational solidarity. Recent research in the developed world, from cross-national attitudinal surveys, has revealed that societal values are changing. In particular, such research indicates how attitudes towards intergenerational solidarity and intergenerational relationships are transforming, becoming individualistic over time. However, a recent quantitative analysis of attitudes towards intergenerational solidarity in South Africa has not been done. Using data from the 2012 South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS), a nationally representative database of 2,547 respondents, this paper investigates of intergenerational solidarity with a focus on generational differences. Multivariate analysis is employed to test the impact of economic and social characteristics on attitudes towards intergenerational relationships. This evidence will be a valuable resource for researchers to better examine the social values that inform how South Africans understand and relate to their older relations. Moreover, the research will assist policy makers in better understanding the strength of intergenerational</p>

		support and identify the gaps among vulnerable populations where social welfare mechanisms could assist in improving livelihoods.
<p>Lauren Graham</p> <p>lgraham@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth II:</p> <p>Youth Identity, Politics and Media</p>	<p>“Life is a Risk Really...” The Role of Context and Aspiration in Young People’s Perceptions of Risk</p> <p>Young people are the focus of a great deal of research on risk, particularly in relation to sexual risk taking, crime, and substance use. However, few authors locate their analysis of youth risk perceptions sufficiently in the context of young people’s socio-economic realities and aspirations. Notions of risk that are seen as important by young people are therefore often overshadowed by the risks that researchers determine to be of importance. By not listening sufficiently to the voices of young people; practitioners, researchers and policy makers chance missing out on the most significant aspects of risk that young people face.</p> <p>Drawing on ethnographic research conducted with nine young people living in an informal settlement of South Africa over the space of one year, this paper demonstrates how profoundly social, economic and geographical place, as well as socio-economic aspirations shape how young people conceptualise risk. The paper demonstrates the routineness of risk that young people face in their daily lives, and how they negotiate risk as part of transitioning to adulthood.</p> <p>From a theoretical perspective, the paper comments on the importance of incorporating the values of the New Sociology of Childhood into research involving young people. Further, it highlights the contextual realities of youth transitions in developing contexts, and thus makes a contribution to the youth transitions literature, much of which is located in developed country contexts.</p>
<p>Liela Groenewald</p> <p>Sociology@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest II:</p> <p>Local Governance and the Politics of Invited and Invented Participatory Spaces in Informal Settlements</p>	<p>Lip Service: How the Democratic South African State Sidelines Voices from Informal Settlements</p> <p>This paper explores how those in positions of power with regard to housing in two democratic South African cities have taken account of the voices and needs of residents of informal settlements. While state allocation of citizenship comprises more than the provision of adequate housing, this element of the package of citizenship rights that is recognised by the South African state, has been presented as a critical response to informal settlement. The central state develops policy and distributed funding, while the sub-national arms of the</p>

	in South Africa	state are responsible for implementation. Every municipality therefore has a select group of elected councillors and appointed officials who are responsible for the local state response to informal settlement and housing need. Conscious of the rhetorical ideals of housing for all, this paper considers the position of residents of informal settlements in urban power relations and the ability of the state to respond to informal settlement and shape the livelihoods of city residents in informal settlements. The period covered by the study is the first decade of local democracy in South Africa, during which the character of the post-apartheid local state has emerges, together with the kinds of urban citizenship that it has constructed through its strategies. The research sites are the metropolitan municipalities of Johannesburg and Tshwane. The paper reports that in these two cities, local councillors and officials gave effect to their obligation to consult communities, but were constrained by inadequate funding as one manifestation of a lack of central political will both to delegate real power to the local level and to prioritise constitutional ideals over fiscal restraint.
<p>Bongiwe G Gumedede bongiwegu@gmail.com University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II: The Construction of Gender Identity in Male Dominated Professions</p>	<p>Women Minibus Taxi Drivers: The Need to Fill a Man’s Shoes The research on which this paper is based investigated the increasing phenomena of women minibus taxi drivers in the male dominated minibus taxi industry. There has been little research conducted on women minibus taxi drivers; their incorporation into the industry, experiences within the industry and relationships they form amongst each other and the male minibus taxi drivers. This study focused on gender identity constructions of four women minibus taxi drivers in a township in Pretoria North. The aim of the study was to explain how a gendered environment such as the minibus taxi industry and specifically taxi ranks influence the construction of gender identity of women minibus taxi drivers. The study asked the question: How did the male dominated work environment of the minibus taxi industry influence women minibus taxi drivers’ gender identities? A qualitative study was designed through semi-structured interviews, observations and analysed through thematic analysis. Literature and theory outlining and dealing with the work environment, gender identities and roles were drawn upon in order to explain the interconnected nature of the environment and construction of gender</p>

		<p>identities. The research findings revealed a reciprocal relationship between the gendered work environment (minibus taxi rank) and the construction of gender identity by women minibus taxi drivers. The environment is more than the physical space or building; it hosts memories, practices, expectations and rules held by the individuals who work in it. It is these expectations, practices and memories present in the environment that influence the gender identity and behaviour of the women minibus taxi drivers.</p>
<p>Nicole C.T Gwindi nicolegwindi@yahoo.com University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VII: Micro-credit, Middle Class Consumption and Social and Labour Plans</p>	<p>The Use of New Media in the Mobilisation of Trade Union Members in South Africa The research project investigates the use of new media by Trade Unions in mobilizing the workforce in South Africa. Use of Facebook and Twitter, emails and the Short Message Service (SMS) in the organizing and communicating with members takes place. The study excludes the mobilization and communication methods of Trade Unions by Trade Union Confederations, federations and any other such organizations and only explores the mobilisation of trade union members by their respective unions using new media tools. There is growing literature and much debate on the potential possibilities of new media to improve Worker Participation, to maintain union relevance in a globalizing society, as well as widening the scope and elevating the platform of Unions in representing and organizing workers. The growing atypical or contingent workforce of South Africa may also make use of this medium to acquire a voice that hinders them from being represented by trade unions. The study seeks to compliment a growing body of explorative literature delving into the possibilities of social media tools such as Facebook and Twitter in organizing union members and in so doing play a leading role in the Union Renewal project. It addresses the Digital Divide by analyzing the use of new media and the different experiences of unions that represent white collar, blue collar and pink collar workers in South Africa. The project concludes that 21st Century, South African Trade Unions should encourage the experimentation and subsequent regular use of new media.</p>
<p>Raphael Gwindi and Philani Moyo</p>	<p>Health III: Youth and Sexual</p>	<p>Youth Attitudes to HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour: Life Stories from Alice Town, Eastern Cape The spread and impact of HIV/AIDS has been of global concern for many</p>

<p>Department of Sociology, University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Behaviour</p>	<p>decades. The pandemic does not only have health impacts, but economic, social and political consequences as well. Although HIV/AIDS infections and effects cut across gender, all racial and age groups; it is generally accepted that it is prevalent among the young aged between 16 and 30 due to a variety of reasons. Given the high susceptibility of this age group to HIV/AIDS, this paper maps and analyses the attitudes of these young people to HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation and care educational programs in Alice town, Eastern Cape. It finds that young people are very knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS and its impacts. However this knowledge is not translating into safe sexual behaviour. Due to several factors like peer pressure, alcohol abuse, social life monotony, young people do not fully apply safe sex education information they access. Against these findings, the study recommends that the duty of educating young people about HIV/AIDS should not only be left to health practitioners, educators, counsellors, NGOs and the media but should start in the community and homes. Parents, guardians, sisters, brothers, relatives and other community members should be central in promoting and inculcating safe sexual behaviour among the youth. Also, HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation and care educational programs should not be generalized; they should target specific groups in society in order to have meaningful impact. In other words, HIV/AIDS messages for the youth should be packaged in sexual behaviour language that resonates with the social and lived experiences of youths.</p>
<p>Nobantu Hanise 2258684@nwu.ac.za Department of Sociology, North-West University</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I: Women and Domestic Violence</p>	<p>The Rape of Elderly Woman in Kanana Location, Orkney, South Africa Due to the violence enacted by rape cases of vulnerable people, politicians seek total exclusion of its perpetrators. This study seeks to explore such exclusions and the underlying reasons for such rape, in an attempt to explain such behaviour. After assessing how rape is handled through various circuits of violence and programmatic reform by government or health authorities, the paper seeks to outline the effects of rape on such woman. Moreover, the social fabric of the community that may be under social siege and cause such behaviour is examined. This is related to the causes and perceptions of rape in Kanana location, Orkney (North West Province).</p>
<p>Duncan Hindle and Shaheeda Essack</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and</p>	<p>Studies on Race and Educational Inequality in South Africa The paper is written for an international audience, and provides a meta-</p>

<p>HindleD@daff.gov.za Essack.s@dhet.gov.za</p> <p>Department of Agriculture and Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET)</p>	<p>Sociology of Education I:</p> <p>Inequalities in Education – Secondary and Tertiary</p>	<p>analysis of the dominant research traditions in the sociology of education in South Africa. In particular it offers a systematic review of sociological research in South Africa on the relationship between race and educational inequality between 1980 and 2010, in which several major research traditions have been identified, together with a descriptive analysis of each. The period has been categorised into pre and post apartheid eras, with a transition phase between these two.</p> <p>Because of the institutionalised practices of apartheid, and the classification of “race groups”, the dominant and most vibrant thread underpinning most research has been the research based policy contestations during the transition to democracy. This has included research that has dealt with school segregation and desegregation, the resourcing of education, curriculum issues, teacher training, and higher education. Overall the research challenge has been to critique and/or inform the systematic educational inequalities in South Africa. In each period the context in which the research was done has been outlined, and a description of some of the developments in educational policy which have reflected the dominant research paradigms and findings.</p>
<p>Susan Holland-Muter 2012sasacongress@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies I:</p> <p>Heteronormativity, Representation and Space</p>	<p>Body a-whereeness: The Politics of Gender, Sexuality and Place in Cape Town</p> <p>The 1994 South African Constitution offered the promise of sexual rights, gender and racial equality for all. Historically, Cape Town has been portrayed as a sexually liberal city, with a vibrant <i>moffie</i> culture and rich sexual diversity. However, Apartheid legacies reveal that queer scenes continue to be dominated by mostly (white) gay men, with the continued predominance of poorer, black LGBTI communities continuing to live and socialise in the outlying townships and informal settlements, with greater levels of poverty and social exclusion, while predominantly white and better resourced LGBTI communities occupy the inner city and suburbs.</p> <p>Current public discourse on South African (black) lesbians is dominated by stories of corrective rape, violence and murder. However, homophobia, discrimination and violence are experienced alongside desire, love, friendship and community solidarity, as well as subversion, resistance and transgression of heteronormative gender and sexual ideologies.</p> <p>Little is known of the everyday lives of lesbians, of their daily negotiations of</p>

		<p>South African space and place, particularly of lesbians who are 40 and older, who have negotiated their sexualities in both pre and post-Apartheid landscapes.</p> <p>Centring on my pilot study of my PhD research, this presentation will explore how and in what ways older, middle class lesbian women of all 'races' experience space, place and belonging in Cape Town. Spatial representations and narratives of the lesbian participants' everyday navigations of Cape Town will reveal their subjective cityscapes. The dynamics of how sexuality, gender presentation, race, class and age influence their ability to produce, consume and perform space, as well as their sense of belonging and the 'politics of belonging' in contemporary Cape Town will be explored.</p>
<p>Chipo Hungwe and Derik Gelderblom</p> <p>hungwec@msu.ac.zw Gelded@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VI:</p> <p>Social Capital , Networks and the Migratory Experience</p>	<p>Going Egoli: The Migration Experience of Recent Zimbabwean Migrants to Kempton Park, South Africa</p> <p>This paper analyses the experiences of Zimbabwean migrants who have migrated in the late 1990s and early 2000s to Kempton Park and Tembisa, South Africa. It is based on qualitative research on 58 Zimbabwean migrants in 2012 and it focuses on their pre-migration preparations on the Zimbabwean side, how they crossed the border, and their reception on the South African side. Particular attention is given to their interaction with those who played a part in their migration such as family members and other agents of migration. Half of the migrants studied migrated as undocumented illegals, while the other half migrated legally, although some overstayed and thus became illegal. Undocumented migrants are dependent on a number of actors who both support them to cross the border and prey on them. First among is these is the malayitsha cross border taxis and buses. Malayitsha are cross border taxi operators or human smugglers. They transport both documented and undocumented migrants. Some of their crew are the ones who escort aspiring migrants through the forests. The escorts are popularly known as impisi (hyenas). Using malayitsha taxis exposed migrants to dangers of exploitation by the malayitsha and the more dangerous magumaguma who were known for theft, rape and murder of migrants as they travelled through the forests in their quest to reach Gauteng.</p>
Emaculate Ingwani	Development	Influence of Land Transactions on Household Survival Strategies in Peri-Urban

<p>ingwani@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Sociology I:</p> <p>Development Resource, Challenges and Prospects</p>	<p>Communal Areas of Zimbabwe</p> <p>Land transactions are increasingly becoming a concern particularly in the global south. In Zimbabwe, it is apparent land transactions in peri-urban communal areas are on the increase. My paper seeks to examine the influence of land transactions on household survival strategies in peri-urban communal areas of Zimbabwe. Household survival strategies have been acknowledged as important in development discourses. This paper is work in progress.</p>
<p>Joseph O. Jiboku and Wilson Akpan</p> <p>jibokujoe@yahoo.com</p> <p>wakpan@ufh.ac.za</p> <p>University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII:</p> <p>Labour Legislation and the Labour Process Revisited</p>	<p>The Discourse and Practice of Skills Development in the Nigerian Multinational Corporate Sector: The Case of Lafarge Cement Wapco Nigeria</p> <p>Skills development has become a national priority for many developing countries. This is based, in part, on the belief that developed skills will serve as a basis for a human capital formation process that leads to socio-economic transformation and national development. The growing emphasis on “knowledge economy”, skills portability, and increased adoption and use of information and communication technologies (ICTS) is predicated on this belief. In Nigeria, debates in scholarly and labour circles, and even in the national manpower establishment, highlight the point that despite their wide-ranging influence on the Nigerian economy, and the fact that they are viewed as enclaves of high level skills and carriers of modern technology, multinational corporations in the country do not quite embrace a skills development philosophy and strategy that could catalyse national socio-economic transformation. It is against this background that this paper examines the skills development philosophy and practice of Lafarge Cement Wapco Nigeria, a major resource processing company in the Nigerian multinational corporate sector. The paper brings together the results of interviews and a shopfloor survey conducted at the company and key informant interviews conducted at National Manpower Board (NMB) and Centre for Management Development CMD) – two organisations representing the Nigerian manpower establishment. The analysis highlights how corporate skills development discourse and practice intersect with official discourses on “national” human capital formation, as gleaned from NMB and CMD.</p>
<p>Zaheera Jinnah</p>	<p>Urban Sociology II:</p>	<p>Invisible but Present: Examining The Living and Working Conditions of Farmworkers in Musina</p>

<p>Zaheera.Jinnah@wits.ac.za</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>The City of the Other</p>	<p>This paper examines the living and working conditions of commercial farm workers in Musina. Drawing on empirical fieldwork, it shows how workers, regardless of nationality, are facing numerous human rights violations. I make two interrelated arguments in this paper: first that the political economy of Musina has created and sustained a system through which these conditions can be perpetuated; and second that farm workers adopt tactics of 'invisibleness' to operate within this system. By this I refer to the range of sustained strategies that workers- and foreign workers in particular- engage in to earn livelihoods. Drawing on a global literature of mobilisation, and community relations, I argue that despite the deplorable conditions that workers face, silence and invisibility are tactics that they use to fight back.</p>
<p>Belinda Johnson and Mariam Seedat-Khan</p> <p>johnsonb1@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources II:</p> <p>Environmental and natural resource governance: National and local intersections</p>	<p>The Evolution of Fisheries Management and Governance in South Africa: The Effect of Regional Bias on Policy Implementation</p> <p>This paper looks at the history and development of the fisheries management approaches in South Africa. It focuses on how historical and contextual factors have influenced and continue to influence fisheries management and governance. It traces the evolution of the general fisheries sectors with a specific emphasis on the traditional line-fish and small-scale fisheries sectors from 1652 up until the most recent developments. It then examines how historical, geographical, social, political, economic and cultural forces have shaped fisheries policies and governance approaches. It reveals how certain historical trends in terms of the development of fisheries policies and governance approaches are still prevalent and continue to influence the policy decision-making and formulation processes. It then goes on to examine how this might influence the process of policy implementation. It argues that a pre-existing regional and geographical bias in terms of policy research and policy development has resulted in the development of certain fisheries policies and governance approaches that are primarily suited to conditions in the Western Cape. It then goes on to explore how this might impact on the ability of fishery policies in KwaZulu-Natal to fulfil the objectives of transformation, economic stability and sustainable utilization of resources.</p>
<p>Memory Jubera</p>	<p>Development Sociology IV:</p>	<p>The Impact of Community Engagement on Improving Local Communities: A Case of the University of Fort Hare (Alice Campus) and the Alice Community</p>

<p>memoryjubs@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Development Practice</p>	<p>The purpose of this study is to investigate the aims, nature and impacts of community engagement projects that are carried out by the University of Fort Hare (UFH) in the Alice community. The goals of this study are to determine if different stakeholders mean the same, when they define the terms, impact, community and engagement. As well as to identify the extent to which the community engagement projects affect the Alice community. The major objective of this study is to assess if the community engagement projects are sustainable.</p> <p>The University of Fort Hare and the Alice community will be used as a case study. Interviews and Focus Group Discussions will be used for qualitative data collection, whilst a survey will be conducted for gathering quantitative data.</p> <p>This study is expected to show if the community engagement run projects survive/continue after the university has finished implementing and teaching the community. The study is also expected to reveal if the university goes back to check if their projects are still functioning in their absence, or to regularly monitor the progress of the projects. The significant implications will be that, this study will be a valuable source of information for policy, theoretical and knowledge generation. The results of this study will perhaps help to formulate policies on how to sustain the future developmental projects that are run by UFH or any other stakeholder.</p>
<p>Dzvinka Kachur, Sue Soul and Rubert van Blerk</p> <p>dzvina@hotmail.com</p> <p>Community Development Resource Association</p>	<p>Development Sociology II:</p> <p>Development Practice</p>	<p>Challenges and Opportunities for Capacity Development of Learning-Oriented M&E Systems for NGOs</p> <p>The Community Development Resource Association (CDRA) promotes learning-oriented development since 1990th and has proven the importance of this practice. The challenge for developmental organisations in modern time is in combining time and resource-consuming learning processes with rigorous accountability systems/ performance indicators.</p> <p>The paper presents CDRA's experience and design of 18 month Monitoring&Evaluation Organisational Capacity Development Programme which combines different approaches to capacity development (training, networking, mentorship, peer-to-peer learning, participatory research and case studies) and involves 9 NGOs from Western Cape. The programme is testing whether learning-oriented M&E system can satisfy the needs of acting</p>

		organisations.
<p>Nancy Kale</p> <p>22638350@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth I:</p> <p>Youth and Education</p>	<p>The Impact of Student Accommodation on Academic Performance: A Comparative Perspective</p> <p>The social environment of university residences and Dibate village accommodation are compared. This is done to explain how social environment on and off campus differs, in looking at the social surroundings, safety issues, interaction with people living there, and how it impacts on the academic performance of students in those two areas. Off campus students tend to face social environments that are not conducive for their studies and these impact negatively on their academic performance. Questionnaires and interviews will be used to understand the safety issues, their social lives and any problems affecting studies. A sample will be drawn from post-graduate student (those living in university residence and renting at Dibate village).</p>
<p>Kumswa Sahmicit Kankemwa</p> <p>sahmicit@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Jos, Nigeria / University of South Africa</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies II:</p> <p>The Challenges of Marriages/Living Together</p>	<p>Coping Strategies of Undergraduate Female Students in Commuter Marriages</p> <p>Commuter marriages usually consist of one spouse working away from a designated address known as the family residence or the home base, where the other spouse stays back usually with the children or other family members, while the commuting spouse visits at regular intervals from weekends to fortnights or a longer period of time depending on the nature of their job (Gerstel and Gross 1982; Orton and Crossman 1983). Most commuter marriages come into being as a means of alleviating a couple's socioeconomic dilemma with the first step usually being pursuing a higher education. This is particularly true taking into cognizance the socioeconomic profile of the Nigerian state which has led to quite a number of couples engaging in a commuter marriage. Not many studies have been carried out on the phenomenon of commuter marriages in Nigeria and as such no significant data has been collected on the topic. This paper seeks to explore how undergraduate students cope with their studies, their new status and families as well as the absence of their spouses, and also seeks to find out what prompted the commute, the duration of the commute and how this affects their studies and personal lives. To achieve this, a total of eight (8) semi-structured interviews were conducted at the University of Jos, Nigeria, in order to get their demographic information and also have the opportunity to search</p>

		in-depth certain aspects concerning commuter relationships among undergraduate students.
<p>Obvious Katsaura</p> <p>okatsaura@gmail.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Urban Sociology II:</p> <p>The City of the Other</p>	<p>Ethno-nationalist politics in urban community safety governance: Lessons from a Johannesburg neighbourhood</p> <p>This paper examines ethno-nationalist politics² in urban community safety governance³. This focus is against a backdrop in which urban safety studies in South Africa overlook the importance of ethno-nationality in the configuration of local discourses, practices and strategies associated with community safety production. The South African body of literature demonstrates the connections between ethnicity and xenophobic discourses and practices in the public domain (Harris 2002; Landau, Ramjathan-Keogh et al. 2005; Kupe, Verryn et al. 2008; Neocosmos 2010; Nyamnjoh 2010; Nyamnjoh 2010); yet there is a dearth of literature on how these discourses and practices percolate urban community-based safety initiatives. I respond to this scholarly gap. I explore dynamics of ethno-nationalist posturing, exclusion and isolation in the sociopolitical space of urban community safety governance. This paper argues that the field of urban community safety governance generates a socio-political space in which various ethno-national groups mobilise, take positions and jostle for recognition or advance their interests. In this case, they jostle for what Bourdieu refers to as political, symbolic and economic (among other) capitals (Bourdieu 1977, 1990) – seeking power, prestige and honour in relation to other ethno-nationalist groups. In exploring this argument, I invite evidence from a multinational inner city neighbourhood in Johannesburg. In this case I examine three elements: i) the representations and manifestations of the politics of ethno-national otherness and othering in the community security field, ii) ethno-national regionalist discourses, practices and strategies in arenas of participatory community safety governance, and iii) the concoctive entwinement of ethno-nationality with other cartographies of identity such as age and gender in the making of community safety governance politics.</p>
<p>Daniel Keake</p> <p>22383727@nwu.ac.za</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education I:</p>	<p>The Prospects and Problems of a University Merger: the Case of NWU in the North West Province, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract: This paper seeks to outline the events and process leading up to the merged NWU (2004), and its functioning since its inauguration. In the light of</p>

<p>North-West University</p>	<p>Inequalities in Secondary and Tertiary Education</p>	<p>the merger of a historically black and white institution, the progress regarding this merger needs to be assessed, in terms of its working relationships and structures. While both have distinct histories, they share a similar apartheid foundation in their histories. The shift from such an inherited ethos needs to be revisited and analysed.</p> <p>One question relates to the development of the historically black university, and what strategies are in place for development of the working conditions of staff and students at the Mahikeng campus. Another seeks to assess its achievements and losses in the merger process and in its consequences.</p> <p>Most importantly is the concern on the teaching modes that the two institutions share. It was previously known that Potchefstroom is the best institution in the North-West Province and the country as a whole due to its quality that it gives to students that choose it to be their higher institution of learning after completing their high school studies but in the ten years of institutions merger, can we say that the North West University merger is working towards more achievement or is it just a merger that discovered the North West University that can represent North West within our beloved country? The merger is said to be a baby that is reaching its ten year mark of its existence this year. It has been a good thing that bought good experience that our country longed to see especially in its 19th year of democracy that is set for new beginnings. Is the merger worth it to look for more in the coming decades in the higher institutions of learning or is it one of those initiatives done by our government with no clear results that is said to bring new things to us?</p>
<p>Phillipa Kerr philkerr@hotmail.com University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Rural Sociology I</p>	<p>Ideological Dilemmas in the De Doorns Farm Worker Strike</p> <p>In this paper I will present qualitative data from interviews conducted with farmers in De Doorns during the farmworker wage strike in November 2012 and a few months afterwards. I focus on an “ideological dilemma” (Billig et al, 1998) that was evident in farmers’ discourse on the strikes, a dilemma between showing care and concern for their workers’ interests on the one hand and the necessities of running profitable businesses on the other. The remnants of ‘paternalistic’ ideology (du Toit, 1993) seem to clash with modern capitalist ideology which is partly a consequence of the government’s restructuring of agriculture in the 1990s (Ewert & Hamman, 1999). This clash produces an</p>

		ideological dilemma which was evident in farmers' refusal to engage with the demands of the strike, while simultaneously engaging in acts of charity for workers who were not earning wages during the strike and making demonstrations of concern for their workers' rights and interests which were (they said) being trampled on by strike instigators. This dilemma was resolved in different ways in different argumentative settings. In justifying their refusal to engage with the strike by discrediting it as contrary to workers' interests, farmers emphasised concern for their workers; whereas in discussing how to proceed given the new R105 minimum wage, the pursuit of profit was presented as an axiomatic objective which ultimately trumped their responsibility to look out for the interests of the workers.
Masego Kgosiemang 22601570@nwu.ac.za North-West University	Development Sociology II: Development Practice	The Severity of Water and Sanitation Problems at Tswelopele High School in Itsoseng Township Poor drinking water and sanitation have severe effects on learning environments. With a systematic literature review on the effects of water and sanitation in schools, the goal of this paper is to describe the impact of, and to analyze, poor water provision and the issues relating to sanitation within an academic environment. Selected studies can be divided into the following sub-topics: water and drinking, sanitation for menstruation, improved water and sanitation and combined effects of water and sanitation. The initial literature reports an increase in lack of adequate sanitation from schools in developing countries during menstruation due to inadequate sanitation facilities. The objective of this study is to focus on a broad investigation of the processes related to water and sanitation in Tswelopele High School, and assess the capability of available tools that can be applied to solve the problem. It also examines the correlation between improving the quality of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities in school. This study concludes that all parties involved in such schools should seriously consider the variety of projects that may be needed to improve water and sanitation in such schools.
Sultan Khan Khans@ukzn.ac.za	Development Sociology I: Development	Land Reform Challenges and Prospects for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED) in the Sisonke District Municipality (SDM) KZN One of many grievances which had constituted a powerful force behind the struggle for liberation in South Africa was the question of land. The brutal

<p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Resource, Challenges and Prospects</p>	<p>legacy of confiscation and expropriation and plundering of property that prevailed locally was no different to that experienced in other parts of the world. One of the priorities of post-apartheid South Africa is land reform with various institutional mechanisms have been put in place to address this through the National Department of Land Affairs (NDLA) and the Land Claims Court (LCC). Since its inception, the programme has been criticised for failing to reach its targets or deliver on its multiple objectives of historical redress, redistribution of wealth and opportunities, and economic growth. Particular weaknesses – highlighted by its political supporters and opponents alike – include the slow pace of land redistribution, the failure to impact significantly on the land tenure systems prevailing on commercial farms and in the communal areas, and the widespread perception that what redistribution of land has taken place has not been translated into improvements in agricultural productivity or livelihood benefits for the majority of claimants. Neither has it impacted on promoting local economic development. This paper examines the status of land restitution in the District Municipality of Sisonke in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal and prospects for Rural Local Economic Development.</p>
<p>Nomzamo Kheswa g08k3158@campus.ru.ac.za Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII: Labour Legislation and the Labour Process Revisited</p>	<p>Labour Legislation and the Labour Process in Citrus Farming in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal This thesis seeks to interrogate noted changing patterns in the labour process in commercial agriculture in post-apartheid South Africa. While commercial farms in South Africa were previously identified by paternal labour relations – engrossed in managerial styles that accentuated direct control and intervention in the workplace – there has been a shift in the manner in which workers are controlled and co-ordinated. In the context of farms, this relationship is particularly intriguing as the farm is recognized as a sphere of economic production and social reproduction (i.e. farm workers typically live and work on farms). South Africa has also witnessed a ‘de-regulation’ of intense state intervention and support, and an incorporation of the farming industry into labour legislation. The thesis thus further seeks to investigate whether labour legislation has influenced this changing pattern of labour relations. The labour process is identified by the organization of labour and the manner in which work is segregated in the workplace. Thus issues such as occupational status</p>

		and skill dynamics, which are in turn comprised by the evolution of the workplace and, specifically, its incorporation of technology; arise in the analysis of the labour process. This will be studied in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.
<p>Grace Khunou</p> <p>Grace.Khunou@wits.ac.za</p> <p>School of Human and Community Development, University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Health II:</p> <p>Masculinities and Health</p>	<p>Masculine Identity and Access to Health: Perceptions and Experiences of Private and Public Health Services</p> <p>Background: Although much research on men and health tends to suggest that men don't care about their health, recent studies indicate that hegemonic masculine traits might have health positive impacts on men. In South Africa men's specific health programs are virtually non-existent so is policy considerations for men's general need for health care. Again given the persisting social and economic inequalities how and when men access health is further impacted. Thus arguing that, men's ideas of what it means to be a man is the only factor that influences the health practices is erroneous. Methods: The qualitative data derived from twenty interviews with men from Gauteng and Limpopo was analyzed using thematic content analysis. Findings: This paper provides a lens into how men's access to health is encouraged or deterred by service delivery challenges in the public health sector and again how the private health sector might be economically inaccessible to them. However, varied ideas of what it means to be a man held by the participants influenced their identities and thus how the socio-economic factors impacted their access to health. Implications and Conclusion: In conclusion the paper argues that men's health practices are complex and should be understood as such for health policies to effectively address their health needs.</p>
<p>Florence Komane</p> <p>florence_komane@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II:</p> <p>The Construction of Gender Identity in Male Dominated Professions</p>	<p>The Impact of Working as a Bus Driver on Women's Health, Workplace Relationships and Family Functioning: The Experiences of Black Female Bus Drivers in Tshwane, South Africa</p> <p>The post-apartheid government implemented new policies to promote equality in the workplace, in terms of both race and gender. As a result, more women are entering the labour market and working as bus drivers. However, since occupations are historically sex-segregated, men are the ones dominating driving industries and bus driving is regarded as a male profession. This set of circumstances therefore challenges women who choose a career as bus drivers.</p>

		<p>The aim of the research is to explore the experiences of female bus drivers in Tshwane, South Africa and how they deal with the challenges they are faced with since they are new in the bus industry. The primary concern of the study is the impact of their chosen career on their general well-being, described as workplace relationships, occupational health and family-work balance. A total number of sixteen female bus drivers participated in the study. In addition, the study was complemented by observation and interviews with managers at a private company. Findings show that the incorporation of women in the bus driving industry has been challenging, especially for women as they are confronted by deep gender stereotypes held by passengers, colleagues and road users. Yet, some factors contribute to a more positive perception of female bus drivers, such as female drivers' abilities and capabilities to drive. Due to the working conditions of bus drivers, female bus drivers reported having psychological, sleeping and muscular-skeletal problems. Furthermore, balancing work and family life has proven to be difficult for many female bus drivers.</p>
<p>Kristen Kornienko kkornienko@mac.com University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Urban Sociology I: Rethinking the Informal Sector</p>	<p>Developing a Language to Understand the Fluid Spatial Conditions of Informal Settlement</p> <p>This paper explores an alternative means to understand space and place in urban informal settlement. At the core of the inquiry, is the need to further decipher the social character and functionality of informal settlement with an eye toward in situ upgrading. To this end, the study attempts to set aside the global-North/Western development lens and rethink the language with which informal spaces are evaluated. Deleuze and Guattari's (1987) relational language of rhythm, refrain, milieu and territorialisation becomes the cornerstone for evaluating space and its value as social capital. Residents' every day habits and social connections are put alongside Putnam's (2000) concepts of 'bonding capital' and 'bridging networks' first to articulate socio-spatial models within the community, and second to examine the fluidity with which informality engages formality. This leads to a rethinking of socio-spatial models and boundaries within the community and the functionality of its edge. Critically, the study draws on the historic and present elements of time as it relates to space. The time/space dynamics of hope lost through waiting for</p>

		<p>community upgrading and hope gained through impatience, political agency and action, add layers of complexity to informal spaces. Implied in the first dynamic is an acceptance of the status quo, passive inclusion into South Africa democratic society through the eventual provision of housing. The second is an insurgent demand for socio-economic rights and societal transformation as guaranteed by the country's Constitution (Holston, 1998). Qualitative data from two case study informal communities in greater Johannesburg explores and documents space that has evolved through this timeline. This is done through a dialog between the abstract concepts and concrete realities of space and place. Theoretical and philosophical notions on the spatial consequences of humans' everyday actions inform the methodology, making the informal residents the crux of the study. This communicates how their socio-economic processes inform their organic urban living environments. It is this that then contributes to the larger discourse on informal settlement upgrading.</p>
<p>Tinashe Kushata misskushata@yahoo.com University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology I:</p> <p>The State and Employment Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa</p>	<p>The Business Case for Labour Broking. A Critical Assessment Using the Decent Work Framework</p> <p>Globalisation has brought about changes in the world of work, in particular the restructuring of the workplace in order to promote labour market flexibility. Labour market flexibility comes about as companies compete and cut costs through the growth of waged occupations created in temporary jobs and casual positions. South Africa is currently dealing with the rising use by companies of temporary employment agencies, also known as labour brokers, who apparently facilitate this labour market flexibility. Labour broking has stirred up a lot of controversy in South Africa through the media, unions and many movements to the point where labour broking has been labelled as a new form of slavery that further fuels worker exploitation. Certain abuses have been associated with the practice of labour broking in relation to ensuring decent jobs in South Africa's globalizing capitalism.</p> <p>Little research has been conducted regarding the business case for labour broking and subjecting it to an assessment alongside the notion of decent work as advocated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This research solicits the opinions of the labour broker in all of this. Constantly only one side of the story is conveyed to the public, namely, that labour broking is</p>

		<p>exploitative and creates a category of workers called “the working poor”. However, little or no effort is spent on speaking to the “powerful” in the relationship, the labour brokers themselves, so they can directly address, justify and/or clarify the accusations against them as being against the four pillars of decent work. It is a necessary investigation where we get to hear the other side of the argument - an opportunity for the labour brokers to speak out, address debates and provide clarity on the continued “existence” of labour broking in South Africa. This research provides a platform for the labour brokers to be able to defend and justify the role they play in what has been labelled as an inhumane, insensitive, detached system and strategy.</p>
<p>Audrey Lawrence a-lawr@ma2.sun.ac.za University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education I:</p> <p>Inequalities in Education – Secondary and Tertiary</p>	<p>Educational Transformation in South Africa: The Search for Quality Education Following the Annual National Assessment (ANA)</p> <p>The effect that quality education has on life expectancy is well publicised in literature. It also affects active citizenship and overall well-being of individuals in terms of health, unemployment and economic development. Education in South Africa has been widely criticized for disparities, particularly in terms of school funding, educational disparity and the overall matric and other results. The institutionalisation of the first Annual National Assessments 2011 caused much debate, as it showed overall low marks in literacy and numeracy levels in SA primary schools across the country. The release of the 2012 results have been shrouded in controversy with allegations of foul-play and incorrect assessment. Despite this situation, the question still remains the same: How is high or good literacy and numeracy levels at primary school level indicative of quality education reform? The aim of this paper is to address the above by means of a qualitative review of literature available on the subject. It will focus on the importance of literacy and numeracy in the foundation phase of schooling, given the accumulative nature of education. Possible/Alleged misrepresentations of results are not the aim of this study, although the possible problems around this will be highlighted. Additionally, some pointers for the future will be identified.</p>
<p>Anneke Leroux anneke_leroux@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest II:</p>	<p>Participatory Spaces, Ward Committees, and Civic Organisations in the City of Johannesburg (2011-13)</p> <p>The main premise of this on-going fieldwork, based on research conducted in</p>

<p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Local Governance and the Politics of Invited and Invented Participatory Spaces in Informal Settlements in South Africa</p>	<p>2012 and 2013, is to understand and bring to light the relationship between ward committees and civic society organisations in two separate case studies within the City of Joburg Municipality. The inception for this study came from the observation that a number of civic society organisations in low-income areas, appear to operate and be structured in the same form which Ward Committees are intended to operate and be structured; the aim is thus to understand if and why this pattern appears to be taking place. It asks the key question, are the two ward committees fulfilling the role assigned to them, and is this role sufficient enough to foster a more participatory government? It also asks whether the grassroots civic organisations under observation are able to do this better. This paper will put forward an innovative theoretical framework bringing together the relevant theory on participation (Cooke & Kothari 2001; Hickey & Mohan 2004; Benit-Gbaffou 2008), invited and invented participatory spaces (Miraftab & Wills 2005; Sinwell 2010) and political opportunity structure (Tarrow 2011; McAdam 1996). Both ward committees and civic society organisations are theorised here as being participatory spaces. The two case studies which are analysed in this comparative report are: the informal settlement of Thembelihle in Ward 8, and the formal settlement of Chiawelo in Ward 12. At this stage the findings are preliminary, and the paper attempts to ask key questions about the challenges emerging from the field. It will explore the internal dynamics of local government, and how local communities and the civic organisations which are shaped out of them, are trying to navigate their way through the maze of local government structures, to obtain the basic services which the ANC has continued to promise its citizens since 1994.</p>
<p>Amy Long and Philani Moyo a_m_long@hotmail.co.uk University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Development Sociology IV: Development Practice</p>	<p>Debunking Employment Equity and Affirmative Action in Small Scale and Medium Enterprises in Gauteng, South Africa Debate about the efficacy and de-merits of affirmative action in the South Africa workplace has been raging since the dawn of democracy. There are differing opinions on whether racial transformation of workforce composition and management structures should override merit in new appointments and promotions. Within this context, this paper examines the implementation of, and attitudes towards the Employment Equity Act of 1998, affirmative action policies and procedures in two companies in Gauteng province. While the study</p>

		<p>does not claim to have findings that can be generalised nationally, it finds that there is polarisation of opinions between male and female respondents towards the implementation of employment equity within the workplace. It also finds that belonging to a specific racial group influences perceptions of affirmative action. The majority of white respondents felt the Employment Equity Act and attendant affirmative action policies are ‘reverse racism’ which ignore merit for the sake of racially transforming the composition of the workforce. But that ‘white majority’ view begs the question: How and when will the workforce, especially management structures, in South Africa be transformed to represent the national racial demographics if no radical transformation law or policy is implemented? Should the status quo be allowed to continue simply because some sections of South African society see affirmative action as ‘reverse racism? Among other findings, the study also finds that there are different views about affirmative action based on gender. The majority of white female respondents expressed more negative stigmatising perceptions towards beneficiaries of affirmative. This again raises the question: Why do white females have such deep negative views about employment equity and affirmative action? Is it that it is disadvantaging them more compared to other females from other racial groups and men across all racial groups? These and other questions form the basis of this paper as it contributes to the ongoing debate on affirmative action in the workplace.</p>
<p>Aisha Lorgat lorgata@gmail.com University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII B: The Changing Conditions of Work</p>	<p>Researching the African Diaspora The paper explores preliminary themes emerging from qualitative research into various migrant communities located in four metropolitan regions in South Africa. Broad themes explored include trajectories, livelihoods, social mobility, push-pull factors; the migrant in SA experience - identity, exclusion/inclusion; understanding networks; challenges with South African state institutions; and home country interactions. Of particular interest is the variety of livelihood strategies engaged in, the importance of social networks, (lack of) involvement in local and home country social institutions, and emerging migration choices and patterns.</p>
<p>Yuanping Ma</p>	<p>Race, Class and Ethnicity</p>	<p>Disheartened Outsiders: Self-perceived Health of Migrant Workers in Contemporary Urban China</p>

<p>yum270@mail.usask.ca</p> <p>Department of Sociology University of Saskatchewan, Canada</p>	<p>Identity formation in the context of global immigration policy</p>	<p>The literature has identified the debate stemming from some studies showing that minority groups such as immigrants or migrants enjoy better health compared with the majority population, whereas other studies have found worse health among these groups. This study employs data from the 2005 China General Social Survey to explore the situation of self-perceived health of migrant workers in urban China. The results show that in regard to self-perceived health status, migrant workers appeared to be the most disadvantaged compared to both rural and urban residents even after controlling for age, gender, sex, socioeconomic and psychological factors. This finding indicates that in addition to be jeopardized in economic benefits, migrant workers have been increasingly marginalized by mainstream society in terms of the psychological internalization of their status related to health. The plausible reasons are due to deprivation of economic rewards and lack of welfare protection and emotional care as well as exclusion of social identity. Several policy implications are proposed to improve the low self-perceived health status of migrant workers.</p>
<p>Grey Magaiza</p> <p>magaizag@qwa.ufs.ac.za</p> <p>University of the Free State</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I:</p> <p>Methods and Methodologies</p>	<p>Exploring a Sociology of Possibility as a Method of Inquiry in Youth Research</p> <p>Previous research on youth has focused on inequality, exclusion, disengagement, disempowerment, disadvantage among others, 'in other words treating youth research as predominantly about youth related problems' Helm and Holve (2005: x). Such an emphasis has added to perceptions of young people as "incomplete adults" (Heath et.al 2005) needing help to attain complete citizenship. It is against this background that this conceptual paper proposes a methodological shift towards approaches that highlight young people' capabilities. Arguing from a qualitative paradigm, I stress that the academe and particularly Sociology has a critical role to play in catalysing social change initiatives and ensuring that youth research results in contextually informed transformative potentialities. This entails innovative, evidence based research approaches capable of converting the youth bulge characterising most demographic transitions of Africa into a demographic dividend. I argue that conventional, 'canonised' discipline specific research methods are highly inadequate to inform development planning around the youth question. In fact, I argue for a Sociology of Possibility that challenges established thinking</p>

		<p>around youth research at the same time facilitating a pragmatic scholarship of engagement that can inform program planning around youth. This paper suggests that research approaches, particularly those rooted in qualitative research have the potential to tap into the innovative capacities of youths. I advocate not only for plural qualitative approaches but also for transdisciplinary methodological innovations that have the potential to unlock the creative capacities of young people. This will not only expand the horizons of sociological methods to a sort of engaged sociology, but it will also ensure that the discipline returns to its classical roots of explaining and solving social challenges.</p>
<p>Thabo Maiko 22394435@nwu.ac.za North-West University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth III: Youth Issues and Sport</p>	<p>Factors Leading to High Unemployment among the Youth in Mahikeng The principal objective of this paper is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review the current and alternative policies on youth unemployment as it pertains to the youth in Mahikeng. • To analyse the effect of labour market programmes on youth unemployment • To assess the role of temporary work on youth unemployment and to propose policy measures <p>The basic aim of constructing this research paper is to understand how much unemployment remains a threat to the lives of the people, and to the welfare of the overall economy. Through a review of academic literature, this paper is aimed at finding out the theoretical underpinnings of unemployment and also providing worthy recommendations for the matter.</p>
<p>Tumi Malope tumi.malope@gmail.com University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIB: New Professions and New Constructions of Occupations</p>	<p>What are the Job Experiences of Males in Female Dominated Sectors in Manufacturing? A Case Study of a Clothing Factory in Silverton Pretoria This paper seeks to answer the following research question. What are the job experiences of males in female dominated sectors in manufacturing? A case study of a clothing factory in Silverton Pretoria. The literature on males who enter female dominated occupations largely focuses on males who are in white collar female dominated occupations. Occupations which fall under this category would be nursing, primary school teaching and Librarian. These occupations are white collar because a qualification is required, the pay is relatively better to blue collar occupations. On the other hand blue collar</p>

		<p>occupations is typically manual and doesn't require tertiary qualification. Through in-depth interviews, this paper also looks at how the men ended up in the manufacturing sector. "There appears to be a paradox-men from ethnic minorities and lower social class groups were more likely to express an aversion to female concentrated work, but were also likely to find themselves there" (Lupton 2006). The case study shows that the paradox doesn't apply to a South African context.</p>
<p>Xolela Mangcu xolela.mangcu@uct.ac.za Department of Sociology, University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology II: Concepts and epistemologies</p>	<p>Black Intellectual Thought Since 1800 and the Creation of South African Modernity Academic writing on race and racial identity in South Africa has historically proceeded along the liberal, nationalist, Marxist continuum. In these perspectives Black people are presented as receptors of imposed racial identities- identities that must perforce be shaped and bent to fit these ideological categories. It is precisely because politics overdetermines race in this literature that there is very little discussion of the Black world more broadly. Black people's cultural creativity in defining and re-defining themselves over a period of two hundred years has hardly been documented, let alone brought to the classroom, to inform current debates about racial identity and the making of South African modernity. How then have Black people in South Africa thought about racial identity – both politically and culturally? To answer this question we have to go into the archive (s) in the two senses proposed by Carolyn Hamilton- the archive as constituting the epistemological framing of the past and archives as constituted by the collections to which we refer for evidence about the past. Because of the epistemological assumption that South African modernity was created by white people, there has been no effort to actually look at the archives of the Black world. The paper looks at the work of Black intellectual archetypes throughout the 19th and 20th– from Dyani Tshatshu and Tiyo Soga, two Christian converts who lived, physically and mentally, on the border between the newly imposed White world and the Black world to Robert Sobukwe and Steve Biko who challenged the foundations of European modernity while using the instruments of that modernity itself. As sociologists such as C. Wright Mills and Alvin Gouldner have pointed out social theory has grown by incorporating what was</p>

		often on the margins or on the outside into the mainstream of sociological thought.
<p>Adelade Mampe</p> <p>22396594@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education I:</p> <p>Inequalities in Secondary and Tertiary Education</p>	<p>Comparative Explanations of Pass Rates between Resourced and Under Resourced Schools: the Case of Sol Plaatjie Secondary and Motuba High Schools</p> <p>Matric pass rate obtained through schooling is one essential standard to assess the learners' performance and the quality of the school origin. It is a major requirement not only for higher education entrance but a key to various employment sectors, quality of life and ultimately for the sustained economic growth of the country. However, a majority of learners at rural schools obtain lower pass rates in their matric examination at the end of the year, as compared to learners at former Model C schools.</p> <p>The study therefore aims to compare the matriculation pass rates in an adequately resourced school (Sol Plaatjie) to that of an under-resourced school (Motuba High). The main objective is to explain how much resources do matter in school performance. The study ties school fees and the changing school curriculum, to explain how they may impact on respondents in the school. Furthermore, it will attempt to explain whether the pass rate of matric learners, particularly in rural areas, implies a quality education for better life. Interviews and questionnaires would be to collect qualitative data from students, teachers and principals. The study will conclude that Grade 12 learners at rural areas are not obtaining the desired outputs like that of the former Model C due to lack of resources. It would therefore recommend that an improvement is needed there to improve the quality of education for all.</p>
<p>Mokong S Mapadimeng</p> <p>Mokong.Mapadimeng@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University, Mahikeng Campus</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IIIA:</p> <p>Entrepreneurship, the Informal Economy and Formalisation of Casual Work</p>	<p>Street Trading in South Africa: An Empirical Study in Mahikeng, North-West Province</p> <p>This chapter examines the nature of this activity in the city of Mahikeng located in the North-West province. This is done with the understanding that street trading is an economic activity that constitutes part of the informal economy. The latter, considered a feature of each society which can hardly go unnoticed, has always attracted both policy and scholarly attention. This is said to be so because of the informal economy's complex and ambiguous nature which has always ignited a debate about the sector. In South Africa, the informal economy</p>

		is said to have served as both a source of survivalist income for some and wealth for others or even upward mobility, and still for others a source of exploitation and abuse. The debates also pointed to symbiotic links between the informal economy and formal economy, whereby boundaries between them would vary in different historical and geographical contexts (Preston-White and Rogerson, 1991: 2-3). With specific focus on Mahikeng's informal street trading, which has so far not been adequately researched, the present study is hoped to add to and fill a gap within the existing body of knowledge on informal economy in South Africa.
<p>Tapiwanashe Mapindani</p> <p>201013585@ufh.ac.za</p> <p>University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII:</p> <p>Labour Legislation and the Labour Process Revisited</p>	<p>An Exploration of Part Time Working and how the South African Law Protect Such. A Study of Mugg 'n Bean Restaurants East London</p> <p>Part time working is a commonplace in almost every sector in the South African business world. Many businesses regard and choose to employ part timers most because it is cheap and easy to get. Employees on the other hand opt to do part time working mostly because it give them freedom mostly in terms of flexibility in their working hours and the balance they have with their personal life. With the recent influx of labour from the other country such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique, the restaurant business has focused into employing those as waiters and barmen. But however the question need to be answered is to what extent are those workers are protected by the Labour Laws? How are the acts such as BCEA, LRA, EEA and other labours laws and conventions protects those employed as part timers? Do these workers have records and trade unions that represent them? These are the questions that are going to be unlocked in the research at hand.</p>
<p>Leo Mapira</p> <p>MPRLEO002@myuct.ac.za</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII B:</p> <p>The Changing Conditions of Work</p>	<p>'Trade Unions are their own Barriers' – Trade Unions' Response to Illegal Migrant Labour in Post-Apartheid South Africa</p> <p>The extent of undocumented migrant labour in South Africa is not known but research has shown that a number of African migrants proceed to work without the legal authorisation; and this legal dilemma exposes them to hyper-exploitation in the workplace and beyond. This research explores the response of the South African trade union movement to immigration in post-apartheid South Africa and examines the policies and practices of nine registered trade unions (construction sector, agricultural sector, private security sector and</p>

		<p>domestic services sectors) in the Western Cape province of South Africa in response to the vulnerability of undocumented migrant workers. Triangulation of qualitative data was employed whereby semi-structured interviews were conducted and complemented with documentary sources of data. The dissertation concludes with the thesis that trade union federations, although demonstrated solidarity with and defended the rights of migrants during the post-apartheid immigration policy reform were diplomatically exclusionary and anti-immigration. The second thesis is that while migrants are working in South Africa without legal authorisation, there is continuity of exclusion embedded in trade union policies and practices. Thus, unions remain locked in 'narrow economism' and are 'their own obstacles' to organising undocumented migrants. Although the threat and impact of xenophobia has led to an increasing recognition of the need to incorporate migrants (documented or otherwise) in the labour movement, initiatives to organise and defend undocumented migrants by some unions remain ad hoc and inconsistent. The nature of this response has challenged the notion of worker solidarity which is at the heart of the labour movement's rhetoric. Solidarity with migrants remains a 'publicly touted' truism that gets lost in everyday practices.</p>
<p>Lucille Maqubela Lucille.Maqubela@univen.ac.za University of Venda</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology II: Concepts and epistemologies</p>	<p>The Ethical Challenges in Feminist Research Feminist theorists challenge unequal power relations between the researcher and the researched on the basis of the researched's 'epistemic advantage' (the fact that the researched are 'knowers' and 'actors' in research). My research is influenced and embodies some of these feminist principles. This notwithstanding, the article articulates the researcher's confrontation with ethical dilemmas pertaining to these power relations in fieldwork. It questions the possibility of complete non-hierarchical or egalitarian power relations in feminist research. As Bloom and Sawin (2009) rightly put it "Attempting to follow all recommendations of feminist methodologies can overwhelm researchers with desirable but difficult ethical demands". To this effect this article reveals successes and failures in maintaining egalitarian power relations between the researcher and the researched. Through this article the researcher demonstrates that the ideal of non-hierarchical research remains elusive.</p>

<p>Thanduxolo Robert Maranjana 22337334@nwu.ac.za North-West University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IV: The Apartheid Workplace Regime - Revisiting the Mining Sector</p>	<p>An Investigation of the Relationships between Trade Unions and Workers: A Case Study of the Marikana Massacre This paper begins by relating how trade unions are supposed champion the interests of their workers, particularly in ensuring the safety of their workers in their work environments. It then goes onto outline the poor relationships between workers and particular trade unions, in describing the causes that led to Marikana massacre. It thus seeks to identify the conflicts between the workers and trade unions, in order to assess the challenges of the workers in conflict with the trade unions at the Marikana LONMIN mine in Rustenburg. The study outlines what the functions of trade unions are, how workers affiliate with them, what makes workers affiliate with unions, and what benefits a worker gains to join a union? The study also outlines the history of migrancy in the mining sector, and looks at the current shift of miner membership from NUM to AMCU, and how unions need to continue ensuring the protection of workers' rights. Crucially, the emergence of another union (AMCU) needs to be assessed in terms of its benefits, both to miners and to a more democratic ethos at the shop floor level.</p>
<p>Boitumelo Maruping boitumelo.mampho@yahoo.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IV: The Apartheid Workplace Regime - Revisiting the Mining Sector</p>	<p>Waging Dangerous Occupations: The Case of Platinum Miners in Rustenburg The following paper is based on a research project in progress, in fulfilment of the requirements of a minor dissertation at a Masters level, in Industrial Sociology. The focus of this exploratory study is on the wage determination of workers who are engaged in dangerous occupations, for the purpose of this project these are miners working at the platinum belt, in the Rustenburg area. The paper begins to look at the historical account of wage determination in the mining industry in general, followed by a discussion on wage bargaining processes that have prevailed in the platinum sector since the discovery of the mineral, until the present day. Particular attention will be given to the methods which have been used in the different mines pertaining wage negotiation, especially in light of the fact that the platinum mining industry, since its commencement has not established a central wage negotiation unit, that somewhat standardise wages in the industry. By the use of preliminary interviews with the miners, the employer representatives and miners' representatives; this study aims to capture a holistic account of the views of the</p>

		three stakeholders on the wages received by miners in the platinum belt. The sites of interest are the Lonmin Platinum Mines and Anglo Platinum Mines, which are both located in the Rustenburg area.
<p>John Mashayamombe</p> <p>jsmashaya@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IV:</p> <p>The Apartheid Workplace Regime - Revisiting the Mining Sector</p>	<p>Contested Landscapes of Control: The Case of Pilkington Platinum Mine in Limpopo, South Africa</p> <p>Since space was so important in controlling mine workers under apartheid (compounds, migrant labour), what new forms of spatial control are emerging in the post-apartheid era? This paper explores dynamics at an open-cast platinum mine where there were no strikes during the wave of wildcat strikes after Marikana. New forms of spatial control are constructed around a residentially fragmented workforce, the role of traditional leaders as a form of community control, as well as new forms of surveillance and employment contracts. Migrant labour system, compound housing and segregationist laws of colonial and apartheid periods exposed mine labour to racial despotic control that resulted in abuse and exploitation of workers. The capture of compounds by NUM in the 1980 does depict some forms of resistance by organised labour. Post 1990 witnessed depopulation of compounds and democratization of the mine workplace reconfiguring landscapes of control by capital. New mines have opened adopting different approaches in the provision of mine housing. With the seemingly weakening of mine labour unions and loss of residential space for organizing and mobilizing workers and widespread wildcat strikes led by worker committees, this study sought to understand why mine workers at Pilkington mine did not partake in wildcat strikes that gripped the mining industry in South Africa. The study was sociologically informed from a Labour geography approach where labour and capital are seen as actively shaping space in order to realize their interests. An ethnographic approach within case study method was used with individual interviews with mine workers and direct observation to understand issues of space and agency. Findings revealed that collective agency (action) is seemingly on the decline due to lack of residential space provided by the mine, weak unions, revitalized workplace management regimes, and differentiated and categorized workforce in different communities and are some of the factors that made workers not to join or carry out wild cat strikes at Pilkington mine that gripped the mining</p>

		sector. Thus importantly, the above mentioned factors suggest there is little or no collective action as a form of resistance to management control thus it challenges Herod's (2001) notion that labour (worker agency) actively together with capital shape space. Rather, there is a need to specify the different types of agency present and the extent and scale of resistance.
<p>Sethulego Matebesi</p> <p>matebsz@ufs.ac.za</p> <p>University of the Free State</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest III:</p> <p>The Contentious Politics of Service Delivery Protests in South Africa</p>	<p>'No Road, No Schooling': The Trajectories of Service Delivery Protests in the Northern Cape, South Africa</p> <p>Since the dramatic eruption of service delivery protests in September 2004, South Africa has witnessed unrest of significant proportions at the local level. These protests increased substantially from about ten protests in 2004 to more than 100 in 2009 and 2010, and subsequently reached unprecedented levels, with 226 protests occurring in the first eight months of 2012. Perhaps one of the most graphic illustrations of the devastating consequences of these protests was the closure of several schools for more than eight months in 2012 in Kuruman and Olifantshoek, in the Northern Cape Province. The aim of this study was to explain the motives and actions of the protestors in the two communities, while also contextualising them within a critical analysis of the role of mines. The objective was to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the effects of the protest on the communities. In particular, the studies focused on three key issues: (1) what was the nature of municipal-community engagement; (2) to what extent, and for what reasons, were various sections of the communities in favour or against the protest; and (3) what are the lessons to be learned from the study. Methodologically, the study is based on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with the protest leaders, community members and civil society organisations. Results showed that the main causes of the protest were ineffective community engagement and the perceived failure of mines to promote community welfare. Furthermore, it was also evident that community members experienced high levels of intimidation about the closure of schools. The study concludes that there is a need for a holistic and comprehensive approach to service delivery protests.</p>
<p>Lipalesa Mathe</p> <p>mathelipalesa@gmail.com</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies I:</p>	<p>Bringing a Stranger into the Family: Socio-Cultural Perceptions Towards Adoption and Foster-Care in Lesotho</p> <p>Children are being orphaned and abandoned at an ever increasing rate in</p>

<p>National University of Lesotho / University of South Africa</p>	<p>Intergenerational Relations</p>	<p>Lesotho. To date, over 200,000 orphaned children live in Lesotho. 130,000 of these have lost one or both parents to AIDS. These children need special care and protection as children who grow up without their parents are more prone to a wide range of risks. Research has repeatedly shown that that adoption and foster care are some of the alternative strategies that could be employed to combat this problem.</p> <p>However, our knowledge of cultural attitudes towards adoption has been limited by the lack of studies of community attitudes. Hence, this paper examines Basotho’s socio-cultural perceptions towards adoption. By exploring the perceptions of Basotho, I aim to find out the extent to which Basotho would be willing to adopt orphaned and vulnerable children and whether they believe their family members would accept adopted children as their own. How do Basotho think the issue of orphans can best be addressed? To what extent do Basotho sanction other forms of households like gays, lesbians, widows, childless couples, single and never married individual adults as suitable and competent parents. Lastly, I also aim to reflect and make recommendations on the feasibility of Lesotho’s Foster-Care and Adoption policy.</p>
<p>Bridget Matinga bmatinga@gmail.com University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies II: The Challenges of Marriages/Living Together</p>	<p>Place, Power and Knowledge: A Case of Rural Matrilineal Women of Muluwira Village, Zomba and The Legal System of Malawi</p> <p>This paper is part of my PhD study. It seeks to explore how rural women of matrilineal descent enjoy their rights to access and own property rights when their marriages dissolve be it through divorce, abandonment or due to spousal death in light of Malawi’s legal system.</p> <p>This ethnographic study in matrilineal Muluwira, Zomba district, Malawi, employed background survey, in-depth interviews, focus group interviews, key informant interviews and observations. Peters (1997: 189) argued, the dominance of matriliney (in Malawi) provides some considerable authority especially with respect to land inheritance. Chiweza on the other hand argues Malawi’s legal system could be inefficient, construing how women especially those whose marriages have dissolved enjoy property rights ownership. According to my research findings, out of 12 in-depth interviews I conducted, only 1 widow acknowledged having used judicial system; and claimed inheritance from her deceased spouse who had left a will. 11 respondents were</p>

		frustrated due to lack of knowledge of legislation and loss of trust in judiciary due to high levels of corruption in the system. A court Magistrate ascertained: rural women lack knowledge of legislation, consequently, do not claim their rights. I argue, place (rural context), lack of knowledge could disadvantage gains of matrilineal custom to women's property ownership rights. I recommend that further study be conducted to ascertain if these findings reflect a general experience of matrilineal women in Malawi to unravel the implications thereof.
<p>Batsile Matsetse u04414683@tuks.co.za University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VI: Social Capital, Networks and the Migratory Experience</p>	<p>Social Capital in Networks: Migration and Entrepreneurship in Tlokweng Village This paper explores the experience of migrant entrepreneurs in rural Tlokweng, North West province. The findings of the paper suggest that migrant entrepreneurs use their networks to exploit and identify existing market opportunities in new localities. Given the uniqueness of the community in question, the study goes on to suggest that migrant entrepreneurs are needed in this particular community and have not displaced local entrepreneurs. To understand the presence of migrant entrepreneurs' two theoretical frameworks that explain migration, the network theory and the institutional theory of migration, are considered. These theories explain how migrants identify new localities which are more favourable. Approaching networks as a form of social capital sheds light in understanding and explaining community, familial and extra-familial ties and how they are utilized to benefit all parties involved especially migrants in receiving localities. Most importantly networks provide space for the integration of immigrants in hosting communities. Ethnic and familial ties are possible sources of social capital in this case. For immigrants' networks provide administrative support and are vital for the survival of the new migrants. They are often based on mutual trust and obligation.</p>
<p>Emmanuel Mayeza 17401410@sun.ac.za University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Gender Studies IV: Imagining Alternatives</p>	<p>'Girls Play in the Fantasy Area and the Block Area is For Boys': Exploring Young Children's Gender Performances in their Classroom Play Interactions This paper reports preliminary findings based on the current ethnographic study with six-year-old children in a Durban junior primary school; exploring their constructions and performances of gender in classroom free playtime activities and relationships. Taking play and play environments seriously as gender socialisation contexts I document the young girls' and boys' interests</p>

		and investments in particular forms of play and the significance they attach to these as sources of both group and individual identity. Observed patterns of how the young children perform and police local gender norms and gender power relations in their play interactions are analysed using feminist poststructuralist insights in which children are conceptualised as active agents in gender socialisation processes engaged as negotiators rather than passive recipients of gender norms. By taking a critical child-centred research approach and presenting gender from the perspectives of young children this paper seeks to advance knowledge in the field of early childhood and gender identity construction.
Jane Mbithi jane8404@gmail.com University of the Witwatersrand	Economic and Industrial Sociology VII: Micro-credit, Middle Class Consumption and Social and Labour Plans	Micro-credit for Development: Testing the Claims with a Group of Women Borrowers from Cape Town's Khayelitsha Township Since the establishment of the Grameen Bank, micro-credit schemes have become one of the most prominent as well as effective development approaches in developing countries including South Africa. With poverty alleviation and women empowerment as its main goal, micro-credit has made significant difference in poor communities across the world. This is confirmed by numerous impact studies that have been conducted around the world which reveal a substantial improvement in the well-being of women who are recipients of micro-credit. However, the question as to whether micro-credit is the key contributor to the observed changes in the borrower's lives remains unanswered. For example, there might be other sources of income in the household contributing to the household's well-being. With these concerns in mind, this paper aims to investigate whether reported changes as a result of micro-credit are linked to accessing of micro-credit by the borrowers, or whether other factors brought about these changes or a mix of other factors and micro-credit accounts for them. Using the findings of a small scale study that I conducted in December 2010 on a group of women from Cape Town's Khayelitsha Township (South Africa), my study revealed that although micro-credit has played a key role in improving the well-being of women borrowers, it is not the sole contributor to these changes.
Trevor McArthur	Crime, Violence and Security II:	Breeding Brutality: A Qualitative Exploration into the Normalisation of Violent Subcultures of Homeless Street Youth

<p>14631725@sun.ac.za</p> <p>Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, University of Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Crime and Drug Abuse</p>	<p>Homelessness is a social phenomenon constructed as a societal ill that needs to be 'fixed'. The visibly vulgar and violent behaviour of homeless people in public spaces like parks, malls and business hubs have received much attention in the media. This study explores the extent of criminal victimisation and the violent subcultures of homeless people living in Muizenberg, Cape Town. Over a three month period, the research focused on homeless street children and young adults (16-24 yrs), observing how they interact with their peers and society at large, followed by in-depth personal interviews. Most of the participants came from poverty stricken families where substances like alcohol and drugs were abused, and where domestic violence and sexual abuse was the order of the day. The study found that there exist a fraught relationship between homeless street youth and law enforcement agents. The study also found that violence forms part of the initiation processes and one's ability to fight off more senior members of the group, dictates one's position and seniority in the hierarchy amongst homeless street youth, which have many privileges attached to it. The lasting impression of the study is the normalisation of violence and brutality as part of street sub-cultures.</p>
<p>Zahraa McDonald</p> <p>zahraamcdonald@hotmail.com</p> <p>Post-doctoral fellow, Department of Education Policy Studies, University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law I</p>	<p>Bodily representing the canon</p> <p>Making sense of everyday life can be overwhelming in contemporary spaces that are filled with diverse, plural and divergent experiences. Scholarship on identity has demonstrated the salience of representivity, often including the use of the body. This paper explores how, an education system is able to constitute bodily image so that it represents adherence to values and ethics as interpreted from religious doctrine. The paper develops a conceptualization of doctrine as constituted in canonical and dogmatic texts to include vernacular and bodily texts. The paper argues that doctrine conceptualized in this way increases the ability to grapple with and comprehend the efficacy of religious movements. It further explains how religious individuals are able to communicate their values and ethics in contemporary public spaces.</p>
<p>Darlene Miller</p> <p>Darlenemiller012@gmail.com</p>	<p>Gender Studies I:</p> <p>Considering Gender in Policy, Activism and</p>	<p>The Red Tent - Rough Diamonds, Who's Got Your Back?</p> <p>Many women leaders (a la Merkel, Thatcher, Fernandez), and our own unique brand of 'femocrats' in Africa, are anti-democratic and neo-liberal. This kind of women's leadership reinforces patriarchy and fails to challenge entrenched</p>

Rhodes University	Leadership	<p>forms of social structure and social control. But have we looked in the wrong places for the lessons of the ‘matriarchs’? Are different forms of leadership to be found amongst women whose political or social actions are hidden from view, presenting alternative possibilities for political leadership? This paper draws on the documentary evidence presented in a filming research project called ‘The Red Tent’ and filmed in 2011 and 2012 under the auspices of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). Three filming sites were selected and a feminist research methodology utilized that included interviewees in the sample of interviewees. Filming was conducted in three different locales in South Africa and Scotland: (1) 1980s women activists some of whom were involved in the Trotskyist movement in the Western Cape; (2) African middle class immigrant women from the Africa Centre in Edinburgh in the context of the current global economic crisis, and (3) working class post-Apartheid women activists from Manenberg who participated in the Rondebosch Common protest in 2012. Each research locale attempted to create a safe space for collectives of women whose leadership roles are or were not visible in the public political arena. Yet their political praxis has important consequences for our conceptions of political leadership, resistance or sometimes just survival. This paper contends that alternative conceptions of leadership that dispense with patriarchal notions of ‘leadership as a crown’ and instead embrace ‘leadership as a shroud’, as something social, shared and fluid, can contribute towards more sustainable challenges to social justice.</p>
Sarah Mitchell University of the Witwatersrand	Health III: Youth and Sexual Behaviour	<p>The Government of Adolescent Boys’ Health-Risk Behaviour <i>A Case Study of a Private Boy’s College in the Northern Suburbs of Johannesburg</i></p> <p>This study takes an exploratory approach to understanding the government of health-risk behaviour (HRB) among adolescent boys at Galbraith College – an affluent high school situated in the Northern suburbs of Johannesburg. Data were collected from parents, school representatives and the boys themselves using in-depth interviews and a focus group. The data were analysed within a Foucauldian theoretical framework, with a focus upon the techniques that parents and the school use in order to ‘govern’ the HRB of adolescent boys. Overall, the study finds that parents and the school promote the use of traditional ‘disciplinary’ techniques when governing the HRB of the boys, for</p>

		<p>example rules, monitoring, surveillance and punishment for breaking rules. Indeed, the parents and College have created what Foucault would call a 'network of gazes' to allow for constant surveillance of the boys. However, they also engage 'alternative' strategies, such as educating boys on the dangers of HRB, promoting boys' self-esteem and providing 'safer' alternatives to HRB. The boys interviewed displayed an ability to exercise agency in assessing and minimising the risks they faced. Based on this finding, the report recommends that parents and the school shift focus to these 'alternative' government strategies (which rely on boys' agency) rather than relying on more traditional, 'disciplinary' approaches (which tend to undermine their agency).</p>
<p>Zamambo Mkhize</p> <p>Mkhizez1@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Gender Studies III:</p> <p>Expressions of Masculinities and Hegemonic Institutions</p>	<p>Polygyny and Gender: The Effects of Polygyny on Modern, Educated Adults Who Grew up in Polygynous Marriages in Hammersdale, KwaZulu-Natal</p> <p>The aim and overall objective of the research is to find out the experiences of adults who were raised in a polygynous marriage. By listening to and recording the stories and experiences of women and adult children in such unions, the study will be able to find out information about various facets of polygyny; the motives behind such practices, the lasting impact it has on the women as well as their now adult children and other issues pertinent to it. I am interested in this topic because the literature does not even mention adults who were raised in polygynous marriages. My research although empirical hopes to fill in that gap.</p> <p>Polygyny by its very nature is a gender issue. The gender dimensions are important to address because of its inherent gender asymmetry; the fact that one man can have several wives and women can only have one husband. I will be conducting this study from a gender lens and some of the questions I hope to get answered are; how did growing up in a polygynous household shape their identity? For a girl was she content with observing the way her mother was treated by her father and would she subject herself to such treatment in the future? How did these adults construct themselves in a polygynous setup? How did it shape their masculinities/femininity? How was their relationship with their father? How were conflicts resolved in a polygynous household?</p>
<p>Lulu K Mmakola</p>	<p>Gender Studies I:</p>	<p>The Missing Link?: Feminist Methodologies, Transport Policy and Women's Issues</p>

<p>207522425@stu.ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Considering Gender in Policy, Activism and Leadership</p>	<p>The challenge in identifying and documenting women’s travel needs is often largely affected by the lack of methodological approaches that truly reflect women’s transport issues. Using feminist methodologies in research on gender and transport brings much more promise to addressing women’s issues in ways that positivist methodologies simply cannot. Feminist methodology is a means of conducting scientific investigations and generating theory from an explicitly feminist standpoint (Deem 2002; Andrews 2002; Harding 1987). The urge to partake in this form of research rises from a much stronger commitment by feminist researchers to changing the status of women in modern and rural societies (Alcoff & Potter 1993). This study, will use feminist methodologies to explore and investigate factors affecting women’s ability to participate in transport policy planning. Secondly, this study forms the rationale for the contributions of feminist methodologies in addressing women’s issues in transport and agricultural development in South Africa. In so doing, women’s experiences will not be generalized, thus calling for policies that address specific needs and services for women in their geographical settings. Reflecting on women’s experiences by using methods (e.g. videography, focus groups and in-depth interviews) that are designed for women by women brings attention to new possibilities in transport policy creation, planning and informative edifications to the growing body knowledge of women’s transport issues in South Africa.</p>
<p>Matsile Mmoniemang</p> <p>22591206@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University, Mahikeng campus</p>	<p>Health III:</p> <p>Youth and Sexual Behaviour</p>	<p>Awareness, Risk and Behaviour of Circumcision in Motlhabeng Village</p> <p>This paper seeks to assess the level of awareness on the medical benefits of male circumcision especially the protective effect in women against Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection. It also aims to investigate the risks of circumcision among men in Motlhabeng village, in order to determine what guidelines can be provided to address the problem. Some men are comfortable without performing circumcision and some believe it is a must (important) for a man to circumcise. Hence the belief in what is termed in Setswana as “goya thabeng” (to go for initiation at the mountains for circumcision performed). Between the three aspects mentioned (awareness, risk and behavior) there lies some forms of intervention that may seek to address more effective and less dangerous practices of circumcision. This study seeks to search for such a</p>

		solution.
<p>Karabo Mohapanele 22383727@nwu.ac.za North-West University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth II: Youth Identity, Politics and Media</p>	<p>The role and function of social media on pupils Objective: The paper seeks to explore the impact (and its implications) of social media on pupils, and its dis/advantages. An initial question would be, does social media enhance or retard pupil's academic performance? Methods: Face to face interviews will be used to gather data from a selected sample of pupils, particularly among 'smart- phone' users. Initial conclusion: Social media is a powerful tool for various reasons and to relate socio-cultural and political processes. It is also a knowledge tool for both parents and children, yet it remains under-utilized in communities and by governments.</p>
<p>Michael Mokhahlane michael.mokhahlane@ul.ac.za University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest III: Researching and Theorising the Strike Committee at Lonmin, Marikana</p>	<p>Marikana: A Value-Added Approach The Marikana miners' industrial action was a strike at a mine in the Marikana region, Rustenburg in 2012. There was a sequence of pugnacious incidents between the South African Police Service, Lonmin mine security, the management of the National Union of Mineworkers and protesters themselves which resulted in the demises of approximately 47 people, the preponderance of whom were striking mineworkers killed by the police on 16 August 2012. At least 78 other workers were also injured on that day. The total number of injuries during the strikes remains undetermined. There are many theories of collective behaviour that attempt to explain such behaviour ex post facto. The focal point of this presentation will be on Neil Smelser's value-added approach. Smelser argues that the logic of value-addition can be applied to episodes of collective behaviour. For any kind of collective behavioural episode to occur, the necessary conditions, or determinants must be present. These determinants must combine in a definite pattern to have an episode of collective behaviour as a final product. e identified the following factors as determinants of collective behaviour; structural conduciveness, structural strain, the growth and spread of generalised beliefs, precipitating factors, the mobilisation of participants, and lastly, the operation of social control. The rallying point of this presentation will be on each of the above mentioned determinants and the approach Smelser would adopt in explicating Marikana.</p>

<p>Zoleka Molefe and Mariam Seedat Khan</p> <p>seedatm@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies II:</p> <p>The Challenges of Marriages/Living Together</p>	<p>A Sociological Study: Work and Family Life Balance of the Seafarer</p> <p>Both men and women from developing and developed countries join the Maritime industry as seafarers on a daily basis. Statistics indicate that only 2% of all seafarers today are women, they are largely concentrated in the cruise and ferries sector. They have been relegated to gendered positions on these ships. While these seafarers enter the profession as both; ratings or officers, the latter is a skilled professional worker more likely from a developed country. Ratings are often from poorer developing countries and their labour is cheaper. Seafarers at all levels engage in the industry for a variety of reasons; some are forced into a life at sea to eke out a living; while others spend years training to prepare for a career at sea. Seafarers while working spend six weeks to nine months on board ships; they are at the same time separated from their family. This paper seeks to explore how the seafarer's long and regular absence from home affects both their work and family life. In so doing the strategies that seafarers adopt to cope with their long absence from home and their extended time on the ship is sociologically understood.</p>
<p>Lesego Molokoane</p> <p>16824385@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Development Sociology II:</p> <p>Development Practice</p>	<p>Tackling the HIV-AIDS Pandemic: a Multi-Sectoral Educative Approach</p> <p>With HIV being so rife in Southern Africa and despite the Health Departments recent achievements in health, there remains much ignorance on various aspects of the virus, its symptoms and how to deal with its effects. This paper seeks to support the contention that there remains much to be done to educate respondents in Mahikeng District on HIV-AIDS, and that a multi-sectoral approach is necessary to surmount the pandemic. Thus the paper seeks to outline public perceptions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What people see as to why people are infected? • How socio-economics impact on the HIV/AIDS virus affecting society? • Their view on factors leading to HIV/AIDS <p>The study thus outlines the social consequences of the virus, and to outline various points of misinformation about it. It attempts to seek for synergies between government programs and civil society, the youth and the elderly, and the effort of NGOs and education institutions to be reinigorated with an educative aim on various aspects of the pandemic.</p>
<p>Magadelene Molokoane</p>	<p>Development</p>	<p>Searching for service delivery in the North West</p>

<p>22260404@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Sociology II:</p> <p>Development Practice</p>	<p>This paper seeks to investigate how poor service delivery impacts negatively on the development of black communities, particularly in the Kenneth Kaunda district. It attempts to analyze how various municipalities there enact service provision. After a literature review and initial data collection, public servants may be seen to be wanting in providing the said services. This paper seeks to trace the roots of the problems relating to service delivery in such municipalities, and asks if the existing system needs to be re-modeled, and if so what form should this take and what strategies need to be put in place for a more efficient service delivery for disadvantaged communities.</p>
<p>Tiny Mona</p> <p>Tiny.mona@ul.ac.za</p> <p>University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Rural Sociology I</p>	<p>A Sociological Analysis of Challenges Associated with Anti-Retroviral Adherence Within the Letaba Regional Hospital</p> <p>South Africa has the highest number of people living with HIV and AIDS in the world. It has a population of approximately 50.6 million people (0.7% of the world's population). Statistics South Africa (2011) estimates that 5.38 million people live with HIV. The total number of people on ART in South Africa is 1.9 million.</p> <p>According to the 2010 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa, the HIV and AIDS prevalence of the Limpopo province was 21.9% and that of the Mopani District where the study was conducted was 24.9% being the second highest amongst the five districts of the province.</p> <p>The study was conducted at a public health institution and a triangulation method was applied. The study found that HIV management in public institutions is an individual's responsibility, in that the person on treatment needs to take full responsibility for their health. Social support is very important. The levels of stigma and discrimination experienced by the respondents were similar but vary from individual to individual. With regard to monitoring of clients on ART there was a very high rate of loss to follow-up. With regard to Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV, there was a very high rate of transmission of HIV from the mothers to the unborn and lactating babies, as 360 babies were on anti-retroviral therapy. The unemployment rate was very high amongst the respondents. Some of the challenges experienced by the respondents included side effects, inaccessibility of the health facility mainly due to lack of finances, lack of support groups, fear of disclosure of HIV status</p>

		<p>to sexual partners and a high rate of illiteracy. The findings demonstrated that women remain the most vulnerable to this pandemic as most of the respondents were female. Most respondents indicated that they had other family members who were also HIV positive. A family sensitive and gender oriented treatment adherence model will be developed and recommended for the Department of Health. Adherence to treatment was a challenge amongst some of the respondents as they had to take a lot of medication on a daily basis. It is envisaged that the fixed-dose combination therapy which was launched by the Health Minister in April 2013 will greatly improve ART treatment adherence.</p>
<p>Esther Mphanda esthermphanda@yahoo.com University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Gender Studies III: Expressions of Masculinities and Hegemonic Institutions</p>	<p>Non-Hegemonic Masculinities in South Africa: An Exploratory Study of Men's Experiences of the Intersection Between Disability and Masculinity The last two decades in gender studies have been marked by the inclusion of men and masculinities. Masculinity has dealt with the question of what it means to be a man. I analysed academic literature to understand the intersection of masculinity and disability and how it is presented. This revealed that masculinity is usually framed around issues of race, class and traditional gender orders. Different forms of masculinities are acknowledged in literature but a gap exists on work done on men with disabilities and the ways in which they construct their masculinities. In this study, I explore the experiences of three men who sustained physical injuries that left them disabled and how this then left an impact on the ways in which they understand their masculinities. Although the men acknowledge that their actual bodies affect their day-to-day realities, they mention that this does not in any way challenge the ways in which they construct their masculinities. I argue that the manner in which men living with disabilities negotiate and construct their masculinities is largely influenced by the context in which they find themselves. This paper concurs that masculinity should be regarded as being relational, in other words the men in the study constructed their masculinities around the relations they had with people in their communities, as well as those they had interpersonal relationships with. Their immediate environment created a space that enabled the men to view themselves as being able to still live up to the standards and expectations that are set up for men in their communities regardless of their</p>

<p>William Mpofu</p> <p>williammpofu@rocketmail.com</p> <p>Political Communication, University of South Africa, Archie Mafeje Institute</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law I</p>	<p>physical disability .</p> <p>Coloniality of Power and the Zimbabwe Genocide: Beyond Silence, Distortion and Denialism</p> <p>Emphatic voices in the Zimbabwean polity and scholarship have advanced a strong current of argument that the Gukurahundi genocide that perished more than twenty thousand lives in Matabeleland and displaced many thousands of refugees to South Africa and Botswana, was a “moment of madness” which is now “a closed chapter” as victims have “moved on with their lives.” Using decolonial thought as a critical theory and tool of study to examine the causes and continuing political and economic effects of the genocide on the victims and the southern African region, this paper seeks to argue that the genocide was produced by a combination of the colonial history of Zimbabwe and the historical politics of ethnic hatred together with the collapse of nationalism in Zimbabwe to nativism and autochthonous xenophobia. The paper departs from an understanding that the ‘post-colonial’ political and economic conditions of Zimbabwe as indeed of other African countries are conditions of Coloniality that are not insulated from the impact of incomplete decolonisation, globalised inequalities and exhausted nationalism that permit violent politics while prohibiting democratic processes. This paper posits to think with Mahmood Mamdani in his studies of the genocides in Darfur and Rwanda and Timothy Scarnecchia in his record of ‘rationalising Gukurahundi’ through an interpretation of cold war and apartheid international relations as historical and political factors that permitted the genocide, the silences, distortions and denials that continue to cloud proper understanding and solution of it as a crime against humanity. Durable solutions to genocide in Africa, the healing of survivors, and peace will only be possible after an honest scrutiny of the historical and political factors that produce both perpetrators and victims of genocide.</p>
<p>Tsitsi Mpofu-Mketwa</p> <p>tsitsi.mpofu-mketwa@myuct.ac.za</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Development Sociology IV:</p> <p>Development Practice</p>	<p>Social Agents of Development of Passive Reactors?: Responding to the Structural Constraints and Opportunities</p> <p>Whether structures exert uncontrollable influence on people or people act as social agents of change in their life circumstances has been a controversial topic in Sociology. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the above mentioned</p>

		<p>debate by presenting a study that is currently being undertaken which seeks to examine the ways in which isiXhosa-speaking women traders from Cape Town's Langa township respond to structural constraints and opportunities. Development literature of the Global South abounds with studies reporting the active role of women as rational agents of change and not reactive automatons to poverty. These studies though useful focus on women's engagement in entrepreneurship, agricultural activities and employment outside the home and challenges that undermine their economic activities that include: patriarchal domination, limited time after work to exploit training opportunities, a lack of access to financial resources and information, and market related problems. The studies have neglected to show how women exercise agency in their responses to structural constraints and opportunities, my study attempts to address this gap in the literature. In this paper I discuss the research questions guiding the study, rationale for undertaking the study, literature review, theoretical framework and the case study methodology adopted for the study. By studying how township women traders respond to structural constraints and potential opportunities that affect their businesses, I seek to better understand how agency contributes to development and poverty alleviation.</p>
<p>Ntokozo Mthembu mthembun@ukzn.ac.za University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education II:</p> <p>The Politics of Research, Pedagogy, Multi, Inter and Trans Disciplinarity in the Discipline of Sociology</p>	<p>A Critical Revisit of African Sociological Analytical Framework Towards a Relevant Curriculum in the Institutions of Higher Learning in the Post-Apartheid Era: A Case of Prospects of Indigenous Knowledge Systems Scholarships in South Africa</p> <p>This article attempts to engage with the revisit of African Sociology in the sphere of higher learning in relations to the debut of indigenous knowledge systems as an endeavour to decolonise education system in the post-apartheid South Africa. Therefore, a critical approach, Giddens' "new synthesis" model and as well as the transcended Asante's Afrocentric approach were explored. Data was collected by means of semi-structured interviews, in-depth interviews, focus groups, observations and informal conversation as an attempt to gain a better understanding of the prospects of the of indigenous knowledge systems and its relevance to African culture preservation and youth socialisation processes. This article concludes by offering a preliminary insight of the suggestions that argue that African youth today remain exposed to</p>

		various limitations that include alienation and education system that inculcates foreign ide
<p>Khondlo Quett Sthembiso Mtshali</p> <p>Mtshalikqs@gmail.com</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law I</p>	<p>On Inequality and Poverty</p> <p>Most scholarly articles that deal with resource allocation focus on allocation and distribution; that is, whether or not resources are equally shared between people. Many decry an inequitable distribution of resources and support policies that seek to correct inequality. A common objection, from the perspective of social justice, is that one per cent of the world's population owns 40 per cent of the world's resources and wealth and that this needs correction. The assertions made by scholars fail to distinguish between poverty and inequality. Due to the failure to make this distinction, scholars often equivocate when using these terms. The source of the equivocation is that poverty can be measured in absolute and in relative terms. Absolute poverty is defined as material deprivation, while relative poverty is defined as income inequality. Inequality on the other hand is a measure of a distributional disparity. The similarity between relative poverty and inequality is the source of the equivocation.</p> <p>Scholars often use inequality or relative poverty where they mean material deprivation. In one instance people are talking about issues pertaining to a lack of access to certain material resources and on the other hand issues of distribution. It is the contention of this paper that inequality is a far less serious social injustice, if it is an injustice at all.</p>
<p>Amanda Mtshengu</p> <p>amtshengu@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VII:</p> <p>Micro-credit, Middle Class Consumption and Social and Labour Plans</p>	<p>Middle Class Consumption and its Meanings: A Case Study of Black Civil Servants in Pretoria</p> <p>The study examines the subjectivities around consumption and patterns of consumption among a selection of black civil servants in Pretoria. The study also investigated some of the following subsidiary questions: (1) how and why do people attach meaning to money and the way they spend it? (2) To what extent is consumption used to construct social identity and is seen as a symbol of upward mobility? (3) To what extent are the consumption practices of the black middle class culturally engraved or calculated practices? Also forming part of the study's concerns was how people construct their own identities, particularly looking at respondent's previous class location and how they</p>

		<p>choose to locate themselves in the status quo. The central question in the study was investigated by a fusion of semi-structured in-depth interviews. The study found that: (a) many of the respondents come from a different class background compared to their current class position. In addition those individuals are likely to have a standing financial obligation towards their extended family and this forms a significant part of their consumption patterns; b) The participants are aware of universally accepted ways of spending money such as budgeting and investments however at times factors such as family responsibility and unplanned debt is often the cause of budget deviation, which is central in how people spend money and attach meaning to spending money c) The study also found that there are structures that influence the respondents consumption, which is predominantly the departments in which the respondents work and the culture of the respective departments often dictate how the individuals should dress and overall present themselves at the work place.</p>
<p>Tatenda Mukwedeya tmukwedeya@gmail.com University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Development Sociology III: Development Policy</p>	<p>Party-state Relations and the Politics of Service Delivery in Local Government: A Case of Buffalo City Metro Municipality Since 2004 there has been an unprecedented level of civil unrest related to service delivery. Whilst there have been a lot of studies on the dynamics of these protests, fewer have been focused on local government tasked with the delivery of these services. Even fewer studies have focused on the relationship of party politics and local government in facilitating or hindering service provision. Through an ethnographic study in Buffalo City Municipality, this paper shows how the operation of the ruling African National Congress (ANC) at the local level influences the state's capacity to deliver services and promote development. The study contributes to broader development theory, particularly statist arguments by engendering the role of political parties through a more political analysis of the state's role in development.</p>
<p>Aliness Mumba aliness.mumba@gmail.com University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Development Sociology III: Development Policy</p>	<p>Gender in Programme Design: A Case Study of the Challenge Programme on Water and Food Limpopo Basin Development Challenge Recent decades have seen concerted efforts to research gender issues in the development internationally. While gender is pervasive and the notion of gender is widely used, it is also often misunderstood. Numerous studies have</p>

		<p>been conducted on gender and Gender and Development (GAD) practices, with renewed efforts being made within donor agencies to keep gender on the agenda (Cornwall, 2007). However, little attention has been paid to perceptions, practises and discourses on gender within Research for Development (R4D) programmes designed and implemented by international partnerships such as the Challenge Programme on Water and Food (CPWF). The manner in which R4D projects articulate and implement notions such as gender are critical to the very success of these development projects as they ultimately seek to provide solutions for individuals. To fill the gap, this study explores the perceptions and practises around the notion of gender among research project staff within the context of the CPWF Limpopo Basin Development Challenge, an international R4D program, with a strong commitment to improving the livelihoods of rural poor. A case study approach was used and the research design encompassed both a review of project documents and in-depth interviews with project staff. Through a thematic and discourse analysis of project documentation and interview data, it was found that there was varying incorporation of gender among the target projects, with the more physical science oriented projects displaying minimal gender considerations. With regard to perceptions about and treatment of 'gender', it was found that project staff members with a social science background demonstrated a significantly higher level of comfort and expertise in incorporating gender into project work. This study found that within the LBDC projects, gender was both a technical and political notion. For those that perceived it as an item that needed to be incorporated into the research and work of the projects, gender can be argued to be a technical concept. While for those that perceived gender as a fundamental concept influencing the manner in which men and women access and control resources, gender for them was a political concept. The study revealed a clear disconnect between the project documentation and the actual implementation of gender in practise. Furthermore, this study found very few resources allocated to the actual incorporation of gender into the projects.</p>
Elvis Munatswa	Health I:	Are Men Generally Unable to Take Care of Their Health? Changing Masculinities in the Wake of Prostate Cancer

<p>School of Human and Community Development, University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Perception and Health</p>	<p>Men are often characterised by a general unwillingness to seek help when experiencing problems in life. Popular stereotypes portray men’s reluctance to ask for direction when they are lost; having difficulty sharing vulnerable feelings with friends and avoiding seeking needed help from professionals. These stereotypes raise an important question of whether men are able to take care of their health; that is, reporting and subsequently seeking early treatment for chronic diseases. This study therefore inquired into men’s perceptions on reporting and getting treated for prostate cancer as well as the change in their identities upon treatment. The study adopted a qualitative approach, and explored men’s health help seeking practices through in-depth interviews. Twenty male participants in Gauteng were recruited for the study via purposive sampling. The data collected was analysed using thematic content analysis. Findings from this study are useful for social work professionals to integrate understanding of masculine norms and stereotypes into an analysis of men’s use of health services.</p>
<p>Jessica Murray murraj@unisa.ac.za University of South Africa</p>	<p>Gender Studies IV: Imagining Alternatives</p>	<p>A Zombie Apocalypse: Opening Representational Spaces for Alternative Constructions of Gender and Sexuality Zombies have become an increasingly common figure in contemporary cultural landscapes around the world and South Africa is no exception. While scholars have tended to shy away from engaging with post-apocalyptic zombie fiction, this has started to change as it became apparent that these texts offer rich possibilities for exploring alternative constructions of gender and sexuality. In the aftermath of an apocalypse, most forms of social organisation and ideological constructions are decimated and survivors are able to imagine new ways of constructing sexual and gender identities as they go about reconstituting their social worlds. By means of a feminist literary analysis of Lily Herne’s Deadlands (2011) and Death of a Saint (2012), this paper explores whether these zombie texts successfully capitalise on the post-apocalyptic social ruptures in terms of their representations of gender and sexuality. It emerges that, although the texts do suggest alternative constructions, they also re inscribe and reify traditional patriarchal and heteronormative binaries.</p>
<p>Canisio Mutsindikwa and Derik Gelderblom</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology</p>	<p>Family Versus Friends as Social Capital: The Case of Zimbabwean Undocumented Migrants in Gaborone, Botswana</p>

<p>canisio.mutsindikwa@yahoo.com</p> <p>Gelded@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>VI:</p> <p>Social Capital , Networks and the Migratory Experience</p>	<p>This paper is based on research trying to unravel the role of social capital in the migration of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants to Gaborone, Botswana. The study consisted of a survey of 152 migrants and in-depth interviews with an additional 25 migrants. It found that although kinship networks were dominant in the initial migration stages of the migration trajectory, their importance declined once migrants reached their destination. In Gaborone friendship networks assumed much greater importance. This finding illustrates that the migration literature should adopt a more differentiated approach when it comes to the analysis of social capital. Family networks declined in importance seemingly because migrants rejected the authority relations within the extended family and because of mistrust of family members. Friendship and religious networks were seemingly preferred for the flexibility they offered, as well as their capacity to exercise social control in an anomic context. In general, they seemed more viable to migrants. Using their social networks, migrants developed mechanisms to counter the Botswana government's enforcement policy.</p>
<p>Bridget Ndibongo</p> <p>bndibongo@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender Studies III:</p> <p>Expressions of Masculinities and Hegemonic Institutions</p>	<p>Women around Marikana: Gender in South African Mining</p> <p>One of the benefits of undertaking research is that it makes it possible to discover new information and contribute to a new field of social inquiry. This research was initially interested in why it was that in South Africa there was no flowering of literature on women around mines. Academics have neglected to do justice to the study of gender by neglecting to do an in-depth research on lives of women around mines and the effects of gender on their livelihoods. Posing this absence of literature is a big gap that needs to be filled. This will be done by defining gender in a novel way. Mainly because the historical understanding of gender has been defined as nothing more than traditional norms, yet at the sometimes this concepts appear to define and characterize the lived reality of women around mines. The approach of this paper is to understand the lived experiences of women around Marikana and investigate the gender dimensions in South African mines. Differences in gender role perceptions have been discussed in-depth in the feminist literature. The effects of gender on women in mining have been substantially defined a across cultures. The joint effects of women around mining and gender have however</p>

		<p>not been discussed adequately, especially among South African literature where there are strong relationship between the two concepts. This current study, explores the effects of gender and mining on women around mines focusing specifically in Marikana. Social lives around mines is experienced differently by both men and women, with man having been fully integrated into the occupational culture of the mines, as a result of this gender differences not only in the work place but also around mines, challenges and coping mechanism also differ among genders. A research strategy of ethnography will be used for participant observation and to study this new phenomenon in Marikana. The study will draw on gender, feminism and sociology theories that define the role of women in society through socially constructed and embedded ideologies of labour, allocation of resources and opportunities in social, economic and political life. These social advances will be used to guide a systematic consideration of challenges and coping mechanisms of women living around mines.</p>
<p>Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni sindlovugatsheni@gmail.com or ndlovs2@unisa.ac.za Archie Mafeje Research Institute, College of Graduate Studies, University of South Africa</p>	<p>Race, Class and Ethnicity II: Politics of race, ideology formation and development</p>	<p>On the Sociology of Power, Knowledge and Being in Africa: Unmasking the Spectre of Coloniality and the Case for Decoloniality in 21st Century When the Latin American decolonial thinker Ramon Grosfoguel pronounced that one of the most powerful myths of the twentieth century was the notion that the elimination of colonial administrations amounted to the decolonization of the world, he invoked fresh reflections on power, knowledge and being that have continued to be informed by coloniality. Coloniality is not just the dark side of modernity, it is an invisible power structure in place since the time of colonial encounters and it actively operates at the heart of the modern international order to discipline anti-systemic movements and forces while sustaining and maintaining colonial relations of exploitation and domination long after the end of direct administrative colonialism. As a result of active operations of coloniality, Africans today, continue to live under a racially hierarchized, patriarchal, Christian-centric, hetero-normative, Euro-American-centric, capitalist and modern world system that is resistant to decolonization. Decolonization here is defined as global anti-systemic movement and force encompassing new political, economic, epistemological,</p>

		<p>and humanistic imaginations gesturing towards a postcolonial world informed by new humanism. While decolonization delivered a modicum of juridical-political shift symbolised by the admission of former colonies into the lower echelons world system under the tutelage of the post-1945 United Nations Organization (UNO) sovereignty order, coloniality succeeded in making sure that with juridical-political decolonization Africans moved from the Westphalian order of direct global colonialism to the current order of global coloniality. Within these shifts, African being continued to be articulated from the perspective of alterity informed by notions of deficient and lacking subjects—a people considered to have lacked souls and religions; a people lacking history and civilization; a people lacking responsibility and development; and a people lacking democracy and human rights. Such a people were considered to be bereft of rational knowledge and this is why up to today, Africa is struggling to claim recognition as a legitimate epistemic site of knowledge instead of a site consumption of knowledge generated in Europe and America. At the level of power, Africa continues to be marginal and to struggle for a permanent seat at the UNO.</p> <p>This is why it is imperative for this paper to delve deeper into sociology of modern power, knowledge and being that peripherises and subalternizes Africa. This short theoretical paper, therefore, seeks to unmask the spectre of coloniality which is constituted by invisible heterogeneous and multiple power structures involving control of economy, control of authority, control of gender, and sexuality, as well as control of knowledge. To do this, the paper deploys the concept of power, knowledge and being to enable it to pass judgements on the modern world system and revealing the havoc it continues to wreck on Africa. The paper ends by making a strong case for decoloniality as a necessary political, epistemological and ethical project capable of producing a postcolonial pluriversal world free from the long-standing scourge of race.</p>
<p>Azwi Netshikulwe netshikulwe@gmail.com University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VI: Social Capital ,</p>	<p>Occupational/Ethnic Niches of African Immigrants in South Africa The practice of occupational niching, commonly referred to as ethnic niching, is defined as ‘a process whereby an association develops between a certain economic sector and an ethnic/nationality or immigrant group’ (Schrover et al., 2007: 535). The role of occupational niching as a livelihood strategy that is</p>

	<p>Networks and the Migratory Experience</p>	<p>employed by migrants is either marginally explored or ignored all-together in the existing literature on informal economy in South Africa. This is notwithstanding the fact that it arguably represents a critical piece of the puzzle in understanding the challenges that immigrants face in this country. In this regards, the present study is important in advocating the development of social policy and labour legislation that enhances rather than thwarts human and social rights. Undoubtedly informal sector workers such as car-guards and immigrants in particular, are amongst the most marginalized and vulnerable workers who do not have any access to social security and work benefits. While preliminary observation seems to suggest that Congolese (im/migrants) in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg are particularly well represented among car-guards, the critical question of why they dominate this particular occupation in the informal sector is something of a mystery which necessitates empirical research. Identifying the factors that contribute to the participation of African immigrants in the informal economy and the development of occupational or ethnic niches among this group is a particularly pressing task in the South African context where the legacy of apartheid has left a society still struggling to manage gross racial inequalities in the labour market. This study is a first step at exploring the experiences of African immigrants in the informal economy of South Africa and an attempt to explain the struggles that these individuals and groups face upon arrival in the country and their subsequent participation in the informal sector. The study seeks to answer the following question: What is the role of institutional mechanisms, livelihood strategies and forms of interactions between locals and migrants in the formation of ethnic/occupational niches in South Africa's informal economy?</p>
<p>Trevor Ngwane trevorngwane@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest 2</p> <p>Local Governance and the Politics of Invited and Invented Participatory Spaces in Informal Settlements</p>	<p>“Amakomiti”: Report on a Research Tour of 30 Informal Settlements in South Africa Focusing on Local Committees, their Leadership and Organisation</p> <p>This paper is concerned with leadership and organisation in South Africa's informal settlements. A research tour of 30 informal settlements located in four provinces revealed the existence of various types of local committees, called “amakomiti” in the Nguni languages. Interviews conducted with key informants in each community visited suggests that such committees range from those established statutorily, such as ward committees and community</p>

	in South Africa	policing forums, and those set up autonomously by the communities themselves, such as committees leading land invasions and community development forums. In the literature this distinction has been captured in the concepts of “invited spaces” and “invented spaces”. The paper suggests that on the ground the reality is more complex with many committees exhibiting both characteristics; or can be viewed as occupying a continuum between these two poles: statutory committees on the one hand and autonomous peoples’ committees on the other. For example, the different types of committees play an ambiguous role during the service delivery protests that occur in many informal settlements. In general, the paper (descriptively rather than analytically) offers preliminary insights into how collective decisions are made and grassroots democracy enacted at the local level in the informal settlements where the poorer segments of the working class live.
<p>Dhiraj Kumar Nite (UJ & AUD) and Paul Stewart (UW)</p> <p>dhirajnite@gmail.com Paul.Stewart@wits.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II:</p> <p>The Construction of Gender Identity in Male Dominated Professions</p>	<p>Work and Orientation of the Southern African Mineworkers, 1951-2011</p> <p>We discuss the perceptions of achievement, failure, and critique among twenty three mineworkers who worked in the Carlton Vile goldfield and Highveld coalfield in South Africa. Our objective is to further nuances in our understanding of the orientation of work and life amongst the mineworkers. 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 may obfuscate our understanding of facets of workers’ experience, feeling, and human essence. Mineworkers questioned the coercive behaviour of supervisors and the dangerous condition of workplaces. They deprecated tortuous social and sexual life on the mines that had roots in the single male hostel and work contracts devoid of family leaves. Alexander (2003) suggests that the moral economy hinged on the particular political economy, such as guaranteed markets for output and collective fixation of wages and work time. This relationship was conducive to surplus, we suggest, 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 emotional ways to life. (2) We point out how the women employee on the</p>

		<p>mines from the latter 1970s embodied a saga of two-pronged realization of the self. They fought back the belittling ‘disreputable’ image (promiscuous, man stealer, and beer-brewer) of urban working-class women. They negotiated ways in the family and on the mine to salvage their marriage and autonomy. They took up the challenge of proving wrong the unsympathetic accusation made by the ruler 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>Mbuso Nkosi Mbuso.Nkosi2@students.wits.ac.za University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology: VIIIB: The Changing Conditions of Work</p>	<p>The Changing Working Conditions in Commercial Agriculture in South Africa: A Case Study of Horticulture in Gauteng</p> <p>With the aftermath of the horticultural farmworkers unrest in the Western Cape, there is a renewed interest in the following questions:1) How is the labour process going to be structured? 2) What is the role of labour in this change? In dealing with the aforementioned questions, I draw on a survey of 600 farm workers in the Gauteng province; I present a summary of the findings of the questionnaire with the focus being on the horticultural farmworkers. In order to capture the experience of working life and the structure of production; I also undertook qualitative methods using in-depth interviews with 22 horticultural farmworkers and participant observation in 5 farms. In the findings, farmworkers used the metaphor of the “gate” as a symbol of the tight boundaries through which employers exercise their power over the entry and exit of employees on their private property. The 5 farmers argued that given the pressures they face in supplying retailers and the National Fresh Produce Markets, as well as the rising costs of inputs, the only input they can cut on is labour. They go on to argue that they are for employment creation but they prefer a workforce that will not have employment benefits and if the workers complain about the working conditions they will either mechanize production or hire unregistered foreign migrants who have less bargaining power. I argue that this case study can help us understand the changing working conditions in commercial agriculture and why this is happening. The question then becomes: “how can we improve the working conditions of workers and also facilitate horticultural upgrade?” I suggest that the work of Selwyn (2012) deals with how to improve the working conditions of farmworkers and also facilitate</p>

		horticultural upgrade. Selwyn (2012) focuses on exporting horticultural farms in Brazil's São Francisco Valley and argues that because of the pressures that the farmers face in ensuring that they upgrade their production and supply to the United Kingdom retailers all year round, they needed a permanent labour force which is responsive and productive through a dialectic interaction this resulted into a labour force that understood its structural power and had strong associational power. Moving from the discussion of the findings, I conclude by going back to Selwyn's argument and pose questions to his analysis drawing on the findings in Gauteng.
<p>Sifiso Nkosi</p> <p>sifisonkosi@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology IV:</p> <p>The Apartheid Workplace Regime - Revisiting the Mining Sector</p>	<p>The Apartheid Workplace Regime Revisited: The Case of a South African Coal Mine</p> <p>This paper explores the extent to which a South African coal mine has transcended what Karl von Holdt calls the apartheid workplace regime. The study is based on a workplace ethnography of a coal mine on South Africa's Mpumalanga Province. The paper engages Von Holdt, as well as a number of other authors, who have written on the transition from apartheid to democracy. The paper finds that Von Holdt's notion of the triple transition – economic liberalisation, political democratisation and social de-racialisation – explains why elements of the apartheid workplace regime find a way to be practiced in a post-apartheid workplace. A key element of this is the subcontracting of labour. In the context of this there is also a commoditisation of labour relationships and that this constitutes a re-emergence of, in the terminology used by Michael Burawoy, a form of market despotism. In the context of a racially segregated workplace, market despotism is not neutral, but reinforces key elements of the racial regime of the past in new ways.</p>
<p>Nthabiseng Nkhatau</p> <p>nthabi.eunice@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Gender Studies III:</p> <p>Expressions of Masculinities and Hegemonic Institutions</p>	<p>Unemployed Black Men's Sense of their Masculinity</p> <p>Masculinity is closely linked to the traditional notion that a man should be the breadwinner or a primary income earner in his household. Changes in the labour market, with less demand for physical labour and a shift to services in the formal sector, have reduced employment opportunities for black working class men. Without a regular income these men struggle to fulfil the expectation of being the provider, increasing the risk that they may experience a crisis with regard to their masculinity.</p>

		<p>This study explores how unemployed men, whose wives are breadwinners, construct their masculinity. It considers the impact of unemployment on men's sense of self and how the way they construct their masculinity impacts on their relations with their families. Unemployed men struggle to fulfil the ideals of hegemonic masculinity. Those who accept hegemonic masculinity find it more difficult to cope with their changing circumstances. Failure to provide for their families contributes to a loss of respect within their households and communities. They resort to different strategies such as: doing piece jobs to generate income, focusing on leadership roles within the community, taking refuge in alcohol and exerting violence to counter their sense of worthlessness. A minority of men do not abide by the norms and expectations of hegemonic masculinity having redefined what it means to be a man.</p>
<p>Velile Notshulwana Velile.notshulwana@nmmu.ac.za Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Priscilla Gitonga s207059928@live.nmmu.ac.za Kenyatta University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth IV: Promoting Critical Consciousness among Youth through Building an Anti-Racist University System</p>	<p>The purpose of the session is to demonstrate that the South African academy is perhaps the most colonized space. By this we mean, it is a site for production and reproduction of a variety of discourses which keep in place certain colonial and apartheid structures which have as their intent the maintenance of Eurocentric hegemonies at the level of thinking, teaching and learning, research and the production, dissemination of knowledge and therefore dominate the larger material world.</p> <p>Moreover, the session will review much of the feminist critiques of the academy and the wide range of scholarship in African Studies that have already documented this tendency elsewhere. The second part of the session will also highlight the mechanisms that are used to maintain this dominance in the academy, what we call the "indelible politics of self and other".</p> <p>In essence, the first part of the session will challenge dominant majority assumptions about the culture of the South African Higher Education, most particularly its claims of openness to diversity and divergent traditions.</p> <p>In other words, the first part of the session takes issue with the processes that determine what is legitimized as scholarship, as well as with who wields the power to authenticate it. Moreover, the session will also describe the debilitating pressures to subordinate African identity to a supposedly universal but hegemonic Eurocentric Higher Education culture in South Africa.</p> <p>The last/third part of the session will provide a way forward for African</p>

		<p>academics to reclaim their rightful space in the academy through the development of three essential dimensions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Visible African Identity in the academy; – Harnessing Ideological Framework that speaks to Africa and the African context; – Developing critical expression that will elevate the legitimacy of African scholarship; and – African scholars’ visibility.
<p>Anathi Ntozini ANtozini@ufh.ac.za University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies II: Gender and Sexual Orientation</p>	<p>Perceptions of Homosexual Xhosa Men of Ulwaluko (traditional circumcision) The study investigated perceptions of homosexual Xhosa traditionally circumcised men with regards to <i>ulwaluko</i> (Xhosa initiation into manhood). The study employed snowball sampling as a method of data collection. As a result of the assumption that <i>ulwaluko</i> is a terrain of masculinity, initiates were expected to exemplify traditional notions of masculinity. A total sample of 9 openly homosexual male respondents from the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa took part in the study. The study found that reasons for going to initiation school differed. Respondents wanted to validate their manhood while some felt forced to undergo the ritual. Dominant family values also played a role in respondent’s decision to undergo initiation. Respondents reported that community members and family members had hoped that <i>ulwaluko</i> would reform or convert those who were homosexual.</p>
<p>Julia Ntsoane juliantsoane@yahoo.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VA: The Construction of Identities in the Migration Process</p>	<p>Migrant Labour and Motherhood- Experiences of Black Female Migrant Workers and Perceptions Held by their Husbands Women’s labour force participation allows them to gain some form of economic empowerment in society. Yet there are various challenges that face women engaging in migrant labour in terms of their role within the family structure. Drawing on 21 interviews of men and women from Ga-mphahlele in Polokwane, this paper reports on a rural South African project which sought to capture motherhood experiences of black female migrant workers and the perceptions held by their husbands thereof. The paper highlights three major findings: (1) the negotiation of the decision to leave home for work that women engage in with their husbands and the strong sense of agency they display simultaneously; (2) the tension experienced by female migrant workers</p>

		<p>between the motherhood role and the role of providing for their children; and (3) the perceptions of husbands who remain home about their wives' participation in migrant labour, assisting with childcare and household chores. The paper argues that, given the feminisation of migrant labour over the years, this transition has also resulted in a change in the role of women within African families whereby women migrate to work while men remain home. Furthermore, this paper challenges the stereotypical views concerning the role of African men within the family unit as it reveals their perception of female migrant labour and their involvement in childcare and households chores. Lastly, looking at the experiences of female migrant workers has contributed to the understanding of motherhood and migrant labour.</p>
<p>Lorena Nunez lnuez2@gmail.com University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology: Session VA:</p> <p>The Construction of Identities in the Migration Process</p>	<p>Exploring the Relationship between (return) Migration and Networks of Care South Africa is characterised by a high burden of disease, increasing cross border migration and historically high levels of internal migration. This context underpins the focus of this work that explores the relationship between networks of care at the household level and patterns of (return) migration of sick migrants. The analysis situates the help seeking behaviour of sick migrants in terms of their mobility between two households (typically from urban to rural). It argues that to understand patterns of mobility of sick migrants, attention should be placed on the work performed by women and specifically, on the availability of care in the home. This papers draws from two household surveys conducted in Gauteng in 2008 and 2012 (with 500 and 1800 households respectively) that included cross border and internal migrants.</p>
<p>Twanda Nyawasha Twanda.Nyawasha@ul.ac.za Department of Sociology, University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Crime, violence and security III:</p> <p>Policing and Prisons</p>	<p>Civil Policing in an Evolving Democracy: Invoking Hannah Arendt's "Banality of Evil" in Understanding Police Actions in South Africa This paper reflects on the challenges of democratic policing in contemporary South Africa. In the past few months, we have witnessed cases of what many have called 'uncivil and barbaric policing'. This study attempts to offer a scholarly analysis of the nature of civil policing in South Africa. Hannah Arendt's notion of the "banality of evil" is used to illustrate that what we have seen over the past months are deeds committed by ordinary people participating in what they considered 'normal'. I shall also seek to locate the role of affect and emotions in contemporary police work.</p>

<p>Bongani Nyoka bonganinyoka@yahoo.com Education & Skills Development, Human Sciences Research Council</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology II: Concepts and Epistemologies</p>	<p>Mafeje and Magubane: Two Concepts of the ‘South African Revolution’ Archie Mafeje and Ben Magubane had an unusual ability for social prognosis even when the two of them differed markedly in their analyses of the envisaged ‘South African revolution’. This is true both in terms of their conceptual and empirical analyses of the South African socio-political environment. Much of what they wrote in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s remains relevant even to this day. The two scholars understood more clearly, where their Marxist and liberal counterparts did not, that Africans had to wage their struggle against the apartheid regime both as a nation and as a class. Yet things did not quite turn out the way they had hoped. In the light of the ‘National Democratic Revolution’ (NDR) and the ‘second transition’, touted by the African National Congress (ANC), and calls for ‘economic freedom in our lifetime’ by its Youth League, it is so fitting as to be unavoidable that we revisit the writings of the two sociologists. While the ANC and South African Communist Party (SACP) acknowledge in their current documents that black people in South Africa were oppressed both in class and racial terms, the touted ‘NDR’ and ‘second transition’ presupposes the old notion of a ‘two-stage’ theory of revolution i.e. national liberation which is followed by class emancipation or vice versa. This is not only a sequencing fallacy. More importantly, this idea flies in the face of the acknowledged fact that black people in South Africa were oppressed both in class and racial terms. This paper compares and contrasts Mafeje’s and Magubane’s conception of the South African revolution and highlights what insights we may garner from their writings on revolutionary theory.</p>
<p>Kiran Odhav kiran.odhav@nwu.ac.za North-West University</p>	<p>Joint session: Sociology of Youth III and Sociology of Sport I: Youth Issues and Sport</p>	<p>Sports policy uncertainties at South African universities This paper seeks to argue that the contexts of sports policy in South Africa has areas of uncertainty stemming out of three processes. The first area of uncertainty lies in the historical conditions under which a discourse of technical rationality in sport has replaced grand notions of liberation. The second related area is in notions of 'priority or high performance sport', where particular sports are given emphasis and funds, but this is ambiguously enacted. This occurs in different contexts at the national level or in particular ways at the universities under study. The third area is related to social research in sports in the country or in sports specific contexts at universities: in the former it is not-</p>

		existent and in the latter is either non-existent, a low priority or somewhat detached from the site of the production of sporting performance.
<p>Meron A Okbandrias</p> <p>Okbandrias@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VI:</p> <p>Social Capital, Networks and the Migratory Experience</p>	<p>Ethnic Politics in Immigrant Communities in South Africa</p> <p>The social capital that exists within the immigrant communities is based on commonalities based on ethnicity, culture, religion, language and nationality. Since ethnicity is comparatively a compact conglomeration of different identities, it is the preferred mode of association most of the time. That is the reason why Immigrants construct and be part of networks based on the perceived or real gains that is associated to ethnicity and sense of belonging. Though these networks are important nodes of capital, labour, trade and political association, they tend to limit immigrants integration and development. In addition, they are a form of inclusion and exclusion. In depth interview has been used in over forty immigrants from both communities. This paper is going to look at the Congolese and Ethiopian immigrant communities' ethnic cleavages in South Africa and how these cleavages benefit and/or hinder immigrants from these communities. It will underpin this discourse in the theory of social capital and social networks based on the works of Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman.</p>
<p>Marcel Paret</p> <p>marcelparet@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest IV:</p> <p>The Contentious Politics of Service Delivery Protests in South Africa</p>	<p>Precarious Labour Politics: Unions and the Struggles of the Insecure Working Class in the United States and South Africa</p> <p>The growing precariousness of the working class and the declining significance of unions has given rise to precarious politics: non-union struggles by insecurely employed and low-income groups. Under what conditions do unions incorporate these struggles as part of a broader labour movement? This article examines how unions responded to two particularly visible examples of precarious politics in the late 1990s and early 2000s: the struggles of low-wage noncitizen workers and communities in California, USA; and the struggles of poor citizen communities with high unemployment in Gauteng, South Africa. Contrary to what the legacy of unionism in each context would predict, unions became fused with precarious politics in California but were separated from them in Gauteng. This surprising divergence stemmed from the reconfiguration of unions in each place, most notably due to steady union decline in California and democratization in Gauteng. Whereas unions in California understood</p>

		<p>noncitizen workers as central to their own revitalization, the close relationship between unions and the state in Gauteng created distance from community struggles. Both cases underscore the importance of workers' citizenship status and the role of the state for understanding how unions relate to precarious politics.</p>
<p>Kathryn Pillay Pillaykat@ukzn.ac.za University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Race, Class and Ethnicity II: Politics of race, ideology formation and development</p>	<p>"The Coolie's Here": Exploring the Construction of an Indian 'Race' in South Africa The aim of this paper is to reveal how significant social and political role players contributed to the shaping of 'Indian' identity and in turn the perceptions of 'Indians' in South Africa. In addition it examines how those who first arrived from the Indian subcontinent and their descendants viewed themselves in relation to this. The 'othering' of these initial immigrants and their descendants within the period 1860-1910, as well as how notions of foreignness pervaded the discourse around 'Indians' are also presented and discussed. In doing this I demonstrate empirically that the language of xenophobia was consistently employed in the hegemonic discourse throughout this entire period. In addition, I argue in this paper that a category of people that did not exist before was created when the first group of indentured Indians arrived on the shores of Natal.</p>
<p>Charte Pretorius Charte.Pretorius@nwu.ac.za North-West University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology II: The Construction of Gender Identity in Male Dominated Professions</p>	<p>White Women Workers in Coal Mining In 2002, South African mining legislation changed to allow women to work underground for the first time in history. The Mining Charter (2004), however, posed a number of challenges to the mining sector and their stakeholders; the racist, masculine occupational culture that was deliberately created during apartheid mining was now compelled to change drastically to accommodate women in a very short while. Women have their own unique problems and challenges which are different from that of men, never mind the physiological constraints. The difference, however, is that the men in mining have a number of support networks in the mines, which mostly relates to being male. One should realise that black women already form part of a marginalised group of workers. White women however, working underground, are the doubly marginalised. Not only have they been totally excluded in the history of mining literature, but they are being excluded from contemporary research on women</p>

		<p>in mining. The dire lack of research regarding white women in mining proves the necessity to document their experiences, lives and realities. Through a quantitative analysis of in-depth interviews, the paper aims to uncover the experiences of white women working in the coal mining industry of South Africa. The focus of this paper is on women across various skills and occupational levels. In addition, certain key findings will be discussed to highlight their unique experiences, coping mechanisms, support networks and work life.</p>
<p>Erna Prinsloo and Jacques de Wet erna.prinsloo@telkomsa.net Department of Sociology, University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I: Methods and Methodologies</p>	<p>Flying In, Flying Out: Applying the Methodological Characteristics of Focused Sociological Ethnography to the Study of Cancer Movement Assemblies in Distant Communities</p> <p>Time, money and getting entry into study sites often demand that sociologists hone in on communities where they are likely to find acceptance and where data can be collected quickly and effectively. This paper will report on PhD fieldwork that incorporated the signature methodological elements of ‘focused ethnography’, a specific type of ethnography, used by some sociologists and outlined by Knoblauch (2005). The elements are: (1) focused and time-limited observation, (2) data intensity that relies heavily on audiovisual recording to supplement field-notes, (3) the use of a research assistants to help with on-site logistics and audiovisual recording, (4) the utilisation of research software capable of dealing with large amounts of audiovisual material and writing, and finally (5) the existence of common ground between the sociologist and the people being studied (ibid).</p> <p>My decision to study collective identity construction at cancer movement assemblies was influenced by my personal and professional experience. In this paper I will demonstrate how the elements outlined above were used to shape the observation of a 3-day National Leadership Summit in Diaz Strand and overnight assemblies in Worcester, Hartenbos and East London. These assemblies happen only once annually in each community. Use of these methodological elements assisted me in hitting the mark on all my fieldwork expeditions without risking costs and time penalties.</p> <p>The focused ethnography was further bolstered by focus group interviews at these assemblies, as well as the analysis of YouTube videos and a photographic</p>

		collection captured at assemblies in settings across South Africa.
<p>Marlize Rabe</p> <p>rabeme@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Family and Populations Studies I:</p> <p>Intergenerational Relations</p>	<p>Can we Add Some Colour to the Draft White Paper on South African Families?</p> <p>At the end of 2012 the draft White Paper on South African families was released hot on the heels of the Green Paper (2011) and following claimed extensive consultation with stakeholders. The White Paper acknowledges the diversity of families in South Africa but when recommendations are made, the underlying rhetoric of “stable nuclear families with sound financial planning” and “patriarchal heterosexist families” become apparent. It is argued that critical voices over decades were largely ignored in the drafting of sections of this White Paper. Internal contradictions of the White Paper are highlighted and specific recommendations are made for future policy documents on families in South Africa.</p>
<p>Sharmla Rama</p> <p>Ramas@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth I:</p> <p>Youth and education</p>	<p>Children’s positioning, portrayal and (re) presentation in mobility studies: towards reframing the discourses and practices</p> <p>Conceptions on and about children, and studies on childhood and mobility are embedded in the contemporary Modernity and Postmodernity discourses, controversies and debates. As a result, these emergent sub-fields are now rooted within the discipline of sociology. Despite, the opportunities and ‘new’ avenues for social inquiry this engenders insufficient attention is paid to the child-mobility-transport nexus, particularly in South Africa. This is not to say that there are no sociological studies on childhood and child mobility and transport. Instead, existing studies usually focus on the impact of child mobility on adults’ mobility, their daily lives and schedules with children’s voices, experiences and needs remaining obscured. The research usually generates a passive, skewed and constrained portrayal and (re)presentation of the child in society, and in doing so reproduces and reinforces social hierarchies. Yet, such articulations are contrary to the developments in the new theorising of childhood and the emergent mobility and transport discourses. This review paper, then, draws on current child mobility and transport literature and considers the ways in which children are positioned, portrayed and (re)presented. The paper also critically examines the extent to which the normative assumptions and the privileging of ‘traditional’ viewpoints on and about children contribute to some of the conceptual, theoretical,</p>

		<p>methodological and epistemological deficiencies in child mobility studies. This construction and discussion is important to the contesting, disembedding and reframing of mainstream and parochial representations and discourses on and about children. In other words, if we are to produce sociologically relevant knowledge on and about children and their lives this necessitates, amongst others, a recognition of children as social actors, as a distinct social category and that there is a multiplicity of diverse childhoods.</p>
<p>Mahlatse Rampedi mahlatserampedi@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth II: Youth Identity, Politics and Media</p>	<p>Youth, Political Participation and Community Protests: the Case of Zamdela, Sasolburg Despite the current body of scholarly literature about protests in South Africa (Sinwell et al, 2009, Alexander 2010, Ballard et al 200), comparatively little is known and researched about the role the youth played has on current uprisings. Community grievances mentioned in literature are mostly identified under 'service delivery' and the youth are incorporated as members of communities without giving them exclusive attention as to the role they play in community protests. On 22 January 2013 the youth-led community of Zamdela took to the streets and protested violently against the government to stop the amalgamation of the Metsimaholo and Ngwathe municipalities; an estimated 5000 people took part, many people were injured including the police, four protesters killed, rubber bullets fired throughout, about 200 arrested and local shops were looted and destroyed. This paper analyses, through ongoing qualitative research, the Zamdela protest in terms of youth political participation and influence. It explores the increasing role of the youth in community protests, their leadership, how young people are mobilized, whether there are underlying youth issues unknown to scholarship and the politics within the youth, thus highlighting the changing dynamics of protests and their evolution. This paper will uncover the personal challenges of unemployment, crime, and inequality of the youth and how such challenges influence the roles they have on/in the mobilization of community protests. Based on data collected through qualitative interviews, this research will add to the existing literature in terms of Sociological studies of community protests and will create a basis on which future research on young people in protests can be undertaken.</p>

<p>Kgomotso Ramushu</p> <p>k.k.ramushu@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Gender Studies IV:</p> <p>Imagining Alternatives</p>	<p>“Black Girls are from the future”: Blogging as a Gateway Entrepreneurial Development and Knowledge (Re) Generation</p> <p>Blogging has the potential to be a gateway for ‘ordinary’ people to engage with ICT systems and innovative problem solution. I seek to expand ongoing research to discover the possibilities of increasing connectivity and portals of knowledge sharing and creation through the platforms that are self-identifying Black ‘natural’ hair blogs.</p> <p>The sharing of hair regimens, links to online stores and web domains as well as creation of catchy phrases and acronyms may not be unique to the ‘natural’ hair blog-o-sphere but it is nonetheless informative of the scope, depth and culture of engagement with SET across the Black Atlantic. ‘Natural’ hair care blogs are an informative site to assess the interface of gender, race and conceptions of modernity.</p> <p>Beyond the affirmation of a particular aesthetic and the sharing of experiences, these networks act as repositories of knowledge which is often put into ingenious effect. Witnessing innovative entrepreneurial endeavour and use of available applications, programmes and ultimately bandwidth encouraged me to look beyond the linguistic or personal cultural politics of blog writers and their commentators but to also explore (where possible) the access to and ease of navigation of technology, nature and extent of monetization of blogs, effective use of available resources (including applications and plug-ins) as well as the challenges faced in this regard through Skype and email interviews and continued desk research.</p>
<p>NR Raselekoane</p> <p>Raymond.Raselekoane@univen.ac.za</p> <p>University of Venda</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth III:</p> <p>Youth Issues and Sport</p>	<p>The Choice Theory and the Challenges of Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa</p> <p>Despite the endless availability of information on the problems associated with teenage pregnancy, health authorities continue to be overwhelmed by the ever rising tide of teenage pregnancies in South Africa. What is disturbing for the health authorities is the fact that every strategy being used in stemming this tide seems not to be helpful in their endeavour to arrest the situation.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the many campaigns, workshops, conferences, print and electronic media adverts, many young women, including high school girls, continue falling victim to this scourge. Government and families are deeply concerned and affected by the disruption of lives of young people, especially</p>

		<p>young women who are the main victims since they are the ones to bear the brunt of teenage pregnancy than their male counterparts.</p> <p>This paper aims at using the choice theory to explain the reasons behind the incessant teenage pregnancy despite the availability of information on the daunting responsibility of being a parent prematurely. In other words, this paper will apply the choice theory to determine and explain the pull and push factor that lead young people to continue to fall victim of this scourge. Choice theory is a framework for understanding factors behind social and economic behaviour. This theory attributes human behaviour and decisions to individual interests and preferences. In other words, individual interests and preferences play an important role in influencing human behaviour and people's decision-making process. This theory will be used to determine if teenage pregnancy is due to their interests and preferences. The paper will be concluded by discussing if there can be other strategies that can be applied in addressing the unabated teenage pregnancy in South Africa.</p>
<p>Leon Roets Roetshjl@unisa.ac.za University of South Africa</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies II: Gender and Sexual Orientation</p>	<p>Passage to Manhood amongst Young Black Adult Males in Urban Settings: An Explorative Study</p> <p>The passage to manhood is crucial in understanding the masculinities within the urban settings (Morrel 2001). It is even more complex amongst young Black adults between the ages of 20-35 years living in urban settings which often face cross-cutting issues like unemployment and violence. Most of these men are experiencing feelings of confusion and disconnection from traditional passages to manhood due to their socio-cultural diverse societies they live in (Morrel & Ouzgane 2005).</p> <p>The paper will provide a summary of an explorative study which was conducted with AIDS programme designers in urban settings in and around Gauteng. The study sought to explore the socio-cultural pathways to manhood amongst these young men. Key informant interviews and focus group sessions were conducted with 3 HIV-prevention programmes focusing on social behaviour change amongst young adults.</p> <p>It was clear from the study that the socio-cultural pathways to manhood amongst these young men are very complex. Some of these pathways are being socially prescribed by different social factors including the role of</p>

		employment, older men, women, violence and socio-cultural diversity. The paper will provide an overview on key findings to make recommendations for further research.
<p>Leon Roets</p> <p>Roetshjl@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education II:</p> <p>The Politics of Research, Pedagogy, Multi, Inter and Trans Disciplinarity in the Discipline of Sociology</p>	<p>Bringing Sociology within an MIT (Multi-, Inter-and Transdisciplinary) to Address Social Issues</p> <p>The Postgraduate Programme of Social Behaviour Studies (HIV/AIDS) within the Department of Sociology includes two postgraduate degrees. These degrees are an honours and coursework MA Social Behaviour Studies in HIV/AIDS and are hosted within the Department but offered across five academic departments and two colleges. It is based on a competency-based learning model which incorporates several experiential and interactive assessment and learning activities.</p> <p>This paper will provide a reflective overview on the development and implementation of the two degrees over the last 10 years. It will provide self-reflection on the process of mapping out a MIT-framework for the specialised degrees, highlighting applying key elements of the competency-based learning model, illustrating social behaviour studies within the context of applied Sociology, share some challenges and achievements.</p> <p>Through this paper the author will try to share some key lessons learned and provide guidelines around establishing MIT-environments within which Sociology can be applied and relevant in addressing social issues like HIV and AIDS within an African context.</p>
<p>Jacques Rothmann</p> <p>21081719@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University, Potchefstroom</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies I:</p> <p>Heteronormativity, Representation and Space</p>	<p>‘O, How Far We Have Come’: Will & Grace’s Blueprint to Modern Family as ‘Queer Assimilationist Tragedy’</p> <p>Initial representation of sexual minorities reified gay lifestyle as synonymous with deviancy (Seidman 1996: 6), courtesy of news programmes or documentaries. Several depictions, whether comical or dramatic, lead to an outcry from conservative and gay groups alike, protesting the stereotypical depiction of gay men as “...a joke” (Burgess 2011: 178), a theme which would continue until today. The article will comment on the manner in which much of these stereotypical depictions have been reinforced through a provision of a blueprint of sorts, courtesy of the American produced situation comedy Will & Grace (Kohan & Mutchnick 1998), which in many respects framed the</p>

		<p>representation of gay men in the current series Modern Family (Levitan & Lloyd 2009a). The underlying thematic argument will highlight the fact that such representation inhibits any attempt at realising a fully pluralistic, diverse and non-subordinate ‘otherness’ associated with gay men, akin to the contributions of proponents of the inside/out logic (Fuss 1991; Namaste 1996; Tong 1998).</p>
<p>Margot Rubin rubinmargot@gmail.com Witwatersrand University</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest I:</p> <p>Evolving Political Confrontation: Mobilisation, Demobilisation and Litigation</p>	<p>Politics Parties and Public Action versus Class Action and Litigation: Does Size Really Matter?</p> <p>In 2006, the Delhi traders were able to resist and counter a Supreme Court of India injunction to seal their shops and shut down their businesses. Through often violent and consistent public spectacles they were able to inscribe their counter-hegemonies on Delhi’s public spaces and offer sufficient threat to Delhi’s stability to rally officials and police into petitioning the court to cease sealing. The scale of these events also allowed the traders to access the two main parties in Delhi, play them off against each other to the point where legislation was passed to halt sealing and they were given a key role in developing the future masterplan for the city.</p> <p>In direct contrast, a group of 300-400 Johannesburg inner city residents of the San Jose building, consistently fought eviction. In their initial fight, they were ignored by local politicians and unable to leverage party political support. It was only through the intervention of the South African Constitutional Court that the residents received alternative accommodation and partook in meaningful engagement. The case also had ramifications for the wider class of people and the City of Johannesburg had to re-look at its housing policy and practise for all inner-city residents.</p> <p>Public action can prove to be an effective way of ensuring access to those in power, and thus having their demands heard and countering the dominant hegemonic bloc. In these cases, scale and size, seem to be the requisite determinants that ensure some form of success. However, if a group is too small to offer a significant threat to social stability or to act as a substantial enough vote-bank then access to political parties is limited. The two case studies raise the questions of when and if size matters? What is the utility of scale and what alternatives can exist for smaller groups? Furthermore, the cases raise the questions of what is better able to affect change? The paper</p>

		seeks to answer the last set of questions by comparing utility across four axes: changes in policy; changes in policy-making praxis; changes in practise and the ability to counter the dominant hegemony.
<p>Shaun Ruggunan</p> <p>ruggunans@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education II:</p> <p>The Politics of Research, Pedagogy, Multi, Inter and Trans Disciplinarity in the Discipline of Sociology</p>	<p>Critical Pedagogy for Teaching Human Resources Management in the Context of an (Im)moral economy: An Exploratory Study</p> <p>Abstract: The aim of this paper is twofold. Firstly it unpacks what is meant by critical management studies (CMS) and secondly it examines how CMS can be applied in a local South African context. It does this by empirically locating its arguments in the experiences and reflections of an academic that worked in labour studies (industrial sociology) and subsequently relocated to a business school (teaching in the Human Resources Management discipline) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, (UKZN) in Durban, South Africa. The journey from labour studies to human resources management leads to two larger questions: What is the intellectual project of HRM in an emerging economy context and how can critical pedagogy take place in HRM that promotes a more critical and ethical approach? Pedagogical models are identified for shaping design, teaching and assessment for critical and ethical HRM education and the paper begins to explore what this could look like in practice.</p>
<p>Pragna Rugunanan</p> <p>prugunanan@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Science Studies and Sociology of Education III:</p> <p>School to University to Work to Adulthood</p>	<p>Transition to Democracy in Education: Arguments for a new Sociology of Education in South Africa</p> <p>The transition to a new democratic South Africa resulted in a complete overhaul of the apartheid era education system in South Africa. A new framework, systems and structures have been put into place. Yet, 19 years into democracy, significant challenges remain within the education sector. While traditional approaches of functionalism, conflict theory and interactionism begin to scratch the surface of understanding of the role and function of education in a post-apartheid society, they fail to provide for an adequate analysis of a transformative education system. To this end, how do we begin to explain the wide disparities still inherent in society and in our educational system? How does the Sociology of Education explain the deep rooted poverty and pervasive inequality that still exists and then impacts on the education sector? Based on a review of literature in the Sociology of Education, the paper highlights the gaps that traditional sociological theories fail to account for</p>

		<p>currently in society in South Africa. The paper begins to explore the argument for the development of a new Sociology of Education in South Africa to help bridge the gap between the current scenario in the education sector and the way forward to a more inclusive and egalitarian society.</p>
<p>Carin Runciman Carin.runciman@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest I:</p> <p>Evolving Political Confrontation: Mobilisation, Demobilisation and Litigation</p>	<p>Social Movements in Periods of Abeyance: An Examination of the Decline of the Anti-Privatisation Forum</p> <p>Lynn Kamentisa (1998) has noted that despite its frequency the topic of social movement decline is an under-studied and under-theorised area of social movement studies. However, I argue that movement decline is an area which requires to be analysed with as much rigour as movement emergence as the collapse or decline of a movement are likely to influence the trajectories of subsequent mobilisation. This paper takes the collapse of the once vibrant Anti-Privatisation Forum as a case which can contribute to this area of research. The paper offers an analysis which seeks to integrate three perspectives from social movement theory; political opportunity structure, collective identity and mobilising structures. The paper begins by examining the impact of the election of Jacob Zuma to the presidency in 2009 upon the political terrain in which the APF operated. I demonstrate how the election of Jacob Zuma reoriented sections of the APF's grassroots support back towards the ruling African National Congress (ANC). I then move onto consider the importance of processes of collective identity formation and the difficulties of producing movement identities amongst the diverse grassroots constituency. A particular focus will be placed upon the differing orientations towards the socialist identity of the APF which reveal some of the significant political differences within the organisation. Finally, an examination of the APF's leadership, understood as a significant part of the organisations mobilisation structures, is offered. The paper examines the difficulties in forging and maintaining a leadership cadre from amongst the poor and unemployed social base of the APF and draws attention to some of the key challenges faced in mobilising groups of this kind. The analysis offered in this paper demonstrates that no one theoretical perspective can adequately explain the collapse of the APF and highlights the necessity of synthesising insights from differing schools of social movement thought.</p>

<p>Carin Runciman, Peter Alexander and Trevor Ngwane</p> <p>Carin.runciman@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest IV:</p> <p>The Contentious Politics of Service Delivery Protests in South Africa</p>	<p>Towards an Understanding of South Africa’s Rebellion of the Poor</p> <p>Since 2004 South Africa has witnessed a movement of widespread community protests which have often reached insurrectionary proportions. These community protests are generally directed towards areas of local government in relation to grievances around basic services, political representation and government accountability. In 2012, the Rebellion of the Poor database recorded 465 community protests, an average of at least one protest a day. In light of this growing wave of protest, the aim of this paper is to offer a broad overview of these struggles, to consider their geographical distribution, their intensity and key demands. While there have been other attempts to quantify the rebellion, such as the Hotspots Monitor maintained by Municipal IQ, there has been little attempt to engage in a sustained and rigorous quantitative and qualitative investigation of this phenomenon. Drawing upon a quantitative data set of over 1600 protest event records, the paper advances on previous research by offering a preliminary statistical analysis of the protest event data. Furthermore, drawing from qualitative data this paper also offers insight into the internal dynamics of such protests and considers the role of collective violence within them.</p>
<p>Mirrian Salagae</p> <p>22529578@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>Department of Sociology, North-West University</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I:</p> <p>Women and Domestic Violence</p>	<p>Violence in Galeshewe Conjured through Alcohol?</p> <p>This study seeks to analyse and explain the relationship between alcohol abuse and domestic violence cases in Galeshewe, Kimberley. The study seeks to challenge assumptions that see no relationship between the two aspects. Thus one goal of this study is to assess the prevalence and determinants of alcohol abuse, and if it leads to domestic violence. The purpose of this study is to provide a broad picture of the various challenges woman face when they have alcoholic partners, and to explore the available and requisite services, including the added challenge of women being afraid to report such cases to the authorities.</p>
<p>Ben Scully</p> <p>ben.t.scully@gmail.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology I:</p> <p>The State and Employment Relations</p>	<p>Re-centring State-Centred Theory: Public Sector Workers and the 21st Century Developmental State in South Africa</p> <p>The state-centred approach to the study of development that arose in the 1980s and 1990s has been successful in demonstrating the importance of the form and function of state bureaucracies for achieving economic growth-</p>

	in Sub-Saharan Africa	<p>oriented development goals. In state-centred work, the “developmental state” is driven by the relatively small but influential bureaucracies which plan and administer industrial and trade policies. In recent years a new body of literature has emerged which argues that pursuing welfare outcomes as an end in themselves can have positive developmental outcomes in terms of both growth and the improvement of well-being. As Peter Evans has summarized this view, “a 21st century developmental state must be a ‘capability- enhancing state’. Expanding the capabilities of the citizenry is not just a ‘welfare’ goal. It is the inescapable foundation of sustained growth in overall GDP” (2010:38). As this new conceptualization of the developmental state has been adopted by both scholars and states themselves, a need has arisen to refocus state-centred analysis of development beyond the group of office dwellers and technocrats who have previously loomed so large in both scholarly literature and development practice. For measures of development such as health and education outcomes, state capacity should be measured not just among bureaucrats in governmental offices but among the publicly employed nurses and teachers who make up such a large portion of overall state employees in many countries. Just as the original wave of state-centred scholarship had to uncover the issues which shaped the effectiveness of state bureaucracies, there are a new range of questions to answer about how the organization of work and labour relations between public workers and the state influences developmental outcomes. This paper takes the case of teachers in South Africa to uncover the key issues of a potential welfare-oriented developmental state centred on public sector workers.</p>
<p>Thabang Sefalafala thabang.sefalafala@gmail.com University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology VIII B: The Changing Conditions of Work</p>	<p>Life After Work; An Ethnography of Men Without Work in Welkom An intriguing debate about the meaning of work has emerged in South Africa. On the one hand are contemporary scholars (Webster, 2011, 2012, Langa and Von Holdt 2011, Forstater, 2006, Fakier and Cock, 2009, White, 2012, Hunter, 2012, Mosoetsa, 2011) who view wage labour, and particularly secure employment’ as central to attaining a meaningful, fulfilling and productive life. Joblessness, it is argued, traumatizes communities and leads to social death (Webster, Lambert and Bezuidenhout, 2009:127). In contrast are those who question the attachment to wage labour as a fundamental social good believing</p>

		<p>that it compromises the possibility of attaining a meaningful life (Gorz, 1999, Barchiesi, 2011, Naidoo, 2011 Weeks, 2011). The centrality of wage labour is increasingly problematic in the face of the increasing qualitative and quantitative precarity of jobs produced by the contemporary capitalist economy. Central to the anti-work perspective is the idea that wage labour cannot be liberatory, indeed that it is irrevocably oppressive and subjugating. Real liberation thus comes from total liberation from wage labour. However, absent from this debate about the meaning of work are the experiences of those without regular paid work within the current South African political economy. Through a multi-pronged research strategy combining ethnography, life-histories and interviews, the study aims at providing insight into present experiences of those without work among ex- mine workers in Welkom. Since all these ex-workers are men, attention will also be paid to how they construct alternative masculine identities and also focus on the meanings men attach to social actions as they deal with material, social and cultural expectations in the absence of wage labour.</p>
<p>Lethabo Sekele</p> <p>g09s2554@campus.ru.ac.za</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Health I:</p> <p>Perception and Health</p>	<p>Community/Home-Based Care for People Living with HIV/AIDS and Other Chronic Illnesses: The Experiences of Caregivers in Rural Limpopo</p> <p>With the public health care system in South Africa experiencing problems such as shortages of beds in hospitals and a lack of skilled staff, Community/ Home-Based Care (CHBC) has been one of the ways in which government has attempted to overcome this issue. Care-givers, whether operating formally within organisations or informally as family members caring for ill loved ones, have become an integral part of the health care system.</p> <p>This qualitative study aimed to explore the experiences of caregivers in order to have an understanding of the impacts that this kind role has on the various aspects of one's life. A phenomenological research approach was adopted and interviews were conducted with the two chosen case studies. The findings indicate that physical exhaustion, emotional strain, stigma and a lack of financial resources were the main challenges of the caregivers. Other issues to emerge which represent broader issues within our society include unemployment and the lack of faith by individuals in the public health care system.</p>

<p>Naledi Selebano</p> <p>np.selebano@gmail.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Health II:</p> <p>Masculinities and Health</p>	<p>‘African solutions for Africa’: Non-Clinical Methods as Interventions to Increase Men’s Help Seeking Behaviours in Times of Psychosocial Distress</p> <p>Scientific inquiry has produced an alarming amount of data suggesting that men are more reluctant than women to seek help in times of psychosocial distress. This data however, was gathered through examining the prevalence of men in consultation rooms with psychologists and social workers. Scholars inadvertently dismiss other methods being utilised by men to enhance their psychosocial wellbeing, where those methods are recognized, they become dismissed as attitudes of backward hegemonic masculinities. The formalised clinical setting on the other hand has become an esteemed method of intervention. This is because Western approaches that claim objectivity in knowledge have through scientific methodologies ‘proved’ and thus normalised the client-worker methods of facilitating change. Opposition forces however, oppose the notion of ‘value-free’ science and readily point to how clinical settings overtly reflect Western values (setting, worker-client relationship, methods, etc.). Through qualitative research with black men from Soweto, this paper argues that clinical methods of intervention are not a universal answer to men’s psychosocial wellbeing. In fact, other methods either forged throughout time or initially put off as stagnant are effective. The paper concludes that a variety of non-clinical interventions proving to be successful and appreciated in different contexts should be formalised and thus advocated.</p>
<p>Shanta Balgobind Singh</p> <p>singhsb@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>Department of Criminology, KZN</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security I:</p> <p>Women and Domestic Violence</p>	<p>“Ahimsa” and Domestic Violence in the Metropolitan Area of Durban, South Africa</p> <p>This paper is aimed at promoting the role of the South African Hindu Maha Sabha (SAHMS) (hereinafter referred to as the Maha Sabha), a faith based organization (FBO), to increase awareness and change attitudes that influence behaviour among people from all walks of life, as an important factor in preventing and ending violence against women. Its focus is on domestic violence and hopes to stimulate an interest in an area that has been inadequately researched by scholars who study people of Indian origin. Domestic violence is a universal problem which occurs across all economic, ethnic, religious, gender and cultural groups. Data for this paper was drawn from two sources: firstly, evidence based on violence against women reported</p>

		to the Advice Desk for the Abused located at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and secondly, informal interviews conducted with women who were known to experience domestic violence. This paper advocates that within Hinduism, Ahimsa is the cornerstone of traditional Indian values. Thus, it is of paramount importance that FBO's such as the Maha Sabha are in the forefront of efforts to bring about change which will help to eliminate violence against women.
<p>Luke Sinwell with Alfred General Moyo (organiser of the Makause Community Development Forum)</p> <p>lsinwell@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest II:</p> <p>Local Governance and the Politics of Invited and Invented Participatory Spaces in Informal Settlements in South Africa</p>	<p>Makause Community Development Forum, Forced Evictions and the Changing Politics of Invented Participatory Spaces</p> <p>Based on preliminary in-depth interviews and participant observation, this paper traces the historical development of a community-based organisation called the Makause Community Development Forum (MOCODEFO) which emerged in 2007 to challenge municipal eviction orders in Makause, an informal settlement in Primrose, Gauteng. In-so-doing, it highlights the interface between invited and invented participatory spaces and then hones in on the shifting nature of the invented, arguing that simplistic depictions of the politics of these spaces must be jettisoned. They are neither radical nor conservative, but are constructed by a wide range of agents and therefore hotly contested spaces politically – ones which are constantly in flux.</p>
<p>Luke Sinwell and Thapelo Lekgowa</p> <p>lsinwell@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest III:</p> <p>Researching and Theorising the Strike at Lonmin, Marikana</p>	<p>The Ethics of Doing Research on Social Movements: The Case of the Marikana Strike Committee, Post-Massacre</p> <p>Positivist, apolitical, or neutral approaches in academic institutions position researchers as separate from the people under investigation. The literature on social movements in particular has identified a growing disconnection between academic work and the everyday practices and realities of radical working class organisations (Croteau 2006). This paper sheds light on the dilemmas, possibilities and necessity of engaging beyond an ivory tower approach during our own research engagements on Marikana (where we have been undertaking research and interviews on the independent worker's committee since 18 August 2012 - two days after the massacre took place). Paying attention to the impact of trauma on the workers in Marikana who were the subject of our own work, we point to the shortcomings of ethical boards in Universities. We argue for an alternative approach to the ethics of doing research on social movements - one which positions the researcher unequivocally as an actor in</p>

		the movements under investigation.
<p>Babalwa Sishuta</p> <p>b.sishuta@ru.ac.za</p> <p>Department of Sociology, Rhodes University</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education III:</p> <p>Transitions: From School to University to Work to Adulthood</p>	<p>Institutional Support Programmes and Student Academic Performance</p> <p>The under-performance of students in higher education has attracted public criticism from the Minister of Education, policy makers and society at large. Concern has been raised about the high drop-out and throughput rates within the required time frames. It is well established that the education system under-prepares students for the challenges in higher education. Most of the analysis criticises the education system for its failure to transcend the apartheid divide. This line of argument draws a close relationship between students' academic performance, their socio-economic background and "individual" traits that predispose them to failure. Less analysis is placed on higher education readiness to meet the academic needs of its students. No doubt the higher education context has changed from the apartheid years. The increasing admission of students to higher education institutions has not been met a corresponding case for institutional support for <i>all</i> the students, other than the conventional foundation, extended studies programmes, mentoring and tutorial system. The students not reached by these are left to fend on their own. Those that have been established are not fully aligned to meet student learning needs. Students, generally, lack competencies required in higher education to succeed. Student interventions seem to have been implemented in an adhoc and piecemeal fashion and hence producing limited results. It is the contention here that student performance cannot just be left to chance. This paper advocates for a review of current interventions and a re-orientation of institutional support systems. The central question is what should the nature of these interventions be? Should the new programmes be centrally located or should they be at faculty and or departmental level? Obviously, this has funding and staff implications.</p>
<p>Dorothy Sithole</p> <p>dorothyntombe@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Urban Sociology II:</p> <p>The City of the Other</p>	<p>A Narrative Analysis of the Experiences of People Living with HIV/AIDS in East London, Buffalo Municipality</p> <p>Discrimination has caused many people to think twice about disclosing their HIV statuses. There is a need to educate our societies about people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) and their ability to live normal lives. This will encourage people living with HIV and AIDS to not only disclose their status but also get</p>

		<p>treatment without fear of being stigmatised or discriminated against. People have experienced challenges of being ill- treated because they have HIV and AIDS. Such experiences have hindered people from testing, disclosing their HIV status or getting treatment. While many previous studies have focused on the external stigma in the general population, there is a dearth of studies on stigma among PLWHA themselves and hence the aim of the present study was to explore experiences of people living with HIV and AID such as stigma attached to HIV and AIDS status. In-depth interviews were carried out as a research method to collect the data. Sophumelela Centre is an organisation that takes care of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA). Six individuals living with HIV and AIDS were interviewed, reached from Sophumelela Centre (Hospice). Five participants were interviewed from their respective homes in Duncan Village, a township in East London whilst the other one participant was interviewed directly at Sophumelela Hospice. Data was analysed using the exploratory approach so as to give a qualitative analysis of the experiences of PLWHA and to explain the themes that emerged from the data. Results showed that PLWHA are affected by stigma after disclosing their HIV status. It was found that the experiences of discrimination and stigma often originate from people that are close to them (spouse/partner or family). They suffer rejection at home, work and, for some infected children, at school. Results also showed that although PLWHA may be judged and discriminated against, they try by all means to have a positive frame of mind and focus on their health. Most participants admit that they go through a period of denial especially after diagnosis, but get to a point where they accepted the results and moved on. They acknowledge the help they receive from home-based care-givers from Sophumelela Centre who encourage them to eat healthily and take their medication. It is recommended that awareness programmes be carried out to educate people that are not infected but affected by HIV and AIDS. They should be educated such that they act appropriately towards the infected in order to avoid stigmatising or discriminating them.</p>
<p>Jean-Paul Solomon JSolomon@hsrc.ac.za</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I:</p>	<p>“I’m Not Going to Work in a Factory”: Educational Decision-Making of Coloured First-Generation Tertiary Students Educational attainment amongst South Africa’s youth remains quite low among</p>

<p>HSRC and University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Youth and Education</p>	<p>those whose parents have had a limited education. Coloured youths have not only display low levels of educational attainment, but also have the lowest educational aspirations when compared with other South African population groups. Consequently, there are comparatively few Coloured first-generation students in higher education. This study aimed to elucidate key ways whereby Coloured first-generation tertiary students at the University of Cape Town (UCT) have been able to accomplish the transition into higher education. This study draws on theorists who examined the social reproduction of class through education, including the seminal work by Paul Willis' that examined why working-class youths got working-class jobs. It also draws on theorists focused on how ethnic minority youths have managed to accomplish this transition. Data collection was done by means of semi-structured in-depth interviews with nine UCT students, with each respondent being interviewed twice. During the design phase, attention was paid to the critical realists' understanding of 'emergence', as discussed by Andrew Sayer. This suggests that certain social phenomena are the result of a combination of factors and are irreducible to just one. A key finding was that, for each respondent, the combination of individual agency and their parents' attitudes towards education (discussed as 'familial habitus') was the foundation of their educational decision-making processes. However, without certain strategically significant relationships they might not have been able to overcome various structural constraints en route to UCT.</p>
<p>Linda Sowden lsowden@webmail.co.za University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies I: Intergenerational Relations</p>	<p>"I'm Just a Child Having a Child": An Exploration of the Experiences of Pregnant Teenagers in a Low Socio-Economic Urban Area This research explores the experiences of a group of pregnant teenagers in a low socio-economic area. Teenage sexuality and pregnancy has been the subject of substantial research in South Africa and the rest of the world as it is a global issue, but in South Africa, it is particularly prevalent. Some challenges that pregnant teenagers face are managing schooling, pregnancy and mothering without "dropping out" of school. This study was conducted using a qualitative research method through semi-structured interviews. The participants consisted of fourteen teenagers ranging from fifteen to eighteen years of age. The teenagers were either pregnant or</p>

		<p>had delivered their babies. They attended the local high school with the exception of one participant who had dropped out of school. In addition, I interviewed one Life Orientation educator from the local high school and one ante natal nursing sister from the local municipal clinic.</p> <p>Gender inequalities were evident as the female adolescent is unable to attend school whilst recuperating from the birth of the child; the male continues attending school regardless of fathering the child. Culturally it was inappropriate to receive sex education at home so information was gained within the formal setting of Life Orientation classes, peers or social media. Due to varying degrees of familial support, the teenagers were able to return to school after the birth of their babies. The level of family support ranged from taking full responsibility of the child enabling the adolescent to continue with her former life to the teenager having to care for the child when returning from school and therefore only able to complete homework tasks once the baby was asleep.</p> <p>Agency was most apparent in the decision of abortion. The teenagers would not be forced into the procedure if it was not the option of their choice despite pressure from boyfriends and family. Teenagers also showed agency in ending relationships with their partners if the partner was dating other girls concurrently. However, they did not use agency in the negotiation of condom use despite stating that they were in equal relationships with their boyfriends. This indicates how structures may constrain agency, specifically structures that are located in gendered inequalities. The teenagers were knowledgeable about the facts of condom use as protection against pregnancy and disease but these facts were not put into practice. Discourses suggest female teenagers' fear of being rejected by their partner through the insistence of condom use and male domination over the female.</p>
<p>Corey Spengler coreysecret@gmail.com University of Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Gender Studies II: Marginalised Voices</p>	<p>Rape in South Africa Rape in South Africa has really come into the spotlight with the rape cases in the media, and it isn't only in South Africa that rape is entering the news but more on a global scale. However the rape stories are in the news for a while and then people forget about them and go on with their lives. While for many women rape is a lived experience, something that they have to live with every</p>

		<p>day. For my Masters research I did in-depth interviews with six women on their experiences of rape. These women experienced in many cases more than one rape in their lives as well as other forms of abuse. For my presentation I will touch of various aspects of their experiences and how these experiences both shaped and changed their lives. I will link this to the rape statistics in South Africa and to other studies done on rape in South Africa. This will all be done in order to give a taste of what women experience and how they are able to get past or live with these experiences. The presentation will also focus on the level of agency these women had in their experiences as well as the effects of the structures in their lives, which included their families. The presentation will be done to give a glimpse into the lives of women who have experienced rape, rape which was mostly by someone that they knew or who was close to them. These include: boyfriends, step-fathers and friends. This is in line with the rape statistics which reflects that a woman will more often be raped by someone that they know than by a stranger.</p>
<p>Oludayo Tade Dotad2003@yahoo.com Department of Sociology University of Ibadan, Nigeria</p>	<p>Joint session: Sociology of Youth III and Sociology of Sport I: Youth Issues and Sport</p>	<p>‘He is Father Christmas when Man-U wins’: UEFA League and Dynamics of Spousal Relations in Nigeria The European Champions League and Premiership have become infectious to Nigerian families. As a patriarchal society, husband fanship dictates and modifies social interactions before, during and after UEFA matches. Against this background, this article examines the influence of sports fandom of husbands on social relations, its effects on spousal communication and opportunity for deviant behaviour. Findings show that husbands’ identification with European clubs is redefining social relationships at the family level. Families were categorized as: couple as fans of same club, couple as fans of rival clubs and families with one soccer loving partner. Loss of matches may lead to refusal to eat food, aggressive behaviour, conflict, lack of communication, while victory brings joy, gifts and better bonding and communication. Watching matches outside the home increases the opportunity of male heads to deviant peers and consequently, deviant behaviour. To keep their marriages, women have converted to soccer lovers to enhance communication and check their husbands’ association with deviant peers. Rather than view the UEFA league as a competitor, women should capitalize on its latent and manifest functions to</p>

		enhance communication and family solidarity.
<p>Oludayo Tade and Adeyinka Aderinto</p> <p>Dotad2003@yahoo.com aderinto@yahoo.com</p> <p>Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security IV:</p> <p>Military and Security Issues</p>	<p><i>When Will it be our Turn? Boko-Haram Threat and the Challenges of Securing Tertiary Institutions in Southwest Nigeria</i></p> <p>The unceasing shelling of government and religious institutions by the masked Nigeria insurgent group, <i>Boko-haram</i> has created fear of movement and association in the country. A Federal government owned University in the Muslim dominated North has recorded casualties with a threat to extend their reign of terror to Southern Institutions. The discovery of bomb in Lagos further heightens the tension in the geo-political zone. This study examines the security adjustment in tertiary institutions in southwest Nigeria. The results show functional security adjustments in the areas of manpower training in anti-terrorism and procurement of security gadgets. The challenges to this proactive security strategy are: uncooperative attitude of the public, impatience to undergo routine security checks, verbal attacks on security personnel and insufficient number of trained anti-terrorists personnel.</p>
<p>Precious Tanyanyiwa</p> <p>g05t4797@campus.ru.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Higher Education, Science Studies and Sociology of Education III:</p> <p>Transitions: From School to University to Work to Adulthood</p>	<p><i>Making the Transition: Understanding the Experiences and Adjustment Processes of Extended Studies Students in their Progression to the Mainstream</i></p> <p>The increasing access to South African higher education 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</p>

		<p>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 (Smith, 2009; Horn & Jansen, 2009; Edwards, 2000; Mabila, Malatje, Addo-Bediako, Kazeni & Mathabata, 2006 and Jansen, Ntshingila-Khosa, & Cranfield, 2004). 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 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 is 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. The paper is based on interviews conducted with former extended studies students in the humanities faculty of a historically white University. The study is underpinned by the ideas of Pierre Bourdieu, who adopts a mainly social reproduction approach to understanding education. The interrelationship between Bourdieu's central concepts, <i>field</i>, <i>capital</i> and <i>habitus</i> offers an invaluable lens through which the experiences and adjustment processes of extended studies students can be understood.</p>
<p>Renelle Terblanche 15596567@sun.ac.za</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources II: Environmental and</p>	<p>Propagating Environmental Knowledge: A Case Study of Learners as Catalysts With numbers approximating a mere 550 in South Africa and only 4 500 in the whole Southern Africa region, the world's fastest land mammal, <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>, commonly known as the cheetah, is falling behind in its race for</p>

<p>Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Natural Resource Governance: National and Local Intersections</p>	<p>survival. Environmental education is arguably the most important means to address conservation strategy constraints that are social in nature, such as lack of awareness or negative conceptions of cheetahs. The primary objective of this exploratory study was to examine whether and to what extent Cheetah Outreach, a programme created to raise awareness of the plight of the cheetah, has educated not only the schoolchildren visiting its facilities, but whether these learners, on return to their households, heighten their parents' awareness of what they have learned. By identifying children as important role players, emphasis is placed on the related theoretical constructs of intergenerational influence and the multiplier effect of education. Further objectives of the study were to identify the factors that parents believe provoked discussions regarding the visit to Cheetah Outreach between them and their children; and to ascertain whether parents view their children as equal or at least active agents with reference to knowledge generation. Although the majority of research participants did categorise their relationship with their children as bidirectional, the findings do not, in general, support the existence of a multiplier effect. Based on the findings, recommendations are made to assist environmental education agencies such as Cheetah Outreach in reaching a wider audience, and/or have a deeper impact on learners who participate in their environmental education programmes.</p>
<p>Masego Teu 21808635@nwu.ac.za Mahikeng campus, NWU</p>	<p>Health III: Youth and Sexual Behaviour</p>	<p>Condom Use and Non-Use among University Students Worldwide there is ignorance and resistance to use condoms, especially among the youth. The result is the spread of sexual diseases and teenage pregnancy, and their consequences. The aim of this study is to determine whether students know of the dangers of the non-use of condoms and its results. The paper seeks to determine the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the attitudes and behaviour of youth on the use of condoms, and the extent to which use or non-use is spread among students. • The challenges posed by condom use and non-use among students at Mahikeng campus. • To explain the factors leading students to the use and non-use of condoms.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To investigate the relationship between condom use and non-use and their notions of culture and tradition among African youth. <p>It concludes that many role players need to step in to deal with the consequences of decisions that students make about sexual practices, despite the reluctance of many to not speak to such things.</p>
<p>Amanuellsak Tewolde amanisak@gmail.com University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class I:</p> <p>Identity Formation in the Context of Global Immigration Policy</p>	<p>How Eritrean Refugees in Pretoria Give Meaning to their Refugee Identity: An Interpretative Study Focusing on Salient Interpretative Repertoires</p> <p>The study has explored, through discourse analysis, how Eritrean refugees in Pretoria discursively construct their identities in both interview and focus group interactive contexts. Discursive research enables researchers to excavate and bring to surface identities and subjective experiences of underrepresented groups and minorities such as refugees. The main rationale of this research is to explore, through a qualitative interpretive approach of discourse analysis with a specific focus on interpretative repertoires, how Eritrean refugees in Pretoria give meaning to their legally defined refugee identity. The nature of the research investigation is explorative and analytic. In order to effectively answer my research problem, I gathered qualitative data using in-depth interviews and focus groups. All the questions were open-ended and flexible so as to enable discursive narratives. The same set of questions were used in both data gathering techniques and later compared and contrasted in order to identify common interpretative repertoires that were drawn from culturally available language resources. To capture the central research question of identity, the questions touched upon themes such as: self-identification, place attachment and belongingness. Four salient interpretative repertoires were identified from both the focus groups and the individual in-depth interviews, they are: To be a refugee is bad; we are victimized outsiders; we are neither here nor there; and South Africa is home. The findings show that even communities that are generally regarded in the literature as harbouring reasonably cohesive identities tend to exhibit differing identities, positions and experiences.</p>
<p>Ikechukwu Umejesi umejei@unisa.ac.za</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources II:</p> <p>Environmental and</p>	<p>Public Good and Community Dispossession: Exploring the Effects of Eminent Domain in a Nigerian Coal Mining Town</p> <p>In 1909, the Survey Department of the colonial government of Nigeria discovered coal in commercial quantity in Enugu-Ngwo, Eastern Nigeria. The</p>

<p>Department of Sociology, University of South Africa</p>	<p>natural resource governance: National and local intersections</p>	<p>need for the development of the colliery led to the acquisition of community land for various projects associated with it. These projects include: mine development, construction of railway station to enhance the evacuation of coal to the seaport for export, and the development of Enugu town, originally planned as a camp for miners and other people associated with the colliery. In 1912, the colonial state acquired 16700 acres of community land for the development of the colliery, seen by the state as a “public good.” Although community leaders signed the Deed of Cession ceding their land to the colonial government, local opinion in the community insists that the cession, which displaced their villages, was made by force and demands the return of their land. This article interrogates the concept of eminent domain in land acquisition; it also explores the discourses around the acquisition and how it affects state-community relations. Understanding this colonial era transaction sheds light on state exercises of eminent domain powers, and how it shapes state-community relations in the mineral resource conflicts of postcolonial Nigeria.</p>
<p>Yvette Usher yvetteotoo@yahoo.com University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Urban Sociology I: Rethinking the Informal Sector</p>	<p>Economic and Social Effects of Mobile Phone Usage: Women Informal Traders in Accra Mobile telephone penetration rates are currently estimated at 96% globally, 128% in developed countries, and 89% in developing countries (International Telecommunication Union, 2013). A number of studies have examined the impact of mobile phones (Frempong et al; 2007; Aker, 2008; Jagun et al; 2008; Boateng, 2010). However, one area that remains under-researched is the use of mobile phones by actors within the informal sector, especially women. Specifically, we do not know much (empirically) about women's access to and use of mobile phones as well as the perceived impact of mobile phones on their businesses and lives. This paper seeks to fill this gap. It draws on data from interviews of sole proprietor enterprises in Accra, Ghana. Boateng's (2010) impact model of mobile phones on micro-trading and the DiMaggio and Hargittai's (2001) dimensions of digital inequality are used to analyse the case of women traders in Accra Ghana. This study would be a step towards speaking to the knowledge of the dimensions of digital inequality, which is important for understanding the use of mobile phones among women traders and the</p>

		perceived impact of mobile phones on their lives and businesses.
<p>Sintechè van der Merwe</p> <p>sintech@ gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies II:</p> <p>The Challenges of Marriages/Living Together</p>	<p>To Marry or Cohabit: Deconstructing the Institution of Marriage amongst White, Afrikaans Speaking Women in the Financial Sector of Gauteng</p> <p>This particular paper will only address the initial proposal phase of the larger PhD project.</p> <p>There is a paucity of data revealing how middle-class South Africans currently view the institution of marriage. Whilst there is an abundance of literature showing the fragility of marriage and family life, people’s sentiments about emerging lifestyle choices like cohabitation have not been adequately detailed. Thus, for the purpose of this proposed study I intend to study marriage amongst white South Africans. Specifically, I will look at how a group of single, young, white, Afrikaans-speaking women (20-29) working in the financial sector construct their ideas around intimacy, love, relationships, marriage, cohabitation and children. Alongside this it will also be interesting to investigate how they mediate marriage and career trajectories.</p> <p>I will attempt to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide some historical background regarding this particular group’s perception and construction of marriage as an institution. • Look at the effect of religion on their decision to marry or cohabit. • Look at the effect of patriarchy and how they construct ideas around relationships. • Discuss the effect of the media on cultural norms and values, especially in terms of how ideas about institutions are constructed. <p>The main themes will cover the following: contemporary marriage, cohabitation, parenthood, love and intimacy.</p>
<p>Raymond van Diemel</p> <p>Raymond@ma2.sun.ac.za</p> <p>Faculty of Military Science, University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security III:</p> <p>Policing and Prisons</p>	<p>“The Police are Failing Us.” The Controversy around the O’Reagan Commission of Inquiry into Policing in Khayelitsha</p> <p>This paper looks at the reasons for the setting up of the O’Reagan Commission of Inquiry into allegations of police inefficiency in Khayelitsha and the breakdown of relations between the community and the police in the area. The argument is made that the rationale behind this commission, which focuses on the South African Police Service and not the Western Cape Metro Police, is suspicious, if not questionable. The aim is to understand the rationale behind</p>

		Helen Zille's appointment of the O'Reagan Commission of Inquiry into policing in Khayelitsha and at the same time, why Police Minister Nathi Mthetwa is so determined to stop this Commission. What are their different arguments in favour or against the appointment of the Commission? Do they enjoy support for their different positions? Who are their respective support bases? Do the residents of Khayelitsha stand to win or lose from the work of the Commission? These are some of the main questions that will be addressed in this study.
David van Wyk d.vanwyk58@gmail.com Bench Marks Foundation	Urban Sociology I: Rethinking the informal sector	Good Neighbours, Bad Neighbours: Mines, Mineworkers, Communities and Housing on the Platinum Belt The Bench Marks Foundation (BMF) has been working with mine affected communities on the Platinum belt since 2006. The Foundation has published two major reports, Policy Gap 1 in 2007 and Policy Gap 6 in 2012 looking at the impact of mining on near mine communities. The BMF witnessed an increasing tension between such communities, workers and mining corporations, and Policy Gap 6 was released on 14 August 2012, two days before the massacre at Marikana on 16 August 2012. This paper will look at the relationship between mining corporations, mine workers, communities and the housing question on the Platinum Belt involving the following communities: Marikana, Ikemeleng, Tlhabane, Chaneng and Luka, all located in the Bojanala District. The extent and probable causes of the housing crisis in the district will be highlighted as well as the impact of mining on that crisis. The paper will also look at how ordinary people living in near mine communities experience this housing crisis and what problems and opportunities the housing question presents to such communities, showing the links between the commodity price boom, population growth, and the crisis of service provision to these communities. The paper will also ask, whose responsibility is housing in the Bojanala District, is it the responsibility of local and district government, or is it the responsibility of mining corporations. Finally, the paper will look at how communities are responding to the situation and the role that the BMF has played over the last seven years.
Gerhard van Zyl Gerhard@ma2.sun.ac.za	Crime, Violence and Security IV:	Left right, left, right, left... Out? Military Marching Cadences: Weapons of Cohesion, or Exclusion The daily realities of a historically divided South African society continue to

<p>Faculty of Military Science, University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Military and Security Issues</p>	<p>leave few of those on either end thereof untouched. Singing and dancing are behaviours typical of the daily activities of most human designations and sub-designations, also soldiers. No formal research has been conducted on the military cadences sung and chanted by soldiers in training of the SANDF. The aim of this research was therefore a) to collect a corpus of military marching cadences of a group of soldiers in a combined services training unit, and b) to content analyse them for theme diversity, occupational appropriateness, inclusivity of language, culture and gender. Twenty complete cadences were isolated from a corpus of 29. Results revealed that the military marching cadences included in this study were generally non-military, non-militant, rather domesticated texts. They were thematically quite similar across languages and cultures. Few were occupation-appropriate, yet they were quite typical of the text genre in general. The majority were non-representative of the diverse profile of people they represent. Results and recommendations emanating from the results will be communicated to organisational parties of interest in order to initiate a concerted effort to utilise military marching cadences in a South African National Defence context as contemporary, formative vehicles of organisational and occupational meaning, and potential performance enhancement instruments aimed at building esprit de corps aligned with organisational objectives.</p>
<p>Diana Veloso dmveloso1@gmail.com Edwin Mellen Press Asia</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security III: Policing and Prisons</p>	<p>Subaltern Voices from Prison: The Stories of Women Formerly on Death Row in the Philippines This paper delves into the life experiences and pathways to prison of women who once received the death penalty in the Philippines. Drawing upon extensive participant observation at two women’s prisons and in-depth interviews with 27 former death row inmates, I examine how the women framed the circumstances that brought them to death row, based on their understanding of their identities, their relationships, and their social worlds. I analyse the link between the women’s prior experiences of victimization, social and economic marginalization in a postcolonial nation, and substance abuse issues and their involvement in illegal activity. I also consider how the experience of deception and betrayal in close, trusted relationships, compounded by corruption within the Philippine criminal justice system,</p>

		<p>constituted a pathway to death row for the majority of the respondents in my study. I discuss the implications of their narratives for the discourse on women and crime.</p> <p>By and large, the women in my study were in marginalized positions in their families and relationships, at work, and in society in general. Their crimes resulted from their efforts to survive and cope with their circumstances. Their narratives reflect social realities—and in many cases, facets of low-income and working class culture. Their accounts of violence against specific men and even other women and children, drug abuse and/or drug dealing in response to socio-economic marginalization, victimization in close relationships, corruption in government institutions and law enforcement agencies, and fatalism and passivity in the face of injustice, illuminate the dynamics of their conflict-ridden world. My paper exposes the challenges to the dominant discourse on women’s crime posed by their subaltern narratives—as predominantly low-income women in a postcolonial nation mired in poverty and institutional corruption.</p> <p>Women formerly on death row in the Philippines are a minority within a minority. When they were still on death row, they were the nation’s forgotten offenders, given their smaller numbers (at 3%) within the death row population. Their experiences and issues were often lumped with those of men offenders. Women formerly on death row remain invisible as they continue to serve time in prison, often with a limited understanding of their new sentence. To date, no sociological studies on women formerly on death row and other women prisoners, for that matter, have been conducted in the country. My research intends to make women formerly on death row in the Philippines more visible and to advocate for continued reforms in the criminal justice system on their behalf.</p>
<p>Karl von Holdt karl@yeoville.org.za Society Work and Development Institute, University of the Witwatersrand,</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology: Concepts and epistemologies</p>	<p>The Transition to Violent Democracy in South Africa Violence and democracy are generally treated as antithetical. There were high expectations that the transition to democracy in South Africa would resolve some of the violence-generating conflict in our society through the empowering procedures of democratic institutions. However, the negotiated settlement and the new constitution, tended towards a structural insulation of the socio-economic order from the political field in which the democratic</p>

		<p>rupture occurred, in particular through the protection of private property. In consequence, the state provides the main arena in which a new black elite can gain access to the revenues and assets required for elite formation. This paper draws from the work of Arias and Goldstein (2010) and North, Wallis, Webb and Weingast (2012) to argue that the intense competition over access to such opportunities leads to the formation of elite factions able to deploy violence capability. I analyse three different forms of such violence – the struggle for control of the state institutions of coercion, assassination, and the mobilisation of collective violence. Most of the intra-elite violence takes place between different factions of the black elite, but there are signs that this may be changing, and that the structural insulation of the socio-economic order may be breached. The paper ends with a brief discussion of potential future trajectories.</p>
<p>Herman Warden wartopia@gmail.com Faculty of Military Science, University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Crime, Violence and Security IV: Military and Security Issues</p>	<p>South African Growing Involvement in Peace Support Operations as Reported by SA Soldier (1999-2012) South Africa’s involvement in Peace Support Operations and the planning for its eventual involvement originate from the mid 1990’s. With the first draft White Paper on participation in international peace support operations in 1999, it can be said that South Africa only became involved with Peace support operations in an operational sense by 2000. During the time of President Thabo Mbeki, an emphasis was placed on an African Renaissance, in which South Africa would lead the rest of Africa and on a path of economic growth. With growth and economic development the whole issue of security including human security become imperative as these concepts are closely intertwined. As the <i>SA Soldier</i> is the official magazine of the entire SANDF it represents the official voice of the SANDF as well as the current government of South Africa. The government’s position on peace operations is also reflective of the stance taken with regard to foreign policy (in Africa). Thus, this paper will look towards how South Africa’s involvement in peace support operations has grown, and how the <i>SA Soldier</i> have reported on these operations. This will be done by a qualitative content analysis in which the data will analysed and categorised according to the operations themselves in the past as and present. This paper will provide insight on the evolution of South Africa’s involvement in this arena.</p>

<p>Meyu Yamamoto</p> <p>meyu.yamamoto@gmail.com</p> <p>Kyoto University, Japan</p>	<p>Race, Class and Ethnicity I:</p> <p>Identity formation in the context of global immigration policy</p>	<p>Near white but not white enough: Japanese expatriates in the 20th century South Africa and their whiteness</p> <p>In recent years, studies on expatriates as privileged migrants have been thriving in the interdisciplinary fields of migration studies. For example, Fechter and Walsh (2010) examines on western expatriates who were involved in temporary migration to destinations outside ‘the west’ and their relationships with host-country nationals, underlining continuities between the early 20th century colonialism and early 21st century globalisation. However, far less attention has been paid to non-western / non-white expatriates who moved to western industrialised countries. To fill this gap, this study addresses Japanese expatriates under racial segregationist policies in South Africa since the beginning of the 20th century. They were privileged as business expatriates in terms of immigration control policies while unprivileged as non-whites in the white supremacist society. In other words, they might be regarded as ‘almost the same but not white’ (Bhabha 1994) described in postcolonial studies. The paper will begin by history of the status of the Japanese expatriates in South Africa from the enactment of the Immigrants Regulation Act in 1913 to the end of apartheid regime. It will be followed by a description of their experiences in the 1970s and 1980s to illustrate everyday lives of ‘near-whites’ under the white supremacist system. It will conclude with an analysis of how 'honorary whiteness' of the Japanese expatriates under apartheid was effective both in maintaining and subverting racial stratification of the country.</p>
<p>Listen Yingi</p> <p>Listenyingi@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Health II:</p> <p>Masculinities and Health</p>	<p>Health: Men’s Cosmic Crises. The Case of Stenin Informal Settlement in Polokwane</p> <p>Despite the fact that most men are health literate, they choose not to seek medical attention formally even if they are chronically and visibly sick. Such kind of behaviour has cultural connotations: men are strong. Such beliefs and acts are putting the whole family at risk especially women and children since the role of caring for the sick rests on their shoulders. Many men are harbouring chronic sicknesses even to their sexual partners which pose a problem in trying to fighting chronic infections like sexually transmitted infections. The study had three major objectives, that is, to identify the causes that hinder men to seek health services when they are sick, to investigate the</p>

		<p>behaviour of men in relation to their health, and to identify the problems that come with such behaviour. The researcher used in- depth interviews and focus group discussions as the tools for data collection. The main themes which came up in the data collection were used for analysis so as to reach the conclusion. The study found out that many men do are reluctant to seek medical attention when they fall sick. The researcher realised that most men when they are visibly ill, they tend to nicodimously seek medical attention from sangomas and prophets without the knowledge of their spouses, if married, or friends and relatives. The study recommends that men need to change their behaviour for the sake of the whole family or for the sake of their sexual partners.</p>
<p>Listen Yingi Listenyingi@yahoo.com University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Rural Sociology I</p>	<p>The Chasm between Sexes in Accessing Land and its Produce in Zimbabwe Access to land in Zimbabwe is now gendered. It is no longer abused by patriarchy and the discrimination against women. The tug of war between men and women is no longer based on the scarcity of land, but it is centred on the equitable distribution between men and women. Previously, land access was based on race but now gender plays a pivotal role. Therefore, the core of the paper is grounded in illuminating the chronic imbalances that exist in the land reform programme and the produce of the land thereof. Women enjoy the fruits of land reform in the names of their husbands; if they are widowed, they are forced to engage in costly and often laborious legal battles to retain the land. Despite the fact that women form the largest percentage population in most economies, their access to the means of production is culturally denied and they have remained the distant third. In order to get a much clearer understanding, the researcher made use of the feminist approach to reveal how women are side-lined and marginalised. The efforts by women to get attention through organised women organisations will make the state and local tribal authorities realise how serious and exploitative the situation is.</p>
<p>Johan Zaaiman Johan.Zaaiman@nwu.ac.za School of Social and Government studies, North-West University</p>	<p>Social Theory and Methodology I: Methods and Methodologies</p>	<p>The Dutch Reformed Church Surveys: An Evaluation of the Reliability of the Questionnaire Items The Dutch Reformed Church conducted eight surveys reflecting the state of the church between 1981 and 2006. This paper evaluates a specific aspect of the methodology of these surveys, namely the items of the questionnaires. Seven different sets of questionnaires were used in these surveys. Within the sets the</p>

		<p>items of the questionnaires were changed continuously. This created an enormous number of items in the surveys that hindered comparability between surveys but also undermined the development of valid items. This paper attempts to evaluate the reliability of the items and thereby the validity of the questionnaires. A questionnaire is a measuring instrument. For the items of the questionnaire to be valid there must be an agreement on what the questionnaire attempts to measure and the indicators measuring it. This must be reflected in each item of the questionnaire. The items must be indicators of identified concepts. But by itself the items of the questionnaire must also be self-evident in its meaning and understood consistently by different respondents. The study found that many items of the questionnaires were not developed properly and therefore did not satisfy the validity and reliability criteria expected of surveys of such a scope. In view of this the paper concludes that the Dutch Reformed Church will have to ensure a thorough methodological process of developing questionnaire items to ensure the results of the surveys are trustworthy.</p>
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