

Hosted by the NMMU
Department of
**Sociology &
Anthropology**



XXI South African Sociological Association **Annual Congress**

THE

POINT OF

CRITIQUE

**KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY, AND THE STATE
IN SOUTH AFRICA AFTER 20 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY**

6 - 8 July 2014

For further Information:
sasacongress2014@nmmu.ac.za &
www.sasaonline.org.za

Against the backdrop of the 20th year of democracy, unemployment, inequality and poverty remain urgent social challenges; the ANC-led government has put forward the National Development Plan (NDP), as a response to this challenge. While scientific and technological knowledge are proposed for ‘development,’ the humanities and social sciences have been promoted – by often contradictory social forces – as necessary for critique.

In this context, what are the purposes and possibilities of sociological knowledge?

There have been calls for ‘decolonising’ knowledge, and for re-locating it (e.g. ‘theory from the South, even ‘Sociology from the periphery’). There have been calls for knowledge to be ‘relevant’ (e.g. in service of social policy), and ‘revolutionary’ (i.e. in service of social movements). There have been calls to revitalise the humanities – both by the state, and by social forces opposed to it. There have been calls to deepen public critique, and to democratise academic knowledge.

In 2013, the SASA Congress engaged the location from which knowledge is produced. In 2014, 20 years after the dawn of democracy in South Africa, with the urgent social and political challenges confronting South African society, the SASA Congress will ask:

What is – or should be – the point of critique in contemporary South Africa?

Institutional Welcome Message Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University



Prof Derrick Swartz Vice-Chancellor

The Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) is privileged to host the South African Sociological Association (SASA) XXIst Congress. The conference theme *“The Point of Critique: Knowledge, Society and the State in South Africa after 20 Years of Democracy”* assumes great significance at this time of our country’s transition and provides us with a unique opportunity to pose critical and reflexive questions.

NMMU has a keen interest in the importance of scientific and technical knowledge and its relation to development. For this reason, NMMU is constantly seeking ways to create and sustain an environment that encourages, supports and rewards a vibrant research, scholarship and innovation culture, whilst positioning the university as an engaged Institution that contributes to a sustainable future through critical scholarship. There is a deeply felt institutional conviction to be part of the social building process by uniting professional knowledge, scientific consciousness, and social commitment. This resonates with the rising voices for a radical rethink about the social (re)production of knowledge and its relevance for South Africa’s transition.

NMMU is an active proponent for raising the status of the social science disciplines and programmes across the higher education landscape. It is this effort, combined with improved social science post-graduate programmes and linkages across academia and civil society, that will enable the establishment of a dynamically re-modelled post-school education and training system. This new system must, in turn, promote social justice and a more equitable society.

NMMU welcomes all Congress delegates both to the university and to Nelson Mandela Bay and wishes the SASA Congress every success in its endeavours.



MESSAGE FROM THE SASA PRESIDENT

Against a background of profound social inequalities, calls for substantive social justice, questions about the capacity of and manner in which state institutions ought to respond, and a concomitant deepening of public debate and contention, both locally and globally, the South African Sociological Association's twenty-first congress reflects

upon the nature of critique and scholarship twenty years after South Africa became a democracy. With its congress hosted in the historic Eastern Cape at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in the year following the death of Nelson Mandela, SASA honours this historic moment with a focus on exploring the relationship between knowledge, society and the state. At once the meeting place of a professional organisation and a community of sociologists, a critical location for social enquiry and critique, and the site for the launch of future scholarly careers, there is a certain kind of vibrancy, as well as intensity and liveliness to SASA congresses that stimulate and animate our social and scholarly projects. I want to thank our colleagues at NMMU for putting this event together, for generously hosting us, and for creating a platform where we can engage with current scholarship and open up new enquiries.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Irma du Plessis'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a light-colored background.

Irma du Plessis

SASA President: 2013-2014



MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARIAT OF THE NMMU LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The 21st SASA Congress theme puts a critical ideological frame around, and links knowledge, society and state. Knowledge is the key factor of production; our society is in the throes of transition as well as globalization; and the state is yet to yield itself as the instrument of the people. The framework clearly places knowledge at the conceptual centre towards consolidating democratic gains, integrating our society, and energizing the state in the process.

The social production of knowledge in South Africa was deeply divided as a result of apartheid. One episteme served apartheid, others buttressed capital, and yet others sought to overcome apartheid-capitalism. Our history shows that only a small group of neo-Marxian sociologists supported the democratic movement and exposed the idea that apartheid was conducive to capitalist development.

Subsequently however, it took a few decades to acknowledge the neglect of social sciences locally, and in the South. Locally, the emerging institutional arrangements, such as the Institute for Humanities and Social Sciences, to strengthen the social sciences are clear opportunities for us to rethink the social production of knowledge. In the South, concrete steps are also in place to address this neglect. One such effort is the development of a Sociology of BRICS – driven by some of the top academies and universities in the respective BRICS countries. Crucially this means, on the one hand, a radical paradigmic response to the global capitalist crisis, and on the other hand, we in South Africa need to give critical content to the conceptual linkages of knowledge, society and state.

Additionally, given the disorganization of the social sciences and the diversity of sociology at South African institutions, we may conclude that they are all not at the *point of critique*. The restructuring of higher education has further complicated developments in the social sciences and the discipline. There is some hope however, around the rearticulation process of disciplines and programmes, but much more work needs to be done.

There are four points at which we may begin the work: our institutions and academics must support the Special Project on the Future of the Humanities and the Social Sciences; our South African Sociological Association must rethink its functional relationship to society; departments at our institutions must rethink how they will give content to, and programatize a scholarship of engagement; and the introduction of sociology in our schooling system must be seriously pursued.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Jayanathan Govender'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Jayanathan Govender

NMMU LOC Secretariat

PLENARY 1: The State of Critique | the Critique of the State

KEYNOTE PANEL: CHAIR – Dr Shireen Ally

PROFESSOR ARI SITAS



Ari Sitas chairs the Board of the National Institute for the Humanities and the Social Sciences. He is a sociologist and a writer and was a key thinker and activist in the anti-apartheid movement. He is currently Head of Department of Sociology at UCT. He has served as President of the SA Sociological Association and Vice-President of the International Sociological Association.

He is currently a Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and a Guest Professor at the Albert-Ludwigs University of Freiburg.

His latest book as principal author "Gauging and Engaging Deviance, 1600-2000" has just been published by Tulika Press, Delhi. This month also saw the publication of his poetry and audio/music set, "Around the World in 80 Days-the India Section", University of South Africa Press.

PROFESSOR IVOR CHIPKIN



Ivor Chipkin completed his PhD at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in France and was based at the Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research (WISER) between 2001 and 2004. He received an Oppenheimer fellowship in 2005 and took up a position at St Anthony's college at the University of Oxford.

He spent 4 years in the Democracy and Governance Programme at the Human Sciences Research Council where he acquired an intimate knowledge of government departments and agencies. In 2007 he published "Do South Africans Exist? Nationalism, Democracy and the Identity of 'the People'" with Wits University Press. Ivor has also published widely on questions of government, governance and the State in South Africa.

He is currently finishing a new book on the history of public sector reform in South Africa and its consequences for development and democracy.

PROFESSOR XOLELA MANGCU



Xolela Mangcu is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Cape Town, and Oppenheimer Fellow at the Hutchins Center for African and African American Research at Harvard University. He is the author and co-author of seven books, including, *Biko: A Biography* (Tafelberg, 2012); *The Arrogance of Power* (forthcoming Tafelberg Press, 2014); and *The Colour of Our Future* (forthcoming Wits University Press 2015).

Xolela was a columnist for the *Business Day*, the *Weekender* and the *Sunday Independent*, and currently writes a bi-weekly column for the *Sowetan*.

He was the Founder of the Platform for Public Deliberation and Founding Executive Director of the Steve Biko Foundation.

He has held fellowships at the Brookings Institution, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

PROFESSOR SAKHELA BUHLUNGU



Sakhela Buhlungu is currently a member of the Committee on Scholarly Publishing in South Africa of the Academy of Science of South Africa. He served as board member, editor, and secretary of the Research Committee on Labour Movements (RC44) of the International Sociological Association (ISA) since 2002.

He also served on the editorial board of the *South African Labour Bulletin* and was a board member of the National Labour, Economic and Development Institute (NALEDI).

He has published widely on the changing nature of trade unionism in South Africa, union movements' political engagement, industrial relations and on 'new' social movements.

Sakhela joined the Sociology of Work Unit (SWOP) at WITS as a lecturer in Sociology. He is currently the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities at UCT.

PLENARY 2: Social Texts: Civil society formations, counter-hegemonic positions & everyday life

BOOK PANEL: CHAIR – Dr Irma du Plessis

PROFESSOR DAVID DICKINSON



David Dickinson is Professor in the Department of Sociology, Wits University. He has conducted a range of interdisciplinary research projects including work on Japanese investment in the UK, crime and unemployment, the financing of vocational training, and post-apartheid attempts to improve industrial relations and productivity.

Other the last decade David's research has focused on: HIV/AIDS in the workplace, with publications in the African Journal of AIDS Research, the Journal of Southern African Studies and the British Journal of Industrial Relations; HIV/AIDS peer education with a book, "Changing the Course of AIDS;" and, folk and lay theories of AIDS in South African townships, published as "A Different Kind of AIDS".

He has recently completed a photographic documentary account of land occupation in the eastern Free State and is currently researching the organisation of Gauteng-based casual workers within the South African Post Office.

PROFESSOR ENVER MOTALA



Currently, **Enver Motala** is an Adjunct Professor at the NMMU and a Research Associate of the Nelson Mandela Institute at the University of Fort Hare. Enver and Salim Vally have recently co-edited and published the book "Education, economy and Society" (UNISA Press, 2014).

MR IVOR BAATJES



Ivor Baatjes is Director of the Centre for Integrated Post-School Education and Training, NMMU. He is a Board member of the National Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences. Ivor is a contributor to the book: "Education, economy and Society" (UNISA Press, 2014).

DR MALEHOKO TSHOAEDI



Malehoko Tshoaedi is currently a Senior Lecturer in Department of Sociology at the University of Pretoria. She previously worked at the University of Johannesburg as a lecturer and as a researcher in the Sociology of Work Unit (SWOP) at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. She has also worked for the Norwegian research foundation, Fafo.

Malehoko has done research on labour movements, labour markets, and gender equity in trade unions in South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Mauritius.

Her publications include, (with H. Hlela) "The Marginalisation of Women Unionists during South Africa's Democratic Transition", in Buhlungu, S. (ed.); "Trade Unions and Democracy: Cosatu Workers' Political attitudes in South Africa", (HSRC Press, 2006); and "(En)gendering the Transition in South Africa: The role of COSATU women activists", (Transformation, 2012).

PROFESSOR ARI SITAS



Ari Sitas chairs the Board of the National Institute for the Humanities and the Social Sciences. He is a sociologist and a writer and was a key thinker and activist in the anti-apartheid movement. He is currently Head of Department of Sociology at UCT. He has served as President of the SA Sociological Association and Vice-President of the International Sociological Association.

He is currently a Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and a Guest Professor at the Albert-Ludwigs University of Freiburg.

His latest book as principal author "Gauging and Engaging Deviance, 1600-2000" has just been published by Tulika Press, Delhi. This month also saw the publication of his poetry and audio/music set, "Around the World in 80 Days-the India Section", University of South Africa Press.

Hosted by the NMMU
Department of

**Sociology &
Anthropology**



**Nelson Mandela
Metropolitan
University**

XXI South African Sociological Association 2014 Congress

Congress Information

- Registration will take place from 09:00 – 16:00, Sunday, 6 July 2014 at the Conference Centre, **North Campus**.
- All programme items for Sunday, 6 July 2014 will be held at the Conference Centre, **North Campus**.
- Parallel, plenary, and business meetings during Monday and Tuesday, 7-8 July 2014 will be held at Building 35, the Kraal and Milkwood (in Madibaz Restaurant Building), **South Campus**.
- Lunches on Monday and Tuesday, 7-8 July 2014 will be served at Madibaz, the NMMU Restaurant on **South Campus**. Please produce your congress ID tag for all meals.
- Teas (and water dispensers) on Monday and Tuesday, 7-8 July 2014 will be available in the foyer of Building 35, **South Campus**.
- **The tours listed below will be available on Sunday from 09:00 – 15:30. Book at registration.**
 - Grysbok Environmental Educational Trail (NMMU Nature Reserve) – Guides will be provided
 - Historic Tour of the city
 - The Addo Elephant Park tour
 - Nelson Mandela Bay Harbour tour

Programme Overview

Sunday, 6 July: North Campus	Monday, 7 July: South Campus	Tuesday, 8 July: South Campus
Registration: 09:00 -16:00 <i>Conference Centre, North Campus</i>	Parallel session 1 9:00- 10:30 Tea: 10:30 - 11:00	Parallel session 4 9:00- 10:30 Tea: 10:30 - 11:00 <i>SASA Council Meeting – Building 35, Room 0027</i>
Welcome and Opening Ceremony: NMMU LOC 16:00 – 16:15 Presidential Address: Dr Irma du Plessis 16:15 – 16:45 <i>Conference Centre, North Campus</i>	Plenary: Book Panel Social Texts: Civil society formations, counter-hegemonic positions & everyday life 11:00 – 12:30 Lunch: 12:30 – 14:00 (Madibaz, South Campus) <i>SASA AGM - The Kraal, South Campus</i>	Parallel session 5 11:00 – 12:30 Lunch: 12:30 – 13:15 (Madibaz, South Campus)
Tea: 16:45 – 17:00	Parallel session 2 14:00 – 15:30	Parallel session 6 13:15 – 14:45
Keynote Panel: 17:00 – 19:00 <i>Conference Centre, North Campus</i>	Tea: 15:30 – 16:00 <i>SARS Editorial Board Meeting – Milkwood, Madibaz, South Campus</i>	Tea: 14:45 – 15:15
Cocktail Reception 19:00 <i>Conference Centre, North Campus</i>	Parallel session 3 16:00 – 17:30 Gala Dinner – Summerstrand Inn Hotel 18:30 for 19:00	

Detailed Programme: List of presenters and Papers

Opening and Keynote Panel : Sunday, 16:00 – 19:00
Conference Centre, North Campus
The State of Critique | The Critique of the State Keynote Panel

Chair: **Dr Shireen Ally**

Welcome: NMMU LOC
Presidential address: Dr Irma du Plessis, 2014 SASA President

Keynote Panel: Prof Ari Sitas, Prof Sakhela Buhlungu, Prof Ivor Chipkin and Prof Xolela Mangcu

Tea : 16:45 – 17:00

Twenty years on from the inauguration of a democratic state, the relationship of critique to the state remains contested. While sociology, in particular, has had a discomfoting relationship to apartheid state policy and practice, what relationships might we propose between a democratic polity and sociological critique today? Should critique support the state's efforts toward 'social development', or should critique defend society against both the market and the state?

Is critique knowledge that is 'relevant' (i.e. in service of social policy), or 'revolutionary' (i.e. in service of social movements)? Is critique an endeavour of the intellect, or a mode of political praxis?

Does public critique precede, or induce, publics? How has this relationship worked historically, and in this place, and how does that history inform our conceptions of critique today?

- Sociology in the State - **Professor Ari Sitas**
- Sociology against the State - **Professor Sakhela Buhlungu**,
- Sociology of the State - **Professor Ivor Chipkin**
- Histories and Theories of Critique in (South)Africa - **Professor Xolela Mangcu**

Cocktail Reception: 19:00 Conference Centre, North Campus

Parallel session 1: Monday, 7 July, 9:00 - 10:30

**Environment and
Natural Resources:
Session I**

1A

Building 35, Room 0001

**Gender, Policy and
Natural Resources**

Chair: **Amos Apraku**

Darlene Miller, University of Western Cape, *“Women at the Frontline - Struggles over Land in post-Apartheid Southern Africa”*

Ikechukwu Umejesi, University of South Africa, *Where are the women? Amnesty and Patriarchy in Post-conflict Niger Delta Region of Nigeria*

Willice Abuya, Moi University Eldoret, *New hope for Kenya’s nascent mining industry? A socio-historical analysis of the role of policy in mining conflict mitigation.*

Sonwabile Mnwana, University of the Witwatersrand, *A ‘united struggle’ with divided interests? The ‘corrupt chief’ and the battle over mining revenues in the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela tribal authority area, South Africa*

**Clinical Sociology:
Session I**

1B

Building 35, Room 0013

**Clinical Sociology
in practice**

Chair: **Kammila Naidoo and Charles Puttergill**

Charles Puttergill, University of Pretoria, *“White middle-class South Africans conversations on transition: inclusion and exclusion”*

Daniel Lopes Ibanez-Gonzales, University of Witwatersrand, *Perspectives of Healthcare, Chronic Non-communicable Disease and Health worlds in an Urban and Rural Setting”*

Kammila Naidoo and Tina Uys, University of Johannesburg, *“Considering the Space for Intervention: Students, Xenophobic Sentiments and Institutional Environments”*

Mariam Seedat Khan, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Understanding and Defining Clinical Sociology within the learning/teaching/education sector in South Africa*

Parallel session 1: Monday, 7 July, 9:00 - 10:30

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology:
Session I (A)**

1C

Building 35, Room 0014

**Industrial
Relations in South
Africa**

Chair: **Pragna Rugunanan**

Johann Maree, University of Cape Town, *What has gone wrong with employment relations in South Africa since 1994 and what has worked?*

John Mashayamombe, University of Pretoria, *The Spatial basis of labour agency: Explaining a strike at Sishen*

Esther Uzar, University of Basel, Switzerland, *Contesting legitimacy: Open conflicts between shop stewards and branch officials at ratification meetings in the Zambian Mining Unions.*

Crispen Chinguno, University of Witwatersrand, *The breakdown of industrial relations post-apartheid: the case of the Impala platinum strike in 2012*

**Gender Studies:
Session I**

1D

Building 35, Room 0015

**Theorising Gender
and Sexualities:
Representations of
Masculinities and
Femininities**

Chair: **Letitia Smuts**

Ewa Glapka, University of the Free State, *Deconstructing, undoing, decolonizing (...) gender— one point of critique, multiple points of view?*

Precious Zhou, University of Pretoria, *Perceptions on representation of masculinity and femininity in a tabloid newspaper in Zimbabwe*

Adeagbo Oluwafemi, University of Johannesburg, *“Is gay intimacy ‘gender empty’?” Exploring Gendering Processes in the Division of Household Labour in Gay Partnerships*

Parallel session 1: Monday, 7 July, 9:00 - 10:30

**Higher Education,
Science Studies:
Session I**

1E

Building 35, Room 0016

**The Absence of
Real
Transformation in
our Higher
Education System
in South Africa**

Chair: **Bernadette Johnson**

David Cooper, University of Cape Town, *Social Justice and South African University Student Enrolment Data by 'Race' 1988-1998-2008: from 'Skewed Revolution' to 'Stalled Revolution'*

Pamela Johnson, University of Fort Hare, *The point of critique? Knowledge, society and the state in South Africa after 20 years of democracy: Countering cultural hegemony*

David Balwanz, University of Johannesburg, *Towards a grassroots and progressive re-visioning of post school education: Learners and educators as critics and co-constructors of a new post school education. Perspectives from the Emerging Voices 2 project in Sedibeng West*

**Political Sociology
and Law:
Session I**

1F

Building 35, Room 0018

**Political Sociology
and Law:
Contemporary
Socio-Political
Dynamics**

Chair: **Ian Liebenberg**

Saint Jose Camille Inaka, University of Pretoria, *Antagonistic Activities: Congolese transnational politics in Pretoria*

Ghyasuddin Ahmed, Virginia University USA, *Causes and Consequences of failures of Democracy, Freedom and Secularism in the 21st Century*

Sara Compion, University of Kentucky, US, *Are South African volunteers more democratic than non-volunteers?*

Francois de Wet and Ian Liebenberg, Department of Economics (CEMIS) and The Faculty of Military Science – Stellenbosch University, *The Limpopo Province and the rise of radicalism*

Parallel session 1: Monday, 7 July, 9:00 - 10:30

<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies: Session I</p> <p>1G</p> <p>Building 35, Room 0027</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Identities in Practice</p>	<p>Chair: Jacques Rothmann</p> <p>Adediran Ikuomola and Johan Zaaiman, North-West University, <i>Socio-historical Conception of Albinism and the Corollary effect on Albinos' Sexuality in South Western Nigeria</i></p> <p>Gerda Wittman and Linda Stewart, North-West University, <i>Foul Play: (A) Raping (A) Society</i></p> <p>Philip Bothma, North-West University, <i>The Civil Union Act 17 of 2006: A Case Study of Community Development in a Democratic Society?</i></p>
<p>Crime Violence and Security: Session I</p> <p>1H</p> <p>Building 35, Room 0101</p>	<p>Policing and Justice in Post-Apartheid South – Africa (Session 1 of 3)</p>	<p>Chair: Nomkhosi Xulu</p> <p>Megan Smith, University of Stellenbosch, <i>Perceptions and experiences of military service: Factors influencing recruitment</i></p> <p>Nirmala Gopal and Bonita Marimuthu, University of KwaZulu-Natal, <i>Twenty Years "traversed" - Community perspectives on ethics of the South African Police Services</i></p> <p>Chelete Monyane, University of Johannesburg, <i>Are 'Hawks' Independent</i></p>
<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology: Session I (B)</p> <p>1I</p> <p>Building 35, Room 0040</p>	<p>Gender and Work-life experiences in the mining sector</p>	<p>Chair: Joseph Jiboku</p> <p>Boitumelo Maruping, University of Johannesburg, <i>Implicit-Explicit Duality: The Experience of Underground Mineworkers at the Rustenburg Platinum Belt</i></p> <p>Doret Botha and Freek Cronje, North West University, <i>Women in Mining: A Conceptual Framework for Gender Issues in the Mining Sector</i></p> <p>Lebogang Mohlue, University of Johannesburg, <i>Work Experience as an impact on family life</i></p> <p>Listen Yingi, University of Limpopo, <i>The socioeconomic pinch: Illegal mining in South Africa. The case of City Deep Mines, Johannesburg</i></p>

Tea: 10:30 - 11:00

Plenary: Social Texts: Civil society formations, counter-hegemonic positions & everyday life

Monday, 11:00 – 12:30

Building 35, Room 0040, South Campus

Plenary

Chair: **Dr Irma du Plessis**

This panel focuses on four recent scholarly works that illuminate the contemporary social order. Offering a dynamic view of the state of civil society and its institutions, a conversation around these texts also opens up questions about the role of intellectuals and ideas in shaping subjectivities, social movements and patterns of social reproduction, here as well as more globally. The books under discussion are Sakhela Buhlungu and Malehoko Tshoaedi's edited collection, *COSATU's contested legacy: South African trade unions in the second decade of democracy* (2012), Enver Motala and Salim Vally's edited volume, *Education, the economy and society*, UNISA Press (forthcoming in 2014), David Dickenson's monograph, *A Different Kind of AIDS: Alternative Explanations of HIV/AIDS in South African Townships* (Jacana) and Ari Sitas Wiebke Keim Sumangala Damodaran Nicos Trimikliniotis Faisal Garba's *Gauging and Engaging Deviance, 1600-2000* (Tulika Books, 2014).

Panellists:

- **Prof David Dickinson**
- **Prof Enver Motala**
- **Prof Ari Sitas**
- **Dr Malehoko Tshoaedi**

Lunch: 12:30 – 14:00

SASA AGM:

Due to tight scheduling the LOC apologises for the arrangements to have lunch and the AGM proceeding simultaneously; the LOC also apologises to Muslim delegates and who are fasting for any unintended disrespect during the proceedings.

Parallel session 2: Monday 7 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Methodology and
Social Theory:
Session I**

2A

Building 35, Room 0001

Methodology

Chair: **Derik Gelderblom**

Lloyd Hill, University of Stellenbosch, *Some reflections on the use of ArcGIS and census geography in sociological research*

Nontombi Velelo and **André Pelsler**, University of the Free State, *The use of outcome analysis in the assessment of a poverty reduction initiative at Golden Gate Highlands National Park*

Isabel Basson, Human Sciences Research Council, *RA Review of methodological trends in South African sociology, 1990–2009*

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology:
Session II**

2B

Building 35, Room 0013

**Unemployment
and Socio-
Economic
Inequality**

Chair: **Alice Kwizera**

Neil Kramm and **Lindy Heinecken**, Stellenbosch University, *We are different now? The effect of military service on youth reintegration and employment in South Africa*

Andani Sadilki, **Tatenda Chibikiro**, **Saviour Thewe** and **Dyke Tayengwa**, University of Limpopo, *How the Government has alluded in addressing socio-economic inequality*

Elias Cebekhulu, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *“Dying a Social Death”: Youth Unemployment as a challenge in the Ugu District Municipality*

Tumi Malope, University of Pretoria, *Rethinking youth unemployment using the Decent Work Agenda*

Parallel session 2: Monday 7 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Lesbian, Gay and
Queer Studies:
Session II**

2C

Building 35, Room 0014

**A Case of
Contesting Identity
Categories?**

Chair: **Letitia Smuts**

Thoko Sipungu, Rhodes University, *Contested Sexualities: Is sexual fluidity a threat to LGBTQI struggles and the biological theories of same-sex sexualities? A Case Study at Rhodes University*

Jacques Rothmann, North-West University, *The experiences of gay male academics in South African academia*

**Environment and
Natural Resources:
Session II**

2D

Building 35, Room 0015

**Local Knowledge,
Climate Change
and Natural
Resources**

Chair: **Sonwabile Mnwana**

Amos Apraku, Philani Moyo and Wilson Akpan, University of Fort Hare, *Climate change and local impact mitigation: An analysis of conceptions and misconceptions in peri-urban Eastern Cape, South Africa*

Thulani Dube and Philani Moyo, University of Fort Hare, *Rethinking the local dynamics around climate change information usage for adaptation by smallholder farmers in Matobo District, Zimbabwe*

Anastasia Doyle and Babalwa Sishuta, Rhodes University, *Access and Control of Biodiversity in the context of Biopiracy: The case of Pelargonium Sidoides in the Nkonkobe District*

Belinda Johnson and Mariam Seedat-Khan, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Analysing the Policy for the Small-Scale Fisheries in South Africa: A Question of Policy Fit of Policy Failure in KwaZulu-Natal*

Mukai Jaison, University of Pretoria, *A Critical Realist Exploration of Intergenerational Relations to Land in Small Scale Commercial Farming Families, Mushawasha Masvingo, Zimbabwe, 1953-2014*

Parallel session 2: Monday 7 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Development:
Session I**

**Development
Policy**

Chair: **Freek Cronje**

Molefi Solomon Mhoautse, University of South Africa, *The socio-economic and political implications of inequality in post-apartheid South Africa*

Antony Chakuwamba, University of Fort Hare, *Indigenization policy and socio-economic empowerment: Exploring the effectiveness of Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe*

Bongani Nyoka, Human Sciences Research Council, *On the Role of South African Science Councils: Policy Context, Innovation and Development*

2E

Building 35, Room 0016

**Social Movements
and Popular
Protests: Session I**

**The contentious
Politics of Labour**

Chair: **Carin Runciman**

Luke Sinwell, University of Johannesburg, *'AMCU by day, workers' committee by night': Insurgent Trade Unionism at Anglo Platinum (Amplats) mine, 2012-2014*

Hibist Kassa, University of Johannesburg, *Gender, Mine Labour and Mining Communities in South Africa and Ghana*

Jackie Zvoutete, University of Cape Town, *Impact of Institutional diversity on unions and NGO's efforts to represent and articulate farm workers' grievances: Case Study of the 2012 Western Cape farm workers' strike and protest action*

Trevor Ngwane, University of Johannesburg, *A New Dawn From 'The Spirit of Marikana': New Possibilities for Labour and Community Alliances in the Post-Marikana Period*

2F

Building 35, Room 0018

Parallel session 2: Monday 7 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Family and
Population Studies:
Session I**

2G

Building 35, Room 0027

**Family Matters in
South Africa**

Chair: **Kammila Naidoo**

Phakama Ntshongwana, Gemma Wright and Michael Noble, Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy, Department of Social Policy and Intervention and University of Oxford, *Towards a Working Definition of Lone Motherhood in South Africa*

Benjamin Roberts and Steven Gordon, Democracy Governance and Service Delivery Research Programme and Human Sciences Research Council, *Family Matters: An overview of Family Values and Preferences*

Sewela Moshatane, University of Limpopo, *The Influence of Changing Family Ties on Kinship Ties within the Pedi Culture*

Simone Martin, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *The perceptions of paternity leave and how it affects family life: The case of NMMU*

**Methodology and
Social Theory:
Session II**

2H

Building 35, Room 0101

**Risk, Knowledge
and Inequality**

Chair: **Julio de Sousa**

Johan Zaaiman and Gift Mupambwa, North West University, *Khutsong: An Empirical Example of the Complex Relationship Between Concepts like Risk, Inequality, Exclusion and Inclusion*

Paul Conrad Kotze, University of the Free State, *Critique for the critics: On the paradigmatic blindness of contemporary sociological theory and practice*

Jan Coetzee, University of Free State, *Drawing on the everyday when theorizing and critiquing our democracy*

Tea: 14:45 – 15:15

Parallel session 3: Monday 7 July, 15:15 – 16:45

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology:
Session III**

3A

Building 35, Room 0101

**The Landscape of
Social Capital**

Chair: **Nomkhosi Xulu**

Becky Niba, Walter Sisulu University, *Ghanaian immigrant in the informal sector of Mthatha: local perceptions, myths and realities*

Tapiwa Chagonda, University of Johannesburg, *Salary Scandal in Zimbabwe: The Continuation of Shade Activities from the Hyperinflation era*

Derik Gelderblom, University of South Africa, *The Landscape of Social Capital: bridging the micro-macro gap*

Julio de Sousa, University of South Africa, *A relational and capability approach to analysing the networks of small African entrepreneurs in a Tshwane Township*

Pragna Rugunanan, University of Johannesburg, *The role of Social Capital in the construction of migrant communities in Fordsburg*

**Higher Education
and Science Studies:
Session II**

3B

Building 35, Room 0027

**Perspectives on
Diverse Changes at
Some of our
Higher Education
Institutions**

Chair: **Pamela Johnson**

Daniel Keakae and **Mokong Mapadimeng**, University of North West, *Staff Perceptions of the merged North West University - A qualitative Analysis*

Bernadette Johnson, Vaal University of Technology, *Knowledge, Society and Power: Barriers and Drivers of "Community Engagement" in South Africa*

Raymond van Diemel and **Keitumetse Josephine Motshabi**, South African Military Academy, *From the era of skop, skiet en donner to an era of academic excellence! A reflection on the South African Military Academy*

Parallel session 3: Monday 7 July, 15:15 – 16:45

**Social Movements
and Popular
Protests: Session II**

3C

Building 35, Room 0018

**Popular Protest
and Democracy**

Chair: **Hibist Kassa**

Carin Runciman, University of Johannesburg, *The 'Ballot and the Brick' in South Africa's Fifth Democratic National Elections*

Kate Gunby, University of Arizona, *How Activists Use the Law: An Overview of When, Why, and How South African Social Movements about Service Delivery Go to Court*

Jacob Mati, University of the Witwatersrand, *Paradoxes of success in protest movements: The case of the Ufungamano Initiative in Kenyan constitutional reform struggles*

**Gender Studies:
Session II**

3D

Building 35, Room 0016

**Women in the
Workplace**

Chair: **Josien Reijer**

Pinky Nkete, University of Johannesburg, *Operating in a man's world: the perceptions and experiences of female taxi drivers in Rustenburg, South Africa*

Lulu Mmakola, University of Limpopo, Transport, *Gender and Agricultural development: A case study of the Capricorn district, Limpopo South Africa*

Itumeleng Chidi, University of Limpopo, *Women Empowerment and Higher education: A study in the University of Limpopo*

Parallel session 3: Monday 7 July, 15:15 – 16:45

**Urban Sociology:
Session I**

3E

Building 35, Room 0015

**Informal
Settlement and
Political
Perspective**

Chair: **Grace Khunou**

Trevor Ngwane, University of Johannesburg, *'Amakomiti' Popular Committees in South Africa's Informal Settlements: Review of the International and South African Literature*

Liela Groenewald, University of Johannesburg, *Traits and Logics of the Metropolitan Local Developmental State in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Responses to Informal Settlement*

Kristen Kornienko, University of the Witwatersrand, *Finding Hope and the Spatial Dimensions of Human Rights in Urban South Africa's Informal Vernacular*

Hloniphile Simelane, University of the Witwatersrand, *Urban Land Management and its Discontents: A Case Study of the Swaziland Urban Development Project*

**Sociology of Youth:
Session IA**

3F

Building 35, Room 0014

**Youth in the
Community**

Chair: **Jay Govender**

Olwam Mnqwazi, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Profiling Youth in Nelson Mandela Bay Townships: Focus on KwaZakhele, New Brighton, KwaMagxaki and Zwide*

Unathi Lutshaba, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Youth satisfaction with democracy in South Africa: The case of Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Students*

Brian Mandipaza and Tsakani Chaka, Centre for Education Policy Development, *Youth, Education and Unemployment in Sekhukhune district in Limpopo*

Ntokozo Mthembu, University of South Africa, *Mandelism'- the essence / contrast of shared defiance expression(s) by black African youth in the globalised era*

Parallel session 3: Monday 7 July, 15:15 – 16:45

**Sociology of Youth:
Session IB**

**Youth, Culture,
Sexuality and
Criminality**

Chair: **Kiran Odhav**

Priya Buldeo, University of the Witwatersrand, *Rethinking the sexual agency of first year students at South African universities in the context of HIV/AIDS*

Tonny Nyundu, University of Johannesburg, *Understanding the Place of Sangomas in Young Men's Lives: A Sociological Study in Chiawelo, Soweto*

Shabashni Moodley, University of Cape Town, *From a Language of Blood to a Language of Dignity? : An obituary for Lindiwe Gumedede*

3G

Building 35, Room 0013

**Media, Culture and
Society:
Session I**

**Media as a Tool
and an Art for
Communicating
the Social, Political
and Cultural**

Chair: **Zanetta Jansen**

Nomsa Kwapa, University of Limpopo, *Using social media as a tool for learning in higher education institutions: A challenge or opportunity?*

Moses Mphatso and **Simon Burton**, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Exploring social media in Malawi*

Noma Sibanda, Sanford Riley Centre, University of Winnipeg, *"Get up, Stand up!": Music can foment social change*

3H

Building 35, Room 0001

Gala Dinner 18:30 for 19:00

Master of Ceremonies: Ms Tanaka Mugabe

Welcome: **Dr Phakama Ntshongwana**
Student essay competition: **Mr Jantjie Xaba**

Parallel session 4: Tuesday 8 July, 09:00 – 10:30

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology:
Session IV (A)**

4A

Building 35, Room 0015

**Flexible Labour
and Skills
Shortages**

Chair: **Julio de Sousa**

Joseph Jiboku, University of Fort Hare, *Skills Mismatch and Skills shortage: Rethinking Skills Protectionism in Nigeria's Multinational Corporate Sector*

Aliakbar Mahmoudzadeh, University of Shirvan, Iran, *Sociological explanation of imports of industrial goods from semi-peripheral countries in private sector industry in Iran*

Claudia Martinez Mullen, Rhodes University, *Forced Labour in Current South Africa: An Exploratory Study*

Jantjie Xaba, Stellenbosch University, *'Thinking about Economic Empowerment theoretically, why empowerment worked for the white Afrikaners but failed for the blacks'*

**Development:
Session II**

4B

Building 35, Room 0013

**Development
Programmes and
Projects**

Chair: **Nirmala Gopal**

Mokong Mapadimeng, North West University, *The North West Province: Past and Present – Advancement or Deterioration? The case of the Greater Mafikeng*

Rejoice Shumba, University of Johannesburg, *The Organisation Workshop: Creating Community Organisational Consciousness for Community Development*

Beauty N Mazibuko and Danny Simatele, Eskom and WITS University, *Towards Sustainable Socio-economic Development in South Africa*

Kate Gunby, University of Arizona, *Specifying the conditions that Result in Cross-Sector Cooperation or Competition*

Amy Long, University of Fort Hare, *An exploration of religious philosophies' influences on meat consumption patterns and asceticism among congregants in East London, South Africa*

Parallel session 4: Tuesday 8 July, 09:00 – 10:30

**Gender Studies:
Session III**

4C

Building 35, Room 0014

**Violence, Sex and
Health: Gendered
Experiences within
a South African
Context**

Chair: **Adeagbo Oluwafemi**

Letitia Smuts and **Josien Reijer**, University of Johannesburg, *ART and the missing men: The role of gender on ART access in South Africa*

Memory Mphaphuli, University of the Free State, *Embodiment of Sexual Pleasure: The Exploration of Intimacy in Heterosexual Relationships of Young People in a South African Informal Settlement*

Rendani Tshifhumulo, University of Venda, *The Effects of receiving Protection Orders on Women around Thohoyandou Area: A Sociological Approach*

Corey Spengler, University of the Witwatersrand, *The Experiences of Women who have been raped by a "known person": A case study of women at a shelter in Johannesburg*

**Health:
Session I**

4D

Building 35, Room 0001

**State and Health:
Some Challenges**

Chair: **David du Toit**

Nelly Sharpley, Walter Sisulu University, *Overview on the state of disease prevention and management –Eastern Cape: A Case of OR Tambo Municipality and Buffalo City Metro*

Grace Khunou, University of Johannesburg, *State Formation Gone Wrong: Men's Access to Health in Gauteng and Limpopo*

Dostin Lakika – Peter Kankonde & Annemiek Richters, African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS), *Violence, suffering and support: Congolese forced migrants' experiences of psychosocial services in Johannesburg*

Munyane Mophosho, University of Witwatersrand, *Caregiver problem description in a multilingual and multicultural health care context: Issues and Implications for Speech-Language Therapists*

Parallel session 4: Tuesday 8 July, 09:00 – 10:30

**Sociology of Youth:
Session II**

4E

Building 35, Room 0027

**Youth Education,
Development,
Sport and Politics**

Chair: **Jay Govender**

David Balwanz, University of Maryland; University of Johannesburg, *Counter-narratives: perspectives from marginalized youth on the purpose of further education and training*

Sharmla Rama, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Socio-political and empirical representations of children in national development agendas: reproducing or reframing of dominant worldviews?*

Kiran Odhav, North West University, *The multiple case study method for studying higher education sport*

Anne Jones, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *An Anthropological Study of the Importance of Rituals in the Sport of Cycling in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape Province*

**Social Movements:
Session III**

4F

Building 35, Room 0018

**Perspectives on
Protest**

Chair: **Trevor Ngwane**

Andisiwe Jukuda and **Siphesihle Dumisa**, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Shifting from a traditional to modern notion of rural society: The genesis of popular protests in Ntabankulu, Eastern Cape*

Mahlatse Rampedi, University of Johannesburg, *Zamdele's protest: contention, the youth and impact*

Lesley Phaho, Stellenbosch University, *Poverty and Inequality as Major Contributors to Social Unrest in Contemporary South Africa*

Parallel session 4: Tuesday 8 July, 09:00 – 10:30

**Economic and Industrial Sociology:
Session IV (B)**

4G

Building 35, Room 0016

Migrant Networks and Livelihood Strategies

Chair: **Tapiwa Chagonda**

Sandla Nomvete, University of Pretoria, *We have families to feed: Exploring the push and pull factors for South African doctors migrating to other countries*

Adeagbo Oluwafemi, University of Johannesburg, *Graduate Artisans: Nigerian Female Migrants in Inner-city of Johannesburg, South Africa*

Avuyile Maselwa, Rhodes University, *Understanding the relationship between Somali spaza operators as a middleman minority group in the rural villages of Cofimvaba with the villagers*

Nomkhosi Xulu, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *A critical evaluation of the livelihood strategies of rural-urban migrants and foreign national migrants in post-Apartheid South Africa*

**Race, Ethnicity and Class:
Session I**

4H

Building 35, Room 0040

Race Identity and Space

Chair: **Ramosotho Mokgadi**

Trevor McArthur, Stellenbosch University, *“A Troubled Race? [De]Constructing Coloured Identity in Post-Apartheid South Africa”*

Abraham Serote, Department of Education, *Race, Racism and Medical Schools: Narratives of Discomfort in Post-Apartheid South Africa*

Raymond van Diemel and **Keitumetse Josephine Motshabi**, Stellenbosch University, *‘Racism: the albatross that’s keep South African society in bondage!’ Reflecting on the role, place and impact of racism during the 2014 South African National Elections*

Wendell Moore, University of Johannesburg, *Contextualizing Colouredness*

Tea: 10:30 – 11:00

Parallel session 5: Tuesday, 8 July, 11:00 – 12:30

**Media, Culture and
Society:
Session II**

5A

Building 35, Room 0001

**The Politics of
Communication
and the
Communication of
Politics**

Chair: **Kiran Odhav**

Stephanie Bonnes, University of Colorado, *Memory of Apartheid: Gender, Mass Trauma & Memory Making at South African Museums and Memorials*

Zanetta Jansen, University of South Africa, *South African alternative press, citizens' media and civil society – proponents for democracy?*

Trevor McArthur, Stellenbosch University, *Miley Cyrus, Black Bootie and Sex: Making and Remaking Race and Gendered Identities in Youth Popular Culture*

Nelly Sharpley, Walter Sisulu University, *Reflections on Faith and Social Responsibility – Eastern Cape: A Case of the Black Charismatic Church Ministries (BCCMs) in Buffalo City Metro and Nelson Mandela Metro*

**Gender Studies:
Session IV**

5B

Building 35, Room 0018

**Constructions and
Experiences of
Gender in
Gendered Spaces**

Chair: **Memory Mphaphuli**

Asanda Benya, University of the Witwatersrand, *Underground and surface: Gendered spaces in mining*

Bridget Ndibongo, University of Johannesburg, *Women in Marikana: Participation in the 2012 Miner Strike and the Impact of the Strike on their lives*

Raymond van Diemel and **Keitumetse Josephine Motshabi**, The South African Military Academy, *Transformation, Gender Equity and Empowerment in the South African Defence Force after 20 years: The SA Military Academy, a case Study*

Audrey Lawrence, Stellenbosch University, *Gender Inequality, Representivity and Advancement in Management positions in the South African National Defence Force (SANDF)*

Parallel session 5: Tuesday, 8 July, 11:00 – 12:30

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology:
Session V**

5C

Building 35, Room 0027

**Diverse Workplace
Environments**

Chair: **Boitumelo Maruping**

Belinda du Plooy, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Leading into oblivion: The epidemic of workplace bullying – is compassion the cure?*

Ntsehiseng Nthejane, University of Limpopo, *Shopping Malls in Townships: An Exploration of the Meanings Attached to the Denlyn Mall in Mamelodi*

David du Toit, University of Johannesburg, *'The Time Will Come When No Domestic Worker will be Hired Without a Diploma from Some Sort': Evidence on how Housecleaning Service Companies Operate in Johannesburg, Gauteng*

**Higher Education
and Science Studies:
Session III**

5D

Building 35, Room 0013

**Perspectives on
Student
Experiences of
School and Higher
Education**

Chair: **Mokong Mapadimeng**

Sonya Leurquain-Steyn, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Post School Education and Training for Whom?*

Tamsanqelesa Yanda Bango, Rhodes University, *Analysing the experiences of youth graduates from Ngangelizwe using a Freirean perspective*

Ntokozo Mthembu, University Of KwaZulu-Natal, *Indigenous African values systems remain 'foreign/alien' to young people in Africa: a case of black African youth perceptions in KwaZulu-Natal in the globalised South Africa*

Parallel session 5: Tuesday, 8 July, 11:00 – 12:30

**Health:
Session II**

5E

Building 35, Room 0014

**Hearty Issue of
Health: Multiple
South African
Experiences**

Chair: **Grace Khunou**

Priya Buldeo, University of the Witwatersrand, *“It’s got something to do with the heart” – exploring lay knowledge about cardiovascular disease among different social groups in South Africa*

David Morton, Dalena van Rooyen & Lena Andersson, NMMU and University of Gothenburg, *Socio-demographic factors in relation to self-rated subjective well-being among people living in the Eastern Cape, South Africa*

Mariana Pietersen, University of Pretoria, *Intimate relationships and sexual health of diabetes mellitus patients in Tshwane: A qualitative sociological study*

Marubini Harry Mukwevho and Prudence Thobile Sakhephi Zikhali, University of Venda, *Unravelling of working conditions in the fired brick manufacturing industries in Vhembe district, Limpopo province of South Africa*

**Crime, Violence and
Security:
Session II (A)**

5F

Building 35, Room 0015

**Multiple Images of
Gender and
Violence Dialogue**

Chair: **Philani Moyo**

Nomkhosi Xulu and Sivuyisiwe Magayana, University of KwaZulu-Natal, *A critical overview of the effects of political violence on gender dynamics the KwaMashu Hostel, KwaZulu-Natal*

Vanessa Barolsky, Human Sciences Research Council, *The conditions of solidarity in a post-apartheid South African township: Khayelitsha -Violence and social cohesion-a critique.*

Nokuthula Mazibuko, University of South Africa, *Domestic Violence Among The Emerging Middle Class In Mamelodi Township Pretoria, South Africa*

Parallel session 5: Tuesday, 8 July, 11:00 – 12:30

**Crime, Violence and
Security:
Session II (B)**

5G

Building 35, Room 0016

**Policing and
Justice in Post-
Apartheid South –
Africa (Session 2 of
3)**

Chair: **Jay Govender**

Antony Chakuwamba, University of Fort Hare, *Youth deviance and crime: An exploration on the impact of diversion programmes in reducing recidivism of young offenders in the Eastern Cape Province*

Komlan Agbedahin, Rhodes University, *Drawing paradise from hell: An exploration of war retentions-post conflict reintegration nexus of young veterans in West Africa*

Oluwatosin Adeniyi and **Oludayo Tade**, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, *Automated Teller Machine Fraud in South-West Nigeria: The Shoe-wearers' Perspectives*

Special Session:

**Economic and
Industrial Sociology:**

5H

Building 35, Room 0101

**Taking Democracy
Seriously:
Implications of the
2014 Worker
Survey**

Chair: **Malehoko Tshoaedi**

With participants from UP, Wits, UJ, UCT, UJ, NMMU, Fort Hare and UKZN

Lunch: 12:30 – 14:00

Parallel session 6: Tuesday, 8 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Urban Sociology:
Session II**

Navigating the City

Chair: **Liela Groenewald**

Douglas Cohen, University of Johannesburg, *Assessing the Potential for a New Genre of Participatory Local Governance in the City of Johannesburg*

Yvette Ussher, Stellenbosch University, *“We have all become liars”: Trust and mobile telephony use among women traders in Accra, Ghana*

Khangelani Moyo, University of the Witwatersrand, *Strategy and Tactics: Engaging the materiality of Zimbabwean spatial presence in Johannesburg*

Lloyd Hill and **Gugulethu Siziba**, Stellenbosch University, *Language and the geo-politics of (dis)location: a study of Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele speakers in Johannesburg*

6A

Building 35, Room 0001

**Rural Sociology:
Session I**

Rural Sociology

Chair: **Tawanda Nyawasha**

Adediran Ikuomola, Johan Zaaiman and **Okunola Rashidi**, North West University, *Remittances and the dynamics of conflicts in Nigerian migrants’ households*

Tiny Petunia Mona, University of Limpopo, *An Exploration of Intervention Strategies Employed to Enhance Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Adherence at Individual and institutional Levels, in the Mopani District of the Limpopo Province, South Africa*

6B

Building 35, Room 0013

Parallel session 6: Tuesday, 8 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Race, Ethnicity and
Class
Session II:**

6C

Building 35, Room 0014

**Labels, Power and
Meaning**

Chair: **Jantjie Xaba**

Steven Gordon, Human Sciences Research Council, *Does the Presence of Foreigners in Our Communities Drive Anti-Immigration Attitudes? A Quantitative Investigation of Group Threat Theory in South Africa*

Nomna Jobodwana, University of South Africa, *Albinism*

Gabriel Letswalo, University of the Witwatersrand, *Apprehensions of Black Shouting...*

Khethu Xaba, Lifestyle & Entertainment, *Black Skin, White Mask: A Case of the South African Coconut?*

**Development:
Session III**

6D

Building 35, Room 0040

**Development
Practice**

Chair: **Jay Govender**

Divane Nzima, Vusumzi Duma and Philani Moyo, University of Fort Hare, *Migration and local development: The multiplier-effect of migrant remittances on non-recipient households in Tsholotsho, Zimbabwe*

Ghyasuddin Ahmed, Virginia State University, *Democracy is now "Richocracy": Rich is Becoming Richer and Poor Poorer - the World is heading towards Medieval Two Class System*

Freek Cronje, Eddie Bain, Suzanne Reyneke and Carina Snyman, Bench Marks Centre for CSR North West University, *Resettlement in a Mining Town in South Africa: The Case of Dingleton in an Iron Ore industry in the Northern Cape – The Multi-dimensionality of Change*

Chenai Chair, University of Cape Town, *Mobile Phones for development: How have women in the informal sector used their mobile phones to enhance themselves and their business*

Holle Linnea Wlokas, Energy Research Centre, University of Cape Town, *Community benefit schemes under implementation in South Africa's renewable energy industry- emerging evidence*

Parallel session 6: Tuesday, 8 July, 13:15 – 14:45

<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology: Session VI</p> <p>6E</p> <p>Building 35, Room 0016</p>	<p>Rethinking skills and developing a work ethic profile</p>	<p>Chair: Belinda du Plooy</p> <p>Anne Wiltshire, Stellenbosch University, <i>Reflections on the meaning of work for the unemployed on a Public Work Scheme in South Africa</i></p> <p>Alice Kwizera, Wilson Akpan and Monde Makiwane, University of Fort Hare, <i>Validating the multidimensional work ethic profile (MWEPE) in South Africa: a critical analysis</i></p>
<p>Methodology and Social Theory: Session II</p> <p>6F</p> <p>Building 35, Room 0018</p>	<p>Rethinking the Classics</p>	<p>Chair: Johan Zaaiman</p> <p>Babalwa Sishuta and Anastasia Doyle, Rhodes University, <i>The Relevance of Marx's Ecology: Understanding Bio-piracy and Sustainable Livelihoods</i></p> <p>Derik Gelderblom, University of South Africa, <i>Durkheim: a situated appreciation</i></p> <p>Ramosotho M. Mokgadi, North West University, <i>Revolution from below and the leadership from above: Cabral's theory of class suicide revisited</i></p>
<p>Crime, Violence and Security: Session III</p> <p>6G</p> <p>Building 35, Room 0027</p>	<p>Policing and Justice in Post-Apartheid South – Africa (Session 3 of 3)</p>	<p>Chair: Nirmala Gopal</p> <p>Raymond Van Diemel and Andre Louw, South African Military Academy, <i>'Confessions of a Police Commissioner'. Crime and Politics in the Cape Peninsula</i></p> <p>Charles Dube, University of Stellenbosch, <i>Images of police identities in post-apartheid South Africa: evidence from stakeholder engagement in the O'Regan-Pikoli Commission of Inquiry</i></p>

Parallel session 6: Tuesday, 8 July, 13:15 – 14:45

**Sociology of Youth:
Session III**

**Youth in the
Labour Market**

Chair: **Kiran Odhav**

Anthony Tolika Sibiya, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *The structure of the economy and its relation to education and youth employment*

Tamsanqeleka Yanda Bango, Rhodes University, *Counter-narratives: perspectives from marginalized youth on the purpose of further education and training*

Tanaka Mugabe, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Towards positive youth development: Strength-based approach to enable youth employment and entrepreneurship in rural South Africa*

6H

Building 35, Room 0015

**Political Sociology
and Law:
Session II**

**Political Sociology
and Law:
Contemporary
Socio-Political
Dynamics**

Chair: **Ian Liebenberg**

Tatenda Mukwedeya, University of the Witwatersrand, *The enemy within: contemporary determinants of factionalism in ANC local structures*

Amuzweni Lerato Ngoma, University of the Witwatersrand, *Black professionals: straw-man politics and the ANC*

6I

Building 35, Room 0101

Tea: 14:45 – 15:15

Abstracts

<p>Willice Abuya williceabuya@gmail.com</p> <p>Moi University Eldoret, Kenya</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Session I:</p> <p>Gender, Policy and Natural Resources</p>	<p>New hope for Kenya’s nascent mining industry? A socio-historical analysis of the role of policy in mining conflict mitigation</p> <p>At present, mineral commodities contribute only 1% to Kenya’s GDP (KNBS, 2009). However, given that Kenya reportedly has the richest deposit of gypsum in the World (Bu bois and Walsh, 2007), and the recent developments in the mining industry that includes the discovery of titanium, gold, off shore gas, coal and oil deposits, this is bound to change. In particular, the discovery of oil and gas portends great promise to the country’s economic fortunes; however, its extraction has to be carried out in a manner that does not lead into conflict with local communities as witnessed in other developing countries such as Nigeria and Angola (see Bob, 2002 and Frynas and Wood, 2001 respectively). It is probably due to this concern that the Kenyan government has taken steps to replace the archaic 1940 Mining Act (one that was drawn by the British colonial government) which, among other things, bestows all mineral rights to the government; a proviso that has been at the core of many conflicts in Kenya from 1940 to date. The new Act (presently in a form of a bill—the Mining Bill 2013) promises, among other things, to be more inclusive in terms of sharing with local communities the proceeds emanating from mining ventures (it is argued that this is one other reason why local communities conflict with government and extractive companies—see Turner and Brownhill, 2004). Together with the new Mining Policy released in 2010,</p>
--	--	---

		<p>the Act aims at addressing past and present concerns over problems associated with mining extraction. The extent to which these two documents address the various mining conflicts (that is, conflict over land—see Akpan, 2005; conflict over “unfair” compensational practices –see Hilson, 2002; conflict over unequal distribution of mining benefits –see Turner and Brownhill, 2004; conflict over environmental degradation –see Muradian et al, 2003; and conflict over human rights abuses that occur during the extraction of such conflicts –see Holden, 2005) needs deeper analysis.</p>
<p>Oluwatosin Adeniyi and Oludayo Tade Saino78@yahoo.com University of Ibadan, Nigeria</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security Session II (C): Policing And Justice In Post-Apartheid South -Africa</p>	<p>Automated Teller Machine Fraud in South-West Nigeria: The Shoe-wearers’ Perspectives</p> <p>The disbandment of the elite crime fighting unit known as the ‘Scorpions’ led to the establishment of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI). Commonly known as ‘Hawks’, the unit has been a subject of public scrutiny regarding its independency. The question is whether the continuing existence of the ‘Hawks’ as a unit within the South African Police Service (SAPS) is not likely to undermine its independence that is void of political and executive influence. Critics suggest that the disbandment of the Scorpions has led to the emergence of a toothless crime busting unit that is likely to be politically controlled. The article argues that ‘Hawks’ should not remain in SAPS in order to fulfil its constitutional mandate as an elite crime busting unit. Efforts introduced by the government such as the SAPS Amendment Bill (Bill 7 of 2012) to address the concerns raised by the Constitutional Court (CC) about possible</p>

		<p>political interference and independency do not seem to have addressed these matters appropriately. It argues that 'Hawks' are unlikely to remain immune from political interference unless drastic legislative reforms are introduced to remove them from the SAPS.</p>
<p>Komlan Agbedahin k.agbedahin@ru.ac.za Rhodes University</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security Session II (C): Policing And Justice In Post-Apartheid South -Africa</p>	<p>Drawing paradise from hell: An exploration of war retentions-post conflict reintegration nexus of young veterans in West Africa</p> <p>This paper proposes a war retentions-centred approach to understanding the transition of young veterans (former child-soldiers) from war to post-conflict society, in order to contribute to the theoretical debate on social reintegration of former combatants in African war-affected countries. Using Liberia as an example, the paper argues that vocational training and mainstream education programmes (and the reintegration of child-soldiers is usually based on these programmes), are flawed and not suitable for all young veterans. Young veterans' narratives collected through in-depth interviews, suggest that these programmes cannot cater for all categories of young veterans. Consequently the paper seeks to bring to the fore 'war retentions' which could catalyse their reintegration into the post-conflict society.</p> <p>Keywords: child-soldiers, post-conflict society, reintegration, war retentions, young veterans</p>

<p>Ghyasuddin Ahmed</p> <p>GAhmed@vsu.edu</p> <p>Department of Sociology, Virginia University, USA</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law Session I:</p> <p>Political Sociology and Law: Contemporary Socio-Political Dynamics</p>	<p>Causes and Consequences of failures of Democracy, Freedom and Secularism in the 21st Century</p> <p>Historically all ideals face challenges, oppositions and problems and democracy, freedom and secularisms are few such ideals. The West is proud of these ideals and is trying to export these to the rest of the world. Unfortunately these ideals seemed to have failed. Nearly twenty years after the demise of Soviet Communism Capitalism also have failed around 2008. Why? Some facts are: 1) People's lack of interest in political participation (in elections); 2) Election costs sells leader to Power Houses (PHs); 3) PHs' ability to make right to be wrong and vice versa; 4) Individual freedom is limited to criticizing the government and the PHs' ability to tolerate such criticism; 5) PHs' ability to control the government rules and regulations by any means; 6) PHs loan CEOs to run the various government departments by protecting the interests of corporations; 7) Use corporate rules by obstructing / suppressing democratic principles and rules; 8) PHs ownership and use of the media to depict right to be wrong and vice versa; 9) PHs ability to monopolize businesses by incorporating corporations under one large entity; 10) PHs marketing of deceptive goods and services and 11) Hidden agendas to destroy any ideals that purport true ideals. The paper will discuss these and other corrupt practices and raise some possible ideas to overcome the current deceptive and false practices.</p>
---	---	--

<p>Ghyasuddin Ahmed</p> <p>GAhmed@vsu.edu</p> <p>Department of Sociology, Virginia University, USA</p>	<p>Development Session II:</p> <p>Development Practice</p>	<p>Democracy is now “Richocracy”: Rich is Becoming Richer and Poor Poorer – the World is heading towards Medieval Two Class System</p> <p>I have introduced a concept – richocracy (Ahmed, 2010) taking the idea from Abraham Lincoln’s most famous and popular saying, ‘democracy of the people, by the people and for the people’. This saying in fact becomes the ideal definition of democracy. But in reality it has become the ‘democracy of the rich, by the rich and for the rich’ and I named it ‘Richocracy’. Why democracy is richocracy? Behind the back of all previous and modern ideals almost everything is manipulated today like freedom, for most common people, ends after the election. Ideal freedom must be practiced with responsibility and most of us do try to follow that and we have been taught from early childhood socialization to avoid false and practice the truth or follow what is right and avoid what is wrong. At times most of us try to achieve our desired benefits, goals or possessions by bending or violating laws, regulations and rules and sometimes we are successful but most of the times violating the ideals does not work. But when the poor or needy violators are caught, they get the maximum or more penalty or punishments than the rich and the powerful due to their’ personal identity or social standing. Contrary to that the riches repeatedly violate laws, regulations, rules and traditions but if caught, they get relatively no or much less punishments. No ideals condone falsehood or wrong doings but money is so powerful that today it can buy almost anything. The politicians are elected by common people but they serve more the powerful and the riches. In most</p>
---	--	---

		<p>societies most politicians are financed by the corporations or individual rich people. Therefore they become rich people's 'slaves' in most societies' and this is the main reason for current economic meltdown and overall global moral degradation after Soviet Communism failed in early 1990s. This failure led the corporations / riches to take away many rights of the low level workers in the West. The above stated truth will be construed as communist idea or Marxist ideology that called for the establishments of equity and fairness in the society. The author wants to ask such people, 'do the true ideals of capitalism ever dictate us to practice blame games, corruptions, deceptions, hoarding, inequalities, nepotism or unjust acts! In order to keep their wrongful acts such richocracy blames the dedicated, hardworking, honest and patriotic people as communist or people on the left. In fact those who blame the honest people know very well the truth but to them to earn or takeaway everything of the poor, the needy or the middle class the richocrats can say or do anything to destroy those who are righteous. For the same reason after the fall of soviet communism the West took a hidden agenda that Islam is its next enemy that was leaked to the media from the Office of the then British Prime Minister, Lee Majors Office after Margaret Thatcher left that office. It was the consensus or agreed upon done deal between Thatcher and Reagan and perhaps other Western countries. The West has concerted and hidden agenda to depict Islamic principles as out-dated or wrong by using the Quranic messages of equity, fairness, justice and peace, including women's rights. But if Islamic principles are properly practiced and understood, those surpassed any</p>
--	--	---

		<p>law of equity that has been made in the West. The rise of Arab Spring is the result, even though there are appealing followers of Islam who tend to support the deceptive Western model of equity, justice and fairness when they have in mind the 'dependency theory' - not to let the Non-Western people develop equally at par with the West. But if one looks carefully one cannot find much difference in the practice of global deceptive democracy, equity, fairness and secularism. The paper will show how democracy, freedom and secularism have become dysfunctional in the 21st century. This is scary - the world is moving towards more and more anarchy, conflict, corrupt, dysfunctional, misrule and unjust. The 2nd and 3rd world countries need to carefully evaluate and accept only those fair, good and just traditions and develop their models of equity, justice and righteousness leaving the wrongful ideas and ideologies so that human beings can become fair, just, proud and righteous.</p>
<p>Amos Apraku, Philani Moyo and Wilson Akpan,</p> <p>201214424@ufh.ac.za PMoyo@ufh.ac.za wakpan@ufh.ac.za</p> <p>University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Season II:</p> <p>Local Knowledge, Climate Change and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Climate change and local impact mitigation: An analysis of conceptions and misconceptions in peri-urban Eastern Cape, South Africa</p> <p>The numerous unprecedented changes in weather patterns, observed since the 1950s, have led to widespread consensus about a changing world climatic system. The amounts of snow and ice have diminished drastically, sea levels have risen and the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have increased. According to the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2013), the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide for example, has increased by 40% since pre-industrial times due to fossil fuel emissions and net</p>

		<p>land use change emissions. The emissions of greenhouse gases together with other anthropogenic activities has caused a change in global climatic conditions with a corresponding negative effects on agricultural productivity, biodiversity, ecosystem, human health and other socio-economic indexes. More significantly, even though the impacts of climate change are global, studies reveal that they are felt most severely by the poor and vulnerable communities in Africa and other developing countries that have less adaptive capacities. This is partly to poverty, ignorance, misconceptions and mysticism. In Africa, for example, little is known about local narratives about what “causes” climate change, and how local narratives about this phenomenon influence climate change impact mitigation strategies in specific local settings. Above all, where do the ‘local’ and the ‘global’ (or ‘modern’) intersect in the search for effective adaptive measures – and do they? This paper addresses these questions. Using qualitative and survey data obtained from respondents in selected rural and peri-urban communities in the Port Elizabeth and East London areas in the Eastern Cape, the study reveals how local conceptions of climate change appear to be rooted in superstition, with divinity and ancestral reproach generally blamed for uncommon and unpredictable changes in the environment. The paper highlights not only the major points of divergence between local knowledge (and ‘misconceptions’) and ‘Western’ conceptions about climate change, but also important areas of convergence between the two ideational domains. The paper raises important issues that could lead to new ways of confronting the climate change</p>
--	--	--

		challenge in specific local settings.
<p>David Balwanz</p> <p>dbalwanz@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session I:</p> <p>The absence of real transformation in our Higher Education System in South Africa</p>	<p>Towards a grassroots and progressive re-visioning of post school education: Learners and educators as critics and co-constructors of a new post school education. Perspectives from the Emerging Voices 2 project in Sedibeng West</p> <p>Post-schooling discourse in South Africa is largely grounded in human capital understandings of human and national development: that increases in human knowledge and skills will result in economic and employment growth. In line with this discourse, the DHET White Paper on post-schooling identifies training on knowledge, skills and attitudes for “employment in the labour market,” as a key purpose of post-school education. Critiques of human capital theory and its approaches to education are many: there are concerns that it instrumentalizes education to serve the interests of capital, that it privileges positivist and dominant interpretations of knowledge and, perhaps most importantly, that the empirical foundations of human capital theory are quite weak (Vally and Motala, 2014). Emerging Voices 2 (EV2) is a DHET-funded project designed to facilitate a constructivist and progressive re-visioning of post-school education which is grounded in the identities, values and interests of poor and working class communities. EV2 seeks to answer two main research questions: What vision of post-school training will better serve human and community development in South Africa? And, what do we need to do to bring that vision to life? In partnership with community research teams, the Centre for Education Rights and</p>

		<p>Transformation at the University of Johannesburg is implementing EV2 in the Sedibeng West district of Gauteng province. This paper presents preliminary research findings and draws on individual interviews, group interviews and workshops including participants from public adult learning centres, FET Colleges, higher education institutions and informal youth development organizations in Sedibeng West. The findings section discusses how community researchers and research participants unpack the contradictions and complexities embedded in human capital discourse, shares the experiences and perspectives of unemployed youth and post-school learners on the relationship of post-school education to work and society and identifies progressive possibilities for post-school education as articulated by representatives of local formal and informal post-schooling institutions.</p>
<p>David Balwanz dbalwanz@gmail.com University of Maryland; University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session II: Youth Education, development, sport and politics</p>	<p>Counter-narratives: perspectives from marginalized youth on the purpose of further education and training</p> <p>Dominant global discourses on secondary education and youth skills development privilege interpretations education as necessary to supporting economic development. Such discourses are embedded in South Africa’s national policy discourses in which “skills gaps” and “falling matric standards” are often blamed for the persistence of poverty, inequality and unemployment. While many critical political economists and social theorists offer empirically grounded refutations of these discourses, there are few studies which draw on the perspectives of youth and teachers on these issues. This research elicits the perspectives of youth from</p>

		<p>historically marginalize populations on the purpose of the NSC and the NCV educational programmes, the extent to which these programmes align (or not) with youth educational and developmental interests, and youth understandings of the relationship of FET education to work and society. This research draws on individual and focus group interviews of learners and lecturers at two schools in Gauteng province. Youth perspectives provide counter-narratives to dominant perspectives on FET education while also offering several starting points which could support the elaboration of a grounded theory of holistic youth development and the possible role of FET (Grade 10-12) education in supporting such. Such a grounded theory may utilize constructs from critical social theories and capabilities and justice-based approaches to human and democratic development – but may privilege the inclusion of several theoretical perspectives as opposed to situating understandings within one school of thought.</p>
<p>Tamsanqeleka Yanda Bango g09b4128@campus.ru.ac.za Rhodes University</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session III: Perspectives on Student Experiences of School and Higher Education</p>	<p>Analysing the experiences of youth graduates from Ngangelizwe using a Freirean perspective</p> <p>This study seeks to find out if the education that the youth graduates from Ngangelizwe have received can be said to be a problem posing or banking one. It seeks to engage with the research participants about their experiences within academic institutions, reflecting from primary, secondary up to tertiary with the intention of finding out how they view education and what they think to be the role that this education has played in their lives in terms of influencing their views,</p>

		<p>values and actions. In essence, this is to find out what their perceptions about education are and how their experiences during the process of acquiring education have shaped their choices and current outcomes.</p> <p>Ngangelizwe is a township in Mtatha, Eastern Cape; it is one of the most underdeveloped areas in the town; there is widespread poverty and little economic development. Many families cannot afford to send their children to school; most of them attend public schools and eventually a tiny minority of the overall number of young people make it to university. Of those who make it to university, even a smaller number manages to succeed academically and graduate. With this being the case, this study seeks to find out how those who manage to receive academic qualifications turn out. This study explores the agency of the young graduates of Ngangelizwe but in order to be able to critically analyse this factor I focus on the impact of education in the participants' lives. I also consider their primary socialization and the impact of living in the community as a factor that influences their schooling process. The research also looks the social conditions of Ngangelizwe and what the role that the participants are playing in contributing to its transformation is. The role that the participants are playing gives an indication about the influence of education in their lives. The study also reflects on the participants' economic statuses because it also has an impact on the kind of learning facilities they have access to and the quality of that learning. The study ultimately seeks to outline and analyse the exact impact that education, not ignoring one's affordability, accessibility and upbringing, has had on the research participants and how, using Paulo Freire's theory as a</p>
--	--	--

		<p>guiding tool, their education can be said to be subscribing to either banking or problem posing education.</p>
<p>Tamsanqeleka Yanda Bango g09b4128@campus.ru.ac.za Rhodes University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session III: Youth in the Labour Market</p>	<p>Counter-narratives: perspectives from marginalized youth on the purpose of further education and training</p> <p>This study seeks to find out if the education that the youth graduates from Ngangelizwe have received can be said to be a problem posing or banking one. It seeks to engage with the research participants about their experiences within academic institutions, reflecting from primary, secondary up to tertiary with the intention of finding out how they view education and what they think to be the role that this education has played in their lives in terms of influencing their views, values and actions. In essence, this is to find out what their perceptions about education are and how their experiences during the process of acquiring education have shaped their choices and current outcomes.</p> <p>Ngangelizwe is a township in Mtatha, Eastern Cape; it is one of the most underdeveloped areas in the town; there is widespread poverty and little economic development. Many families cannot afford to send their children to school; most of them attend public schools and eventually a tiny minority of the overall number of young people make it to university. Of those who make it to university, even a smaller number manages to succeed academically and graduate. With this being the case, this study seeks to find out how those who manage to receive academic qualifications turn out. This study explores the agency of the young graduates of Ngangelizwe but in order to be able to critically analyse</p>

		<p>this factor I focus on the impact of education in the participants' lives. I also consider their primary socialization and the impact of living in the community as a factor that influences their schooling process. The research also looks the social conditions of Ngangelizwe and what the role that the participants are playing in contributing to its transformation is. The role that the participants are playing gives an indication about the influence of education in their lives. The study also reflects on the participants' economic statuses because it also has an impact on the kind of learning facilities they have access to and the quality of that learning. The study ultimately seeks to outline and analyse the exact impact that education , not ignoring one's affordability, accessibility and upbringing, has had on the research participants and how, using Paulo Freire's theory as a guiding tool, their education can be said to be subscribing to either banking or problem posing education.</p>
<p>Vanessa Barolsky vbarolsky@hsrc.ac.za Human Sciences Research Council</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security Session I: Multiple images of gender and violence dialogue</p>	<p>The conditions of solidarity in a post-apartheid South African township: Khayelitsha -Violence and social cohesion-a critique</p> <p>The concepts of social cohesion and related concepts such as social capital have become ubiquitous in international and local policy discourse. These concepts are also the subject of a large body of empirical research, primarily in the United States and Western Europe. This literature has been concerned to understand high levels of crime and violence in socio-economically deprived neighbourhoods through an understanding of the impact of neighbourhood</p>

		<p>networks and forms of association on social control. This has led Sampson to develop the concept of collective efficacy, as critical to understanding why violence happens in some communities and not in others. He defines collective efficacy as 'social cohesion among neighbours combined with their willingness to intervene on behalf of the "common good"' (1997).</p> <p>While there are multiple and contested definitions of social cohesion the concept finds its origins in the work of Emile Durkheim, who considered it as an ordering feature of any given society, and defined it as the mutual dependence between members of a society. Durkheim's concerns and current preoccupations with the concept are borne out of an anxiety that the 'glue' that held society together 'previously' has weakened with the rise of industrialisation and subsequently the age of information and technology. This, it is argued, has led to individualism, alienation and eroded bonds of spatial proximity and kinship.</p> <p>Using empirical material from an on-going study on violence and social cohesion in the township of Khayelitsha in the Western Cape, this paper will interrogate the application and meaning of the concepts of social cohesion, social capital and collective efficacy in a context such as South Africa. Based on a period of extended ethnographic fieldwork, the research shows that Khayelitsha, like many South African townships, is characterised by dense social networks and multiple forms of social ordering and social organisation. Western literature on the other hand starts from a series of assumptions about the nature of modern society as fundamentally 'individualised' and founded on the 'sovereign subject'-autonomous and master over</p>
--	--	--

		<p>his or her ends and means. However, these assumptions, although universalised, are deeply rooted in the specific context of Western history. Instead African subjects begin from a position of communitarianism and mutual solidarity in which the very meaning of being human is located in one's relation to others. Thus these are not individual actors who 'choose' to intervene for the 'common good'; this relation is already inherent in the subject's identity and is woven into the fabric of sociality.</p> <p>Thus in this context multiple networks exist as a condition of existence. On the other hand these networks may be as dangerous as they are enabling. They are conduits for both love and friendship and simultaneously sites for exclusion, suspicion, violence and authoritarianism. Those who commit crimes are 'known' to community members and risk violent collective retribution. Here neighbours are extraordinarily willing to intervene on their neighbours' behalf; however the 'common good' they seek to achieve is the violent exclusion of the criminal and the momentary restoration of 'order'. While community members know who the 'criminals' are, the 'criminals' equally know who they are and if they report crime they risk retribution, which makes the criminal justice system, premised on individual justice, potentially redundant. The literature's reference to 'good' and 'bad' or 'negative' and 'positive' social cohesion is completely inadequate to understand the nature, complexity and fluidity of these networks and their relationship to violence in an African context.</p>
--	--	--

<p>Isabel Basson</p> <p>isabelbasson@gmail.com</p> <p>Human Sciences Research Council</p>	<p>Methodology and Social Theory Session I:</p> <p>Methodology</p>	<p>RA Review of Methodological trends in South Africa, 1990 – 2009</p> <p>This paper reviews the research methods employed by South African sociological researchers, as published in academic peer-reviewed journals during the period of 1990 to 2009. Specific attention was given to the trends in terms of qualitative and quantitative methodologies and research methods employed. The paper addresses, amongst others, the concern expressed in the literature that an over-emphasis on one methodology or one type of method is unhealthy for the development of the social sciences in a country; this paper explores whether such an over-emphasis occurred. Data were obtained from a stratified, systematic sample of 111 research articles sourced from various online databases, and both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses were conducted. Data analysis primarily involved the use of descriptive statistics, but bivariate analysis and chi-square tests were also employed. The main findings of the research are that, from 1990 to 2009, both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were employed to an equal extent, while non-probability sampling methods predominated. Both local and international collaboration increased over the years, and a quantitative methodology was significantly more likely if international collaborators were involved.</p>
<p>Asanda Benya</p> <p>asanda.benya@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session IV:</p> <p>Construction and Experiences of Gender in Gendered spaces</p>	<p>Underground and surface: Gendered spaces in mining</p> <p>Since 1994, one of the biggest shifts in the South African mining industry has been the inclusion of women in underground mining occupations. Prior to that, women</p>

		<p>were legislatively and culturally forbidden from working underground. In post-apartheid South Africa, however, and in keeping up with democratic ideas of non-sexism, policies that seek to redress the exclusion of women were adopted by government and implemented by mining houses. These legislative changes and the presence of women have not only led to a different gender landscape in mining but have challenged the masculine culture of the industry.</p> <p>What has emerged is that there is no one mining culture, mine culture changes between different spaces in the mines. It is these spaces I want to focus on, to show their gendered character, how women negotiate them in light of their masculine character, the different logics operating in them, ways of being and definitions used in these spaces and how they sometimes contradict but also connect and reinforce each other. Using data gathered through participant observation in underground Platinum mine I aim to show the centrality of spaces in women's conceptions of mining femininities.</p>
<p>Stephanie Bonnes Stephanie.Bonnes@Colorado.edu University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, USA.</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society Session II: Communication and the communication of politics</p>	<p>Memory of Apartheid: Gender, Mass Trauma & Memory Making at South African Museums and Memorials.</p> <p>After the end of Apartheid and the transition to democracy in South Africa, there was an accompanying push to create a new South African identity, one that was inclusive rather than divisive. This can be demonstrated, in part, through the multiple efforts to change the national symbols, such as the flag and currency. Important to constructing a new national</p>

		<p>identity was collectively addressing the apartheid past. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was one attempt to confront and overcome the actions and memories of South Africa's apartheid past. Collective Memory is important for understanding and remembering the past as well as for the construction of national and group identity, particularly after that group has faced trauma. This paper analyses monuments and memorials and the collective memory of apartheid events created in these spaces. Based on field research and observations at the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg, the Hector Pieterse Memorial and Museum, and the Women's Jail at Constitution Hill, this paper looks at how the memory of apartheid is constructed, paying particular attention to how women are represented in the visual and historical narratives in these sites of remembrance. I analyse how public representations of trauma incorporate the narratives and experiences of women.</p>
<p>Doret Botha and Freek Cronje Doret.Botha@nwu.ac.za Freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za North West University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session I (B): Gender and Work-life experiences in the mining sector</p>	<p>Women in Mining: A Conceptual Framework for Gender Issues in the Mining Sector</p> <p>The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (28 of 2002) (MPRDA) and the accompanied Broad-based Socio-economic Empowerment Charter aimed to rectify previous inequalities and disadvantages in the mining sector and specifically provide for the inclusion of women in core mining activities. Although well intended, the establishment of gender equality in the male-dominant mining sector remains one of the biggest equity challenges in the country and numerous problems accompany the deployment of women in core</p>

		<p>mining activities.</p> <p>Against this background, the main objective of the study was to critically analyse gender issues in the mining sector and to subsequently develop a conceptual framework that will enable the mining sector to contribute to and ensure the sustainable employment of women in the mining sector. A literature review was done, firstly to provide an understanding of persistent inequalities in society and the workplace, and secondly to gain an in-depth understanding of the variables that have an impact on women in the world of work in general and in the mining sector specifically. An empirical study was conducted to determine and investigate relevant gender-related issues in the mining sector. Quantitative (questionnaires) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation) research paradigms were used. From the literature review as well as the empirical study, it is evident that the deployment of women in core positions is still accompanied by various challenges, not only for managers but also for male co-workers as well as the women themselves. Through the literature study and the empirical research, it became clear that various factors need to be considered for the successful and sustainable deployment of women in the mining sector. The study concludes by making recommendations and offering a conceptual framework, with the main pillars being company policies, workplace opportunities, infrastructure facilities, physical ability, health and safety and workplace relations. This framework can be implemented and used by various stakeholders in the mining sector to contribute to the successful and sustainable deployment of women in the</p>
--	--	---

		mining sector.
<p>Philip Bothma</p> <p>21131996@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies Session I:</p> <p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Identities in Practice</p>	<p>The Civil Union Act 17 of 2006: A Case Study of Community Development in a Democratic Society?</p> <p>The Civil Union Act 17 of 2006 (hereafter referred to as the Act) might seem to be a sign of equality in South Africa. In contrast, the Apartheid regime was not a vision of equality and discriminated against love between consensual adults. Now, 20 years after democracy, South Africa has legislation to afford the LGBTQIA-community the same rights as heterosexuals, but discrimination remains a bad habit to break. The act that was to be a symbol of queer freedom and equality is still poisoned by fear of the other. Proof lies in section 6 of the Act, which grants functionaries of the state, acting as marriage officers, the ability to discriminate against people by refusing to marry them if it is in conflict with the marriage officer's conscience. This is not a stipulation in the Marriage Act 25 of 1961, relating to heterosexual marriages, which seems to indicate that Section 6 is discrimination aimed solely at homosexual marriages.</p> <p>Queer rights have come a long way but discrimination evidently still persists. This paper will outline the Civil Union Act as a case study for the development of South African society in regard to queer marriages up to where it stands now, but will also point out further developmental processes that must be followed in order to reach a true non-discriminatory society.</p>

<p>Priya Buldeo</p> <p>priya.buldeo@gmail.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I (B):</p> <p>Youth, Culture, Sexuality and Criminality</p>	<p>Rethinking the sexual agency of first year students at South African universities in the context of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Sexual agency is influenced by multiple social, behavioural and situational factors which may influence young people’s vulnerability to HIV. This study was conducted in 2011 among a group of conveniently sampled first year students aged 17-25 at the University of the Witwatersrand (WITS). It aimed to identify the factors associated with HIV/AIDS knowledge and Voluntary Counselling and Testing and the reasons for and against students’ willingness to test for HIV. The results indicate that students seemed informed about the dangers of engaging in risk taking, how HIV can be prevented and why knowing their status is important. Students were also empowered in making the ‘right’ lifestyle choices – which was evidenced in their reported health behaviours and their reported willingness to negotiate condom use. WITS students’ seem to be exposed to open-minded, non-judgemental and accepting social milieus that are driving forces to ‘good’ decision-making – which suggests that higher education might play a role towards students’ agency over their health and sexual well-being. University students may therefore be considered ‘differently vulnerable’ due to the institutional context they find themselves in. The generalisation that youth in SA are regarded as irresponsible, passive and risk-takers, often fails to acknowledge that not all young people are submissive to risky behaviour. Evidently, within a university context this was found to be somewhat misleading. If the findings of this study are a correct reflection of university students in contemporary SA, it could be a</p>
---	---	--

		path to tackling the HIV/AIDS challenges that shape the future of this epidemic.
<p>Priya Buldeo</p> <p>priya.buldeo@gmail.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Health Session II:</p> <p>Hearty Issue of Health: Multiple South African Experiences</p>	<p>“It’s got something to do with the heart” – exploring lay knowledge about cardiovascular disease among different social groups in South Africa</p> <p>It is predicted that by the year 2030, the prevalence of death from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) will have increased significantly, especially in low-to-middle-income countries. South Africa (SA) has undergone transitions in health, social, political and economic capacities that have resulted in increased urbanisation and changes in health behaviours. Against the backdrop of the existing burden of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, emerging epidemics, mainly CVDs and diabetes, now represent a leading threat to SA’s health and development. After 20 years of democracy, there is a greater need for a shift to better understand the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and its associated risk factors among South Africans. The study examined the survey responses of 400 economically active adults (non-health professionals) employed at a retail pharmaceutical company in Johannesburg. It probed into questions relating to the participants’ socio-demographic characteristics, health behaviours and CVD knowledge and perceptions in order to understand the individual and social risk factors that present itself in contemporary SA. The preliminary findings suggest that even though lay people have little knowledge about what CVD as a concept actually is; many provided correct heart-related descriptions to show</p>

		<p>understanding. However, their risk perception was found to be low which poses a challenge for them adopting 'good' health behaviours. Even though there is sufficient evidence pointing towards NCDs as a significant health concern in SA, unless addressed with urgency, the disease burden will continue to rise.</p>
<p>Elias Cebekhulu Cebekhulue@ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session II (B):</p> <p>Unemployment and Socio-Economic Inequality</p>	<p>“Dying a Social Death”: Youth Unemployment as a challenge in the Ugu District Municipality</p> <p>The socio-economic hardships facing many unemployed youth in South Africa are the biggest test facing our new democracy. Despite the socio-economic progress achieved after the democratic transition, many young people in rural areas are still faced with barriers and unequal opportunities to participate in society fully. The enormous cruelty of the rural socio-economic structures has negated the unemployed youth to poverty and is so inescapable because these structures have condemned the youth even before birth to live and die in poverty. It is in this context that the rural youth or the “left behind youth” can be classified as dying a “slow and painful death” due to the inefficiencies of the labour markets. This paper illuminates that the striking feature of youth unemployment in the District Municipality is particularly concentrated among historically disadvantaged groups and is higher among the female and uneducated segments of the population. The rural youth unemployment problem is further compounded by the fact that even those who have attained matric and post matriculation qualifications still face difficulties of transition from school to work because of the lack of skills and experience. In light of that, the significant gap</p>

		<p>between the percentage of working age youth population and employment paints a tepid picture, indicating high dependency and despondency levels. The conclusion reached in this paper highlights the urgent need for District Municipalities to start pursuing not just any kind of growth, but “pro-employment” growth strategy which prioritizes employment of young people.</p>
<p>Tapiwa Chagonda tchagonda@uj.ac.za University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session III: The Landscape of Social Capital</p>	<p>Salary Scandal in Zimbabwe: The Continuation of Shade Activities from the Hyperinflation era</p> <p>In the immediate aftermath of the 31 July 2013 general elections in Zimbabwe and the demise of the Government of National Unity (GNU) between the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU PF) and the Movement for Democratic Change formations (MDC), the country was rocked by a salary scandal within mostly the country’s state parastatals. This paper contends that the salary scandal was hardly surprising, as most people’s scruples had been compromised by Zimbabwe’s devastating hyperinflation which reached its zenith in 2008. In a bid to comprehend the salary debacle in Zimbabwe’s state parastatals, Pierre Bourdieu’s concepts of the habitus and the field are utilized in the paper.</p>
<p>Chenai Chair chrche001@gmail.com University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Development Session II: Development Practice</p>	<p>Mobile Phones for development: How have women in the informal sector used their mobile phones to enhance themselves and their business</p> <p>The paper looks into how women in the informal sector make use of mobile phones to enhance their wellbeing</p>

		<p>and their businesses. It is based on a master's dissertation that was completed early in 2014 and is done within the discourse of information technology for development. It is argued that, through digital inclusion, information technologies have the potential to improve people's lives.</p> <p>The argument that is examined in the paper is that mobile phone access and use may enable participation in the informal sector to be effective in reducing poverty and developing women. The conceptual framework of social inclusion and inclusive growth was adopted.</p> <p>Qualitative research was conducted in three townships in Cape Town through purposive sampling of five female respondents. The women were running micro enterprises in the informal sector, as they had no other means to provide for themselves and their families. Mobile phones were incorporated into the daily running of business. The functions of the mobile phone mainly used were voice, SMS and internet access through social media and instant messaging.</p> <p>Four resources were identified as crucial for the promotion of social inclusion and growth that would enhance the economic and social participation of people. These were physical, digital, human and social resources. All of the respondents had the physical resource of mobile phones that varied in functions. Digital resources showed information exchange crucial to the businesses and for the women. Human resources were the skills that the women had that would allow for utilization of mobile phones. The social resources referred to social capital present that enabled use of mobile phones. Social inclusion and inclusive growth through use of mobile phones was possible in the social</p>
--	--	---

		<p>context in which the women were based. Whilst costly mobile phone credit was a limitation directly linked to mobile phone use, women faced structural challenges beyond the functions of the mobile phone. Women in this study harnessed the potential of mobile phones; together with the resources they already had to improve on their business, impacting on the quality of their lives.</p>
<p>Anthony Chakuwamba antony@nicro.co.za University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Development Session I: Development Policy</p>	<p>Indigenization policy and socio-economic empowerment: Exploring the effectiveness of Community Share Ownership Trusts in Zimbabwe</p> <p>This paper aims to explore the indigenous policy programmes in Zimbabwe and their effectiveness in socio-economic empowerment of its people. Specific reference will be made to the Community Share Ownership Trust as one of the indigenization program rolled out by the government of Zimbabwe. Through this policy the government has agreed with foreign companies to hand over at least 10% of their equity to communities where they operate through Community Share Ownership Trusts. Most of the trusts were launched in 2012 and the first half of 2013 as part of the indigenization compliance programmes for foreign companies with promises that communities in which they are operating would benefit. Administered by traditional leaders and local government officials, the trusts are expected to facilitate employment creation and infrastructural development. The government of Zimbabwe touts the Indigenisation drive as one of the possible solutions to the current economic woes arguing the programme will create jobs and change people's</p>

		<p>lives although critics say the policy forces potential investors to stay out of the country. This paper will argue that although strides have been made to implement the indigenization policy through community share ownership trusts not much has changed in the socio-economic empowerment of people.</p>
<p>Anthony Chakuwamba antony@nicro.co.za University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security Session II (C): Policing And Justice In Post-Apartheid South -Africa</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</p> <p>“A combination of theoretical argument and empirical evidence has made a persuasive case that the high level of corruption in many developing countries reduces efficiency, (Hunt, 2007). Different theories associate this with particular historical and cultural traditions, levels of economic development, political institutions, and government policies. Against this framework this paper examines perceptions of a select sample of historically middle and working class communities of ethics in the South African Police Services (SAPS) in post-apartheid South Africa and how this affects service delivery. Through qualitative data production this paper demonstrates how the two communities perceive the level of service delivery from SAPS and why the service is distinctly different in each of the communities. Participants were found to position themselves in complex ways in relation to service delivery and ethical behaviour of SAPS personnel. The data also showed that service delivery and ethical behaviour is constructed in very complex and contradictory ways by the participants. Study findings are discussed in terms of their</p>

		implications for intervention and future research.
<p>Itumeleng Chidi</p> <p>Itumeleng.Chidi@ul.ac.za</p> <p>University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session II:</p> <p>Women in the Workplace</p>	<p>Women Empowerment and Higher education: A study in the University of Limpopo</p> <p>Higher education in South Africa, as in other parts of the world, has always reflected disparities between men and women. These disparities relate to access to education, appointment into permanent positions and promotion to senior positions (Boshoff, 2005; Kim et al, 2010; Lues, 2005; Zulu,2007). The advancement of women as academics and researchers has been somewhat slow despite progressive legislation to promote the participation of women in South African higher education. This paper explores the experience of women in the University of Limpopo and the impact of the support group (ULWASA) that is aimed at empowering women in a historically-black university that has a deeply entrenched culture of patriarchy.</p>
<p>Crispen Chinguno</p> <p>Crispenchinguno@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session I:</p> <p>Industrial Relations in South Africa</p>	<p>The breakdown of industrial relations post-apartheid: the case of the Impala platinum strike in 2012</p> <p>The paper analyzes the breakdown of institutionalization of industrial conflict in post-apartheid South Africa drawing from the 2012 experience of Impala platinum in Rustenburg. The NUM evolved into an efficient machine of institutionalization of industrial relations at Impala platinum following the democratic transition. At Impala, the NUM expanded into the biggest branches in the country and the first to have fulltime shop stewards paid by the employer. Labour relations became a subject of negotiations</p>

		<p>between the union and the employer. This form of institutionalization created distinct interests for union officials and shop stewards and an internal stratification in the union emerged. This culminated in growing distinct worker solidarities based on occupations. Union representatives became alienated from the shop floor and this was linked to the co-option of the union. This paper reviews how this evolved and became integral to the breakdown in institutionalization of industrial relations at Impala platinum. It argues that the workers responded by organizing/rejuvenating independent workers committees. These committees organized a solid strike action that was characterized by the use of muti and sangoma and violence. This was partly designed to overcome the problem of institutionalization. Furthermore, the workers co-opted AMCU to speak as their voice in formal labour relations institutions. However, the workers committees retained power and leverage even after AMCU had gained the majority union status to avoid the pitfalls of institutionalization. Unlike an ordinary trade union, AMCU has very limited capacity to compromise because of its position and relationship to the independent committees which are determined to retain control at the shop floor. This strike is significant as it was the onset of what culminated into the 2012 strike wave which engulfed the platinum belt and is an important moment in understanding the labour relations after the democratic transition.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Jan Coetzee</p> <p>coetzeejk@ufs.ac.za</p> <p>University of Free State</p>	<p>Methodology an Social Theory Session II:</p> <p>Risk, Knowledge and Inequality</p>	<p>Drawing on the everyday when theorizing and critiquing our democracy.</p> <p>The paper departs from brief notes on the experience of the everyday and of inequality and power. It then moves to a framework of interpreting life in the everyday. Against this framework the paper explores unfreedom within our social structure. Based on the narratives of a single, unassuming research participants the paper attempts to critique the notions of freedom and democracy among the poor and powerless in temporary South Africa.</p>
<p>Douglas Cohen</p> <p>douglas.cohen@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Urban Sociology Session II:</p> <p>Navigating through the City</p>	<p>Assessing the Potential for a New Genre of Participatory Local Governance in the City of Johannesburg</p> <p>South Africa's post-apartheid reconstruction and development policies placed ambitious developmental and participatory objectives on the local tier of government many of which are yet to be realised. Weak local governance, inadequately implemented municipal citizen participation mechanisms and the lack of commitment by the so called, political elites are regarded the major factors that negatively break down trust and levels of citizen's satisfaction in local government's approaches towards public participation. This is a problem of local level democracy and requires a closer focus on the social dynamics that are at play within the modern city. South Africa's urban population is increasingly made up of young people who, if seen to be the important catalysts for development, change and innovation, must be provided every opportunity to</p>

		<p>participate fully in the lives of their societies. In terms of technology, the widespread adoption and use of the mobile phone may not necessarily directly challenge entrenched power structures, expressed by Foucault's concept of "governmentalities", however the mobile phone has introduced a new means and channel of communication for many marginalised people, especially the young people in developing countries. There appears to be limited evidence in the usage of mobile technology to demand more responsive local services, better governance or to be involved via community, civic or political participation. This paper explores the concept of participation in local governance across a variety of dimensions, including empowerment, participation and engagement by young people using their mobile phones.</p>
<p>Sara Compion sara.compion@gmail.com University of Kentucky</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law: Session I</p> <p>Political Sociology and Law: Contemporary Socio-Political Dynamics</p>	<p>Are South African volunteers more democratic than non-volunteers?</p> <p>The relationship between associational volunteering and democracy are deeply intertwined. Yet we know precious little about how this relationship unfolds in democratically developing African countries where colonial histories, foreign aid, and contentious politics shape civil society. Economic-centric approaches regard volunteering as a vital injection of human capital into developing resource-poor areas, and political approaches view it as a boost for civil society and healthy for democratic growth. In this presentation I will go beyond political and economic analyses to focus on civic capital. Using findings from the Afrobarometer survey data I will discuss how the emergent voluntary</p>

		sector may help – or hinder – South Africans to build democracy, and I will critically highlight the role of civic capital in this process.
<p>David Cooper</p> <p>david.cooper@uct.ac.za</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session I:</p> <p>The absence of real transformation in our Higher Education System in South Africa</p>	<p>South African University Student enrolment data by ‘race’ 1988-1998-2008: from ‘Skewed Revolution’ to ‘Stalled Revolution’</p> <p>In 2001 after some years of collection of student data with reference to the then 36 South African education institutions (HEIs), I published my results in 6 student-data chapters of a co-authored book (Cooper & Subotzky 2001). Here I argued that indeed, at least with reference particularly to student enrolments, there had occurred a ‘skewed revolution’. For example I found quite unexpectedly that for the total 21 universities, in 1988 White students comprised 55% of total headcount enrolments (compared to 32% African, 6% Coloured and 7% Indians), while by 1998 this had transformed to 36% White (compared to 52% African, 5% Coloured and 8% Indian). The change was even more strong at the technikons: for the 7 HWTs (Historically White Technikons) in 1988 White students comprised 94% of total headcount enrolments (compared to 2% African, 2% Coloured and 1% Indian) while by 1998 this had significantly transformed to only 37% White (compared to 53% African, 6% Coloured and 3% Indian). However such revolution/substantial transformation was what I termed ‘skewed’. For example it was found that in 1998, while White student headcounts for the 21 universities had fallen to 36% of the total (noted above), at PhD level White student headcounts still comprised 80% of the total at the 6 Historically White Afrikaans</p>

		<p>Universities (HWAUs) and 69% at the 4 Historically White English Universities (HWEUs). The first part of the paper will thus discuss this 'revolution' its 'skewness' more fully, both theoretically and in terms of empirical data.</p> <p>The production by the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET 2010) of valuable tables of student and staff and research data for each of the now 23 South African HEIs (following mergers and restructuring), for the period which includes the years 1999 to 2008, has enabled me to produce – for the second part of the paper – some (albeit limited) comparative tables to assess what has happened during the decade after 1998. What this data suggests is an equally unexpected 'stalling' during 1999-2008 of the previous 'skewed revolution' of 1988-98. For example it finds for each of a set of indicators, a very sharp break between (i) 5 relatively research-intensive universities as a 'top' group (all historically White universities); 7 universities as a 'middle' group (all now universities or comprehensive universities), and the remaining 11 other HEIs as a 'bottom' group (all either historically Black universities or historically White or Black technikons, with most having undergone some merging of HEIs). Moreover, when one examines student enrolment patterns since 1998 by 'race', one strong example (the paper will extend this analysis) is the leading research-intensive University of Cape Town: in 2000 total White student headcount enrolments comprised 45% and only fell to 39% by 2008, while during this period black African (South African citizen) headcounts actually decreased from 20% to 19% while the real increase of black African students was from</p>
--	--	--

		<p>other African countries (rising from 16% to 20% during this period). In important ways it is argued, therefore, our national higher education system is becoming highly 'elitist', perhaps even more so than under Apartheid, but now increasingly in terms of social class rather than 'race'.</p>
<p>Freek Cronje, Eddie Bain, Suzanne Reyneke and Carina Snyman,</p> <p>Freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za 12642045@nwu.ac.za 21664153@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>Bench Marks Centre for CSR North West University</p>	<p>Development Session II: Development Practice</p>	<p>Resettlement in a Mining Town in South Africa: The Case of Dingleton in an Iron Ore industry in the Northern Cape – The Multi-dimensionality of Change</p> <p>The spirit behind South African transformation Acts such as the Restitution Land Act of 1994 and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) of 2002 was to rectify the legacy of Apartheid. This paper discusses the value placed on economic development over human development within the mining industry of a country that struggled against Apartheid; a political system synonymous with forced removals of marginalised populations. Despite these empowering legislative instruments, mining community members continue to experience both economic and political inequalities that echo the oppression of the old and eradicated political system.</p> <p>This paper is based on research undertaken in an iron ore mining community in the Northern Cape of South Africa in August 2013 where the mining company (KUMBA), in conjunction with the government, are in the process of removing and resettling settled communities to facilitate the expansion of the mine. Except for economic and political inequalities against the background of the proposed removal, the paper also</p>

		<p>touches on related issues such as FPIC (free, prior and informed consent), Social Licence to Operate (SLO), human rights, sustainable development, gap between policy and practice, and issues pertaining to power relations. This explorative research, used focus groups and face-to-face interviews with mine officials, community leaders, community members, and legal officials.</p>
<p>Julio de Sousa dsousjf@unisa.ac.za University of South Africa</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session III: The Landscape of Social Capital</p>	<p>A relational and capability approach to analysing the networks of small African entrepreneurs in a Tshwane Township</p> <p>The present paper seeks to offer a contextualised account of the networks of small African entrepreneurs, and distil their social capital profiles and respective sources. These are presented in terms of a continuum ranging from an overreliance on bonding forms to the extreme opposite of bridging social capital. While entrepreneurs belong to a mix of multiple networks with diverse sources of social capital, overall the narratives suggest that some are locked predominantly into internal linkages of kin and communal ties, whereas others invest their time and resources primarily in high-value business-enhancing networks. Yet another category, perhaps the largest, navigates with equal adroitness through both inward-looking and external networks. The broader 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. The paper attempts to uncover some of the</p>

		<p>drivers of associational membership that shape the social capital profiles of small African entrepreneurs in a township setting. Drawing upon conceptual insights from the capability approach to development and relational sociology, we examine particular socio-structural and cultural combinations that influence agency and indeed determine the formation of objectives people value. The evidence adduced points tentatively to the interplay of social-structural and cultural factors such as socio-economic status, gender and identity landscapes, family ties, and religion. These interpenetrate and reinforce each other to bring forth disparate and unequal agentic orientations and social capital profiles of small African entrepreneurs.</p>
<p>Francois de Wet and Ian Liebenberg jcrl@ma2.sun.ac.za</p> <p>Department of Economics (CEMIS) and The Faculty of Military Science – Stellenbosch University,</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law Session I: Political Sociology and Law: Contemporary Socio-Political Dynamics</p>	<p>The Limpopo Province and the rise of radicalism</p> <p>Of the nine provinces in South Africa, the Limpopo province, in terms of redistributive economic demands, seem to be the most radical. Verbalized by Julius Malema over the years, calls for the nationalization of the South African mines and calls for land grabs are often heard. This paper is an attempt to clarify to what extent economic lack and or political ideology gave rise to the ANC Youth League’s radical economic utterances. Did the government amongst others fail in its redistributive policies towards that province and/or are these radical utterances by Malema a future look at the hoped for results of the ANC’s National Democratic Revolution?</p>

<p>Anastasia Doyle and Babalwa Sishuta</p> <p>g09d2907@campus.ru.ac.za GlapkaE@ufs.ac.za</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Season II:</p> <p>Local Knowledge, Climate Change and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Access and Control of Biodiversity in the context of Bio-piracy: The case of Pelargonium Sidoides in the Nkonkobe District</p> <p>The research intends to explore access and control of biodiversity in the context of bio-piracy with specific reference to the case of Pelargonium Sidoides within the Nkonkobe Municipality, Eastern Cape. South Africa. The research is informed by the increased appropriation of local biodiversity and indigenous knowledge by outside commercial interests. At a broader level, this study is informed by global debates on promoting sustainable resource utilisation and sustainable livelihoods amidst an environmental crisis. Bio-piracy is acknowledged as political, driving from a long standing divide between the North and South whereby the former has plundered the latter's resources without compensation. Furthermore bio-piracy is contingent to the use of intellectual property to legitimate private control and ownership over natural resources that are found in the developing world. Inherently bio-piracy drives dispossession and alienation within local communities and their dependency on natural resources for their livelihoods, through the commodification of these resources. Renowned cases of bio-piracy include the Peruvian cinchona tree, the Periwinkle in Madagascar, the Neem tree and turmeric in India, the Endod berry in Ethiopia, and the katempfe and serendipity berry in Africa. Several notable cases within South Africa include, Hoodia, aloe, and Proteas, the African potato, honey bush tea, rooibos tea, Marula and buchu. More pertinent to the purposes of this research is the case of pelargonium. More pertinent to the</p>
---	--	---

		<p>purposes of this research is the case of pelargonium. The case of pelargonium in the Nkonkobe Municipality illustrates the disparities and power dynamics that exist within bio-prospecting, access and benefit-sharing (BABS). There exists a disparity in compensation received by local harvesters who are often coerced. The exploitation of pelargonium is further legitimised through the permit system employed by the South African government. The value chain is further aggravated by industry preferring to set up networks with structurally organised and established groups within the community further fostering a hierarchy of power. The Masakhane community have opposed BABS and instead opted for international litigation. This has led to community division, conflict and uncertainty. Internationally there exists a growing amount of research questioning the empirical and conceptual underpinnings of the international trade regime with regards to BABS. There exists a dichotomy within the intellectual commons where formal knowledge of the North, imperially-based, has taken precedence over the informal knowledge of the South. There is a predominance of micro-level inquiry in various national contexts such as South America and India. These studies conclusively postulate the parasitic and exploitative nature of bio-piracy as recolonisation of the communities and their resources. Studies suggest that there is a need for African countries to build scientific and technological capacity in order to protect and regulate ownership, control and access to biodiversity.</p>
--	--	--

<p>Charles Dube</p> <p>Charliedoobs@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security</p> <p>Session II (A): Policing And Justice In Post-Apartheid South -Africa</p>	<p>Images of police identities in post-apartheid South Africa: evidence from stakeholder engagement in the O’Regan-Pikoli Commission of Inquiry</p> <p>State bureaucracies are famed for their hospitable reception and even initiation of establishments of commissions of inquiry. This is because public inquiries are reputed, good or otherwise, for addressing exceptional social and political problems that compromise state legitimacy, among other state-centric “virtues” of public. Cases that point to state bureaucracies’ hostile reception to establishments of commissions of inquiry are exceptionally rare and usually make potentially interesting cases for scholarly attention. One such case is the O’Regan-Pikoli Commission of Inquiry (also called Khayelitsha Commission), established in August, 2012 by the Western Cape Province Premier, Helen Zille to investigate allegations of police inefficiency and a breakdown in relations between Khayelitsha community and the South African Police Service stationed at Khayelitsha Police Station, Harare Police Station, Lingelethu West Police Station and any other units of the South African Police Service operating in Khayelitsha. The O’Regan-Pikoli Commission was established in the wake of active lobbying by social movement organisations and considerable resistance to its formation by the Ministry of Police, which had to take the Western Cape Premier to the Constitutional Court to stop the Commission from operating. As the object and subject of Commission investigation is the police force, invoking potential to unearth images or identities of SAPS through multi-faceted stakeholder</p>
--	--	---

		<p>portrayal of police and policing in poor and working class communities of South Africa.</p> <p>Using the O'Regan-Pikoli Commission of Inquiry as a case study, this study investigates the socio-political dynamics of stakeholder constructions of images or identities of the South African Police Service (SAPS). At the heart of this analysis is how socio-political and institutional discourses grounded in interest group politics mediate the shaping of police images and how this is simultaneously discursively and discursively informed by and informs stakeholder understanding of micro-macro politics of the structural criminal justice system operating in poor and working class communities of South Africa. The study supersedes a conventional analysis of public perception of SAPS as it unpacks discourses that shape and foreground such socio-politico-institutional perceptions. The role of both competing and blending discourses – social, political, intellectual – and concomitant power plays in informing social, political, and intellectual reality has been acknowledged in diverse disciplines. Against this backdrop, the question to be asked is: How do stakeholders discourses inform and are informed by their constructions of SAPS image(s)? Are images accorded SAPS symbolic and reflective of battles for discursive supremacy, pitying stakeholder discourses against each other and manifested through judicial commissions of inquiry? Addressing these questions is critical in understanding how stakeholder construction of police identities is simultaneously discursively informed by and informs stakeholder understanding of micro-macro politics of the structural criminal justice system operating in poor and working class</p>
--	--	---

		communities of South Africa.
<p>Thulani Dube and Philani Moyo</p> <p>g09d2907@campus.ru.ac.za</p> <p>PMoyo@ufh.ac.za</p> <p>University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Season II:</p> <p>Local Knowledge, Climate Change and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Rethinking the local dynamics around climate change information usage for adaption by smallholder farmers in Matobo District, Zimbabwe</p> <p>Climate change information, and in particular seasonal climate forecasting, is an important tool in adapting to the effects of climate change in agricultural production. Access to this information equips farmers with knowledge about climate change ex ante and ex post coping and adaptation strategies. In spite of this clear importance of climate change information in adaptation, there is limited understanding of whether smallholder communal farmers actually have access to such information in Southern Africa. There is also minuscule analysis of the community context specific factors that affect the effective use of such information by smallholder communal farmers in cases where climate change information is readily available, accessible and easily understandable. Based on a survey of 200 households in Matobo District in Zimbabwe, this paper begins to address this research gap. It investigates the extent to which smallholder farmers in Matobo have access to climate change information. If they do, how do they access it, is it easy to understand and do they use it in informing their farming decisions? The local community factors that influence farmers' decisions to use or ignore climate change information are also explored. It finds that although most smallholder farmers could identify changes related to climate in their community, they were not aware that climate change is a global phenomenon. It also establishes that</p>

		<p>meteorological climate change information access is very limited in this rural underdeveloped community. While seasonal climate forecasting information is sometimes broadcast on national radio and television, a limited number of smallholder farmers had direct access to this information due to lack of access to radio and television services. There is also very limited access to printed seasonal climate forecasting information and virtually no agricultural extension training and capacity building that focuses on climate change. Consequently, a greater percentage of smallholder farmers rely on indigenous knowledge based seasonal forecasting techniques to make farming decisions. This reliance on indigenous knowledge in climate change forecasting (and in farming decision making) suggests that there is an emerging need to rethink how climate change information is communicated to smallholder farmers. It also raises a number of questions: how best can climate change information be availed to farmers so that they utilise it in their farming decisions and adaptation planning? Furthermore, given the centrality of local community specific indigenous knowledge systems in climate change decision making; is it not time to integrate meteorological science and indigenous knowledge based climate forecasting so as to optimise local level community responses to climate change?</p>
<p>Belinda du Plooy Belinda.duPlooy@nmmu.ac.za</p> <p>Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session V:</p> <p>Diverse workplace environments</p>	<p>Leading into oblivion: The epidemic of workplace bullying – is compassion the cure?</p> <p>Bullying is a form of violent and abusive behaviour that often goes undetected because of its socially ambiguous positioning within management and cultural discourses.</p>

		<p>However, it is a violation of human rights and an infringement of an individual's liberty and dignity. Companies and institutions often have policies and processes in place to deal with any variety of bad behaviour. Yet workplace bullying is a growing concern across the world, to the extent that it can even be called a rising epidemic. This is worsened by the fact that institutions and individuals in leadership positions are often the culprits: 72% of bullies are bosses (Namie, 2007). Statistics show that half the adult population of the United States reportedly have been bullied or witnessed bullying of some sort. Yet in only 7% of cases are the culprits punished and 62% of victims report that the bullying worsened when they complained about it; 82% of targets lose their jobs because of bullying (Namie, 2000 & 2007). 'Hostility' was once a term used to describe the tension between warring nations, but today it is common to use this term to describe the environment in which we spend most of our economically productive time and energy. This theoretical paper will interrogate the phenomenon of contemporary workplace bullying from the perspective of Foucauldian theory, specifically using the insights of philosopher Michel Foucault about the ideological and discursive construction and deconstruction of systems of power, truth and knowledge. It will then proceed to look at two specific initiatives that focus on the concept of compassion as a means to undercut and eliminate the effect and impact of everyday evil, such as bullying. The first of these is Karen Armstrong's Charter for Compassion and the second is Philip Zimbardo's Goodness Generator, or what he calls 'the banality of heroism' (2007).</p>
--	--	---

<p>David du Toit daviddt@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session V:</p> <p>Diverse workplace environments</p>	<p>'The Time Will Come When No Domestic Worker will be Hired Without a Diploma from Some Sort': Evidence on how Housecleaning Service Companies Operate in Johannesburg, Gauteng</p> <p>Globally, a key feature of paid domestic work is the gender, racial and class constructions of domestic workers, with the vast majority of them being women, usually of colour, from low social backgrounds. However, the landscape of paid domestic work has changed considerably in recent years with the upsurge of outsourced housecleaning service companies. One of the key principles underlying these companies is that they aim to professionalise domestic work by providing trained domestic workers that offer specialized cleaning services to clients. In South Africa, however, research on outsourced housecleaning services remains scarce. Little is known on how these domestic companies operate in South Africa and whether they reproduce or escape from the historical patterns of gender, class and racial asymmetries found in the domestic work sector. This study focuses on a number of housecleaning service companies in Johannesburg. Questionnaires and open-ended interviews with managers of these cleaning companies provide empirical information on the nature of these companies, how they operate, what services they provide and what challenges they face in a competitive market. This research found that little has changed for domestic workers in general and that employment in the domestic work sector remains fundamentally precarious.</p>
---	---	--

<p>Derik Gelderblom Gelded@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session III:</p> <p>The Landscape of Social Capital</p>	<p>The Landscape of Social Capital: bridging the micro-macro gap</p> <p>Despite the surface agreements in the definition of the concept of social capital by different authors (e.g. Putnam and Bourdieu), the insertion of the concept into different conceptual schemes has the effect that the concept actually mean radically different things for different authors. This adds to the conceptual confusion that currently characterise the concept. In this paper, I survey what I call the landscape of social capital in an attempt to clarify some of these different meanings of the concept.</p> <p>I distinguish three broad approaches: 1) the notion of social capital as a property of individuals and small groups, sustained by norms, networks and trust; 2) social capital as a property of nations, flowing from distinctive national configurations of values and norms; and 3) Bourdieu's conceptualisation of social capital as a property of fields. Because of the complexity of Bourdieu's theory, I will merely focus on what he rejects in the other two views, and will not provide a detailed description of his theory.</p> <p>In the rest of the paper, I evaluate mostly the first two approaches to social capital theory. This is because they are the most common applications of the concept in the literature, and because they are broadly compatible in terms of their points of departure. The basic shortcoming of the first two approaches to social capital is that they fail to account properly for the connection between the micro and macro spheres of society. I end the paper by suggesting a few ways in which these</p>
---	--	--

		shortcomings can be overcome.
<p>Derik Gelderblom Gelded@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Methodology and Social Theory Session II: Rethinking the classics</p>	<p>Durkheim: a situated appreciation</p> <p>In 2017, it will be hundred years since Emile Durkheim died. In the light of this approaching anniversary, it is appropriate to ask where we stand currently with regard to the thought of this ancestor of Sociology as a discipline. What is certain is that he has been enormously influential, not only in Sociology (where he has influenced seemingly opposed figures such as Talcott Parsons and Pierre Bourdieu), but also in Anthropology (Radcliffe Brown and Levi-Strauss) and Linguistics (De Saussure). Given his role in the development of the discipline it is valid to review his ideas, not least because he was so systematically misunderstood (Giddens 1977). My particular aim is to start a discussion about his current relevance in a postcolonial, African context. Is he, for example, guilty of the charge that he falsely universalised his own particular experience as a European male (Connell)? What, if anything, did he miss that is central to the experience of Africans, or of women? Or is his theory on such a high level of abstraction that it transcend such limitations (Mouzelis 2008)? In this regard we are helped by the recent (2013) translation of Marcel Fournier’s massive study of Durkheim’s life and work. Fournier (2013) provides us with a unique perspective on the development of Durkheim’s thought on the basis of his having scrutinised much previously unavailable material, such as Durkheim’s lecture notes and correspondence (especially with Mauss).</p>

<p>Ewa Glapka</p> <p>GlapkaE@ufs.ac.za</p> <p>University of the Free State</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session I:</p> <p>Theorising Gender and Sexualities: Representations of Masculinities and Femininities</p>	<p>Deconstructing, undoing, decolonizing (...) gender– one point of critique, multiple points of view?</p> <p>Addressing the question about the most relevant points of critique in contemporary South Africa, this paper brings into focus gender – seeing it as a realm of experience subject to multiple, often unacknowledged, forms of symbolic oppression. The paper delineates the framework of a research project which has been developed in response to what it considers as the main challenges of the approaches to gender that seek to enrich the larger body of sociological knowledge. A complex frame is proposed to attend to the specificity of the South African landscape of gender which, shaped by the country’s troubled history and socio-cultural heterogeneity, poses a number of theoretical and methodological challenges. The value of exploring the local, socio-cultural contexts of gendered experience reasserted here consists in that it forefends the narrowing of sociological research to the analyses of the macro-level, structural victimization. Opposing to the exclusion of ‘the lived social relations and forms of consciousness that constitute personal, cultural, home life’ (Bannerji 1995: 76), the paper posits that inquiries into the relations may contribute to ‘decolonising’ knowledge, by re-locating it from the center to the peripheries constituted in the lived experience (Smith 1987). The social constructionist notion of ‘doing difference’ (Fenstermaker and West 2001) is advanced as one which allows exploring gender in ways that do not neglect other categories intersecting it, and do not treat any one subjectivity as a ‘default’ unit of analysis. Problematizing the complexity, I address the question of</p>
---	--	---

		<p>linking the 'Black feminist thought' (Collins 1991, 2000) with the standpoint feminist pursuit of 'situated knowledges' (Haraway 1991) of 'white' femininities. Finally, the paper asks which analytic strategies bring out the sharpest and effective critique. Particularly, does the poststructuralist deconstruction of subjectivity indeed "flatten the geographies of the centers and margins" (Collins 1998: 129), or does it allow localizing the so-far unnoticed or newly emergent areas of marginality?</p>
<p>Liela Groenewald info@sasaonline.org.za University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Urban Sociology Session I: Informal Settlement and Political Perspective</p>	<p>Traits and Logics of the Metropolitan Local Developmental State in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Responses to Informal Settlement</p> <p>This paper reports on a recent study conducted in the housing sector within two metropolitan councils during the first decade of local democracy in South Africa. While it has been argued that a central pursuit of the post-apartheid state is that of class-building, the resulting contradictions identified by Von Holdt and others are not evenly spread across the state. Alongside substantial shortcomings, pockets of professionalism, efficiency and commitment to redistributive ideals may be found, and it is important to understand these in order to theorise the state in a more nuanced and differentiated manner and take account of the agency of actors who populate both the political and bureaucratic state machinery. For practitioners, certain existing strengths may offer possibilities for improving service delivery and state-society relations.</p>

<p>Nirmala Gopal and Bonita Marimuthu</p> <p>gopal@ukzn.ac.za 207517376@stu.ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security</p> <p>Session II (B): Policing And Justice In Post-Apartheid South -Africa</p>	<p>Twenty Years “traversed” - Community perspectives on ethics of the South African Police Services</p> <p>“A combination of theoretical argument and empirical evidence has made a persuasive case that the high level of corruption in many developing countries reduces efficiency, (Hunt, 2007). Different theories associate this with particular historical and cultural traditions, levels of economic development, political institutions, and government policies. Against this framework this paper examines perceptions of a select sample of historically middle and working class communities of ethics in the South African Police Services (SAPS) in post-apartheid South Africa and how this affects service delivery. Through qualitative data production this paper demonstrates how the two communities perceive the level of service delivery from SAPS and why the service is distinctly different in each of the communities. Participants were found to position themselves in complex ways in relation to service delivery and ethical behaviour of SAPS personnel. The data also showed that service delivery and ethical behaviour is constructed in very complex and contradictory ways by the participants. Study findings are discussed in terms of their implications for intervention and future research.</p>
<p>Steven Gordon</p> <p>steven24gordon@gmail.com</p> <p>Human Sciences Research Council</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class Session II:</p> <p>Labels, Power and Meaning</p>	<p>Does the Presence of Foreigners in Our Communities Drive Anti-Immigration Attitudes? A Quantitative Investigation of Group Threat Theory in South Africa</p> <p>South Africa has become a regional hub for migration on the African continent. New migration policy</p>

		<p>recommendations, contained in the country's recent National Development Plan, advocate that such immigration should be leveraged for national economic development. The livelihoods of foreigners in the country, however, are negatively affected by populist anti-immigration sentiments among the public. Group threat theory suggests that the larger the size of outgroup(s) (in this case foreigners), the greater the threat and, congruently, the greater the antipathy. This implicated assumption, tested with mixed results in a European and North American contexts, has not been subjected to adequate quantitative evaluation in South Africa. In order to better understand and, correspondingly, counter xenophobic sentiments in the country, it is necessary to test the validity of this relationship.</p> <p>Using data from the 2013 South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS), a nationally representative database of 2,739 respondents, this paper investigates determinants of anti-immigration attitudes with a focus on group threat theory. Multivariate analysis, specifically ordinal logistic regression, is employed to test the impact of economic, social and attitudinal characteristics on anti-immigration sentiments to obtain a greater understanding of such sentiments in South Africa. The findings of this study suggest that attitudes towards immigration are better explained by Gordon Allport's contact theory, rather than group threat theory. This challenges the theoretical foundation of this aspect of group threat as well as the political discourse that claims that immigration levels needs to be moderated (or lowered) in order to reduce anti-immigrant hostility.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Kate Gunby gunby@email.arizona.edu</p> <p>University of Arizona</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protests Session II:</p> <p>Popular Protest and Democracy</p>	<p>How Activists Use the Law: An Overview of When, Why, and How South African Social Movements about Service Delivery Go to Court</p> <p>Service delivery activism for constitutionally guaranteed rights is common in South Africa, yet most activists do not take their grievances to court. I combine interviews with South African activists with diverse litigation experiences with analysis of provincial and national court cases regarding service delivery.</p> <p>First, I explain the conditions that make social movement litigation more or less likely. Then, I show how this has resulted in differences in who takes their grievances to court depending on the service area, organizations involved, and the legal opportunity structure. Finally, I summarize the real and potential effects of legal wins and losses for social movements who have gone to court to increase service delivery.</p>
<p>Kate Gunby gunby@email.arizona.edu</p> <p>University of Arizona</p>	<p>Development Session II:</p> <p>Development Programmes and Projects</p>	<p>Specifying the conditions that Result in Cross-Sector Cooperation or Competition</p> <p>Bafokeng consists of 29 villages in 4 different regions. This study focuses on one community project from each region, that is, those focusing on poverty alleviation - with the aim to investigate the effectiveness of community development(s) project(s) in alleviating poverty. The decentralized community development projects are often ineffective in reaching the poor, with local elites frequently dominating community decision-making (Park and Wang 2006). Consequently a review existing strategies to alleviation poverty is intended. The study will also outline the limitations and challenges of</p>

		<p>the projects that may have prevented them from achieving their main objectives.</p> <p>The study intends to use multiple dimensions of poverty as a basis of its research, including non-economic analysis (Amritya Sen), and the MA (Millennium Assessment) five elements of well-being (Narayan, 2000; 2002): in short it encompasses, basic material needs for a good life; health for individuals and a healthy physical environment; good social relations (in sum, social cohesion, mutual respect); security of persons, possessions and access to resources and from human-made disasters; and finally, the freedom of choice and action (MA 2003).</p> <p>The methodology includes a qualitative method to understand how people live, how they talk and behave, and what captivates and what brings misery in them, with the term 'community', defined as the demographic area that is occupied by a group of people sharing the same norms, values, culture, beliefs. The data collection method includes a structured interview schedule, for information about the effectiveness of the community development projects on poverty alleviation strategies. The sample involves selecting units of analysis from a target or accessible population (Du Plooy, 2009). The researcher will use convenience and key respondent sampling procedures. Convenience sampling is used when it is easy for the researcher to obtain the respondents, in case of the proposed study it will be easy for the researcher to access respondents, and key respondents for those who are running the projects. The data collection procedure includes interviews, that provides the researcher with an opportunity to learn about things that which you are unable to directly</p>
--	--	---

		<p>observe in a person's natural environment (Tutty, 1996). Data interpretation and analysis will be made of the initial empirical findings, through tables, thematic analyses, with some exploratory recommendations.</p>
<p>Lloyd Hill lloydhill@sun.ac.za University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Methodology and Social Theory Session I: Methodology</p>	<p>Some reflections on the use of ArcGIS and census geography in sociological research</p> <p>This paper draws on research that is still in process for an NRF funded project entitled “Language and urban social space in South Africa”. The two main objectives are: (1) to demonstrate the use of ArcGIS as a tool for mapping census variables; and (2) to critically reflect on some of the difficulties and theoretical problems associated with this process. I use “language” as an emblematic example of an official statistical category that hides as much as it reveals. Does recognising this problem disqualify this type of research? I argue that it need not do so – but this type of research needs to have a critical and reflexive orientation. I also explore theoretical issues associated with the use of census geographical categories (notably provinces, municipalities, wards, main places and sub-places). I conclude by revisiting a longstanding debate in social theory and sociology in particular: the role of the state in the emergence of the idea of “society” and the extent to which sociological research can and should free itself from traditions that privilege the state over other geo-social forms.</p>

<p>Lloyd Hill and Gugulethu Siziba lloydhill@sun.ac.za gsiziba@sun.ac.za</p> <p>University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Urban Sociology Session II: Navigating through the City</p>	<p>Language and the geo-politics of (dis)location: a study of Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele speakers in Johannesburg</p> <p>This paper explores the language repertoires and survival strategies of Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. In the aftermath of the May 2008 attacks – now widely termed ‘xenophobic attacks’ – the status of African migrants in South Africa has been the subject of much critical discussion. By virtue of a multifaceted crisis in their country, Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele speakers have a particularly marked presence in South Africa. In this paper we explore the geo-politics of ‘otherization’ within in the metropolitan boundaries of the “City of Johannesburg.” We begin with a GIS-based study of speakers designated “other” in the 2011 census; focusing particular attention on the distribution of foreign others at neighbourhood (sub-place) level. This section provides the backdrop to a more focused study of Zimbabwean migrants, drawing on ethnographic research conducted in five neighbourhoods. Using Bourdieu’s “economy of social practice” as an analytical framework, we show how each neighbourhood is a social universe of struggle that is inscribed with its own internal logic and relational matrix of recognition, and how language repertoires are adapted to fit these matrices. We discuss these patterns critically, and relate them to the wider “field of power”, a complex sociolinguistic economy that belies the post-1996 Constitutional enshrinement of eleven official languages.</p>
--	---	--

<p>Daniel Lopes Ibanez-Gonzales daniel.ibanezlopes@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Clinical Sociology Session II: Clinical Sociology in Practice</p>	<p>Perspectives of Healthcare, Chronic Non-communicable Disease and Health worlds in an Urban and Rural Setting</p> <p>Background: The shift in public health discourse from infectious to chronic disease is marked by portrayals of disease as a state of emergency. Amidst diverging discourses describing chronic noncommunicable disease (NCD) and healthcare access, the hermeneutical tradition within Sociology, particularly as exemplified in the work of Jürgen Habermas, provides a starting point for exploring and interpreting the experiences of chronic illness and healthcare access. In this study we aimed to understand how women living with NCDs experience their illness and access healthcare in an urban and rural context.</p> <p>Methods: This was a mixed-methods comparative case study of the healthcare access experiences of women with NCDs in an urban and rural area in South Africa. The quantitative context for the Soweto case study used secondary data collected by Birth to Twenty (Bt20), a birth cohort study located in Johannesburg-Soweto, to construct a historical overview of the use of formal and informal healthcare services in Soweto. We also conducted a large scale cross sectional survey of the primary caregivers of the Bt20 cohort between November 2008 and June 2010. These data contextualised the findings of indepth serial narrative interviews conducted in Soweto-Johannesburg, and the rural area of Agincourt in the Bushbuckridge district of Mpumalanga South Africa.</p> <p>Results: The cross-sectional survey describes a low resource population with a high prevalence of NCDs in</p>
---	---	---

		<p>Soweto. Slightly over half the respondents in Soweto (50.7%) reported having at least one NCD. Only around a third (33.3%) of the survey participants with NCDs reported accessing formal healthcare services in the last 6 months. Similar trends were found in the review of research carried out in Agincourt. The qualitative case study in Soweto is characterised by a preoccupation with how the medicine from the clinic interacts with the body. The Agincourt qualitative case study highlights the importance of church membership, particularly of African Christian Churches, as the strongest factor motivating against the open use of traditional medicine. In both study sites there is evidence that traditional healers were consulted for social rather than health-related purposes.</p> <p>Discussion: A consideration of the findings suggests five broad themes for further research: (1) Processes of constructing body narratives; (2) Encounters with purposive-rational systems; (3) Encounters with traditional medicine; (4) Encounters with contemporary informal medicine; and (5) Religion and healthcare. These five themes constitute the beginning of a comprehensive map of the lifeworld/ healthworld in a South African context. Such a schema suggests that the coexistence of diverse public healthcare concerns of high NCD prevalence and low formal healthcare utilisation is best addressed through the adoption of integrated healthcare approaches based on lifeworld/ healthworld rationalisation.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Adediran Ikuomola and Johan Zaaiman</p> <p>diranreal@yahoo.com 25470639@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies Session I:</p> <p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Identities in Practice</p>	<p>Socio-historical Conception of Albinism and the Corollary effect on Albinos' Sexuality in South Western Nigeria</p> <p>The conception of albinism and the plight facing persons with albinism (PWA) in Southwestern Nigeria has long been viewed and over emphasized from the biomedical and experienced discrimination netted on them. However there are paucity of information on the socio-historical conception of albinism and the corollary effect on albinos' sexuality. This study examines the barriers facing PWA in the formation of identity and sexual negotiations. The study was purely qualitative in nature, revealing the Yoruba myths, folktales and legends about albinos as both disabled and divine beings referred to as "Eni-Orisa". This was highlighted as having a significant (negative) impact on their sexuality, associations, and relationships with persons without pigmentation defects. More men with albinism (MWA) were discovered to be more likely to get involved in relationship and possibly getting married especially if they are from a wealthy home, a first born, or an only child, than the females with albinism (FWA). This further buttresses the patriarchal nature of the African society which emphasizes much preferences and support for the male born. From birth therefore, gender thus was narrated as a discriminatory factor. Similarly identity formation, association and getting involved in sexual relationships were major challenges affecting all gender. For the female albinos the risk of being used for money making rituals; not knowing a sincere partner; their more fragile nature and perceived fear of societal hatred seeing a non-albino with an albino getting</p>
---	---	---

		<p>involved were highly traumatizing. The study concluded that the socio-cultural conception of albinism and albinos as disabled and spirit beings should be deconstructed to pave way for effective expression of sexual relationships in Nigeria.</p>
<p>Adediran Ikuomola, Johan Zaaiman and Okunola Rashidi diranreal@yahoo.com 25470639@nwu.ac.za mayeloyecaliphate@yahoo.com</p> <p>North West University</p>	<p>Rural Sociology Session I: Rural Sociology</p>	<p>Remittances and the dynamics of conflicts in Nigerian migrants' households</p> <p>Research on migrants' remittance in Nigeria has largely focused on the contribution to national development, and economic wellbeing of family members. However here we focus on remittance and explore the way in which remittance serves as potential sources of conflict within migrants households. The paper focuses on familial conflicts related to migrant remittances, revealing the contradictory and unintended consequences of remittances destabilizing cordial relationships and between migrants and family members. Within the family (more in the extended family) sharing of remittance is often accompanied with envy, distrust and accusation of witch hunt. While improper utilization and accountability of remittances strain relationships, migrants are forced to re-strategize on how remittances get to their relatives and sometimes cut-off communication and remittances with family members. Based on the qualitative data collected in Benin City, (Edo state) in Nigeria, the paper investigates familial conflicts emanating from migrant remittances, from the perspectives of migrants on holidays.</p>

<p>Saint Jose Camille Inaka stjoeinaka@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law Session I:</p> <p>Political Sociology and Law: Contemporary Socio-Political Dynamics</p>	<p>Antagonistic Activities: Congolese transnational politics in Pretoria</p> <p>This paper is concerned with the transnational political activities of Congolese nationals in Pretoria. The aim of the paper is to analyse to what extent Congolese transnational politics in Pretoria are marked by ethnic and political conflicts. Based on ethnography and interviews conducted among Congolese between 2011 and 2013, this paper suggests that there is a dialectic interaction between Congolese political transmigrants, their country and their receiving country. More important, the paper reveals that there is a key role is performed by Congolese grassroots political activists in fuelling intra-Congolese tensions in Pretoria. Therefore, this article is a contribution to the literature on transnationalism in the Global South, and more particularly to the small number of works that explore South-South transnationalism.</p>
<p>Mukai Jaison mukaijaison@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Season II:</p> <p>Local Knowledge, Climate Change and Natural Resources</p>	<p>A Critical Realist Exploration of Intergenerational Relations to Land in Small Scale Commercial Farming Families, Mushawasha Masvingo, Zimbabwe, 1953-2014</p> <p>In this paper, I argue that the link between people and land is multidimensional, in a manner that can be both complex and at the same time very simple. It is a relationship that may involve the everyday practicalities of living on and using the land or a relationship that largely involves idealisation of what the land represents</p>

		<p>to the individual (depending on the location of the specific individual). Over a decade after the most recent phase of land reform in Zimbabwe, critical questions about land are continually debated in an ever-growing literature on land. These questions span a wide margin, from ownership, access, and productivity to who exactly should benefit from land reform processes. One important debate has centred on the question of whether the primary consideration of land reform processes should be aimed at addressing the more ideational aspects of land (return to ancestral land, land as central to personal identities and the subsequent political and social processes of determining who belongs and who is a stranger) or material concerns (relating to questions of food security, livelihood making and the concerns with environmental change). Subsequently, literature dealing with land is often organised around a particular theme such as identity, tenure, politics, political economy, livelihoods and questions relating to environmental change. Using the case of small scale commercial farming families of Mushawasha in Masvingo Zimbabwe who came to own the land as purchase area farmers as a result of the 1930 Land Apportionment Act, this paper constitutes an attempt to integrate multiple approaches to the question of land, using a critical realist framework. I argue that the link between people and land, which is explored generationally and in the context of broader economic, political, historical and social change in Zimbabwe, is ever changing and is influenced by a number of factors. For that reason, viewing the question of land in a reductionist fashion from either an ideational or a material paradigm is unsatisfactory.</p>
--	--	--

<p>Zanetta Jansen Jansezl@unisa.ac.za University of South Africa</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society Session II: Communication and the communication of politics</p>	<p>South African alternative press, citizens’ media and civil society – proponents for democracy?</p> <p>During the ‘bad old days’ of apartheid, public, civil and democratic communication was severely curtailed by the repressive and ideological state apparatuses. As such, mainstream media (mainly the newspapers, because the broadcast media – SABC – was owned and controlled by the ‘broederbond’ then) used to practice self-censorship to avoid banning, fines and jail-time of journalists. Hence, many newsprints went underground and began operations as an “alternative media” to communicate internally and externally to the world at large about the human rights violations of apartheid. In the new democratic SA (post-1994), a similar and new means of alternative communication has arisen in the form of “citizens’ media”. This is done in the wide, open landscape of digital technology – such as cell phones, laptops and ipads, and the delivery method is usually social media. The paper re-visits Althusserian theory, Habermasian theory and contrasts the forms of ‘emancipatory communication’ of the two alternative media formats, back then and now.</p>
<p>Joseph Jiboku jibokujoe@yahoo.com University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session IV (A): Flexible labour and skills shortages</p>	<p>Skills Mismatch and Skills shortage: Rethinking Skills Protectionism in Nigeria’s Multinational Corporate Sector</p> <p>Skills mismatch and skills shortage are two phenomena that arguably explain the disconnect between Nigerian national skills policy aspirations and the skills</p>

		<p>development strategies adopted by multinationals corporations in Nigeria, as in many developing countries. The literature is replete with multifarious incentives and liberal policies put in place by developing countries to attract multinational companies (MNCs) with the hope that these MNCs will contribute to human capital formation and expansion, as well as act as a catalyst for socio-economic development and transformation. This idea stems from the fact that multinationals are seen generally as custodians of modern technology and technical skills. Ironically, with more than half a century of multinational activities in independent Nigeria, cases of skills shortage and mismatch still abound for which the Nigerian government attempts to bridge the gap through the establishment of different institutions and industrial skills centres. It is against this backdrop that this paper situates the phenomena of skills mismatch and skills shortage within the theory of skills protectionism. The paper views skills protectionism as an explanatory concept for understanding the persisting gaps between national skills aspirations and multinational skills strategy, at least in the case of Nigeria. The paper draws from interviews conducted at the Nigeria's Industrial Skills Training Centre, the Ministry of Labour and Productivity, as well as at the offices of one multinational company in Lagos. Essentially, the paper contends that the phenomena of skills mismatch and skills shortage in the Nigerian multinational corporate sector are manifestations of skills protectionism – one of the strategies adopted by multinational corporations to sustain the economic domination of their host countries.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Nomna Jobodwana Jobodnl@unisa.ac.za University OF south Africa</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class Session II: Labels, Power and Meaning</p>	<p>Albinism</p> <p>Albinism is a congenital condition, not a disease. It is characterised by a lack of pigment called melanin in the hair, skin and eyes, which can lead to skin cancer, eye problems and other skin diseases. . There are two major types of albinism that are recognised worldwide namely: Ocular albinism (OA) and oculocutaneous albinism (OCA). Ocular albinism is divided into 5 types while Oculocutaneous albinism is divided into four types. While albinism is found in every human race and animal all over the world, this condition has affected people in various language groups and geographical regions in the world. It is estimated that in South Africa 1 in 4000 new-born babies is born with albinism (Ehlers, 2002: 149). Qualitative methodology and data gathering methods were used to study 26 black youths with and without albinism in the Tshwane and Johannesburg regions by means of semi-structured, in-depth and personal interviews. The aim was to reveal the deep-seated problems experienced by people with albinism, as opposed to those without albinism, their challenges of stigmatisation and their rejection by society. Both random and purposeful sampling were used in this research and data was gathered by means of a survey. The research established that people with albinism are still faced with many social challenges, such as obtaining skin-care cream to protect their skin from the sun. Some challenges are so serious that society denies them their very existence by ignoring their health and social needs. For instance, people with albinism’s physical appearance is not accepted by some communities. As such they are really not recognised nor respected by</p>
---	---	--

		<p>those communities although in some they are partially included in some societal activities. Their visibility is not seen in the social space as they are faced with challenges such as stigma, discrimination, social isolation and alienation. Despite the fact that they are confronted by all these challenges, they are still looking for their identity. A number of recommendations were made.</p>
<p>Bernadette Johnson bernadette@vut.ac.za</p> <p>Vaal University of Technology</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session II:</p> <p>Perspectives on Diverse Changes at Some of our Higher Education Institutions</p>	<p>Knowledge, Society and Power: Barriers and Drivers of “Community Engagement” in South Africa</p> <p>Social relevance of universities gained prominence especially in the United States and the United Kingdom over the past decade especially as a consequence of the economic crisis. Ironically where community engagement was part of the struggle against apartheid and where today poverty and inequality persists such as in South Africa, this drive have been absent over the past 20 years Post-Apartheid. This paper discusses what might account for this perceived lack of urgency of “Community Engagement” in South Africa. This “holding back” is engaged through an exploration of the barriers and drivers of “Community Engagement”. It is argued in line with Cooper (2011) that the new knowledge based capitalist industrial revolution symbolically linked to the second academic revolution is simultaneously a stimulus and inhibitor of revolutionary change of South African universities through the neglect of the fourth helix; civil society and community struggles. Other pertinent factors are discussed such as government policy, funding arrangements, and institutional policies and systems development. In addition to Cooper’s thesis the</p>

		<p>development of the field of “Community Engaged Scholarship” or the “Scholarship of Community Engaged Scholarship” and the desperate need for visionary and “boundary spanning” leadership capable of radically yet constructively disrupting an irrelevant British Colonial South African higher education system needs to be developed.</p>
<p>Belinda Johnson and Mariam Seedat Khan johnsonb1@ukzn.ac.za Seedatm@ukzn.ac.za University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Season II: Local Knowledge, Climate Change and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Analysing the Policy for the Small-Scale Fisheries in South Africa: A Question of Policy Fit of Policy Failure in KwaZulu-Natal</p> <p>The transformation of South African fisheries has been an ongoing process since the early 1990’s. Most of the emerging policies, however, have either been aimed at redressing the inequitable access of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) or Historically Disadvantaged Groups (HDGs) in the commercial and industrial fishery sectors, or regulating the open access recreational sector. Despite the fact that the harvesting of marine living resources by subsistence, artisanal or small-scale individuals and communities has taken place for centuries along the entire South African Coast, initial policy approaches failed to recognise or address the needs of these groups and individuals. Prior to 1994, fishers could potentially gain legal access to fisheries resources by participating in recreational and/ or commercial licensing systems. However, small-scale fishers were denied access to traditionally utilized resources because their harvesting practices and the quantities required did not conform to conditional recreational permits and they not afford license fees. Attempts to develop a policy to address the needs of</p>

		<p>'small-scale' fishers have been ongoing since 1997. This finally resulted in the release of a draft policy in 2010, and its formalization in 2012. This paper argues that there is a pre-existing regional and geographical bias in terms of policy research and policy development, which has subsequently resulted in policy approaches that are primarily suited to conditions in the Western Cape. It will, therefore, examine the extent to which this policy will address the needs of small-scale fishers in KwaZulu-Natal.</p>
<p>Pamela Johnson PJohnson@ufh.ac.za University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session I: The absence of real transformation in our Higher Education System in South Africa</p>	<p>The point of critique? Knowledge, society and the state in South Africa after 20 years of democracy: Countering cultural hegemony</p> <p>That twenty years after South Africa assumed the nominal status of 'democracy', so little has been achieved in relation to addressing the severe inequalities in our society, is unremarkable. Like other post-independent African states, centuries of subjugation have inexorably re-moulded the societies in which we live, and yet we appear mystified as to why, in two decades, the damage considered as the 'apartheid legacy' has not been undone. This paper argues for a paradigmatic approach that recognises the fundamental flaw in the premise that transformation, in the absence of a cogent, coherent and critical ideological frame of reference, can lead to meaningful change. Given the ideological void encountered in post-apartheid South Africa, cultural hegemony was easily achieved through the infiltration of western norms embedded in borrowed policy and prescripts, such as the Higher Education Act of 1997, which, under the guise of quality</p>

		<p>assurance, imposed a system of control that was firmly embedded in state-funded regulatory bodies. Originating in industrial production, this effectively nudged higher education institutions towards a global expression of homogeneity through compliance with models borrowed from Europe and Australia. In doing so, South African higher education implicitly acknowledged its inferiority through its quest for academic equivalence within a framework in which science and technology dominate. However, what is needed is the assiduous cultivation of values that consistently prioritises an African perspective, whilst resisting imperatives emanating from dominant societies. This is not an impossible mission: a precedent exists in the un-admirable hegemonic project of apartheid. Without defending its overarching intention, this paper, drawn on research conducted for a PhD, examines the implementation of apartheid policy in one of the so-called 'Bantu' universities, Fort Hare from 1960 – 1990, evaluating the extent of its effectiveness in 'cultivating consent' and the extent to which it provoked resistance.</p>
<p>Anne Jones Anne.Jones@nmmu.ac.za Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session II: Youth Education, development, sport and politics</p>	<p>An Anthropological Study of the Importance of Rituals in the Sport of Cycling in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape Province.</p> <p>This paper will discuss how rituals can be used in formation building for cyclists. Rituals have profound effects on social groups and sport exists within social groups. Rituals are often regarded as a powerful means of social integration. This is evident when one watches a Team Time-Trial, for example in a Grand Tour race like</p>

		<p>the Tour of France, where nine individual cyclists race against the clock and perform as a single unit, to achieve an overall victory for the team. Here, I investigate the impact of ritual behaviour in the sport of cycling. This can be extrapolated to general rituals used by athletes and participants to build their athletic form. Moreover, the present research attempts to bridge the gap between rituals for different purposes - religious and for formation building in cycling. Structural anthropology can be used to analyse and investigate rituals in cycling. The fact that structuralists aim to detect the impact of the unconscious mind on culture enhances the analysis of these rituals. Interviews with athletes and participants have been conducted to gain insight into their training and racing schedules. The interpretivist model has been employed to examine the interview results. This paper adds value to the existing body of anthropological knowledge in terms of exploring the significance behind these rituals.</p>
<p>Andisiwe Jukuda and Siphesihle Dumisa andisiwe.jukuda03@gmail.com sihledumisa@yahoo.com University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Social Movements Session III: Perspectives on Protest</p>	<p>Shifting from a traditional to modern notion of rural society: The genesis of popular protests in Ntabankulu, Eastern Cape</p> <p>Dissatisfaction with the lack of service delivery has seen many marginalized communities rising up in protest, exercising their right in the democratic state of South Africa. Until recently, these communities have been located in urban areas specifically in Townships, where historical protests against the repressive Apartheid government took place. However rural communities have begun to exercise their democratic right to protest with several demonstrations taking place in 2013. Such</p>

		<p>uprisings challenge the traditional notion of rural societies that are passive, patriarchal and politically ignorant.</p> <p>In deconstructing rural protests, this paper argues that the notion of rural societies has to be reconceptualised within the framework of twenty years of democracy. The actions and the interactions of the newly conscientized rural population have to be critiqued in light of their political activities. Using the case study of the protests in Ntabankulu the research aims to deconstruct the demographics of the protestants, the formation and mobilization of the movements, as well as their fundamental concerns to illustrate the evolving nature of citizenship in rural South Africa. This qualitative study will use media reviews and in - depth interviews to unpack the shifting notion of rural societies.</p>
<p>Nomsa Kwapa lulu.Mmakola@ul.ac.za University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society Session I: Media as a tool and an art for communicating the Social, Political and Cultural</p>	<p>Using social media as a tool for learning in higher education institutions: A challenge or opportunity?</p> <p>According to researchers, higher education has evolved over the years, with emphasis on student-centred education. These evolutions have been largely embedded in the advancement of technology, introducing with it social network such as Facebook, twitter and WhatsApp. These sites have become such an integral part of our daily routine such that it is hard to imagine social life without them. Although, to some social networking sites could be disruptive to morally accepted social interactions, as well as the educational capacities of students, social networks hold opportunity for the enhancement in social interaction and learning</p>

		<p>in higher education institutions. Therefore, this study focuses on exploring the ways in which social media can be used as a tool for learning in higher education institution. The paper is conceptual thus arguments in this paper will be based on broadly accepted facts on the use of social media as a tool for learning in higher educational institutions.</p>
<p>Hibist Kassa hibkasa@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protests Session I: The contentious Politics of Labour</p>	<p>Gender, Mine Labour and Mining Communities in South Africa and Ghana</p> <p>This paper seeks to explore gender in working-class struggles in South Africa and Ghana. There has been an expansion in mining activities in recent years, which has gone along with increase in the number of women in mining and persistent gender division in mining labour. Mining is centrally important to the economies of both countries, and the two countries are the top two producers of gold in Africa.</p> <p>One of the key trends in mining has been the imposition of neoliberal oriented mining and labour regimes, which has been a feature of both countries. This has involved the widespread use of capital intensive production methods, temporary, casual and informal work. Women workers, have been employed in mines, however, they are still a minority.</p> <p>Another trend is the expansion of small scale mining, most of which is undertaken illegally. Artisanal and small scale mining in Ghana employs about 200 000 workers. Out of this, only 87 000 are women (Hentschel et al, 2002). Currently, there are about 500,000 small scale mine workers in Ghana (Bermúdez-Lugo, 2010). In South Africa, 10 000 male mine workers and 500 female mine</p>

		<p>workers are in small scale mines (Hentschel et al, 2002). Artisanal and small-scale mining can be seen as a form of resistance, especially where it is undertaken illegally, in view of the devastation of the environment and livelihoods of mining communities by large scale mining companies.</p> <p>Women tend to be concentrated in artisanal and small-scale mining as compared to large-scale mining in Ghana. In the meantime, women are less involved in artisanal and small-scale mining in South Africa. It will be important to explain these differences. Apart from being workers, women are also in mining communities which also undertake protests, and other forms of resistance, against mining companies and the state (Benya, 2013).</p> <p>The paper will therefore explore gender in working class struggles in large-scale and artisanal and small scale mining and mining communities.</p>
<p>Daniel Keakae and Mokong Mapadimeng danielkeakae@gmail.com Mokong.Mapadimeng@nwu.ac.za University of North West</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session II: Perspectives on Diverse Changes at Some of our Higher Education Institutions</p>	<p>Staff Perceptions of the merged North West University - A qualitative Analysis</p> <p>Mergers in higher education are not a new phenomenon. They happened before in countries such as Australia and Canada. Where they occurred, mergers were approached differently, in different contexts and across time and space, and for different reasons. In South Africa, higher education mergers occurred a decade into the democratic dispensation following the collapse of apartheid political regime in 1994. These mergers therefore constituted part of the wider government programme of reconstruction, restructuring and transformation driven by the need to work towards</p>

		<p>goals of equity as well as to respond to developmental challenges of the country following the collapse of the apartheid system. Amongst the higher education institutions that were merged was the North-West University (NWU) following the merger in 2004 of the historically black University of North-West (also before known as University of Bophuthatswana), the former black Sebokeng campus of Vista University in the Vaal Triangle, and the former white Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education. This paper examines the effectiveness of this merger in achieving the transformation and equity goals from the perspective of staff members, mainly at the Mafikeng Campus (formerly University of Northwest). The study is qualitative and employs in-depth interviews for data collection. Interviews were conducted with staff members (academic, support and administrative as well as with key units of the university) who have been with the university prior to the merger and have had experience of the merger for a decade-long period. Their views and perceptions on the merger and its effectiveness in bringing equity and improved education were solicited and examined. The paper argues that the merger of NWU has brought some positive changes at Mafikeng campus, more still needs to be done to ensure greater transformation and autonomy at this campus. The challenges identified in this study would require closer and careful attention if the original intended goals of the merger are to be fully realised.</p>
--	--	--

<p>Grace Khunou gracek@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Health Session I:</p> <p>State and Health: Some Challenges</p>	<p>State Formation Gone Wrong: Men’s Access to Health in Gauteng and Limpopo</p> <p>The regulatory function of the state is enacted through policies and legislations. However the implementation of these and the experiences of this implementation are most significant in whether the state is seen and experienced in tandem with how it envisions itself. Through an analysis of twelve in-depth interviews collected from Johannesburg and Polokwane with men between twenty five and fifty five years of age this paper indicates how the state fails to match its aspirations for health for all in terms of how health is experienced and thus how its intentions are reflected to its citizenry. In conclusion this paper contends that the significance of using gender as an analytical tool lies not in its blind heterogeneous use but in its critical use in understanding the particularity of experience. This is predominantly true in examinations of masculinities given the historical normative assumptions that masculinity is homogenously privileged and experienced.</p>
<p>Kristen Kornienko kkornienko@mac.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Urban Sociology Session I:</p> <p>Informal Settlement and Political Perspective</p>	<p>Finding Hope and the Spatial Dimensions of Human Rights in Urban South Africa’s Informal Vernacular</p> <p>South Africa’s shack dwellers have a legacy of using the Courts to consolidate community development that reaches back to the 1940s. The recent Johannesburg High Court and South African Constitutional Court cases of Nokotyana and others v Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, which demanded interim basic services for a community dating back to the mid-1980s, are</p>

		<p>contemporary illustrations of this trend in emancipatory politics and mobilisation rooted in shack communities. But these cases were as much a demand for dignity, equality and visibility, in essence citizenship, as they were for toilets, water taps and electricity. Using the scales of justice as a metaphor and the shack community of Harry Gwala as a case study, this paper examines the respective powers of political agency on the one side, and the Courts on the other. On the one hand, the narrative chronicles how the shack residents initiated a collaboration with a human rights lawyer and a design professional, which led to drawing a map that made plain the urban poor's concrete realities, while at the same time revealing the abstract consequences of hope and waiting. On the other, it looks at how the problematic lack of definitive character in the socio-economic rights of South Africa's Constitution has curtailed its potential transformative powers therefore putting into question its worth as a tool for the urban poor.</p>
<p>Paul Conrad Kotze pckotze@yahoo.com University of the Free State</p>	<p>Methodology an Social Theory Session II: Risk, Knowledge and Inequality</p>	<p>Critique for the critics: On the paradigmatic blindness of contemporary sociological theory and practice</p> <p>Humanity currently finds itself in the historically unprecedented situation of having instant access to people, events and ideas from across the globe. With the unprecedented evolution of technology and social media, even the limits posed by time and space have become irrelevant to the global diffusion of knowledge. This explosion in the possibilities of people to share meaning-frameworks and adapt their worldviews to alternative truths has seen a correlative evolutionary</p>

		<p>divergence in the epistemologies that have developed to interpret and understand the nature of this universal process, and to contextualise it within existing bodies of knowledge. Sociology, the study of social reality, has been at the center of this diversification, with its theories having diverged, in extreme cases, to the point of becoming mutually unintelligible. This impasse presents us with a profound question: What use have debates regarding the socio-political trajectory of societies and critique thereof, when the critics themselves are operating from positions out of which only partial truths can be generated? The various theoretical 'turns' taken by sociologists throughout the 20th and early 21st century have led sociology into the position of constituting a mosaic of rather arbitrarily related paradigms, each dealing with an isolated snapshot of social reality in a thoroughly monological way. Upon reflection these paradigms often appear to be dogmatically followed instead of reflexively employed, while the relationships between sociological schools of thought tend to be more political in nature than they are logical. This paper represents an exploration of the 'paradigmatic blindness' of contemporary sociology and explores ways in which this impasse may be overcome, or at least reflexively engaged, by employing an integral approach to salient ontological, epistemological and methodological issues at the hand of a recent case study on white Afrikaans-speaking identity in central South Africa.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Neil Kramm and Lindy Heinecken 16209761@sun.ac.za lindy@sun.ac.za</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology: Session II (B)</p> <p>Unemployment and Socio-Economic Inequality</p>	<p>We are different now? The effect of military service on youth reintegration and employment in South Africa</p> <p>This study examines how young people who have joined the SANDF on the two year contract Military Skills Development System (MSDS) experience military service, and the effect this has on their ability to readapt to civilian life. The first part of the study examines the theoretical debates associated with military socialisation and reintegration into civilian life. Hereafter, the findings are presented in terms of the experiences of MSDS privates serving in the infantry, those that have left, and the perceptions of employment agencies in terms of the marketability of military skills. The conclusion is reached that MSDS members experience their two years in the SANDF as life-changing, that this affects their ability to reintegrate back into civilian society, and that the skills acquired during military training is of limited market value. The conclusion is reached that more needs to be done to assist these young military veterans to adapt to civilian life and to augment their military experience with more marketable skills to enable them to find gainful employment.</p>
<p>Alice Kwizera, Wilson Akpan and Monde Makiwane askwizera@gmail.com wakpan@ufh.ac.za mmakiwane@hsrc.ac.za</p> <p>University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session VI:</p> <p>Rethinking skills and developing a work ethic profile</p>	<p>Validating the multidimensional work ethic profile (MWEP) in South Africa: a critical analysis</p> <p>This paper discusses the preliminary findings of an ongoing study that inter alia, sought to validate a work ethic measurement instrument referred to as the Multidimensional Work Ethic Profile (MDWEP). The instrument was developed by Miller, Woehr and</p>

		<p>Hudspeth in 2001 who described it as the comprehensive instrument work ethic measure to date. The MWEP was specifically designed to be a current, practical and psychometrically sound measure of work ethic, even across samples in different fields (Miller et al. (2001). The idea behind a multidimensional approach to the measurement of work ethic was based on the argument by Miller et al that previous research on the topic has yielded inconclusive results and one of the major explanations provided for this, is that most previous studies used a variety of instruments to focus only on selected components of the work ethic concept (Miller et al., 2002). Accordingly, The MWEP measures work ethic on seven dimensions: morality, hard work, centrality of work, wasted time, delay of gratification, self-reliance, and leisure. Specific definitions of each of these dimensions are provided. For purposes of highlighting possible context specific indicators, a few items pertaining to “South African work ethic” were added in the instrument under each dimension.</p> <p>Although the MWEP has been validated in some Western and Eastern countries, no similar research, to the knowledge of the authors of this paper, has been done in South Africa (or even Africa).</p> <p>Although the study is intended to cover three provinces of South Africa namely, Gauteng, Eastern Cape and Cape Town, this paper discusses the initial findings pertaining to Gauteng, based on data collected from individual professionals in the medical (doctors and nurses) and education (High School teachers) sectors in Pretoria.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Dostin Lakika, Peter Kankonde and Annemiek Richters</p> <p>dostinlakika24@gmail.com</p> <p>African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS)</p>	<p>Health Session I:</p> <p>State and Health: Some Challenges</p>	<p>Violence, suffering and support: Congolese forced migrants’ experiences of psychosocial services in Johannesburg</p> <p>As a result of protracted wars, civil conflicts, multiple predatory and authoritarian rules and state failure in the DRC, millions of Congolese have been exposed either to the open violence of wars or victims of rackets, inhuman treatments, and other forms of conflict induced deprivations at the hands of state and non-state militia agents. Many of Congolese forced migrants have chosen to seek asylum in South Africa. However, as for other African migrants in South Africa, Congolese refugees and asylum seekers have not received smooth reception and are often exposed to multiple forms of violence. This chapter has two major objectives. It first aims to identify the traumatic experiences the migrants were exposed to in their country of origin, study the impact of those experiences on the migrants’ wellbeing, and explore how the migration experience mediates that impact. Secondly it describes and analyses the trajectories migrants go through to find help in coping with their suffering due to their traumatic experiences in the country of origin and the host county. More specifically, it compares the way the various support services migrants consult assist them in terms of effectiveness from the perspective of migrants themselves. We pay specific attention to the services offered by Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) and compare how migrants who consult these services value them compared to other services they consulted.</p>
--	---	--

		<p>Findings of this study reveal that respondents do not know what counselling is for. In attending counselling sessions they came primary with the hope that through this encounter they could find ways out of their socio-economic plights. In their search of support, they did not choose where to go or the nature of support received, but were instead navigated through different support structures by actors belonging to a network NGOs providing support. Religion plays a significant role in coping with stressful living conditions and counselling became helpful as CSVR's counsellors incorporated her client's religious beliefs in their approach. Drawing from these findings, this study underscores the importance of including in any psychological interventions the subjective meanings of distress drawn from people's cultural scripts and the different strategies used by them to overcome distress. This study suggests a holistic approach of counselling which includes social, political, economic and cultural dimensions and adapts to the beliefs of those who access it. Any psychosocial support provided in isolation with other services that cater for ordinary needs, may not be sufficient to sustain in redressing the lives of forced migrants.</p>
<p>Audrey Lawrence A_lawr@ma2.sun.ac.za Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session IV: Construction and Experiences of Gender in Gendered spaces</p>	<p>Gender Inequality, Representivity and Advancement in Management positions in the South African National Defence Force (SANDF)</p> <p>Following the adoption of a new dispensation in South Africa (SA) post 1994, diversity management have received increased attention and gained significant relevance. Be it public or private institutions, the</p>

		<p>demand for a diverse workforce is enforced on corporate SA through regulatory government legislation that is meant in practice to ensure fairness and equality across the board. Gender equality is both a constitutionally entrenched right and indispensable tool to advance economic and social development in society. The South African National Defence Force (SANDF), similar to other institutions, introduced various strategies and mechanisms to facilitate processes for the effective implementation of transformation, gender and employment equity within its structure. However, fast forward twenty years and although some movement has been made with regards to gender equality, various gaps exist between women and their male counterparts represented in command and management positions in the SANDF. Given that the SANDF consists of various dissimilar subdivisions, it needs to be kept in mind that each will hold its own unique challenges and dynamics for which tailor-made solutions have to be considered. The aim(s) of this paper will be to provide a clear picture of how the SANDF has fared in the advancement of gender equality within its structure; possible causes for this discrepancy as well as pointers for developing a successful gender management strategy.</p>
<p>Gabriel Letswalo Morokoe.Letswalo@students.wits.ac.za University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class Session II: Labels, Power and Meaning</p>	<p>Apprehensions of Black Shouting...</p> <p>Blacks have an effective history of shouting at the White world. And to shout hoarse at the White world, that is to say, to search the 'truth' about oneself marks, for blacks, awareness that the present world, the present age (time) is possibly a sham, a pyramid scheme.</p>

		<p>Apropos this shouting is the longstanding problem of black hoping or, what is the same thing, desire for black liberation. This shouting, in short, is a restive mode of self-elaboration. It mediates the dialectic of 'black suffering' (Black beings for others) and desire for self-rule. What is more, it mediates the dialectic of desire for black liberation and practices of (and discourses on the possibility of) 'black freedom' (the wilfulness to act, that is, to rebel against and through black suffering, at times to the point of death). To apprehend these dialectics calls for a critical, if analectic, reading of black public, if political, statements on 'black life'. To apprehend these dialectics I appeal to discursive and extra-discursive readings of black political statements themselves, in relation to South African Public Sphere at the turn of the twentieth century. Black aesthetic – the practice of and discourses on – slave dance/music in the New World and Africa, I argue, is a condition for apprehending these statements (the condition of their expression) and, by extension, the (im) possibility of South African 'black life' in the twentieth first century.</p>
<p>Sonya Leurquain-Steyn sonyasteyn@gmail.com</p> <p>Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session III:</p> <p>Perspectives on Student Experiences of School and Higher Education</p>	<p>Post School Education and Training for Whom?</p> <p>This paper explores the experiences of the post-schooling sector by members of a semi-rural community in the Cacadu District of the Eastern Cape called Bluelilies Bushes. As a qualitative study this research examines the lived experiences and realities of people living within this community where access to the post-school education and training sector (PSET) is increasingly difficult due to multiple barriers such as poverty and a lack of information and resources. Given</p>

		<p>the frightening statistics regarding student enrolment in Higher Education Institutions (HEI's), Technical Vocational Education and Training Colleges (TVETC's) and Public Adult Learning Centres (PALC's) and the high drop-out rates, poor throughput rates and pass rates; it has become more and more important to develop a deeper understanding of (a) who these adults and youth are; and (b) how they experience (or not) post school education. I highlight the significance of exploratory research in deepening and widening understandings and thinking that serve as foundational to new and alternative forms of post-school education; adult and vocational education which are more sensitive, responsive and relevant to the needs of the communities in which these institutions are established. This paper highlights a number of critical themes including language, deepening social and environmental conditions, unemployment and interrelated barriers to participation in education. This research unfolds during the time when government strongly acknowledges the need to improve the post-schooling sector, and in a context of persistent poverty, inequality and unemployment. This paper argues that a post-school education system that ignores the lived experiences and contexts of communities in semi-rural and rural areas would remain nothing more than deficient and alienating.</p>
<p>Unathi Lutshaba Unathi.Lutshaba2@nmmu.ac.za Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I (A): Youth in the Community</p>	<p>Youth satisfaction with democracy in South Africa: The case of Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Students</p> <p>Why is the youth satisfied with democracy in South</p>

		<p>Africa? What are the democratic preferences of South Africa's youth? How do the young people wish to participate in South African politics? These are the questions addressed in this paper. The harsh realities of South Africa's poverty and inequality have long caused young voters to be disinterested in the country's politics. But the high unemployment rate, and an increasing number of high-level corruption scandals, seems to be encouraging more young people to use their vote to change the status quo. Young people registered in numbers for the 2014 general elections, a sign that there is an interest to participate in the formal process of democratic decision-making. This paper examines the opinions of the South African youth about their overall perceptions and satisfaction with democracy, and more especially in recognising, celebrating, analysing, promoting and reflecting on the role elections play in shaping the country's democracy and the future contributions towards development of the country. This year marked 20 years since the formal transition to democracy in South Africa. The young South African citizens (also known as the born-free generation) born after apartheid ended voted for the first time in this year's national elections. The target population for the study is university students at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) who participated in the recent elections. The participants are a representative of students coming from both the urban and rural areas of the country. The findings of this paper will be based on an analysis of 80 questionnaires, 4 focus groups proceedings, and 20 in-depth interviews with leadership of the various student societies at NMMU. The article concludes by discussing</p>
--	--	---

		the possible future roles by the youth that will contribute in shaping the kind of society that young people want to live in.
<p>Aliakbar Mahmoudzadeh aliakbarmahmoudzadeh@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Shirvan, Iran</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session IV (A):</p> <p>Flexible labour and skills shortages</p>	<p>Sociological explanation of imports of industrial goods from semi-peripheral countries in private sector industry in Iran</p> <p>In the past five years, the import of goods to Iran has found significant changes from Core countries to Semi-peripheral countries, along with private industry is experiencing a significant recession. The import of industrial goods from semi-peripheral countries has significantly caused "closure and bankruptcy", "reduced production capacity ", "increase in unemployment" and "the prevention of creativity and innovation" in private sector industries. These four factors in total, has resulted in 9/67percent of the total variance. The net balance effect in regard imports of goods has been negative. Up until five years ago, the function of Iran industry was production and supply of industrial products with low technology, quality and price in compared with core countries. But since five years ago, industrial goods with the same nature and function of semi-peripheral countries, has imported to Iran and it significantly has been replaced by Iran industrial products. In conclusion, Iranian society has driven to marginal of its industrial Niche by imports of semi peripheral countries.</p>

<p>Tumi Malope tumi.malope@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session II (B):</p> <p>Unemployment and Socio-Economic Inequality</p>	<p>Rethinking youth unemployment using the Decent Work Agenda</p> <p>There's no question that unemployment in particular youth unemployment in South Africa is extremely high especially. The discourse around the high unemployment rates has been about what to do about it and one suggestion proposed is a youth wage subsidy. In support of this suggestion the Democratic Alliance (DA) argues that the labour market in the country is inflexible and a wage subsidy would overcome this hindrance. Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) on the other hand has managed to oppose this for three years arguing that the labour market is already flexible and should be regulated. Bezuidenhout and Kenny (2000) argue that the discourse on labour market flexibility has been about positioning of interest with little empirical facts being provided. Using the Western Cape's Youth Wage Subsidy called the Work and Skills Programme as a case study, this paper takes the discourse further by providing a framework in a form of the Decent Work Agenda for understanding solutions to unemployment. This paper then argues that a youth wage subsidy undermines the decent work agenda and further deviation from this agenda has the potential to exacerbate and reproduce the triple crises of poverty, inequality and unemployment.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Brian Mandipaza and Tsakani Chaka brian@cepd.org.za tsakani@cepd.org.za</p> <p>Centre for Education Policy Development</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I (A): Youth in the Community</p>	<p>Youth, Education and Unemployment in Sekhukhune district in Limpopo.</p> <p>The advancement of any country is dependent on the levels of education of its people especially in rural areas. In South Africa’s rural areas, education must be a non-negotiable right for every citizen.</p> <p>In this paper, we present findings from participatory research conducted in Nchabeleng, in the Limpopo province. Engaging youth from the community in story-telling and photographic documentary, we show the devastating effects of the neglect of post-school opportunities, the difficulties young people face in entering the job market despite their efforts to get certified.</p> <p>The research shows that the people of Nchabeleng community expect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A government that prioritizes access to education at all levels of society. They argued that high school education should not follow a one size fits all approach that we have seen in the past. Choices must be widened. South Africa needs technicians and entrepreneurs, sports people and arts and culture practioners. Courses at tertiary level must seek to maximise human capital and match that with economic and developmental objectives of a particular community. • Children must be introduced to life skills at primary level and also youth and adults should be exposed to leadership development and ethics and churches and community organization will play a central role in the
--	--	---

		<p>delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women empowerment was necessary to address major social ills. • Adult literacy must mean more than just writing and reading but the ability to use information to develop oneself and through the full use of information technology to achieve this. <p>While the voices of the rural periphery is largely unheard, the young people of Nchabeleng have a clear understanding of their predicament, have a critique of the developmental agenda they are witness to and can point out solutions to far-off politicians (and academics). We argue that we need to build the democratic space at local level that allows these young voices to participate – a challenge to both municipal government and traditional structures.</p>
<p>Mokong Mapadimeng Mokong.Mapadimeng@nwu.ac.za North West University</p>	<p>Development Session II: Development Programmes and Projects</p>	<p>The North West Province: Past and Present – Advancement or Deterioration? The case of the Greater Mafikeng</p> <p>Under the apartheid government’s separate development policies, South Africa was sub-divided into a fragmented racially and ethnically divided country. 87 percent of the country was declared white South Africa while all indigenous African people were squeezed into the remaining 13 percent, the latter of which was further sub-divided into ethnically-defined Bantustans and homelands. With the collapse of the apartheid government and the advent of democracy, the democratically elected black majority government dismantled these divisions, creating a newly re-configured, unitary system comprised of nine provinces.</p>

		<p>The North-West province is one of these provinces. It is an outcome of the reconfiguration that has seen the former Bantustan of Bophuthatswana being reconstituted into a non-ethnically and non-racially defined province. Studies of the Bantustans and homelands suggest that the Bophuthatswana was the most economically developed. This paper provides some comparative analysis of the state of development in both the former Bantustan of Bophuthatswana and the newly reconfigured North-West province. This is done through a focus on the greater Mafikeng area. It is done with the view to determining whether or not the new dispensation has brought about advancement or deterioration in terms of socio-economic growth and development of the province, as compared with the situation under the former Bantustan of Bophuthatswana.</p>
<p>Johann Maree johann.maree@uct.ac.za University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session I: Industrial Relations in South Africa</p>	<p>What has gone wrong with employment relations in South Africa since 1994 and what has worked?</p> <p>The clutch of new labour legislation that was passed rapidly after the political transformation of South Africa in 1994 was hailed as a new era in employment relations in South Africa. The legislation extended the rights of workers who are employees as well as their social benefits. Employment relations were thought to be entering a dispensation of mutually beneficial and relatively harmonious co-existence between employer and employee. However, gradually the employment relations system started unravelling. Industrial disputes started to become more frequent and of greater intensity, especially from 2007 onwards. What is more,</p>

		<p>protests and strikes became more and more violent, resulting in the tragic Marikana massacre of August 2012. The aim of this paper is to address what has gone wrong with employment relations since 1994. It examines the manifestations of dysfunctionality in the system and its underlying causes. The paper also explores the aspects of employment relations that have been working relatively well to the present and the reasons why they have done so. In the light of the findings recommendations are made about how to improve the employment relations system in South Africa.</p>
<p>Simone Martin Simone.Martin@nmmu.ac.za Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies Session I: Family Matters in South Africa</p>	<p>The perceptions of paternity leave and how it affects family life: The case of NMMU</p> <p>This paper aims at looking at the perceptions of male and female employees at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) regarding the issue of paternity leave and how it affects family life. For many years the focus in South Africa and many other countries has been on the connection between work and family life based on the perceptions of the women. According to recent research there are methodological short comings of sociological research on the husband/father role; this is because many of these research projects have relied on the wife/mothers report on her husband's attitudes towards domestic responsibilities, his spousal and parental conduct and quality of father-child relationship. The researcher aims to use an interpretive and qualitative methodological approach to this research project. In relation to this paper, the reason for using an interpretative approach is because the researcher</p>

		<p>intends to use case studies and ethnographic examples from the field research to justify information provided by literary text. The focus of this project being family life emphasizes the need to focus on qualitative research. The objectives of this paper are firstly to investigate how male and female employees perceive paternity leave and how it affects family life. Secondly, it aims add to the knowledge base of anthropology, especially where paternity leave is concerned. In the final analysis this research will come up with objectives to the problem.</p>
<p>Claudia Martinez Mullen c.martinezmullen@ru.ac.za</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session IV (A):</p> <p>Flexible labour and skills shortages</p>	<p>Forced Labour in Current South Africa: An Exploratory Study</p> <p>There are twenty-seven million slaves alive in the world today. This is more than at any point in history and as many as were seized from Africa in 350 years of the Atlantic slave trade. According to Beate Andrees (ILO, 2012) three out of every 1,000 people worldwide are in forced labour today. Nearly 90% of those are exploited in the private economy, by individuals or enterprises and 68% are victims of forced labour exploitation in economic activities, such as agriculture, construction, domestic work or manufacturing. According to a Maplecroft Human Rights report, (year) “South Africa is a hub of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour. Women and girls are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service and jobs in the service sector, while the trafficking of young men and boys for forced labour is widespread in the agricultural and informal sectors”. The South African Constitution states that no one may</p>

		<p>be subjected to slavery, servitude or forced labour. No person may cause, demand or impose forced labour on another person. This is illegal. However, since 1994 South Africa's embrace of neoliberalism, free market agreements and neoliberal policies accelerated the processes of flexibilisation in the workplace. The structural adjustment programmes implemented among the most vulnerable population have had devastating consequences. This has led to an increase in unemployment and exclusion from the formal labour market. It is expressed in a drastic growth of the informal sector with the concomitant lack of social protections, lack of social benefits and the degeneration of their working conditions. This led to the assumption that forced labour could represent a new way to understand 'working relations' within the growing informal economy in South Africa. This exploratory study investigates if the implementation of flexible labour is leading to a growth in forced labour among the informal working class.</p>
<p>Boitumelo Maruping boitumelomaruping101@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session I (B): Gender and Work-life experiences in the mining sector</p>	<p>Implicit-Explicit Duality: The Experience of Underground Mineworkers at the Rustenburg Platinum Belt</p> <p>The process of extracting and/or producing ore is one that requires a range of skills from the underground mineworker. While some of these skills are clearly articulated as requirements for employment, others are simply learnt on the job and in most cases are never recognised as remunerable work. Mineworkers employ various conscious efforts which are not necessarily part of their official job descriptions, to ensure safety and</p>

		<p>productivity in context of the pressures of the underground environment. Many of these efforts are welcomed by employers, whether or not they acknowledge this explicitly, as they contribute significantly to productivity. However, these actions by mineworkers are taken for granted, and thus not accounted for in their wages. This paper is aimed at uncovering the complexities of underground mining in the Rustenburg Platinum Belt as experienced by the mineworkers themselves, as well as their own considerations of the value of their work as translated into wages. Furthermore, the paper engages with perspectives given by employers and trade union representatives on their views and considerations of the underground mineworker's wages, in relation to the nature of their work. The project is carried out in context of an on-going strike wave in the Platinum sector, which has brought to the fore tough questions and long-standing issues regarding wages in the mining industry in general.</p>
<p>Avuyile Maselwa g09m3950@campus.ru.ac.za</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session IV (B):</p> <p>Migrant networks and livelihood strategies</p>	<p>Understanding the relationship between Somali spaza operators as a middleman minority group in the rural villages of Cofimvaba with the villagers</p> <p>This paper uses the Middleman minority theory to explore the nature of the relationship between Somali spaza shop operators operating in the rural villages of Cofimvaba in the Chris Hani District Municipality (CHDM) and the local rural population. The research is informed by the increased presence of Somali spaza shop operators, operating in the rural villages of the Eastern Cape in the face of rising discrimination against foreign spaza shop operators, the majority of which are</p>

		<p>Somali. This paper uses qualitative research methods to draw on the respondents' own subjective experiences in order to explore two main themes. On the one hand it examines what it means to be a middleman minority Somali spaza operator in the rural villages of Cofimvaba. On the other hand, this study aims to explore how the people of rural Cofimvaba experience the services offered by Somali spaza shop operators and how the middleman minority status of the Somali spaza operators impacts on the interactions between the two groups. This study is particularly interesting in that, conditions in rural Cofimvaba are ideal for the development of a middleman minority as well as for the social and economic consequences that come with the status. This study will therefore look at the extent to which the existing literature is applicable to the Somali spaza operators, operating in rural villages Cofimvaba.</p>
<p>John Mashayamombe jsmashaya@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session I:</p> <p>Industrial Relations in South Africa</p>	<p>The Spatial basis of labour agency: Explaining a strike at Sishen</p> <p>In 2012, an unprotected strike erupted at an Iron Ore mine in Northern Cape where a group of 300 workers seized more than 80% of company machinery and equipment demanding wage increase of R15 000. They also threatened to run down the equipment from the mountain top if demands were not met. This labour action was part of a series of unprotected strikes that gripped South Africa especially in the mining sector. It happened after the sad events at Lonmin at Marikana. This case study employing a survey, ethnography and official documents, explores a labour strike action from a spatial point of view looking at how labour agency,</p>

		<p>space and power were used by workers. Findings show that the strike action was triggered by various issues internal and external to the Mine which created a fertile opportunity for the workers to strike. Furthermore, workers as place based conscious labourers used different types of spaces, power (structural and logistical) and agency to articulate their demands to the company (Capital). It is concluded that not every type of worker agency is successful with or without different forms of power. Also, workers as place based labourers can use space in different ways to express their demands to improve their material and social conditions hence shaping economic and social landscapes together with Capital.</p>
<p>Jacob Mati jacobmati@gmail.com University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protests Session II: Popular Protest and Democracy</p>	<p>Paradoxes of success in protest movements: The case of the Ufungamano Initiative in Kenyan constitutional reform struggles</p> <p>Protest movements have many dynamics. Their protest cycle dynamics involve shifts in the action repertoires across time. For example, overtime, movements may move from utilising confrontational strategies and contentious politics (e.g. mass demonstrations) to institutionalised politics.</p> <p>What explains such shifts? The proposed paper analyses the activities, strategies and relationships within the Ufungamano Initiative (an important social movement at the heart of one of the most intense cycle of contention in the struggles for the transformation of the Kenyan constitution) as well as its relationship with the state. It argues that the nature of relationship(s)</p>

		<p>between the Ufungamano Initiative and its target, as well as within the movement structures, leadership and followers, resources and frames, determines the path undertaken, as well successes and failure of movements.</p> <p>The Ufungamano Initiative is a remarkable story of a movement that utilised direct citizens' actions in writing a constitution of their choice, to directly compete with the state for control of the constitution reform process. This direct action posed a legitimacy crisis on the state-led process forcing an autocratic and intolerant regime to capitulate and open up space for democratic engagement of citizens in the constitution reform process. This is interpreted as a sign of success of the movement. But the Ufungamano Initiative is also a story of the limits of social movements. Even after substantial gains in challenging the state, the Ufungamano Initiative was vulnerable and agreed to enter a 'coerced' merger with the state-led process in 2001. The merger dissipated the Ufungamano Initiative's energy.</p> <p>The central concern for this paper therefore, is on the paradoxes of success of social movement protests. This analysis is relevant to debates on what success look like for social movement protests. Further, the constantly changing fortunes and dynamics of the Ufungamano Initiative, it is argued, are illustrative of movement's diffusion and emergence of successive waves. It is argued here that while the Ufungamano Initiative managed to push the State to acquiescence to a process that would see ordinary citizens participate through a merged constitutional review process, these very</p>
--	--	--

		<p>successes spelt doom for the radical state transformation project because the merger resulted in the state and a conservative political elites being in control of the process. The analysis here identifies the dynamics in the motivations for, the processes and effects of the merger between the Ufungamano Initiative's Peoples Commission of Kenya and the government-led process. The paper argues that the merger fundamentally altered the trajectory of the radical constitutional reform project in Kenya. This is because the merger created mirages of spaces for democratic participation in the constitutional review process that allowed for dropping of guard and co-optation of the leaders of these struggles. The net effect, the paper argues, was the abortion of the popular will of the people of Kenya to get a new constitution as a new power elite begun to entrench themselves at the expense of reforms, on whose banner they had been elected into office in 2002. The paper further argues that the merger led to further fractures in the movement that led to the disintegration of the main movement behind these struggles. It is these fragmentations that led to the defeat of the government-sponsored constitution in the 2005 referendum. Nonetheless, such fragmentations also led to a new phase in these struggles, specifically led by those who remained committed to radical change. This struggle culminated in the 2008 post-election violence that forced a new constitution in 2010.</p>
--	--	--

<p>Beauty N Mazibuko and Danny Simatele MazibuBN@eskom.co.za</p> <p>Eskom and WITS University</p>	<p>Development Session II: Development Programmes and Projects</p>	<p>Towards Sustainable Socio-economic Development in South Africa</p> <p>Socio-economic development (SED) aims to bring about progress and transformation in the social and economic life of individuals, households and whole communities. Within the broader body of knowledge, particularly development literature, there is increasing acknowledgement and consensus that any development efforts and policy interventions must contribute towards improving the well-being of society particularly the poor and the voiceless. Despite this emphasis, SED both as a conceptual and operational framework has not been adequately defined. The difficulty to fully comprehend what SED implies becomes even more complex when approached from the perspective of sustainable development. Using fieldwork data collected through participatory research and complemented with secondary information, this paper explores the relationship between socio-economic development paradigms and community based development. The paper aims to identify factors and processes that business firms and other stakeholders could employ to reduce and eradicate social, economic and spatial marginalities and bring about economic growth and national development. It is argued in this paper any meaningful SED efforts must adopt a holistic and integrated approach in order to stimulate a value driven approach that is applied across the business value chain with stakeholder participation and addressing community concerns. It is envisaged that this paper will not only contribute to the body of knowledge but to policy formation particularly in developing countries.</p>
--	---	--

<p>Nokuthula Mazibuko mazibnc@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security Session I:</p> <p>Multiple images of gender and violence dialogue</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Among The Emerging Middle Class In Mamelodi Township Pretoria, South Africa</p> <p>The popular discourse on domestic violence in South Africa highlights that there is preponderance of domestic violence among low income earners, living mainly in black townships. To illustrate the trajectory of this view, it is estimated that one in every four women is assaulted by their partners every week, and one woman is killed every six days by her partner. Another strand of this discourse is that domestic violence is steeped in the inherent patriarchal nature of the South African society – in which women are denied basic rights. While these views explain the basic ideas of the discourse on domestic violence, it is framed around the entrenched normative notion of poverty-violence nexus. It does not explain, for example, violence among the middle class and powerful households in the South African society. Using empirical data from Mamelodi, a black township in Pretoria, this paper probes the poverty-violence discourse on domestic violence in South Africa. The paper uses qualitative data in its analysis.</p>
<p>Trevor McArthur trevormcarthur1@gmail.com</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class Session I:</p> <p>Race, identity and space</p>	<p>“A Troubled Race? [De]Constructing Coloured Identity in Post-Apartheid South Africa”</p> <p>Race in South Africa is a key signifier of identity that has far reaching implications for how people interact and co-exist. Coloured identity in South Africa is often associated with confusion, shame and rejection. This notion is further exacerbated by the perception (Coloured people themselves have) that Coloured people are not white or black enough to play a</p>

		<p>significant role in post-apartheid South Africa. Coloured identities are particularly contested and certainly not mutually agreed upon. This paper will reflect on these contradictions and debates.</p> <p>This paper will then consider the politicisation of race, paying particular attention to Colouredness, and the politics of self-identifying as a Coloured. The paper will then turn the focus to various Coloured interest groups, their popularity, how they came into being, and how they have responded to popular discourses about Coloured identity in Post-apartheid South Africa. The paper will conclude with a reflection by the author about accepting and rejecting Colouredness, and its social implications.</p>
<p>Trevor McArthur trevormcarthur1@gmail.com Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society Session II: Communication and the communication of politics</p>	<p>Miley Cyrus, Black Bootie and Sex: Making and Remaking Race and Gendered Identities in Youth Popular Culture</p> <p>Miley Cyrus, the 21 year old pop star who formerly played Hannah Montana in a popular TV series in the United States, parachuted to worldwide fame, literally overnight. Miley Cyrus is known for not shying away from showing flesh, wearing mostly high waisted costumes exposing part of her buttocks and breasts – attracting fan and foe alike. Interestingly, many of Miley’s foes cite her ‘inappropriate behaviour’, and her charge being, ‘exposing to much’ on stage. When browsing through popular music channels one soon realises that Miley’s stage costumes are not out of the ordinary. What, then, triggers such negative reactions? Could it be that western society is not ready for a white</p>

		<p>female artist to be openly sexual and sexualising black bodies?</p> <p>Sociologists and scholars exploring race, gender and youth culture has recently focused on Miley Cyrus' performances to controversially conclude that the pop star uses black female bodies to assert her sexuality. This paper will explore this assertion, through critically engaging the evolution of Miley Cyrus, and the use of black female bodies on her shows. This paper will furthermore explore how young people react to these performances, and whether it creates an enabling environment for young people to explore their sexuality. This will be illustrated through video clips and pictures, the author captured at one of Miley Cyrus' most recent shows in the United States.</p>
<p>Molefi Solomon Mhoautse mohaums@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa,</p>	<p>Development Session I: Development Policy</p>	<p>The socio-economic and political implications of inequality in post-apartheid South Africa</p> <p>Apartheid engineered a population with vast inequalities across racial groups. The nature of this inequality was primarily racially based. The political and economic trajectory of the last twenty years has somewhat changed the nature and composition of this kind of inequality but the fundamental continuity of deep inequality is still somehow maintained. The democratic dispensation continues to divide South Africans into insiders and outsiders. Although the political pattern is still largely racially based, a new political landscape is beginning to emerge which is based on the complexity of class and race entanglements. The rise of the black (African) middle class, also known as the "black diamonds", and the</p>

		<p>“poor whites” phenomenon has added a new dimension in politics in the post-apartheid era. The rising inequality within the black community is becoming a cause for concern for the continuation of the present developmental trajectory. It has created a fertile ground for the rise of populist movements and demagogues that will seek to take advantage of those neglected by the state machinery. This paper will seek to explore and analyse how the face of inequality is continuing to transform from being exclusively black (African, Indian and Coloured) and white to becoming more multiracial, class based and the implications of this transformation on the political discourse in South Africa.</p>
<p>Darlene Miller dmiller@plaas.org.za University of Western Cape</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Session I: Gender, Policy and Natural Resources</p>	<p>“Women at the Frontline - Struggles over Land in post-Apartheid Southern Africa”</p> <p>Foreign investors have, in recent years, targeted customary land in Africa as new sites of accumulation. As demonstrated by the ‘Forces of Labour’ thesis (Silver: 2003), resistance often follows new sites of investment. Land grabs in Africa have created such new sites of militant contestation in ‘deep’ rural areas that are less visible to cosmopolitan environments. Combining recent documentary footage of a Pan African Land Hearing and fieldwork in Malawi and Zambia in 2013, this paper highlights the responses of women farmers to the threat new investors have posed to their livelihoods. The shifts between vulnerability and strength of local women leaders are highlighted, as well as their concerns and demands in relation to foreign investors. The inevitable fragmentation of these local struggles raises the possibility of a larger ‘womanist’ alternative for Africa.</p>

		<p>The paper explores some variants of matriarchal leadership to contribute towards discussions of alternatives to patriarchy. But women's leadership is a problematic notion. I reflect on the concept of women's leadership, contrasting 'femocratic' and matriarchal leadership, and the way that these kinds of women's leadership reinforce or negate hegemonic patterns of accumulation.</p>
<p>Lulu Mmakola Lulu.Mmakola@ul.ac.za University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session II: Women in the Workplace</p>	<p>Transport, Gender and Agricultural development: A case study of the Capricorn district, Limpopo South Africa</p> <p>Agricultural development in Africa is perceived as a vital tool to combating poverty in many households. In this thesis agricultural development is introduced as one of the ways in which the Millennium Development Goals 1 & 3 can be achieved. Moreover, the researcher hopes to show the link between transport and the possibilities of socio-economic developments in agricultural development if and when transport is provided. With this said, this study also emphasizes the need for gender equality and empowerment for women involved in agricultural labour. The study focuses on two women-led projects, (Lahlapapadi Goat Project; Kwadikwaneng Nursery) in the Capricorn District Limpopo South Africa. The study investigates the reasons why women play such a large role in agricultural production, but are not given enough recognition. In addition, other issues to be examined, include the ways in which historical ideologies around gender roles in society has now shaped the ways in which transport is allocated, and how these ideologies pose as a threat to the</p>

		<p>development of women-led agricultural projects. To investigate the above mentioned objectives, the researcher has adopted qualitative feminist methodologies, which employs, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions. Furthermore, the interpretations of meaning within this research are grounded and founded upon the gender and development approach which contests for a much more emancipatory and transformational approach in research.</p>
<p>Olwam Mnqwazi Olwam.Mnqwazi2@nmmu.ac.za</p> <p>Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I (A):</p> <p>Youth in the Community</p>	<p>Profiling Youth in Nelson Mandela Bay Townships: Focus on KwaZakhele, New Brighton, KwaMagxaki and Zwide</p> <p>This study will profile the lives of young people in the townships of Nelson Mandela Bay (Port Elizabeth) and the focus townships are KwaZakhele, New Brighton, KwaGxaki and Zwide. Most research work on young people is done quantitatively and empirically instead of capturing the quality of lives of the focus groups. This has led to a statistical understanding of the problem and thus creates a group of citizens that are not understood or known by the policy makers. The purpose of this research is to profile the lives of young people, their experiences in education and job searching. A qualitative approach will be used where focus groups and individual interviews are conducted to further understand the lived experiences of these unknown young South Africans. The profiles will help in designing solutions for the current problems of unemployment, education and social conduct of the youth in local communities.</p>

<p>Sonwabile Mnwana Sonwabile.Mnwana@wits.ac.za</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Session I:</p> <p>Gender, Policy and Natural Resources</p>	<p>A ‘united struggle’ with divided interests? The ‘corrupt chief’ and the battle over mining revenues in the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela tribal authority area, South Africa</p> <p>Drawing on recent fieldwork conducted in the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela tribal authority area in the North West province, this article argues that since rights over tribal property are politically mediated, disputes over communal resources cannot be separated from contestation over political power. As such, the current struggles over control of mineral revenues are inextricably interlinked with the heightened resistance against the Bakgatla Chieftaincy. Such struggles are mainly fought through competing versions of legitimate custom and contrasting group identities that function as social markers of rights to power and control over mining revenues. However, the article argues that the struggle to remove a powerful, ‘corrupt’ chief can be severely undermined by conflicting group interests at the village level, particularly in contexts where power at all levels of the political hierarchy is equivalent to exclusive control over mining benefits.</p>
<p>Lebogang Mohlue lmohlue@ymail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session I (B): Gender and Work-life experiences in the mining sector</p>	<p>Work Experience as an impact on family life</p> <p>Over the years, the issue of whether to nationalise or not nationalise mines in South Africa has been a key debate. Arguments have risen with regards to the effectiveness of private ownership and ineffectiveness of nationalisation in South Africa, and vice versa and most especially on the economic scale. Advocates of private ownership have argued that the private sector has brought about, not only economic competitiveness</p>

		<p>on the global scale, but has also provided employment expansion. However, with the high increase in protests, regarding the dissatisfaction of workers in relation to fair wage and dangerous working conditions, the South African mining industry has become the centre of attention in economic issues. The event of the Marikana Massacre brings the reflection of work dissatisfaction and how it impacts on workers' lives and their families' livelihood. The proposed study therefore seeks to look at the experiences of mine workers at Kumba Iron Ore in the Northern Cape and how they have experienced work in terms of worker insurances and employee participation, as a tool for worker involvement and satisfaction in the workplace. The study seeks to analyse worker participation in a private sector and evaluate some of the insurance benefits mine workers receive and how this impacts on their families' livelihoods. A qualitative approach will therefore be used, to analyse thick descriptions of work experience by miners and how it tends to affect family life. The aim of the study is to highlight the significant factors that affect the lives of the families of the mine workers and to elaborate on their experiences in relation to private ownership being a tool for economic growth.</p>
<p>Ramosotho M. Mokgadi rmokgadi@camdencc.edu North West University</p>	<p>Methodology and Social Theory Session II: Rethinking the classics</p>	<p>Revolution from below and the leadership from above: Cabral's theory of class suicide revisited</p> <p>The importance of Amilcar Cabral to African political and revolutionary scholarship has been underscored by many. His social and political thought and its affinity to Marxism have also been thoroughly documented. Although his Catholic upbringing has been noted, the</p>

		<p>extent of Christian influence to his social and political thinking has never been explored. This essay looks at Cabral's theory of class suicide, and shows its similarities and differences to kenotic Christology.</p>
<p>Tiny Petunia Mona Tiny.Mona@ul.ac.za University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Rural Sociology Session I: Rural Sociology</p>	<p>An Exploration of Intervention Strategies Employed to Enhance Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Adherence at Individual and institutional Levels, in the Mopani District of the Limpopo Province, South Africa</p> <p>Background: To explore various intervention strategies in promoting antiretroviral therapy adherence at individual and institutional levels.</p> <p>There is an estimated 6 million people living with HIV in South Africa (UNAIDS, 2010). The country has the largest ART programme in the world. There is not yet a cure for HIV and ART remains one of the most significant alternatives to people infected with HIV. In order for ART to be effective the client needs to maintain high levels of treatment adherence, as non-adherence may result in resistance (Steel et al, 2005). Those who are on ART confront many challenges.</p> <p>They include; long queues, shortage of staff and high dependence on medical doctors (Ojikutu, 2007).</p> <p>The inability to integrate services, poor co-ordination of support groups and data management. Clients on ART also have to deal with transport costs, competing priorities, disclosure, poverty, stigma and discrimination.</p>

		<p>Methods: The research was conducted between 2012 and 2013, in the Mopani District of the Limpopo Province, South Africa. Eight health facilities participated. Seven public and one private. The study designs were exploratory and descriptive.</p> <p>The study population comprised of 62 respondents. Thirty-one people on ART, 22 females and 9 males. Seventeen health care workers, 16 females and 1 male and 14 people who participated in focus group discussions.</p> <p>In-depth interviews were conducted with 31 people on ART and a key informant survey was administered amongst 17 health care workers and lay counsellors.</p> <p>Thematic analysis and SPSS were employed in data analysis.</p> <p>Results: Intervention strategies were identified as follows; training and placement of medical doctors at public health facilities. Health care worker capacity and motivation. Support group strengthening and formation. Implementation of the HIV electronic register. Distribution of devices to promote adherence and adherence counselling for the infected and affected families. Fixed-dose combinations should be widely available.</p> <p>Distribution of food parcels. Empowering clients on ART to disclose. Adherence counselling and support group formation at workplaces.</p> <p>Conclusions: There should be intensification of human</p>
--	--	--

		resources at public health facilities. Institutional and family support need to be promoted in enhancing ART adherence. Self-efficacy also needs to be encouraged. A family-centred approach is recommended.
<p>Chelete Monyane cheletem@uj.ac.za University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security</p> <p>Session II (B): Policing And Justice In Post-Apartheid South -Africa</p>	<p>Are ‘Hawks’ Independent</p> <p>The disbandment of the elite crime fighting unit known as the ‘Scorpions’ led to the establishment of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI). Commonly known as ‘Hawks’, the unit has been a subject of public scrutiny regarding its independency. The question is whether the continuing existence of the ‘Hawks’ as a unit within the South African Police Service (SAPS) is not likely to undermine its independence that is void of political and executive influence. Critics suggest that the disbandment of the Scorpions has led to the emergence of a toothless crime busting unit that is likely to be politically controlled. The article argues that ‘Hawks’ should not remain in SAPS in order to fulfil its constitutional mandate as an elite crime busting unit. Efforts introduced by the government such as the SAPS Amendment Bill (Bill 7 of 2012) to address the concerns raised by the Constitutional Court (CC) about possible political interference and independency do not seem to have addressed these matters appropriately. It argues that ‘Hawks’ are unlikely to remain immune from political interference unless drastic legislative reforms are introduced to remove them from the SAPS.</p>

<p>Shabashni Moodley shabashnim@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I (B): Youth, Culture, Sexuality and Criminality</p>	<p>From a Language of Blood to a Language of Dignity?: An obituary for Lindiwe Gumedde</p> <p>Narratives keep identities alive even after death has come to fetch its victims. Narratives become bridges between people who remain separated by race, gender, class, age, religion and other tenants of inequality. Narratives can, hopefully, also empower, enrich and emancipate the imagination of policy leadership. This paper is written from a place of grief and rage at the violence young black South Africans are engulfed by. Although, this violence has many interconnected layers, with catalytic consequences, it is often reported as an event or an ahistorical casualty. Telling the stories of violence challenges this culture of dehumanised reporting. This paper, then, uses a narrative approach to expose the systematic operations of violence and offers forms of youth resistance.</p>
<p>Wendell Moore moorewendell@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg,</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class Session I: Race, identity and space</p>	<p>Contextualizing Colouredness</p> <p>This paper regards historically the notion of colouredness for the township of Noordgesig in Soweto Johannesburg in an effort to appreciate more fully the role of coloureds post-apartheid. By so doing, providing a valuable method to critique the 20 years of democracy for this South African minority group. The paper will try to contextualize colouredness in South Africa historically by first providing an account of this phenomenon up to 1948. Second, it will regard how apartheid influenced and reclassified what it meant to be coloured as well as how these ideas of colouredness were recreated and refashioned by the agency of coloureds themselves</p>

		<p>particularly in and around Johannesburg. The aim of this section is to enable the reader to immerse themselves in the coloured milieu to better understand the history of Noordgeisg. Some of the areas of discussion will focus on the relation of coloureds to other race groups particularly blacks and whites. It will also provide an analysis of the various definitions of colouredness through these historical periods. Furthermore, it will regard the stereotype that coloureds have no culture and interrogate this claim. There is more to this story of which race, identity and class are only a means to appreciate better the South African coloured. This paper argues that a much deeper analysis of colouredness is required to understand causes of, rather than agreement on the negative effects that these categories have for coloured people and areas.</p> <p>Colouredness is a very South African phenomenon. It is not simple, rather complex. It is not merely that through race mixtures coloureds were produced, but includes this fact. Coloureds are not just stuck in the middle but I would argue that in fact represent a third way often left out of identity and race that limits discussion to white and black issues.</p>
<p>Munyane Mophosho Munyane.Mophosho@wits.ac.za University of Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Health Session I: State and Health: Some Challenges</p>	<p>Caregiver problem description in a multilingual and multicultural health care context: Issues and Implications for Speech-Language Therapists</p> <p>Research has shown that patients who don't speak the same language as health care professionals may receive limited health services when compared with people being served by professionals that speak the same language as them, thus potentially leading to poor</p>

		<p>health outcomes. The purpose of this study was to explore and analyse the interactional characteristics and features of speech-language therapists' and care givers of children with disabilities in two South African urban hospital settings. This presentation speaks to data that was collected through a qualitative study using observations, video recordings of interactions between speech-language therapists during initial interviews of caregivers of children with severe disabilities. The data collected was analysed using conversational and thematic content analysis.</p> <p>Preliminary findings indicated a disjuncture between what the therapists expect and how the clients respond. Lack of knowledge of the do's and don'ts in the client's ways of speaking was also evident. Language and culture issues– the therapists seemed to need to be fore-grounded in the culture of those they help. Furthermore, the clinic setting appeared also to present challenges for people who are used to alternative health practices. In conclusion, the paper argues that, to improve health outcomes in these settings; academic curriculum, policy and clinical practice of speech-language and audiology students and professionals should take into account multi-lingual and multi-cultural context; this will enhance the efficacy of management of communication disorders within this context.</p>
--	--	---

<p>David Morton, Dalena van Rooyen & Lena Andersson David.Morton2@nmmu.ac.za NMMU and University of Gothenburg</p>	<p>Health Session II: Hearty Issue of Health: Multiple South African Experiences</p>	<p>Socio-demographic factors in relation to self-rated subjective well-being among people living in the Nelson Mandela Bay and Kirkwood Municipal Districts, South Africa</p> <p>Background: There is a limited amount of research regarding the subjective well-being of people in poor resource settings in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. Methods: This was a cross-sectional population-based study including 977 persons aged 18-40 living in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. The subjective well-being of the participants was investigated with the help of a questionnaire entitled: Barriers to health care and the right to health for persons with mental illness in South Africa. The section covering subjective well-being was based on the World Health Organization (WHO) Well-Being Scales: WHO-10 and WHO-5. Data collection was performed from March to July 2012. Results: There was a significant relationship between those participants with low subjective well-being and certain socio-demographic factors such as education ($p < 0.001$) and income ($p < 0.0005$). Discussion: Socio-demographic factors such as income and education play a significant role in determining the subjective well-being of people. However, the relationships between well-being and socio-demographic factors varied and some were less significant than expected. Conclusion: The study offers some valuable insights into the subjective well-being of people living in areas with poor resources in the Eastern Cape and the socio-demographic factors that impact on this aspect of their health.</p>
---	---	--

<p>Sewela Moshatane seweladaphney@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies Session I: Family Matters in South Africa</p>	<p>The Influence of Changing Family Ties on Kin-ship Ties within the Pedi Culture</p> <p>This paper discusses the influence of changing family patterns and how it affects the kinship ties. In the past, the family fulfilled a broad array of functions, not merely emotional ones. Family functions were intertwined with the larger community rather than being the custodian of privacy. The family prepared its members for interaction with the larger society. Family relations were valued not merely for their emotional contents, but for a wide array of services and contributions to the collective family unit. However, modernization did affect major changes in family structure and functions today. The high degree of cooperativeness that organized the life of the individual and family as a whole is found to be diminishing. Family members are found to be residing very far from extended family members and other kin; in this regard, making the performance of political, religious, economic and cultural functions which were significant in the traditional families impossible.</p>
<p>Khangelani Moyo kmoyo08@gmail.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Urban Sociology Session II: Navigating through the City</p>	<p>Strategy and Tactics: Engaging the materiality of Zimbabwean spatial presence in Johannesburg</p> <p>Studies on migration in Southern Africa largely focus on migrant circulation, migrant rights, migrant access to services and other related issues. The focus of contemporary research on these processes of regional migration has not triggered similar thrusts to understand the settlement patterns and factors informing migrants' spatial decision-making in the city of</p>

		<p>Johannesburg and without a clear understanding of this process, it is difficult to ascertain and map the spaces that migrants inhabit in the cities. Drawing on de Certeau's seminal work on the strategies of the powerful and the tactics of the weak, this paper has sought to bridge this gap in the literature by engaging in an in-depth analysis of Zimbabwean migrant spaces in the city of Johannesburg. This includes an investigation of the ways in which migrants configure their spaces in the city and a look at the levels of clustering and appropriation of spaces by migrants from different social backgrounds and with different characteristics. The paper focuses on Zimbabwean migrant spatial decision-making as an avenue to understanding the broader issues of migrant lives in Johannesburg and the tactics they employ in navigating the city. It is through understanding the differentiated nature and dynamics of Zimbabwean migration that we can be able to delve into the real and underlying tactics deployed in everyday practice.</p>
<p>Memory Mphaphuli mphaphulimml@qwa.ufs.ac.za University of the Free State</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session II: Violence, Sex and Health: Gendered and Experiences within a South African context</p>	<p>Embodiment of Sexual Pleasure: The Exploration of Intimacy in Heterosexual Relationships of Young People in a South African Informal Settlement</p> <p>Sexuality is undeniably embodied: that is, the experience of 'having sex' often involves socially located bodies in interaction. Despite that sociological work on the bodily aspects of sexuality is sparse. Instead the sexual relations of young people in particular, are often viewed exclusively as an expression of an innate personal choice. This article illustrates that the conceptualisation of the sexual pleasure of</p>

		<p>everyday/everynight by young men and women is socially negotiated and embodied often challenging and conforming to social, political, and economic structures on multiple levels (Gbalajobi, 2010: 13).</p> <p>This article draws upon in-depth qualitative research conducted in an informal settlement in South Africa focusing on the normative sexual experiences of ten young black people between the ages of 21-28 in heterosexual relationships. A central argument of the article suggest that young people’s sexual experiences can be understood within the wider context of shifting gender relations that define masculinity and femininity in contemporary South Africa. By using intersectionality theory as a lens, the embodied sexual experiences of young black people can be better understood.</p>
<p>Moses Mphatso and Simon Burton kaufulu@gmail.com</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society Session I:</p> <p>Media as a tool and an art for communicating the Social, Political and Cultural</p>	<p>Exploring social media in Malawi</p> <p>What meaning(s) do new social media platforms have in a society that doesn’t have a lot of social media players/actors? This is the investigation we hope to modestly undertake in this empirical snap-shot of perceptions, views, opinions and feelings of residents of Blantyre, and surrounds, in Malawi. Inevitably, these perspectives get interlocked with ‘lifeworlds’ and it is sometimes useful to allow a local discourse such as ‘about social media’ help position a researcher. We are interested in ideas about voice and silence, language, representations, recognition, resistance, economy, and community, as well as gathering some basic socio-economic data. We know that platforms like Facebook and twitter have a discursive cloud unrestricted to users alone: What ideas are circulating? Where do they come</p>

		<p>from? How do they relate to other media? What is trustworthy? We know that material realities play a strong role in the way people consider them: What are the costs, relatively? Who are they regulated by, how? What institutional web constitutes the canvass on which they feature? Adopting a somewhat 'grounded theory' approach, this research we hope will contribute to a broader African conversation about social media.</p>
<p>Ntokozo Mthembu ntokozomt@hotmail.com University of South Africa</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I (A): Youth in the Community</p>	<p>Mandelism'- the essence / contrast of shared defiance expression(s) by black African youth in the globalised era</p> <p>The official launch of liberal democracy in South Africa heralded the ushering of 'Mandelism' era in 1994 that has been characterised by the proclamation of various youth development intervention(s). However, some of these interventions they seem to be ambiguous especially when it comes to responding to youth expressions. In dissecting and attempting to understand this phenomenon, a qualitative approach study will be considered in this regard. Data was gathered through usage of in-depth interviews and questionnaire with semi-structured questions, focus group, direct observation and related literature with a view to gain a better understanding of youth perceptions in relation to their socio-economic and political issues in their milieu. Lastly, Homology of indigenous African knowledge system [Homology-IAKS] analytical framework will be used for its relevance in particular when attempting to gain a better understanding of urban - township black African youth in the post-apartheid era.</p>

<p>Ntokozo Mthembu ntokozomt@hotmail.com</p> <p>University Of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session III:</p> <p>Perspectives on Student Experiences of School and Higher Education</p>	<p>Indigenous African values systems remain ‘foreign/alien’ to young people in Africa: a case of black African youth perceptions in KwaZulu-Natal in the globalised South Africa</p> <p>Youth possibilities and opportunities are some of the contemporal gauges in the changing society especially to the previously disadvantage populace in a country like South Africa. This paper will be based on the study that focused on the perceptions and experiences of the black African youth (selected from countryside/ rural, semi-rural, informal settlement and urban communities) and their understanding of the current cultural intervention (s) that relates to their socialisation processes. .A qualitative approach was adopted and data gathered through usage of in-depth interviews and questionnaire with semi-structured questions, focus group, direct observation and documents. Participants were selected from youth consisting of both genders – male and female. A relevant post-apartheid transcended Afrocentric analytical framework such as the Homology of indigenous African knowledge system [Homology-IAKS] (Mthembu, 2013) will be used in this regard. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of youth in the region are not conscious of the impact of colonialism and related policy, i.e. apartheid especially in relations to their understanding of the present limitations in relations to the application of their cultural rites in the globalised era. Thus, findings tended to suggest a need for a development of relevant institution(s) that enable the black African youth to critically dissect and conscientise on issues such as the relevance of indigenous African knowledge systems in</p>
--	--	---

		relations to their cultural background to enable them to compete fairly and meet challenges posed by the globalised milieu.
<p>Tanaka Mugabe nakamugabe@gmail.com</p> <p>Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I (B): Youth, Culture, Sexuality and Criminality</p>	<p>Towards positive youth development: Strength-based approach to enable youth employment and entrepreneurship in rural South Africa.</p> <p>The purpose of the paper is to provide the audience with an overview of a “new” strength based approach, the positive youth development perspective (PYDP) as an avenue to redress rural youth unemployment and address problems associated with the development of rural youth entrepreneurship. Youth unemployment is reaching near unacceptable levels and it looks set to continue increasing in the context of South Africa’s economy. This paper, first gives theoretical background on the challenges facing the youth with regards to employment. It then moves on to examine and compare the youth entrepreneurship models currently used South Africa with the aim of ascertaining the merits and shortfalls of using entrepreneurship as a mechanism to alleviate youth unemployment in the country. Lastly, suggestions will be made regarding how using PYDP, an avenue maybe created to enhance cognitive and operational mechanisms to enable redress of youth unemployment and entrepreneurship development. Specifically the presentation would focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployment trends in South Africa -Evidence based practises used as interventions (policy and practise) -Overview of positive youth development perspective -Environmental conditions (Bronfenbrenners ecological

		systems theory).
<p>Tatenda Mukwede tmukwede@gmail.com</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law: Session II</p> <p>Political Sociology and Law: Contemporary Socio-Political Dynamics</p>	<p>The enemy within: contemporary determinants of factionalism in ANC local structures</p> <p>Factionalism became a defining characteristic of ANC intraparty politics during the lead up to and after the 2007 Polokwane conference and has remained so to present. Despite regular reference to ANC factionalism by the media, a systematic academic analysis of this phenomenon has been left wanting. This is in line with global trends whereby factionalism is still a relatively understudied phenomenon as conceded by Boucek (2009), Belloni and Beller (1978), Kollner and Basedau (2005). Nonetheless, some South African scholars have focused on factionalism on a national scale and some in passing through analysis of politics of the tripartite alliance which has been regarded as a partial institutionalisation of factionalism (see Booyesen, 2011, Lodge 2004, Butler 2007). This paper on the other hand takes a micro level approach and contributes to our understanding of factionalism in ANC sub-national structures. The paper recognises that there are different forms of factionalism which can be cooperative, competitive and degenerative and goes on to explain why factionalism within the ANC is characterised by degenerative elements. Drawing on a case study of the Buffalo City region, the paper shows that material interests that are sometimes masked as ideologically based are the basis of factionalism. It is then argued that the patronage that underlies material interests undermines the institutionalization of factions as they are constantly in flux leading to degenerative effects on</p>

		the party and on local governance that are surfacing such as undermining internal party democracy and the service delivery challenges of local government.
<p>Marubini Harry Mukwevho and Prudence Thobile Sakhephi Zikhali, Harry.Mukwevho@univen.ac.za University of Venda</p>	<p>Health Session II: Hearty Issue of Health: Multiple South African Experiences</p>	<p>Unravelling of working conditions in the fired brick manufacturing industries in Vhembe district, Limpopo province of South Africa</p> <p>The paper seeks to ascertain whether working conditions in the fired brick kilns are related to adverse health outcomes. In recent years, burnt bricks have become the most important building materials used in South Africa. The manufacturing of fired bricks in rural areas fulfils the demand of growing urbanisation and rapidly increasing population. Drawing from questionnaires distributed to sampled respondents and face-to face interview conducted to key informative respondents, this paper managed to evaluate the impact of working conditions amongst brick kiln workers. The findings confirmed that the fired brick kiln sector especially in rural areas remain a threat to the physical health and safety of the workers. Many workers experienced neck, upper back, shoulder and hand pain, as well as breathing difficulties or chest pains. The surveyed companies had an average monthly sickness-related absenteeism of twenty six percent (26%). Significant interactions were found for the combinations of physical working conditions, and hazardous exposure to work environment risk factors among workers ($p < 0.05$). Safety in the workplace represented a shared interest with outcomes that benefit both labour and management. Working conditions should, therefore, support workers in their varying places of work; and</p>

		<p>workers should have some say in the design of work stations. Attention to worksites with poor safety records should be paid, and safety in collective bargaining should be prioritised.</p>
<p>Kammila Naidoo and Tina Uys kammilan@uj.ac.za tuys@uj.ac.za University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Clinical Sociology Session II: Clinical Sociology in Practice</p>	<p>“Considering the Space for Intervention: Students, Xenophobic Sentiments and Institutional Environments”</p> <p>Young South Africans today face a multitude of critical and demanding challenges: the literature highlights identity conundrums, stresses implicit in academic environments, and numerous and contradictory messages on race, nationality and citizenship in a transforming, post-apartheid context. This paper focuses on one key controversy in present-day South Africa, viz. young people’s sentiments towards and perceptions of foreign nationals and their place in a democratic South Africa. The attitudes expressed are explained, first, through reference to anomic conditions in South Africa, in which levels of trust have been debilitated and in which negative public discourses of foreigners have been allowed to become hegemonic, and second, through students’ suggestion that problematic perceptions of black foreigners stem largely from a lack of substantive knowledge of Africa, its history, and its inhabitants. Drawing on a clinical sociological approach, the paper argues that universities need to take seriously the Soudien Report (2008) position on the necessity for epistemological change to better equip students to deal with rapidly diversifying student populations. The findings are based on the results of a survey conducted at the University of</p>

		<p>Johannesburg in which a large group of undergraduate students were respondents. Qualitative data is also drawn upon to offer more nuanced insights. The paper concludes with recommendations for institutional interventions at South African universities.</p>
<p>Bridget Ndibongo bndibongo@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session IV: Construction and Experiences of Gender in Gendered spaces</p>	<p>Women in Marikana: Participation in the 2012 Miner Strike and the Impact of the Strike on their lives</p> <p>The vivid images of the 2012 Marikana massacre, which saw the death of 34 striking miners and 78 people consequently injured, were a watershed moment in South African history. Nearly two years have passed since the striking miners in Marikana laid down their lives demanding a living wage of R12 500 and better living conditions. Much has been publicised and written by academics, journalists and civil society organisations alike, and most importantly, the striking miners themselves (Alexander et al, 2012) have told the narratives of the strike and the events leading to the massacre. Yet with all the attention given to the events of the Marikana massacre and the aftermath, the women around Marikana are largely excluded from this narrative. Even though they are seen in some of the pictures and videos taken by the media, next to the striking miners, they have not been asked to speak of their own truth about what happened, about their participation in the strike. This is the gap that this research aims to fill. The research holistically looks at the circumstances of women around mining communities, these are women living in mining communities, not necessarily employed in the mine. The focus is on their shared struggles and experiences and</p>

		<p>the type of coping and survival strategies these women employ in this highly exclusive and pervasive masculine space.</p>
<p>Amuzweni Lerato Ngoma amuzweni@gmail.com University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Political Sociology and Law Session II: Political Sociology and Law: Contemporary Socio-Political Dynamics</p>	<p>Black professionals: straw-man politics and the ANC</p> <p>Drawing from interviews and focus group research, this paper examines and discusses the socio-political significance and capacity of higher professionals as representatives of the black middle class. The paper sets out the professional and political attitudes of higher professionals - lawyers, accountants, economists, etc. - that work as senior officials in various state and corporate settings. The crux of the argument set out in this paper is how professionalization, taken as education, income and a competitive market position, impacts on political interest, expectations, priorities and action; taken as political character. It explains how professional identities, formed in the beginning through higher education studies and harnessed through professional associations and other loosely formed professional networks, interacts with political attitudes and behaviours. It details how black professionals navigate highly politicised and depoliticised work environments, and how this affects and interacts with their political attitudes and behaviour, with specific reference to the African National Congress (ANC). In state settings that are highly politicised and led by ANC deployees, professionals seek out different means of dampening the influence of political decisions on administrative functions. On the other hand, it provides a different picture of how black professionals located in corporate settings seek to ensure transformation and</p>

		<p>development in highly depoliticised - but politically charged environments. It provides conclusions on how black professionals thus develop political attitudes that reinforce or reverse their support for the ANC, allowing for an understanding of how the black middle class is beginning to consolidate and influence democracy in South Africa.</p>
<p>Trevor Ngwane trevorngwane@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protests Session I: The contentious Politics of Labour</p>	<p>A New Dawn From ‘The Spirit of Marikana’: New Possibilities for Labour and Community Alliances in the Post-Marikana Period</p> <p>After 20 years of retreat, the working class movement in South Africa finds itself at a turning point after the Marikana Massacre of 16 August 2012. Workers that were apparently trapped by the archaeology of class collaboration and containment of labour militancy broke through and went on strike demanding R12 500, a wage demand based on need and not on economic calculative realism. In this paper it is argued that this action reflected the organic capacity of the working class, that is, the ability of workers to drive history forward effecting and leading the struggle for human emancipation. This capacity was demonstrated during the anti-apartheid struggle and largely suppressed and denied in the 20 years of freedom and the neoliberal onslaught in post-apartheid South Africa. However, the steady increase in community protests, incorrectly called ‘service delivery protests’, and the two massive public sector strikes were signs that this fighting capacity and historical agency was still alive. Marikana emphatically signalled this and its aftermath, especially the public declaration by the National Union of</p>

		<p>Metalworkers of South Africa, the biggest trade union in South Africa, to withdraw its support of the African National Congress, the ruling party, and to break out of the Tripartite Alliance, arguably the cornerstone of the archaeology of class collaboration, suggests a new dawn and new vigour in the workers movement in the country. This union's stated programme of action is to build a united front of labour, community and youth organisations and movements in struggle against neoliberalism. This paper explores these developments from a historical sociological perspective and suggests the need for a reconsideration of current approaches to social movement studies that will allow scholar activists to fully appreciate these socio-historical dynamics and to develop research approaches that facilitate rather than retard the process of the rebuilding of the working class movement in this country and world.</p>
<p>Trevor Ngwane trevorngwane@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Urban Sociology Session I: Informal Settlement and Political Perspective</p>	<p>'Amakomiti' Popular Committees in South Africa's Informal Settlements: Review of the International and South African Literature</p> <p>This paper sets out to locate the discussion of the documented existence of popular committees in South Africa's informal settlements in the local and international literature. What is the significance of the existence of committees in almost all of South Africa's informal settlements? How has this phenomenon presented itself in other countries? Which theories and philosophical paradigms can be usefully deployed to make sense of the self-organisation of communities living in the world's shantytowns, shack settlements, favelas and barrios? The paper considers the literature</p>

		<p>on urban studies that focuses on informal housing and community organisation therein. Basing itself on classical Marxist approaches to the housing question, it explores the political economy of the emergence of what Mike Davis has called 'The planet of slums'. It critically considers Asef Bayat's notions of 'street politics' and 'non-movements' and suggests that while Davis underestimates and even dismisses the historical agency of shack dwellers, Bayat overestimates the power of their agency and glorifies their weakness as strength. The paper engages with the South African literature focusing on Jeremy Seekings' notion of an 'underclass' disputing its usefulness and questioning its ideological foundations and political implications. It also critically engages with Karl von Holdt's observation of the formation of an 'underclass' in post-apartheid South Africa and his emphasis on the 'dark side' of protest (it's violence) as waged by this social stratum. Finally, the paper engages sympathetically with the work of Colin Barker where he notes the formation of alternative forms of political organisation by the working class during revolutionary upheaval in different places and times as reflective of the organic capacity of the working class, that is, its role as the key historical agent in social change. The paper argues that shack dwellers constitute a section of the working class and as such their committees somewhat reflect this historical agency. It considers the factors that facilitate, retard and distort the expression of this capacity including the contribution of scholarship in this respect. The paper introduces the concept of 'democracy on the margins' to explain this process of building alternative forms of political organisation by marginalised working class</p>
--	--	--

		communities in their struggle for a better life.
<p>Becky Niba shallomniba@gmail.com</p> <p>Walter Sisulu University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session III:</p> <p>The Landscape of Social Capital</p>	<p>Ghanaian immigrant in the informal sector of Mthatha: local perceptions, myths and realities</p> <p>The increasing presence of foreign nationals in South Africa and Mthatha in particular may be triggered by several forces including globalisation (for instance neoliberal market economy and advances in technology). This study investigated the causes of Ghanaian immigration to South Africa, their attraction to, and survival strategies in Mthatha, using the social network theory as a social transformational process. Perceptions and feelings of South Africans towards these immigrants, as well as foreign (Ghanaian nationals') reaction to these feelings were also assessed. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were used to explain migration trends into South Africa and later on Mthatha, and the impact on the informal sector. A sample size of 100 respondents (50 Ghanaian nationals and 50 South Africans, both males and females, between the ages of 15 and 60 years) was used. Data was collected using questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, and analysed using SPSS. The results showed a significant relationship between the tendency to migrate from points of origin and the presence of other migrants in areas of destination. That is, potential migrants at points of origin who have relationships of kinship and/or friendship networks for example, at areas of destination are more likely to migrate than those who do not. Also, the high propensity to migrate depends on the strength of these relationships. Once in South Africa, challenges</p>

		<p>such as urbanisation in bigger cities, high population density and cost of living among other factors repel immigrants to smaller towns like Mthatha. While here, migrants who find it difficult to get employment in the formal sector are constrained to participate in informal economic activities for livelihood and survival. The study also showed that the presence of foreign nationals in the informal sector of Mthatha is not without socioeconomic challenges. Although the findings suggest that discrimination and xenophobia against foreign nationals are low, this trend may be explained in part by the fact that cases are under-reported.</p>
<p>Pinky Nkete nketepatriciapinky@yahoo.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session II: Women in the Workplace</p>	<p>Operating in a man’s world: the perceptions and experiences of female taxi drivers in Rustenburg, South Africa</p> <p>For the past decades, the taxi industry in South Africa has traditionally been male dominated. In many respects, society considers it as an exclusively male profession. However, in an era that has witnessed accelerated female emancipation and recruitment in traditionally male dominated industries, the masculine domination in the taxi industry is being challenged. Through a qualitative semi-structured interviews and observations with female taxi drivers from Rustenburg, South Africa it was found that female taxi drivers experience gender inequality. Confirming the literature on women employed in male dominated industries, the findings also indicate men’s resistance to equality. Three important themes were identified: access and mobility barriers; taxi association dynamics and lack of solidarity amongst women. The first two themes are instruments</p>

		<p>through which men in the taxi industry use to hamper women from progressing in the taxi industry. Although the concept of glass ceiling is being used and applies to women in male dominated industries in the formal sector, the findings of paper indicate that women in the taxi industry also experience glass ceiling. Patriarchy, class, men's preference of queen bees in the taxi industry has resulted in women hating one another and not working together as a unit. The concept of sisterhood within the taxi industry is non-existent.</p>
<p>Sandla Nomvete songezo.nomvete@yahoo.com</p> <p>University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session IV (B):</p> <p>Migrant networks and livelihood strategies</p>	<p>We have families to feed: Exploring the push and pull factors for South African doctors migrating to other countries</p> <p>South Africa faces a challenge of international migration by medical doctors. Annually, hundreds of medical doctors leave the country in search of greener pastures elsewhere in the developed world. Scholars and South African state officials have been grappling to understand the push and pull factors informing international migration by medical doctors and specialists. Literature argues that in most cases the important factors driving this kind of migration is economic (see Perbedy 2005 & Posel 2004). Through the use of in-depth interviews, this study explored the experiences of twelve South African medical doctors, broadly representative of the profession in South African racial terms of the South Africa, some of whom have practised abroad and returned to South Africa and some who have remained here. In an attempt to interpret the material, findings, Bourdieu's notion of capital, Marx's notion of class and Weber's notion of status were used. Based on their own</p>

		<p>experiences as well as their perceptions of what is happening in the medical field, participants reported that white medical doctors were more prone to migrating than their black counterparts and that amongst black African doctors international migration was a major discourse but not something they eventually did. It also emerged that the process of migration is a multi-faceted phenomenon that can be influenced by one's life trajectories such as economic background and culture.</p>
<p>Ntsehiseng Nthejane n.nthejane@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session V:</p> <p>Diverse workplace environments</p>	<p>Shopping Malls in Townships: An Exploration of the Meanings Attached to the Denlyn Mall in Mamelodi</p> <p>Drawing from a qualitative study conducted at the Denlyn mall and within the Mamelodi Township, this study sought to examine the perceptions of Mamelodi residents pertaining to the presence of the Denlyn mall. The study was conducted based on the notion that the retail sector through the development of shopping malls has been utilized as a vehicle through which economic and racial integration is facilitated in South Africa, mostly within townships in the post 1994 period. At an empirical level, the interest of this report looks into the way residents in the township of Mamelodi experience the shopping malls. At a conceptual level however, the focus is on how the mall works as a strategy of racial and economic integration. It is important to understand how the community interacts with these malls, not only at a level of the market economy but also at the societal level, which engages the correlates of history, space, and dynamics of interaction. Consequently, this study argues that, considering the inter-subjective nature of</p>

		meaning that evolves over time and space, there are elements of segregation and discrimination that prevail in the standards, interactions and processes that are the interface between the community dwellers and the malls.
<p>Phakama Ntshongwana, Gemma Wright and Michael Noble Phakama.Ntshongwana@nmmu.ac.za</p> <p>Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University; Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy; Department of Social Policy and Intervention and University of Oxford</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies Session I: Family Matters in South Africa</p>	<p>Towards a Working Definition of Lone Motherhood in South Africa</p> <p>Abstract: This paper presents a working definition of lone motherhood in the South African context. Whilst resisting any assumption that lone motherhood is experienced as an identity, we argue that the category of lone motherhood has analytical value as it exposes the circumstances faced by women who care for children without a partner or spouse present. Having considered routes to lone motherhood in the South African context, a profile of lone mothers is presented, and illustrative examples are given of the challenges faced by lone mothers in balancing unpaid care with societal expectations to participate in the labour market.</p>
<p>Bongani Nyoka bonganinyoka@yahoo.com</p> <p>Human Sciences Research Council</p>	<p>Development Session I: Development Policy</p>	<p>On the Role of South African Science Councils: Policy Context, Innovation and Development</p> <p>A lot has been written about the role of South African universities towards socio-economic development of the country. Beyond the 'traditional' role of research and teaching, activities expected of the post-1994 South African university have been labelled, variously, as 'community engagement', 'community service', 'university-community partnership', 'social</p>

		<p>responsiveness', 'academic citizenship', 'service learning' and so on. These activities aim to bring the university closer to today's socio-economic developmental challenges and also to enhance its relevance in the post-1994 South Africa. This being the case, very little is known about what knowledge-producers in the science councils are doing. Science councils have in common with universities the feature that they conduct research, produce and disseminate knowledge. In this regard, it is fitting as to be unavoidable that we seek to understand what it is that is expected of science councils. In order comprehensively to understand their role we need to start from the broader policy proposals which inform them. One such policy proposal is the 1996 White Paper on Science and Technology put together by the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology. The White Paper centres on two key concepts: 'Innovation' and 'National System of Innovation' (NSI). These concepts are modelled on the 1994 Report of the Auditor General of Canada which captures something of what the South African government seeks to achieve. Central to government's plan is to shift South Africa's economy from a 'resource-based' to a 'knowledge-based' economy. A 'knowledge-based' economy is one which is based on innovation; economic and institutional infrastructure; information infrastructure and education. In order to meet innovation challenges, the Department of Science and Technology, came up with a Ten-Year Innovation Plan. One of the most salient features and objectives of the innovation plan are to ensure that government invests in scientific research so as to yield tangible socio-economic benefits for the</p>
--	--	---

		<p>country. This paper is based on an on-going study of five South African science councils. In the main, the paper locates the science councils in the wider policy context and the mandate given by government to them. The paper then looks at how the science councils themselves interpret government policy and mandate, and some of the constraints and opportunities which hinder and enable their productivity. It then maps the dynamics of innovation, innovation networks and the nature of the science councils' interaction with a range of external social partners ('stakeholders') towards socio-economic development.</p>
<p>Tonny Nyundu ttnyundu@yahoo.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session I (B): Youth, Culture, Sexuality and Criminality</p>	<p>Understanding the Place of Sangomas in Young Men's Lives: A Sociological Study in Chiawelo, Soweto</p> <p>A number of institutions, including religion and education, have played a part in re-shaping cultural beliefs among young South African men, particularly in the way they view sangomas within their societies. Existing studies on sangomas cover meticulously the reasons why people visit sangomas and on their healing rituals and social roles. There is far less information on young people's experiences and thinking on sangomas within a sociological framework. Young South African men seem to use sangomas, but that does not mean they hold positive attitudes about them as anomic situations may compel one to try everything when people face desperate circumstances and extreme adversity. Through in-depth interviews with 15 young men of ages 18-35 and 5 elderly key informants in Chiawelo which is in Soweto, the South of Johannesburg, I got to capture the voices of young</p>

		<p>people who are rarely heard on how they view sangomas within their social context. The findings offer insight into the institutions that contribute to influencing the way young people view sangomas. The findings also suggest a diverse set of issues constructing young men's lived experiences. In conclusion, the paper discusses the views of young men, their perceptions of sangomas and their roles in transforming South African communities, and the ways in which prevailing institutions are engaging with taken-for-granted cultural norms in constructing meaning.</p>
<p>Divane Nzima, Vusumzi Duma and Philani Moyo, dnzima@gmail.com University of Fort Hare</p>	<p>Development Session II: Development Practice</p>	<p>Migration and local development: The multiplier-effect of migrant remittances on non-recipient households in Tsholotsho, Zimbabwe</p> <p>In this era of globalization, the levels of migration between countries are very high. Migration literature shows that there are a variety of opportunities and benefits linked to remittances that are derived by households in migrant sending countries. These remittances are predominantly used for a variety of socio-economic, cultural and entertainment activities by remittance recipient households. To date, there is however a dearth of research that attempts to understand whether and how migrant remittances could also benefit non-recipient households (in other words, those households where no one has migrated to another country). Given this research gap, this paper seeks to examine the extent to which non-recipient households benefit from the flow of income and other material goods into their local economy. In so doing, it specifically answers the following research questions:</p>

		<p>How do entrepreneurial non-recipient households take advantage of a high consumption demand triggered by remittance inflows into the local economy? To what extent do community projects financed by remittances improve the livelihoods of all community members, including non-recipient households? To what extent do migrant remittance inflows create employment opportunities within the local economy? It finds that remittance inflows have a multiplier effect in the local economy and surrounding areas. Remittances have partly motivated the emergence of an entrepreneurial spirit in the local economy with most of the local small businesses (that include general dealer stores, bed and breakfast accommodation, construction companies etc.) run by non-recipient households in a bid to satisfy the high consumption demand amongst the recipient households. Profits generated through these small businesses are thus satisfying the basic needs of non-recipient households while material needs of recipient households are catered for by the local business community. Furthermore, a number of community projects are being financed through remittance income. These projects include food gardens, fishing and livestock farming. Income and material commodities are the livelihood spin-offs from these projects which are benefiting both recipient and non-recipient households.</p>
<p>Kiran Odhav Kiran.Odhav@nwu.ac.za North West University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session II: Youth Education, development, sport and politics</p>	<p>The multiple case study method for studying higher education sport</p> <p>The paper seeks to present an on-going study on the research methodology used to relate the study of sports at three different universities. It will give an exposition</p>

		<p>of the multiple case study methodology of the study, and then give an outline of the comparative nature of the study.</p> <p>It aims to make inroads into sports, youth and cultural studies through this methodology, and give some indications of initial findings of current empirical research. It relies on both on empirical data collated through interviews, documentary search and a literature review.</p> <p>After the 2010 soccer world cup South Africa witnessed some enthusiasm about social research of sports. This research aims to follow this up by reporting on the institutional settings of sports, in particular the sporting codes of soccer, cricket and rugby in South Africa.</p> <p>Initial findings indicate a variety of sports cultures that exist at such institutions, with differing histories and trails, and a diverse set of organizational and policy foundations. These will be compared as far as the empirical data can determine and an initial set of conclusions will follow from these.</p>
<p>Adeagbo Oluwafemi femiadex@yahoo.co.uk University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session I: Theorising Gender and Sexualities: Representations of Masculinities and Femininities</p>	<p>“Is gay intimacy ‘gender empty’?” Exploring Gendering Processes in the Division of Household Labour in Gay Partnerships</p> <p>Division of housework is an important aspect of intimate relationships. This suggests that two people living together as a couple needs to share household chores (e.g., dish washing, laundry and cooking) but one task facing intimate partners is how to share housework evenly. Majority of the literature on distribution of housework are on gendered division of labour in heterosexual intimate relationships. Gender roles are</p>

		<p>specific roles expected to be performed by men and women based on their sex category, and heterosexual union is often seen as a field where sex/gender is dichotomised. The division of household labour has been observed to be an area where gender is produced in heterosexual relationships. For example, failure to separate housework from housewife reflects marginalisation, inequalities and control over household tasks in heterosexual unions. Several studies have demonstrated that same-sex intimate relationships are 'gender empty' because of the perceived equality in the division of household labour among same-sex partners. Research has also shown that same-sex partners do not always share household chores equally but they are likely to divide housework equally than heterosexual couples. Inequalities are prevalent in gendered division of household tasks among heterosexual partners, and one would think of equality in the division of household labour among same-sex partners because they do not conform to societal gender roles. This suggests that there must be something other than gender that is causing inequalities in the distribution of housework among same-sex partners. It is noteworthy that this cannot be theorised as a consequence of gender relations where one partner assumes the position of a wife (homemaker) and the other the position of a husband (breadwinner) that helps out. If gendered division of household labour is absent in same-sex relationships, how do gay partners divide household chores in the absence of gender? And how can we theorise the division of household chores in this context?</p>
--	--	--

		<p>Although factors, such as availability, skills, preferences and peculiarities, created unequal distribution of housework among gay partners, it is important to mention that this does not mean inequalities in the relationship because partners that do less housework often complement their partners in other arrangements of households. While gendered dichotomy of messiness/tidiness as well as availability and abilities, created unequal distribution of household tasks among gay partners, this does not replicate the gender hierarchy in heterosexual relationships. Gendering process is prominent in gay intimate relationships but the construction of gender in such relationships is different from heterosexual relationships. I would argue that social scientists, particularly family and feminist sociologists, should look for a way to theorise the relationships between gender, sexuality and housework instead of the general assumption that the division of labour in heterosexual unions is gendered whilst same-sex household is gender empty. Claiming that the division of labour in same-sex unions is 'gender empty' could further alienate the extant gendering process in same-sex households. I would argue that scholars working on same-sex intimacy should pay more attention to the gendering processes in the division of household chores among gay partners because they are reconstructing and reshaping gender in their division of household labour based on availability, speciality, skills and abilities.</p>
--	--	--

<p>Adeagbo Oluwafemi femiadex@yahoo.co.uk</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session IV (B):</p> <p>Migrant networks and livelihood strategies</p>	<p>Graduate Artisans: Nigerian Female Migrants in Inner-city of Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <p>Migration is fundamentally part of human nature and people migrate from one place to another for a variety of reasons such as poverty and unemployment. 214 million people are recorded to be living outside their countries of birth according to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). An interesting aspect of migration that hardly gets scholarly attention it deserves is the feminization of migration. Scholars in general and sociologists in particular, pay scant attention to the effects of poverty on female migration and its effects on the institution of marriage. In this regard, sociological literature is limited on effects of poverty on females' migration in general and Africa in particular. It is against this background that this study was conducted. Nigerians migration into South Africa used to be a male dominated phenomenon (mostly students and professionals such as doctors and engineers) until recently when Nigerian female migrants are noticed in some inner cities (e.g. Braamfontein, Hilbrow and Yeoville) of Johannesburg. This study explores the cause/effect of current influx of Nigerian female migrants into South Africa. Majority of the female migrants interviewed in this study claimed that acute poverty and high unemployment rate in Nigeria are the major causes of their migration. Some of them were financed by their family members with the expectation of remitting their migration costs back home after settling down in their destination country. It is noteworthy that majority of these ladies hold at least a National Diploma certificate in different disciplines.</p>
---	--	---

		<p>Despite their levels of education, these ladies found themselves in South Africa doing all kinds of handworks to survive which they would not have done naturally in Nigeria. This paper argues that Nigerian female migrants' involvement in handiworks could be as a result of the anonymity of the city aided by the distance from home. However, their assumed Canaan land (South Africa) worsens their situations according to them. Some of them are struggling to remit their migration costs back home while their families in home country continued to put pressure on them for financial assistance. This study finds that poverty has turned majority of Nigerian female migrants who are well-educated to artisans (e.g. hairdressers, cooks etc.) in their search for greener pastures in South Africa and this has also subjected them to different kinds of abuse which subsequently affects their decisions to marry.</p>
<p>Lesley Phaho a_phah@ma2.sun.ac.za Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Social Movements Session III: Perspectives on Protest</p>	<p>Poverty and Inequality as Major Contributors to Social Unrest in Contemporary South Africa</p> <p>South Africa is considered to be amongst some of the countries that are characterised by high levels of inequality. The existence of this status further contributes to some members of the society living in absolute and relative poverty conditions. Being a developing country, measures have been deduced in order to curb the high levels of poverty and inequality. Indeed, no civilized people will be satisfied with being in a state of affairs that their people continue to live in abject conditions culminating from poverty and unequal distribution of the countries benefits. However, there seem to be insufficient implementation of such</p>

		<p>measures, hence the country experiences high levels of social unrest by members of the society as a result of dissatisfactions. The paper explores the extent to which poverty and inequality are major contributors to social instability in South Africa. The main aim is to concentrate on the causes of poverty and inequality and the consequences on the population of South Africa, resulting in social unrest that occurs in forms of public protest, labour strikes, and relegation of the poor, unemployment and crime. The paper will look at the difference between the living conditions of the poor and the rich and ask if both societies experience similar challenges that cause social unrest. This entails a critical approach on how these factors affect the major prospects of South Africa's development and how can measures to reduce inequality and alleviate poverty can be effectively implemented. Additionally, a critical assessment of government policy and how can it be better implemented in a quest to curb social unrest will be provided.</p>
<p>Mariana Pietersen Mariana.Pietersen@up.ac.za University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Health Session II: Hearty Issue of Health: Multiple South African Experiences</p>	<p>Intimate relationships and sexual health of diabetes mellitus patients in Tshwane: A qualitative sociological study</p> <p>“Diabetes poses a special challenge because it is possibly under-diagnosed, and subjected to the ‘rule of halves’ – only half of all cases of diabetes are diagnosed, only half of those diagnosed treated, and only half of those having treatment are managed effectively” (McKinley & Marceau, 2000: 758). Globally, diabetes is a leading cause of death and a major source of morbidity. Clinical investigations of diabetes are fundamentally</p>

		<p>limited because they do not address the socially-constructed patterns of consumption, lifestyle, and its manifestation in individual behaviour as well as the differences between social groups, while the traditional sociological study of diabetes as an experiential phenomenon provides limited insight into material processes by which the social world is formed. A recent qualitative population-based social research study at seven primary health care clinics in the Tshwane district focused on those questions that might provide possible answers to the underlying causes of diabetes, and specifically the causes of hyperglycaemia (high blood sugar levels) and factors in society that are conducive to the causes. The researcher investigated the population-based factors that might determine the sustainability of self-care management of diabetes patients, providing a knowledge base for interventions that might be the most successful in this regard. One of the main findings that emerged from the research indicates that the emotional and physical burden of diabetes in combination with a problematic intimate relationship is causing major stress and subsequent hyperglycaemia for persons with diabetes.</p>
<p>Charles Puttergill charles.puttergill@up.ac.za University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Clinical Sociology Session I: Clinical Sociology in practice</p>	<p>“White middle-class South Africans conversations on transition: inclusion and exclusion”</p> <p>The paper reflects on white middle-class South Africans reflections of the transition they have experienced in the post-apartheid context within the communities they live in. The extent to which these changes shape their identities and presentation of the 'self' within public contexts is considered.</p>

<p>Sharmila Rama Ramas@ukzn.ac.za University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session II: Youth Education, development, sport and politics</p>	<p>Socio-political and empirical representations of children in national development agendas: reproducing or reframing of dominant worldviews?</p> <p>Post-apartheid South Africa's Constitution, legislative frameworks and National Development Plan (NDP) promote children's rights. The inclusion of rights-based principles, however, does not signal an automatic shift in parochial and traditional views. This paper, then, raises questions about how children's social positioning influences the knowledge and policy construction and linkage. Is there a reproduction, reification or reframing of dominant worldviews? This is important to consider if a 'balanced, representative and informed' picture of children's social realities is to guide future or further actions to improve the quality of their daily lives. For example, pseudo-inclusion is a common practice and results in the hierarchization or prioritisation of adult, institutional or macro-level concerns. This produces a passive, univocal, skewed and constrained representation of the child and childhood. It impedes the development of child-friendly policies and interventions. Such theory, praxis and policy schisms fragment our understanding of children's problems, constraints, experiences and needs. This requires us to question how children and childhood are conceptualised, problematised and integrated into the NDP. In the construction of indicators for children's protection, development and well-being to what extent is there a hierarchization of adult, institutional, or macro-level concerns. In terms of the overall theme of this conference, then the paper maintains that critique is fundamental to disembedding, contesting or</p>
---	---	---

		reframing constructions that marginalise, disempower and render invisible the lives, needs and experiences of some social groups, including children.
<p>Mahlatse Rampedi mahlatserampedi@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements Session III: Perspectives on Protest</p>	<p>Zamdela’s protest: contention, the youth and impact</p> <p>Protests have emerged to become a large part of post-apartheid South Africa. They have become a significant instrument used by communities often to make demands on service delivery and to communicate grievances with the state. The protest in Zamdela on 22nd January 2013 was particularly one of the violent protests against demarcation where the amalgamation of the Metsimaholo and Ngwathe municipalities in the Northern Free State was rejected. Participation in the protest is estimated at around 5000 protesters; wherein four protesters were killed, over 200 arrested, and where shops and state properties were vandalized and destroyed. This paper contextualizes the Zamdela protest in the very high wave of protests within South Africa with particular reference to the participation of the youth. It provides a descriptive timeline of the events around demarcation from December 2012 to the eruption of the protest in January 2013. With the use of qualitative interviews and ethnography, it highlights the ways in which the youth mobilize their reasons for participation, their repertoire of collective action as well as how the protest influences their perception of politics, participation and voting in elections.</p>

<p>Benjamin Roberts and Steven Gordon sgordon@hsrc.ac.za</p> <p>Democracy Governance and Service Delivery Research Programme and Human Sciences Research Council</p>	<p>Family and Population Studies Session I: Family Matters in South Africa</p>	<p>Family Matters: An overview of Family Values and Preferences</p> <p>Strengthening families is one of the key themes established by the United Nations for its commemoration of the 2014 International Year of the Family. The South African National Planning Commission, in charting its national long-term perspective and strategy for the country, has placed significant emphasis on the need for and challenges associated with promoting social cohesion in the country. The family, and its structure, plays an integral role as part of a broader conceptualisation of socio-cultural cohesion. The South African government introduced a series of legislative and policy reforms aimed at promoting stronger, more cohesive families after 1994. Yet much remains to be understood about the varied effects this political change has had on family life and attitudes.</p> <p>To investigate attitudes towards family strengthening, this paper used data from a Department of Science and Technology funded survey of 2 547 respondents on family structure, family-related roles and values as well as policy preferences. The results reveal a society that is deeply wedded to the institutions of family and marriage. But we find evidence of disillusionment with the conventional model of men as breadwinners and women charged with raising children and doing household work. As more women enter the labour market in recent decades, public attitudes towards women’s place in the economy seem to have changed. While our respondents openly acknowledge the</p>
---	--	--

		<p>contributory role of families in their lives, there is a concomitant, robust demand for a proactive state role in promoting family values and helping to maintain family cohesion.</p>
<p>Jacques Rothmann 21081719@nwu.ac.za North-West University</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies Session II: A Case if Contesting Identity Categories</p>	<p>The experiences of gay male academics in South African academia.</p> <p>As teacher educator, Andre Grace (2006) advocates ‘writing the queer self’ in order for sexual minority teachers, academics and researchers, to merge their personal and professional identities within the academic context. In keeping with this, several principles have been recommended to “unsettle” (Robinson & Ferfolja, 2008) hetero-normative and/or heterosexist prescriptions in particularly academia. These include Grace and Benson’s (2000) autobiographical queer life narratives, Maxey’s (1999) critical reflexivity and Warren’s (1974) reflective subjectivity. The paper is based on a qualitative PhD study undertaken between 2011-2013 which centred, in part, on the manner in which gay male academics in South African tertiary education use these principles in order to navigate the negotiation of their personal and academic lives in such a way as to become ‘reflexivity winners’ as opposed to ‘reflexivity losers’ (cf. Lash, 1994) in their professional contexts.</p>

<p>Pragna Rugunanan prugunanan@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session III:</p> <p>The Landscape of Social Capital</p>	<p>The role of Social Capital in the construction of migrant communities in Fordsburg</p> <p>Fordsburg, was one of the first suburbs to be laid out after the development of the gold mines in Johannesburg in 1886. Initially created 1887, to house a white working class mining community, it underwent several iterations, before being cast as an ‘Indian’ community in the latter half of the twentieth century. Post 1994 new waves of migrants have entered Fordsburg and reconstructed it in terms of space, place and economy. Now home to a diverse range of foreign nationals from Somalia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Morocco, to migrants from China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Malaysia. This paper will concentrate on five communities, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Indian, Egyptian and Malawian migrants to explore to what extent bridging and bonding social capital is prevalent amongst these particular migrant groupings in the construction of a community in Fordsburg.</p>
<p>Carin Runciman crunciman@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protests Session II:</p> <p>Popular Protest and Democracy</p>	<p>The ‘Ballot and the Brick’ in South Africa’s Fifth Democratic National Elections</p> <p>Susan Booyesen’s has argued that the South African political landscape is dominated by a dual repertoire of action whereby people protest against ‘their’ ruling party the African National Congress (ANC) between elections but remain loyal to the party at election time, overwhelmingly returning the ANC to power. Drawing upon two research studies conducted by the South African Research Chair in Social Change at the University of Johannesburg, the Rebellion of the Poor project and</p>

		<p>the 2014 Election Survey, this paper will consider the analytical power of Booyesen's 'ballot and the brick' thesis in relation to South Africa's fifth democratic national elections held on 7 May 2014. These elections were held against the turbulent backdrop of continuing service delivery protests, the three month platinum sector strike, divisions amongst COSATU and the ongoing Nkandla saga. While nationally the ANC was returned to power with a convincing majority, locally and particularly in Gauteng there are signs to indicate a degree of fragmentation of the ANC's hegemony of electoral politics. Through both quantitative and qualitative analysis of protest 'hotspots' this paper will analyse the relation between voting and protest and consider to what extent protests can be analysed as part of a dual repertoire.</p>
<p>Andani Sadilki, Tatenda Chibikiro, Saviour Thewe and Dyke Tayengwa Listen.Yingi@ul.ac.za University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session II (B): Unemployment and Socio-Economic Inequality</p>	<p>How the Government has alluded in addressing socio-economic inequality</p> <p>With the policies and interventions that the government has introduced from 1994 up to date, it is questionable whether the distribution of socio-economic resources and services has been addressed or there is a need to address these social ills. The introduction of Reconstruction Development Plan (RDP) was more focused to service deliveries; unfortunately it was replaced by the Growth Employment and Redistribution policy (GEAR) which was a profit oriented policy. The introduction of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) could not make it when it comes to addressing the problem of unemployment in South Africa, the pity falls of this policy is that, it offered short term jobs this</p>

		<p>was made possible by the introduction of tenders. Many dysfunctions occurred as a result the poor monitoring and evaluation of the programmes, for instance fraud, nepotism and corruption. Privatisation and restructuring of state owned enterprises make it flexible for capitalists to exploit and gain more for less at the expense of the working class. This was made possible by Acts such as the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE). Services such as electricity, transport and telecommunication were privatised. South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) Social Grants have brought a lot of social problem that we are currently facing as a nation, teenage pregnancies, fraud, corruption, overpopulation and HIV and AIDS.</p>
<p>Mariam Seedat Khan seedatm@ukzn.ac.za University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Clinical Sociology Session II: Clinical Sociology in Practice</p>	<p>Understanding and Defining Clinical Sociology within the learning/teaching/education sector in South Africa</p> <p>Clinical Sociologists that research, educate and or teach are known as clinicians. They work tirelessly in an effort to foster change in and among individuals and or varied sized groups of students in different sectors of education in South Africa. The impetus behind this very important practice comes from the identification of a specific learning problem identified by post graduate students at University. The clinician goes on to conduct a detailed analysis of the problem that has been identified by students themselves; thereafter adopting specific sociological perspectives, practices and principles to address the issues raised. These perspectives that are adopted help inform a clinical approach for intervention among the specific group of students. The process of clinical intervention begins</p>

		<p>with the respondents and the clinical sociologist. This paper is based on the results of a clinical intervention conducted with ten postgraduate students, over a period of twelve weeks in 2013 at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. The objective of the clinical intervention was twofold.</p> <p>I. To increase the confidence of the learner through classroom experiences.</p> <p>II. To change the commitment level of students toward achieving higher grades, through a change in behaviour and practice for the duration of the course.</p>
<p>Lethabo Sekele g09s2554@campus.ru.ac.za Rhodes University</p>	<p>Health Session I: Hearty Issue of Health: Multiple South African Experiences</p>	<p>Voluntarism in the Health Care Sector: A Case Study of Community/Home-Based Care (CHBC) Volunteers in Perskebult Village, Limpopo Province, South Africa.</p> <p>This study explored the phenomenon of voluntarism in the public health sector with a focus on Community/Home-Based Care (CHBC). The experiences of volunteers at the Phuthanang CHBC organisation in Perskebult Village, Limpopo Province, South Africa were explored. It has been noted that the use of volunteer labour as an aspect of the privatization agenda of neo-liberalism is an under-examined terrain deserving noteworthy attention. Unpaid volunteer labour has emerged as an integral part of the neoliberal agenda of reducing state expenditure on welfare provision. Increasingly governments in many countries are relying on volunteers in the non-profit sector to provide much needed social services. The problematic rhetoric of voluntarism, as identified by some scholars, is that it tends to assume that individuals are better suited to solve social problems than the state and that the source</p>

		<p>of social problems can be located in individuals rather than state action and orientation. It further argues that state programmes and services can and should be replaced by private institutions and be delivered by citizens. Instead of the welfare state securing the social rights of its citizens, states are gradually attempting to disinvest themselves of the responsibility of meeting the social rights of citizens. This has implications in the shaping of the discourse around responsibility for welfare provision where currently emphasis is on the mutual obligation of the state and communities and other non-state actors. With the growing global trend of making use of volunteer labour for the purpose of service delivery to disadvantaged beneficiaries, understanding the dynamics of this service delivery model proves to be a necessary endeavour.</p> <p>Method: A phenomenological approach was adopted in this study and in-depth one-on-one interviews were conducted with the volunteers. The interviews enquired into the motivations of volunteers, relationships with other health care professionals as well as how volunteers perceived and understood their role within the health care system.</p> <p>Results: The study found that although volunteers are a deemed a valuable asset in the delivery of primary health care to underserved communities, the state appears to be neglecting volunteers and the organisations which employ them. In the case of CHBC there appears to be poor policy planning with regard to issues of funding, recruitment and training of volunteers. The participants shared the sentiment that</p>
--	--	---

		<p>they were merely being used as cheap labour by the state as a cost saving mechanism and that they were not as valued as other health care professionals. Issues of inadequate support from the state as well as poverty and financial insecurity emerged as dominant themes. The motivations to volunteer especially in resource limited settings varied and raised critical questions about voluntarism in the African context.</p>
<p>Abraham Serote Serote.C@dbe.gov.za Department of Education</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class Session I: Race, identity and space</p>	<p>Race, Racism and Medical Schools: Narratives of Discomfort in Post-Apartheid South Africa</p> <p>The paper deciphers non-racialism and “colour-blindness” as dominant tropes in the post-apartheid discourse even as South Africa celebrates 20 years of democracy edified by the multi-party rule, constitutionalism, human rights ethos, and the rule of law. Through the theoretical lens of critical race theory, it argues that life experience and life chances continue to be circumscribed by race and racism and that the early gains of South Africa’s democracy may precipitously be rolled back if the abstract liberalist machinations continue to permeate the national discourse on race and racism. In demonstrating the ever-presence of race and racism, the author presents a subset of findings of a larger study on race and racism in a predominantly white medical school and shows how race and racism continue to circumscribe experience even as respondents profess to have embraced non-racialism and “colour-blindness”. The paper then makes pointed recommendations including, among others, that if South Africa is to transcend race and racism, the first step is for victims and beneficiaries of past injustices to</p>

		<p>acknowledge race and racism as dominant features of modern life in the post-apartheid state. Of concern is the insidious silencing of counter-voices to the dominant abstract liberalist school.</p>
<p>Nelly Sharpley nelicious2@gmail.com Walter Sisulu University</p>	<p>Health Session I: State and Health: Some Challenges</p>	<p>Overview on the state of disease prevention and management –Eastern Cape: A Case of OR Tambo Municipality and Buffalo City Metro.</p> <p>The research presented in this paper is both a qualitative and quantitative study of disease prevention and management in the Eastern Cape. The study presents current challenges observed in relation to disease management and prevention in the province. The aim is to present such challenges while drawing our attention on the realities of the health profile for the province and what can be done. The study is prompted firstly by the prevalence of chronic illness that have turned to be acute illnesses in the Eastern Cape. The challenge of the lack of health promotion strategies to address the diverse population of the province faced with illiteracy and unemployment. Lastly the involvement of non-state actors on disease management and prevention. The study is a reflection of the use of sociological methods of data collection; observations, questionnaires and in-depth interviews and it is partly ethnographic. The findings suggest a need to revamp the state of the province on disease prevention and management.</p>

<p>Nelly Sharpley nelicious2@gmail.com</p> <p>Walter Sisulu University</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society Session II:</p> <p>Communication and the communication of politics</p>	<p>Reflections on Faith and Social Responsibility – Eastern Cape: A Case of the Black Charismatic Church Ministries (BCCMs) in Buffalo City Metro and Nelson Mandela Metro</p> <p>The research presented in this paper is both a qualitative and quantitative study of the reflections of faith and community engagement in the Eastern Cape. The study presents current challenges observed in relation to BCCMs being centres for community engagement towards redressing socio-economic challenges of the communities in the study. The aim is to present such challenges as reflected on the current engagements of/with BCCMs on redressing socio-economic challenges of NU3 population in uMdantsane Township in Buffalo City Metro, East London and of Kwa-Magxaki Township in Nelson Mandela Metro, Port Elizabeth where the studied BCCMs exist. The study is a reflection of the use of sociological methods of data collection; observations, questionnaires and in-depth interviews and it is partly ethnographic. The findings suggest that while the BCCMs are willing to be agents of community development, their efforts are clouded by a number of challenges. Recommendations are then made in response to the observed challenges.</p>
<p>Rejoice Shumba rejoice.shumba@gmail.com</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Development Session II:</p> <p>Development Programmes and Projects</p>	<p>The Organisation Workshop: Creating Community Organisational Consciousness for Community Development</p> <p>The scourge of unemployment is increasingly difficult to tackle but a community development tool, the Organisation Workshop, holds potential as a possible</p>

		<p>solution especially in marginalised and rural communities. The Organisation Workshop (OW) is a community development tool which empowers communities to be proactive in creating work opportunities for themselves rather than depending on the state or the private sector to provide work opportunities. This paper explores the OW that was conducted in Bokfontein, a small informal settlement in the North West Province of South Africa. The informal settlement was made up of two groups of people that were evicted from the land that they had occupied in order to make way for the development of upmarket estates. The OW increased organisational consciousness among community members so that they could achieve self-reliance as a group. The OW was the first workshop of its kind to be implemented in Bokfontein which was well received by a desperate community characterised by high levels of unemployment and divisions that caused violence. High levels of poverty, lack of infrastructure, inadequate housing, water and electricity services were some of the main challenges faced by the community. Notwithstanding such persistent levels of under development, the OW made an impact on the community of Bokfontein. As a community, they began to effect a series of development efforts which improved the lives of its members.</p>
<p>Noma Sibanda noma.sibanda@gmail.com Sanford Riley Centre, University of Winnipeg</p>	<p>Media, Culture and Society Session I: Media as a tool and an art for communicating the Social, Political and Cultural</p>	<p>“Get up, Stand up!”: Music can foment social change</p> <p>Music for over many years has served as a form of social protest, social commentary, to inform society about injustices, as inspiration and a call for action – the US Civil Rights Movements of the 1950’s and 1960’s. In</p>

		<p>South Africa , particularly in the 1980's, scholars wrote on the transformative significance of music and theatre as a form of not only resistance and social commentary but also as a way of envisioning a future of new identities only made possible by the introduction of a just, democratic and non-racial South Africa. Thus, music in this sense was seen as serving to unite people across racial, religious, class and gender divides to form new identities. There is no better way to measure how far a society has evolved but through music. Post-apartheid South Africa provides an essential case study of social transformation and how the cultural, social and political identities of a diverse population, and the structure and practices of the media (traditional and non-traditional) affect the prospects of developing a multicultural democracy. Although music may not be the first critical component of apartheid that one may think of, it played a key role in driving change and creating unity for the people of South Africa. This aurally stimulating and interactive presentation attempts to argue the significance of popular music in the construction of identities by investigating the role music played in the USA and South Africa (1950's to 1960's) during a period when both countries struggled with issues of democracy, equality, race and who they were as a people. Furthermore, it theorizes that instead of using the freedom songs of yesteryear to critique development today, we need new freedom songs. We need songs that are about nation building rather than decolonization. We need music that is about a new identity of being a citizen rather than a struggle for an all-inclusive government. We need to once again leverage our artists to use music as decoder, critic,</p>
--	--	---

		<p>expresser, game changer and creator of the change we wish to see.</p>
<p>Anthony Tolika Sibiya AnthonyTolika.Sibiya@nmmu.ac.za</p> <p>Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University</p>	<p>Sociology of Youth Session III: Youth in the Labour Market</p>	<p>The structure of the economy and its relation to education and youth employment</p> <p>This paper will look at the ideological framework and respond to the question of youth unemployment in South Africa. It will also critique and expose the instrumentalist and narrow view of education; as if it's only but labour markets (Economy).</p> <p>It will speak to the neo-liberal education which is driven by markets on how it contributes and also perpetuates to some of social ills that we are faced with such as youth unemployment and poverty and inequality.</p> <p>It will argue that we (youth) are victims of circumstance as a result of this neo-liberal education framework which youth find themselves in- a framework which misleads that education is and leads to employment or is only about getting a job. It will also present a set of responses to illustrate how education system is narrowly comprehended, and limits its purpose and value in society. It will end up providing possible practical alternatives that can serve to make education useful within its context of neo-liberalism.</p> <p>The purpose and causes of unemployment will be outlined and the possible solutions as it were, will be also proposed. The issue of skills development, job opportunities and education will be outlined in details in responding to the sub-them that I have an interest to respond to of course contributing to the bigger theme of the conference.</p>

<p>Hloniphile Simelane Hloniphile.Simelane@wits.ac.za</p> <p>University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Urban Sociology Session I:</p> <p>Informal Settlement and Political Perspective</p>	<p>Urban Land Management and its Discontents: A Case Study of the Swaziland Urban Development Project</p> <p>This paper examines contestations over land control and authority, which take place between the traditional and modern authorities in the informal settlements of Swaziland. It illustrates how the competition for jurisdiction over the informal settlements leads to discontents on the part of all the actors involved, in particular, the residents. The paper uses the case study of the Swaziland Urban Development Project (SUDP) implemented in Moneni informal settlement located in Manzini city. It has two objectives. Firstly, to discuss the different ways in which the traditional leadership involved in the SUDP attempted to retain hegemony in the area by dismissing the introduction of the 99-year lease that threatened to compromise its authority. Secondly, to illustrate how residents were frustrated and inevitably drawn into the inconclusive contestations between the different sets of authorities who strived to retain their allegiance. Data for this study was collected between 2009 and 2010. Reflections made in this paper contribute to literature on the peri-urban interface and urban development by revealing the underlying causes and repercussions of contests.</p>
<p>Luke Sinwell lsinwell@uj.ac.za</p> <p>University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protests Session I: The contentious Politics of Labour</p>	<p>'AMCU by day, workers' committee by night': Insurgent Trade Unionism at Anglo Platinum (Amplats) mine, 2012-2014</p> <p>This paper investigates the relationship between the workers' committee, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and Association of Mineworkers</p>

		<p>and Construction Union (AMCU) at Amplats between 2012 and 2014. Drawing from in-depth interviews with worker leaders, it explores the contestation over representation and recognition in the platinum mines during a time when workers waged two extremely powerful strikes and put forward radical demands for pay increases. Since 2012, there has been a rocky transition (one that is incomplete) from the values and culture of the workers' committee at Amplats to that of the union - AMCU. The paper argues that the term Insurgent Trade Unionism (ITU) is useful since it enables the scholar to advance beyond the sharp binary which has been created between formal (unions) and informal (worker committees). It concludes by challenging normative definitions of trade unions which grant the state and management the power to determine which organisations are legitimate or not.</p>
<p>Thoko Sipungu tsipungu@gmail.com Rhodes University</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies Session II: A Case if Contesting Identity Categories</p>	<p>Contested Sexualities: Is sexual fluidity a threat to LGBTQI struggles and the biological theories of same-sex sexualities? A Case Study at Rhodes University.</p> <p>This purpose of this paper is to explore fluid sexual identities and its impact or lack thereof on the struggles of LGBTQ individuals. It further questions whether or not these identities undermine biological theories of same-sex sexualities. These identities include, but are not limited to, "bisexuality", "bi-curious", "no – label", "pansexuality" and "people based attractions". In her book titled "Sexual fluidity: Understanding Women's love and desire", Lisa Diamond defines sexual fluidity as "possessing a potential for nonexclusive attractions". Research has also shown that a number of people</p>

		<p>experience some degree of fluidity in their sexual and romantic attractions, being drawn to someone of the same sex at one point in their life and the opposite sex at another.</p> <p>These fluid sexual identities may create the perception that people are either confused or 'greedy' for sexual gratification. This paper will use the Kinsey Scale- which depicts sexuality to be continuum-based, thus it will not question the validity of fluid sexual orientations. As a way of determining whether the LGBTQI community views these fluid sexual identities as a threat or triumph with regard to their struggles, the paper will draw on the views, opinions and narratives of LGBTQI individuals from the OUTFRhodes society at Rhodes University, Eastern Cape, a student organisation which celebrates the sexual identity of all students, placing particular emphasis on issues affecting Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender students.</p>
<p>Babalwa Sishuta and Anastasia Doyle g09d2907@campus.ru.ac.za GlapkaE@ufs.ac.za</p> <p>Rhodes University</p>	<p>Methodology and Social Theory Session II: Rethinking the classics</p>	<p>The Relevance of Marx's Ecology: Understanding Bio-piracy and Sustainable Livelihoods</p> <p>Marx's ecology is increasingly seen as important in the conceptualisation of the society-environment interface. Marx's scholarship has undergone a marked re-orientation and interpretation with the development of the field of environmental sociology. Whilst not a unified school of thought, Marx's ecology provides us with a rich heritage and critical method for engaging with the main limitations of contemporary ecological thought. In this formulation Marx's ecology is placed at the forefront of understanding the current ecological</p>

		<p>crisis. It highlights the internal contradictions and inherently unsustainable character of global capitalism. The central argument revolves around the analysis of capital and global capitalism with its emphasis on private accumulation at all costs at the expense of social and environmental justice. The debates are embedded within the critique of the ecological crisis and its resolution within the current Global Environmental Governance (GEG) regime which favour the market, managerialism and technical approaches. Ultimately, the call for an alternative economic order is made.</p> <p>Given this background, this paper examines advances that have been made in eco-socialist theory using Marx's materialism and metabolic approach. The paper considers at least four interrelated conceptions have been made by Marxist-oriented scholars: the treadmill of production and accumulation (Schnaiberg, Pellow and Weinberg, 2000; Foster, 2000; Schnaiberg and Gould, 1994; Clark and Foster 2009), accumulation by dispossession (Luxemburg, 2003; Hallows, 2011) and the theory of unequal ecological exchange (Rice, 2009). Combined these provide useful insights into the processes and dynamics of power asymmetries between developed and developing countries, capital accumulation, inherent displacement and the predatory nature of capitalism. This paper intends to explore these within the context of bio-piracy with specific reference to the case of Pelargonium Sidoides in the Nkonkobe Municipality.</p>
--	--	--

<p>Megan Smith 15600289@sun.ac.za University of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security Session II (B): Policing And Justice In Post-Apartheid South -Africa</p>	<p>Perceptions and experiences of military service: Factors influencing recruitment</p> <p>This research sets out to establish how the youth in South Africa view military service, and what factors affect the South African National Defence Force’s (SANDF) ability to attract suitable recruits to staff its modern, technologically advanced military. Due to high levels of youth unemployment, South Africa has sufficient persons volunteering for military service. The problem lies with recruiting sufficient, quality personnel with the right profile and abilities. To establish what affects recruitments, focus group discussions were conducted with both high school learners as well as first year MSDS members to determine what influences their career choices, what deters or attracts them from military service, their perception of the military profession, knowledge of the military and the influence of factors such as race and gender. Focus groups were also conducted with MSDS Instructors (Corporals and Lance Corporals) to establish what challenges they experience when training the selected recruits. The findings indicate the ability to recruit ‘ideal’ members is increasingly influenced by a civil-military gap and disconnect between the military and society combined with the fact that people are joining the military for all the wrong reasons (for money and not as a calling). The conclusion is reached that the current system of recruitment is preventing the SANDF from achieving what was set out in the Constitution namely, a legitimate, technologically advanced and disciplined armed forces.</p>
---	--	--

<p>Letitia Smuts and Josien Reijer lsmuts@uj.ac.za j.m.reijer@gmail.com University of Johannesburg</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session II: Violence, Sex and Health: Gendered and Experiences within a South African context</p>	<p>ART and the missing men: The role of gender on ART access in South Africa</p> <p>The HIV epidemic remains one of the main health and human development challenges we face today. The rapid up-scaling of ART is seen as one of the ways to mitigate some of the devastating impacts that the epidemic is having. While initially there were concerns that due to gender inequalities women might be at a disadvantaged position regarding access to ART, there is now increasing evidence in Sub Saharan Africa that men are at a distinct disadvantage. There is a growing consensus that men are, on all fronts, missing in ART programmes, yet little is known about the underlying reasons for this. Why are men starting with ART considerably later than women and why are they more prone to stop? Thus far, limited research has been conducted on this particular topic and in particular on the underlying reasons why men are not accessing ART. With millions of HIV positive men accessing, or in need of ART, it is of vital important that this knowledge gap is filled. This paper aims to focus on how gender is shaping ART access, adherence, health, treatment experience, and the consequences of treatment. We are particularly interested in the underlying reasons why men are under-represented in ART programmes and support groups in South Africa. The focus of this paper will be on the healthcare experiences, health behaviours, and the narratives of HIV positive men on ART in Johannesburg, South Africa.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Corey Spengler coreysecret@gmail.com University of the Witwatersrand</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session II: Violence, Sex and Health: Gendered and Experiences within a South African context</p>	<p>The Experiences of Women who have been raped by a "known person": A case study of women at a shelter in Johannesburg</p> <p>“...it was like someone was stealing a little bit of you every time – you don’t know what is happening to you... it’s by force – it’s hurting me – I don’t know what’s going on....” (Sandy).</p> <p>Police statistics in South Africa show that the numbers of reported rape cases are growing annually and studies have shown that a large percentage of women are not reporting their rapes. My Masters research looked at the experiences of women who were raped by a “known person” and were at the time of the research living in a shelter, either as a result of abuse or because they were homeless. Through standpoint theory I made use of my own rape experience as an opener into the area of research and as a tool in obtaining the respondents for my research. In-depth interviews were utilised in obtaining the detailed narratives from the women who took part in the research. The narratives were based on the women’s experiences of rape by a “known person”. Within the research a “known person” included, amongst others, family members, “boyfriends”, friends and intimate partners. This presentation aims to highlight the key finding of my Masters research based on the six in-depth rape narratives used in the research. The findings are linked to the key themes of my research namely: rape by a known person, families’ role in the woman’s experience, ownership of women, fear of rape, women’s pride in their virginity, stigma, rape myths or stereotypes, reporting or not reporting, structure and agency, sexual revictimization and the role of religion.</p>
--	--	---

		Through this presentation the aim is to give a brief insight into the experiences of women who have been raped by a known person.
<p>Rendani Tshifhumulo Rendani.Tshifhumulo2@univen.ac.za University of Venda</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session II: Violence, Sex and Health: Gendered and Experiences within a South African context</p>	<p>The Effects of receiving Protection Orders on Women around Thohoyandou Area: A Sociological Approach</p> <p>Domestic violence is very high in South Africa and it affects all social groups. It is a global social problem that affects mostly women and children. Estimates of the extent vary but high rates led the South African government to recognize the problem as of importance. In the year 1998, the Government introduced the clause in the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 which provides for protection orders to alleviate the problem of domestic violence. Since the new dispensations, victims are now able to apply for protection orders against their abusers. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of protection orders in deterring future abuse on women who has applied and received protection orders.</p> <p>The research is an evaluative study where qualitative interviews are done with women aged between twenty and forty five years who obtained protection orders from Thohoyandou magistrates. Their experiences are then analyzed using qualitative instruments. Research showed that regardless of receiving protection orders, domestic violence is still the order of the day in people's lives. Effects include among others the fact that protection orders becomes catalysts of future violence, killings, harassments, communication breakdown, withdrawal of economic support, neglect all leading to separation and divorce within the families. Abuse</p>

		affects our deepest emotions, self-esteem and renders people to be powerless.
<p>Ikechukwu Umejesi umejei@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>University of South Africa</p>	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Session I:</p> <p>Gender, Policy and Natural Resources</p>	<p>Where are the women? Amnesty and Patriarchy in Post-conflict Niger Delta Region of Nigeria</p> <p>On 25 June 2009, the Federal Government of Nigeria declared amnesty for all armed groups fighting against the Nigerian state and oil producing companies in the Niger Delta region. The amnesty project spelt out a triple program of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of the militant groups. In other words, the program was designed to end the conflict and reintegrate the militants into the society through an economic empowerment process. While the amnesty program was hailed as “reconciliatory”, “compensatory” and a “sustainable solution” towards achieving lasting peace in the restive region, the program seems to benefit only the men who constitute the bulk of the militants and their commanders. It does not take into consideration the socio-ecologic and economic losses suffered by women throughout the course of the struggle. This paper asks: where are the women? Is the amnesty program an empowerment project or an entrenchment of patriarchy in the Niger Delta region? Using both primary and secondary sources, this article examines these questions as a way of understanding government’s amnesty policy and its gender dynamics.</p>

<p>Yvette Ussher 17439094@sun.ac.za</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Urban Sociology Session II: Navigating through the City</p>	<p>“We have all become liars”: Trust and mobile telephony use among women traders in Accra, Ghana</p> <p>There is large body of literature in sociology on trust and its functions (e.g. O'Neil 2002; Fukuyama 1995; Giddens 1990). Trust is viewed as a facilitator of experience and actions, creates social capital and encourages reciprocal help, and reduces transaction costs (Sztompka 1999: ch. 5). However, research on trust in the burgeoning literature on mobile telephony and economic development remains limited (e.g. Molony 2007; Overa 2006). This paper will draw on interview data from women traders to explore the place of trust in mobile telephony use. Specifically, it addresses the following questions: To what extent do these traders reflect on questions of trust? Is the mobile phone an avenue for initiating and nourishing trusting relationships or it is viewed as a threat? How do these traders seek to cope with the costs of trust? The paper will conclude by reflecting on the implications of the findings for future research on trust, social networks, and telecommunication in the informal economy.</p>
<p>Esther Uzar esther.uzar@unibas.ch</p> <p>University of Basel</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session I: Industrial Relations in South Africa</p>	<p>Switzerland, Contesting legitimacy: Open conflicts between shop stewards and branch officials at ratification meetings in the Zambian Mining Unions.</p> <p>This paper will discuss how rank-and-file members in three Zambian mining unions dispute the legitimacy of their leadership during ratification processes. Before unions in Zambia sign a collective agreement with any mining company, the proposal has to be ratified by the general membership. To do this, branch chairpersons</p>

		<p>from all representing rival unions call up a joint meeting with the shop stewards to inform them about the management's proposal. These branch meetings can be seen as a performance (Goffman), in which the legitimacy of the unions is tested anew and their reputation put at stake. I will analyse this ratification process by looking at the different dimensions of legitimacy, which are claimed by branch officials, and disputed by the shop stewards.</p> <p>Many miners are not satisfied with the salary increments around 10 to 20 per cent and interpret the limited welfare gains in moral terms. They believe that their branch and head officials were selfish, not principled, not God-fearing, and not courageous enough to face up to the management. Instead of fighting for miners' welfare, leaders were suspected of getting bribe money from the companies for accepting low bargaining results. Shop stewards expressed this critique openly in the meetings; they insulted union officials, demanded them to resign, and some even held their chairpersons hostages in November 2013. Ratification meetings became a battlefield of definitions of the situation: While representatives claimed that the companies could not afford to pay higher salaries, the shop stewards perceived their rational economic and productionist arguments as lies. They unmasked the performance by branch officials as a fake performance (Boltanski): Chairpersons only pretended to ask miners for their views while the collective agreement was already reached in secrecy. Shop stewards reminded their leaders to serve them, give feedback, and ask for their opinions, instead of simply dictating bargaining results. As leaders' identities have been discredited by miners'</p>
--	--	--

		<p>accusations, they employed a number of calculating techniques for correcting their impression, saving the meeting, and preventing members from going on strike.</p>
<p>Raymond Van Diemel and Andre Louw vandiemeljohn@hotmail.com andre.louw@ma2.sun.ac.za</p> <p>South African Military Academy, Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security</p> <p>Session II (A): Policing And Justice In Post-Apartheid South -Africa</p>	<p>'Confessions of a Police Commissioner'. Crime and Politics in the Cape Peninsula</p> <p>Western Cape Premier, Helen Zille had all the reasons to believe it was an April's prank. For months the media speculated whether Western Cape Police Chief will concede to pressure before the O'Reagan Commission. The commission – headed by former Constitutional Court justice Kate O'Regan was set up by Premier Zille to look into looking into allegations of incompetent policing in and around Khayelitsha made by NGOs, including the Social Justice Coalition. Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa went as far as the Constitutional Court in an attempt to stop the commission. He lost his court bid in October 2013.</p> <p>On 1 April 2014 Western Cape police Chief Arno Lamoer admitted for the first time that Khayelitsha police stations in the Cape Peninsula were bedevilled by shoddy investigations, crippling backlogs and barely functioning specialist units. Testifying at the commission, Lamoer said: "I'm prepared to apologise for the lack of services rendered to address crime in Khayelitsha." He said there were serious staff shortages at the township's three police stations - Harare, Lingeletu West and Khayelitsha.</p> <p>It is a truism that the high levels of crime in South Africa remain a serious threat to our fragile democracy. The rate of violent crime in Khayelitsha is alarmingly high. Khayelitsha is notorious with vigilante murders.</p>

		<p>Scientists believe the children are being brutalised by the constant barrage of serious crime incidents, especially vigilante murders.</p> <p>This paper speaks to the meaning and significance of Lamoer's profound acknowledgement and apology. What are his proposed interventions and how far will these interventions go towards addressing the high rate of violent crimes in the Cape Peninsula's most densely populated township? The future relationship between the Democratic Alliance and the ANC government in the Western Cape will also be investigated.</p>
<p>Raymond van Diemel and Keitumetse Josephine Motshabi</p> <p>vandiemeljohn@hotmail.com A_moth@ma2.sun.ac.za</p> <p>South African Military Academy, Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Higher Education and Science Studies Session II:</p> <p>Perspectives on Diverse Changes at Some of our Higher Education Institutions</p>	<p>From the era of skop, skiet en donner to an era of academic excellence! A reflection on the South African Military Academy</p> <p>The South African Military Academy (SAMA) also known as the Faculty of Military Science (FMS) was established on 1 April 1950 under the auspices of the University of Pretoria, as a branch of the SA Military College (now the SA Army College) at Voortrekkerhoogte (now Thaba Tshwane). The aim of the Academy was to elevate the education of Permanent Force cadets to the level of a baccalaureate (BA (Mil) or BSc (Mil)), in order to meet the intellectual challenges of the military profession in the nuclear age. The first 30 cadets started their degree course at the Academy on 1 April 1950. Apart from their academic studies, the Academy students also received military training at the SA Military College. Lacking the necessary naval training facilities, the Academy only catered for Army and Air force cadets (Visser, 2000:1). In 1961 the Faculty of Military Science (FMS) become a fully-fledged faculty of University of</p>

		<p>Stellenbosch.</p> <p>The vision of SAMA is to create a kraal of intellectual innovation and wise warriors. It is against this backdrop that the Faculty of Military Science (FMS) strives for academic excellence through quality teaching, research and community interaction. In order to sustain academic excellence, FMS must make a concerted effort in recruiting and retaining suitable qualified and experienced professionals. Skilful and diverse personnel will enable FMS to function optimally in the higher education sector. The Faculty of Military Science primarily exists to provide academic education to under- and postgraduate students. It delivers research produced by its students and staff where members are involved in academic and professional community service as a response to the needs of its location and community. As the only military academy in the Southern African region, FMS stands poised to make a major contribution to the development of professional education within South Africa, SADC region and beyond (MA Position Paper, 2013:1).</p> <p>This paper seeks, inter alia, to understand the role, place and importance of higher education within the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. To discuss the history of the Military Academy as an institution of Higher learning and the role it plays with the development of young officers in the DoD, to reflect on the academic excellence achieved over the past decade by the FMS.</p> <p>In conclusion, the significance of the Military Academy as a National asset and the future of the Military Academy within the DoD will be discussed.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Raymond van Diemel and Keitumetse Josephine Motshabi vandiemeljohn@hotmail.com A_moth@ma2.sun.ac.za</p> <p>South African Military Academy, Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class Session I: Race, identity and space</p>	<p>'Racism: the albatross that's keep South African society in bondage!' Reflecting on the role, place and impact of racism during the 2014 South African National Elections</p> <p>South Africa will hold its fourth national elections in May 2014. Racism continues to occupy a dominant role and place on the Election Agenda of political parties since 1994. Racism surfaced in the printed media, on national television and in social media columns. "Racism remains the one conversation that we simply do not want to have in South Africa," argues writer, activist and filmmaker, Gillian Schutte in a TEDx Johannesburg talk, which took place in December 2013. Schutte, who challenges racial stereotyping, says that our inability to talk about racism is one of the reasons that South African society remains untransformed. According to Schutte, every white person in our society must come to terms with, challenge and begin to unlearn their personal racism. As she describes how the system of white privilege works, she contends that South Africans will never live in a transformed society if the construct of whiteness is not reflected upon.</p> <p>This paper seeks, inter alia, to make sense of the debate on the role and place of racism in the recent South African Elections; to reflect on Schutte's views on racism and thirdly shines a light on the possible future development of racial debates in South Africa.</p> <p>In conclusion, Post graduate Students' at the South African Military Academy views on the role, place and impact of racism on South African society will be collected, analyzed and interpreted.</p>
---	--	---

<p>Raymond van Diemel and Keitumetse Josephine Motshabi vandiemeljohn@hotmail.com A_moth@ma2.sun.ac.za</p> <p>South African Military Academy, Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session IV: Construction and Experiences of Gender in Gendered spaces</p>	<p>Transformation, Gender Equity and Empowerment in the South African Defence Force after 20 years: The SA Military Academy, a case Study</p> <p>Since the miraculous advent of democracy in South Africa in 1994 the concepts ‘transformation’, ‘gender equity’ and ‘empowerment’ have dominated debates throughout the country. The government under the late President Nelson Mandela has demonstrated a determination to identify, understand and remove past injustices. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 1996, (Act No 108 of 1996) stipulates that all citizens have fundamental rights and freedom within the law. Both the White Paper on Transformation of the Public Service and White Paper on Affirmative Action of the Public Service require that national departments, including the Department of Defence (DoD), become broadly representative of the demographic composition of the South African population. The White Paper on Defence has made the specific pronouncement that the South African National Defence Force (SANDF hereafter) should be broadly representative of the South African population. The prescribed quotas are echoed in the Defence Review, Chapter 10, par 55, i.e. 64,6% Africans, 10,2% Coloureds, 0,75% Asians and 24,3% Whites. In a briefing before the Committee on transformation, gender equity and empowerment in the SANDF in June 2011, the Department of Defence conceded that the rate of transformation had been unsatisfactory but held the Service and Division Chiefs accountable for implementing the transformation and gender equity policies.</p>
---	--	--

		<p>This paper speaks audibly, firstly to the SANDF's successes and failures in the implementation of transformation, gender equity and empowerment; and secondly debates similar successes and failures at the South Africa Military Academy, who in 2005 has been identified as a national asset. In conclusion, the paper will measure and elaborate on the impact of transformation, gender equity and empowerment on the organisational culture of the SA Military Academy. Both academic and non-academic personnel at the SA Military Academy will be interviewed on their views of the topic.</p>
<p>Nontombi Velelo and André Pelser VeleloNL@ufs.ac.za University of the Free State</p>	<p>Methodology and Social Theory Session I: Methodology</p>	<p>The use of outcome analysis in the assessment of a poverty reduction initiative at Golden Gate Highlands National Park</p> <p>Programme evaluations/assessments are often aimed at measuring the outcome or impact of a particular programme in the process of decision making, and are usually, conducted with the intention of improving the efficiency of the programme, planning effectively and improving the existing programme. Although several types of programme evaluations/assessments have been identified (amongst others needs analysis, process assessments, evaluability assessments), this paper focuses on how outcomes analysis was employed in the assessment of a poverty relief programme at the Golden Gate Highlands National Park in the eastern Free State of South Africa. Outcomes analysis, firstly, creates the opportunity to assess and determine the strength of the programme and secondly it creates a platform to explore possibilities of improving the programme. Some</p>

		<p>key questions underpinning an outcomes analysis included the following: How successful is the programme? What impediments have prevented the optimal outcomes of the programme? How do the beneficiaries perceive the programme? Does the programme reach its target community effectively? How can the programme be strengthened? Designed around outcomes analysis as an analytical framework for programme evaluation, a mixed-method approach of semi-structured interviews and focus-group sessions was used to collect data from amongst programme beneficiaries, the park management and members of the park's advisory board. Effective assessment of the programme required a clear understanding of concepts such as poverty, poverty alleviation and well-being. Broadening the conventional definition of poverty and on the analogy of the typology suggested by the World Wide Fund for Nature, five fundamental dimensions of well-being were employed for the purposes of the field study: an economic dimension, a subsistence dimension, environmental dimension, political dimension and lastly a cultural and spiritual dimension. Improvement in any one or more of these five fundamental dimensions of human well-being, as confirmed by the outcome analysis, was considered to be a contribution towards poverty reduction. This paper concludes that by conceptualising poverty as a multidimensional state of well-being, such an approach allows for the exploration of a much broader range of potential social, cultural and economic benefits available from protected areas.</p>
--	--	---

<p>Anne Wiltshire 16375548@sun.ac.za</p> <p>Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session VI:</p> <p>Rethinking skills and developing a work ethic profile</p>	<p>Reflections on the meaning of work for the unemployed on a Public Work Scheme in South Africa</p> <p>South African economy is heavily dependent on revenues from minerals, energy, large capital-intensive ventures and the financial sector which demands an intermediate and highly skilled shrinking core of permanently employed workers. This has meant that 77.4% of South African's of working age are now temporary employed, unemployed and non-economic active whilst only 22.6% have decent work. Through a case study of workers on the Community Work Programme (CWP), a pilot employment guarantee programme in South African providing a minimum level of long-term socially useful employment for workers structurally excluded from the economy and willing yet unable to find work, my research examines what work means to precariously employed working-age South Africans. This study was done in Grabouw, in the Western Cape, a rural area where job opportunities are almost entirely limited to seasonal farm work. My findings reveal eight different meanings of work of which two were most prominent. Firstly, work enables workers to pay for commodities. Secondly, work is highly valued as intrinsically rewarding and unemployment is an opportunity to be creative, self-actualise through voluntary work corresponding to people's passions. Work is also valued for bestowing variety, daily routine, and the ability to make autonomous decisions. Fourthly, working is viewed as morally correct, even in areas of scarce employment, as people and their activities are evaluated on the basis of work. Fifthly, workers value interpersonal relations with</p>
---	---	---

		<p>co-workers and the opportunity to share skills, contrasting this to the isolation of unemployment, farm and factory work. For some this overrides economic returns. Sixthly, work bestows social status and prestige in the community wherefore they were respected, looked up to and even protected from crime. My findings expand on typology of meanings of work by Kaplan & Tausky (1974) to include that fact that work remains highly gendered and is also highly valued as an opportunity for training. The study concludes by suggesting that although capitalism is increasingly a system without work, through work we become active, creative, caring, connected, skilled, motivated and valued members of society. Thus, the quality of our lives depends on our ability to work. It also suggests that the CWP promotes social relations of reciprocal obligation in communities and in so doing broadens the meaning of work.</p>
<p>Gerda Wittman and Linda Stewart Gerda.Wittmann@nwu.ac.za</p> <p>North-West University</p>	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies Session I:</p> <p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Identities in Practice</p>	<p>Foul Play: (A) Raping (A) Society</p> <p>Five men have been necklaced by angry members of society after a kangaroo court, in a scene with strong parallels to happenings during Apartheid., as described in Vuilspel. In this crime novel the community decides to take the law into their own hands against a group of corrective rapists. .</p> <p>Cover (1986: 1608-1609) argues that '[t]he ideology of punishment is not, of course, the exclusive property of judges. The concept operates in the general culture and is intelligible to and shared by prisoners, criminals and revolutionaries as well as judges.</p>

		<p>Nonetheless punishment in the context of the legal realm operates differently from the ideology in popular or professional literature.” If law was violence driven by master narratives, the revelation of the nature, origin, and structure of these narratives might redirect the force of law because these master narratives in the stories told in the courtroom and the decisions made by judges excludes the oppositional narrative (Peters, 2005: 447). This paper intends to explore through the narrative of the novel the actual experiences of the survivors. It opens up a space where the unheard voices of the victims/survivor can be heard. It argues for the radicalization of the law to appeal to a new jurisprudence going beyond legalistic rhetoric.</p> <p>The paper does not condone necklacing, but it will demonstrate how the narrative in Vuilspel describes society 20 years after democracy, where law as a system continually fails the rape victim and forces both the victim and society to serve punishment on the perpetrators, taking justice into their own hands.</p>
<p>Holle Linnea Wlokas WLKHOL002@myuct.ac.za</p> <p>Energy Research Centre, University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Development Session II: Development Practice</p>	<p>Community benefit schemes under implementation in South Africa’s renewable energy industry- emerging evidence</p> <p>An approximate twenty billion Rand are invested into community development round 64 renewable energy project sites across South Africa over the coming 20 years. These funds are part of the revenue private sector renewable energy projects are generating under the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Program (RE IPPPP). Companies engage</p>

		<p>with local economic development because the procurement program obliges them to invest into socio-economic and enterprise development and to share ownership with local communities.</p> <p>The investment requirements apply to all bidding renewable energy project in the same way. Companies are, however, developing different strategies on how to meet the requirements. This paper asks what are the institutional arrangements and relationships the private sector-led development initiatives are establishing? This paper is presenting quantitative and qualitative information accessed and analysed in collaboration with national government. Community benefit schemes and monetary commitments of renewable energy projects in the procurement program are studied. A categorisation of community benefit schemes is developed, providing an academic baseline for future impact studies and policy recommendations.</p> <p>The paper is written in the context of a PhD study investigating the community benefit schemes following principles of action research with the aim to enhance industry practice.</p>
<p>Jantjie Xaba xaba@sun.ac.za Stellenbosch University</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session IV (A): Flexible labour and skills shortages</p>	<p>‘Thinking about Economic Empowerment theoretically, why empowerment worked for the white Afrikaners but failed for the blacks’</p> <p>Empowerment is like what Edigheji referred to as called an “amorphous, slippery and catch phrase” without a clear definition. It means different things to different people, but essentially there are at least four ways of looking at it, this presentation attempts to examine those four ways. As a short extrapolation of the large doctoral project, I argue that empowerment is about</p>

		<p>lack of power or dis-empowerment. The discussion will be centered around the theme of empowerment under two different contexts, the Afrikaner and Black Economic Empowerment to answer why do people need power? What processes do we need to follow to reach empowerment? Three theories will be discussed that could help answer the question above: empowerment approach, social capital and capability theory.</p>
<p>Khethu Xaba khethux@gmail.com Lifestyle & Entertainment</p>	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class Session II: Labels, Power and Meaning</p>	<p>Black Skin, White Mask: A Case of the South African Coconut?</p> <p>The colonial and apartheid history of South Africa has greatly influenced black identity. This country has gone from a period of black consciousness under apartheid to our current democratic era where there is shame attached to the black identity. This shame is evident in the decline of cultural practices and customs amongst black South African youths. This dramatic shift resulted in the emergence of a new black identity of ‘coconuts’ or ‘Oreos’- which refers to black South Africans who are socially viewed as black on the outside and white on the inside. As a result of wanting to assimilate into society and escape the negative associations they choose to internalise a white, westernised, cultural identity. This research problematizes this identity, going as far as linking it to the phenomenon Fanon described as “Black Skin, White Masks”. Fanon (1967) saw the black African in westernised society as being embattled on two fronts- he has lost his ‘negro past’ and his ‘negro future’ and as a result of this he can never truly experience his blackness. For Fanon, a black person in this position is damned because they are not yet white but also no</p>

		<p>longer black (Fanon, 1967), they are in a state of 'racelessness' (Fordham, 1988). Focusing on young black South Africans who attended former model-C schools in the Sandton Area, this research investigates which elements of identity are most important in developing their sense of self.</p>
<p>Nomkhosi Xulu Xulun@ukzn.ac.za University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session IV (B): Migrant networks and livelihood strategies</p>	<p>A critical evaluation of the livelihood strategies of rural-urban migrants and foreign national migrants in post-Apartheid South Africa</p> <p>The migrant labour system has been a structural feature of the South African labour market since the late 19th century when the economic system developed around the mineral energy and grounded on the exploitation of a cheap and strictly controlled migrant labour. This paper uses the South African historical context to evaluate what is currently taking place in South Africa in terms of the rural-urban migration and foreign national migrants' livelihood strategies. In all the socio-political and economic changes that are taking place in the country, informal migrant workers seem to be the most negatively affected category. Hence it is the broader objective of this paper to investigate the factors that are employed by migrants to inform their living when faced with rising unemployment, the increasing informalisation of work, poor working conditions and xenophobic attacks. Furthermore, while migrants are mainly found to be making work for themselves, this paper will investigate the sustainability of the work that is obtained by migrants in the informal sector. This paper adopts the theoretical framework that breaks the dichotomy between rural-urban and foreign nationals,</p>

		<p>formal and informal, male and female. It will show that there is a continuous relational approach between these dichotomies and that when taken together show a more useful and comprehensive picture of migrants and their livelihood struggles in South Africa.</p>
<p>Nomkhosi Xulu and Sivuyisiwe Magayana Xulun@ukzn.ac.za 209516650@stu.ukzn.ac.za</p> <p>University of KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>Sociology of Crime, Violence and Security Session I:</p> <p>Multiple images of gender and violence dialogue</p>	<p>A critical overview of the effects of political violence on gender dynamics the KwaMashu Hostel, KwaZulu-Natal</p> <p>KwaMashu hostel is notoriously known for its rampant political violent nature since the 1980s and as much as the political violence that erupted during the 1980s was largely between African National Congress (ANC), Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and United Democratic Front (UDF) this paper is predominantly geared towards the violence and conflict between IFP and newly found National Freedom Party (NFP) (and ANC). The primacy of this violence can be located in the establishment of the NFP in January 2011, breakaway party from IFP, effectively evoking tensions within the hostel dwellers. The main objectives of this paper are to examine the way political violence has differently impacted on gender relations. It is also to investigate what are the gendered ways in which the hostel dwellers respond to this violence. This study will be conducted through qualitative research using semi-structured interviews. Some of the questions that will be asked are: What are the changes and challenges brought about by the current violence on the hostel dwellers gender relations? How have people at the hostel responded to this violence? It is crucial that any general theory of political violence takes into consideration the lived experiences of people and societies they live and also</p>

		<p>their history. South Africa is effectively embedded within structures of violence, whereby violence was and to some remains a way of solving problems. This paper reflects on a set of theories of the economic conditions of violent conflict, some of those are the “greed theory” which focuses on the financial sources of civil war, and a “grievance theory”, which focuses on inequality, political repression and ethnic as well as religious diversity.</p>
<p>Listen Yingi Listen.Yingi@ul.ac.za University of Limpopo</p>	<p>Economic and Industrial Sociology Session I (B): Gender and Work-life experiences in the mining sector</p>	<p>The socioeconomic pinch: Illegal mining in South Africa. The case of City Deep Mines, Johannesburg.</p> <p>With the skyrocketing activities of illegal mining in the 21st century and its consequences on the economy, society, and individuals, much effort has been directed in trying to curb these unsanctioned activities. Illegal mining is rocking cum robbing sundry economies of the much needed resources and South Africa is not an exception. Given the ever increasing number of illegal mining fatalities in South Africa and the measures the government has put in place, this phenomenon in question remains uncurbed. The inequalities which exist in the country as far as skewed ownership and access to resources should not be underestimated when it comes to the illegal mining activities taking place in South Africa. This paper seeks to provide a working and time specific solutions in trying alleviate illegal mining in South Africa. Lives without number had been lost since the recording of the first mine fatality in 1904 in South Africa due to illegal mining, of which solutions to this activity can be provided as a way of reducing its consequences. There are socioeconomic factors which</p>

		drive and pull people to be engaged into this illegal activity and this study tries to highlight such with reference to the recent City Deep mine fatality in March 2014.
<p>Johan Zaaiman and Gift Mupambwa Johan.Zaaiman@nwu.ac.za mupambwagift42@gmail.com</p> <p>North West University</p>	<p>Methodology an Social Theory Session II: Risk, Knowledge and Inequality</p>	<p>Khutsong: An Empirical Example of the Complex Relationship Between Concepts like Risk, Inequality, Exclusion and Inclusion</p> <p>This paper reports on research conducted in the Khutsong municipality, North-West Province, South Africa. In 2004 a presidential project was announced to resettle the Khutsong township because it was built on a dolomite hazardous area that causes sinkholes. For this purpose the biggest town redevelopment programme in South Africa was undertaken. As the project now unfolds it is clear that different processes are running concurrently. The town planners professionally assessed the risk problem and provided a grand solution. For this they obtained political buy-in from national government. The local politicians on the other hand are careful to be involved in the demolition of the old houses or shacks of people moving to the new houses. They tend to protect their power bases. The people on the other hand are well informed about the hazards of dolomite but blame the municipality for allowing water seepages to occur in the water supply and sewerage systems. They use the new housing scheme to lesson household density with only a part of the family moving to the new houses and the rest remaining in the original house or shack. Or they use the original house or shack as a source of income by renting it. Poor households use this risk scenario as a tool to enhance their</p>

		<p>disadvantageous position by profiting with regard to housing. Richer households resist resettlement because the government is not in a position to replace their houses and businesses. In fact the businessmen use this to expand their businesses. This paper demonstrates that this municipality presents a salient example of professional risk management clashing with political instincts and how inequality, exclusion and inclusion become complex concepts in such a scenario due to the skills people have to exploit such major projects.</p>
<p>Precious Zhou preciouszhou@gmail.com University of Pretoria</p>	<p>Gender Studies Session I: Theorising Gender and Sexualities: Representations of Masculinities and Femininities</p>	<p>Perceptions on representation of masculinity and femininity in a tabloid newspaper in Zimbabwe</p> <p>The role of tabloid newspapers in the socialisation process remains under debate as they are popularly known for their sensationalism; focus on scandals, celebrity news, gossip and entertainment. This research paper focuses on the role of a tabloid newspaper in Zimbabwe, the H-Metro in perpetuating or challenging gender inequalities. A brief content analysis on the local news section of the H-Metro was conducted to examine the representation of femininity and masculinity. Further, it investigates the views of its readers towards the portrayal of masculinity and femininity in an effort to understand whether they conform or challenge this representation. The participants' views were found to be in line with the themes that were deduced from the content analysis highlighting that the paper tended to reinforce the dominant ideals in society. The main themes that were similar from both the paper and the participants was the issue of heteronormativity where masculinity and femininity are viewed as opposites; that</p>

		<p>people ‘perform’ gender to reinforce these differences and that heterosexual behaviour is the norm. However, interestingly the participants were critical of the representations of femininity and masculinity in the paper. The participants highlighted the negative representation of women which had the effect of devaluing the status of women. They felt that while the H-Metro reflected what was happening in society, it reconstructed reality in a way that presented women in negative light thereby promoting gender inequality. The research highlights a gender order in which men dominate over women and the tabloid media playing a part in reinforcing it.</p>
<p>Jackie Zvoutete ladyjackie.zvo@gmail.com University of Cape Town</p>	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protests Session I: The contentious Politics of Labour</p>	<p>Impact of Institutional diversity on unions and NGO’s efforts to represent and articulate farm workers’ grievances: Case Study of the 2012 Western Cape farm workers’ strike and protest action</p> <p>Following a disconcerting pattern in South Africa’s recent labour history, a violent strike and protests gripped the De Doorns area in the Hex River Valley of Western Cape Province in the late months of 2012 and early 2013. Literature on collective action and mobilisation shows that many of these incidents are instigated by occasions where there is a clash or disagreement of interests between groups. The existence of groups with diverging interests creates the basis of conflict; this dichotomy is the initial form of diversity. Triggered by strikes such as the Marikana and the 2012 Western Cape farm worker protests, a new urgency has been recognized by the academic community to understand the causes of this disharmony</p>

		<p>in the rural settlements in South Africa. After 20 years of democracy, there is evidence that the framing sector still functions within the skeleton frame of apartheid dogma.</p> <p>Drawn from a Masters study completed for the University of Cape Town in December 2013, this paper will focus on the 'violent' strikes and protest action that occurred in the Western Cape in 2012/2013. Through debunking and qualitatively analysing the role and responsibilities of the worker representative groups during the strikes (NGOs, government and Trade Unions), the paper reveals that there is a weak representation structure which is worsened due to the diverse interests of the institutions. This ultimately negatively affects the process of attaining a practical solution for the farm workers' issues. The paper explores the layered disparities of the workers within the farms, showing that a group's view is an aggregation of individuals' different opinions and experiences; this is important to acknowledge in the study of conflict. This paper is a presentation of the need for an adoption and inclusion of institutional diversity in the study of labour conflict in South Africa. Diversity within a South African setting is prominently drawn by racial lines but this study proposes that diversity in other forms is crucial in understanding these protest situations and in seeking solutions. The paper makes this suggestion through an observation of the 2012 Western Cape Farm Worker Strike and protest action, by questioning how worker representative groups handled the responsibility of representing and articulating farm worker problems. Although each party may believe they are doing what is best for the farm workers plight, they each have</p>
--	--	--

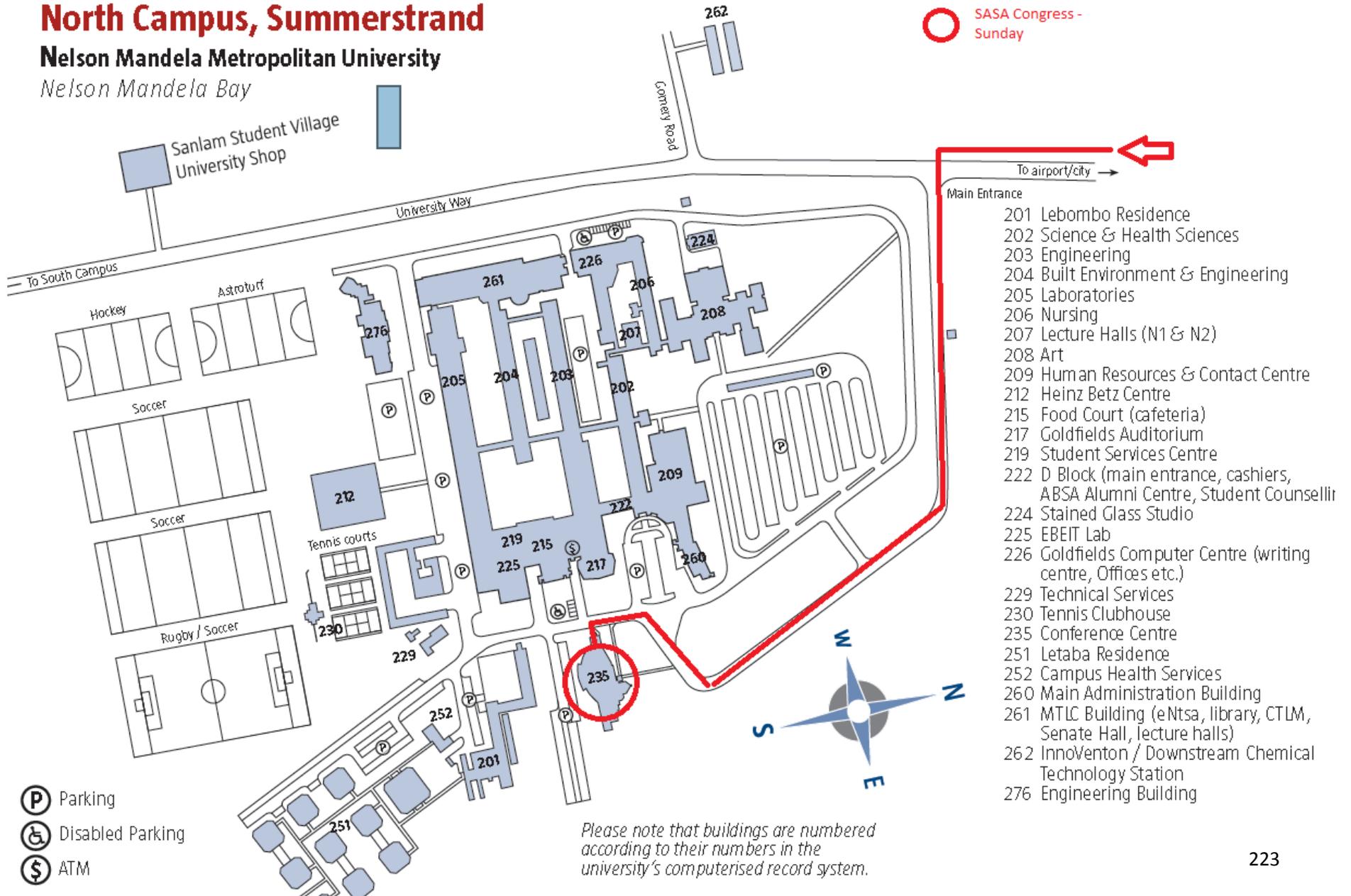
		<p>different operational values and they strongly embody their own interests. This varied mix of agenda's and modes of operation leads to a lack of constructive dialogue. This break in effectual communication plays a role in weakening the representational abilities of the unions and organisations and consequently abates the possibilities of attaining the practicable resolutions which are best for the group that the parties claim to represent; the farm workers. The paper identifies this as a problem and subsequently suggests an immediate evaluation of communication methods from all these parties in order to improve negotiations in the future. This paper is not designed as a solution but functions as a presentation or a sketch of the complex milieu that surround strikes and protest action in order to encourage new ways of thinking about farm disputes and ways to resolve them.</p>
--	--	--

North Campus, Summerstrand

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University

Nelson Mandela Bay

 SASA Congress - Sunday

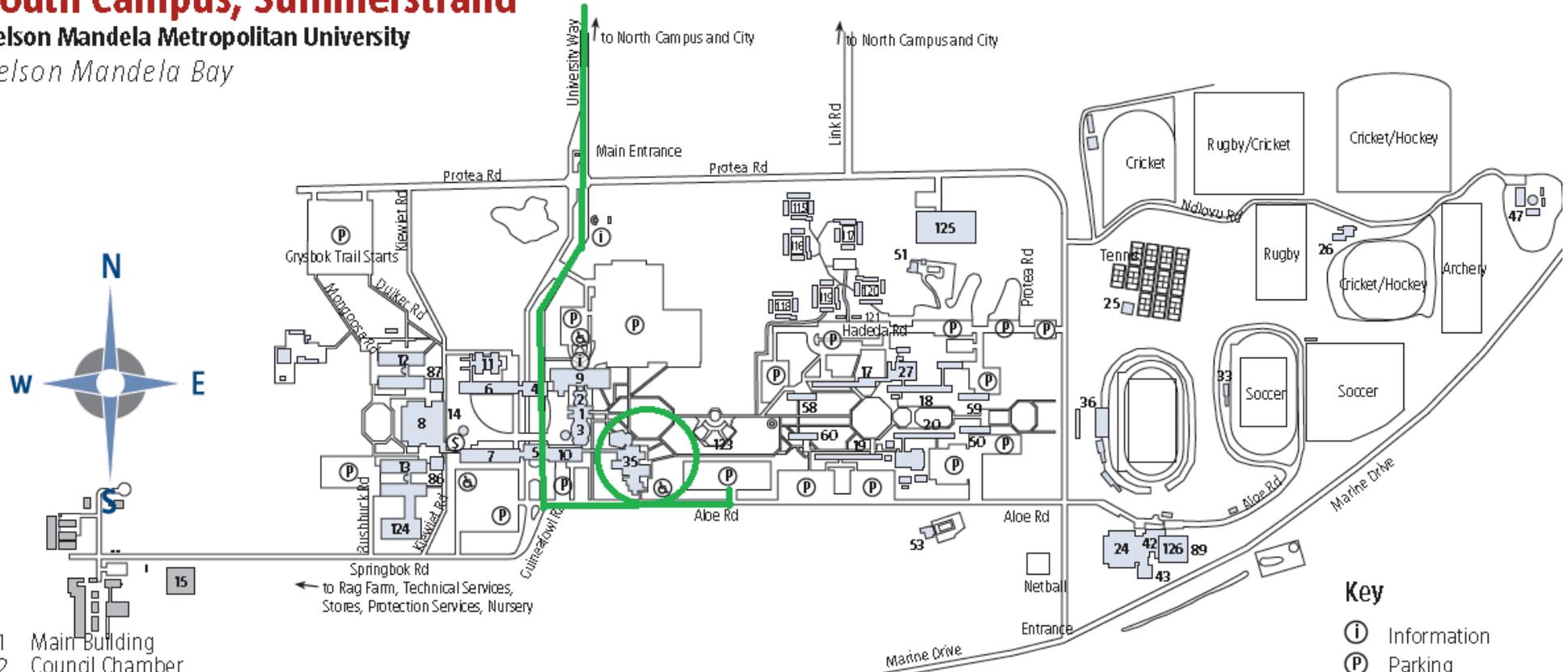


South Campus, Summerstrand

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University

Nelson Mandela Bay

SASA Congress -
Monday and Tuesday



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Main Building | 14 Food Court |
| 2 Council Chamber | 15 Technical Services |
| 3 Auditorium | 17 Unitas Main Block |
| 4 Old Mutual Lecture Halls | 18 Veritas Main Block |
| 5 Sanlam Lecture Halls | 19 Xanadu Main Block |
| 6 Education, Writing Centre & ABSA Computer lab | 20 Melodi Main Block |
| 7 M & P Building | 24 Indoor Sport Centre & Sport Offices |
| 8 Library & School of Architecture | 25 Tennis Clubhouse |
| 9 Embizweni | 26 Cricket Clubhouse |
| 10 Music | 27 Study Centre (Veritas) |
| 11 Human Movement Sciences & Biokinetics Centre | 33 Soccer Clubhouse |
| 12 Biological Sciences | 35 Building 35 (Universet Lecture Halls) |
| 13 Physics & Chemistry | 36 Stadium & Clubhouse |

- | |
|--|
| 47 Alumni Centre (Campus Boma) |
| 50 Melodi Annex |
| 51 Unitas/Veritas Clubhouse & Pool |
| 53 Xanadu/Melodi Clubhouse & Pool |
| 58 Unitas Annex |
| 59 Veritas Annex |
| 60 Xanadu Annex |
| 89 Underwater Clubhouse |
| 86 Goldfields South |
| 87 Goldfields North (International Office) |
| 115-120 Renaissance Postgrad Student Village |
| 121 Housing Administration |

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 123 | Building 123 |
| 124 | Centre for High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (CHRTEM) |
| 125 | Human Movement Science |
| 126 | Aquatic & Fitness Centre |

Please note that buildings are numbered according to their numbers in the university's computerised record system.