FINAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Monday 7th July		
08h00 – 10h00	Registration	
10h30 – 12h30	**OPENING** **Welcome** **Presidential address** **Keynote address**	
12h30 – 13h30	Lunch	**Meeting for Heads of Departments**
13h30 – 15h15	**SPLIT SESSION 1: A – E** A Economic and industrial sociology B Urban sociology C Environment and natural resources D Family and population studies E Development	
15h15 – 15h45	Coffee / Tea	
15h45 – 17h30	**SPLIT SESSION 2: A – G** A Economic and industrial sociology B Religion C Urban sociology D Development E Higher education and science studies F Media, culture and society G Environment and natural resources	
17h30 – 18h30	**Students' meeting**	**Special session on review of NRF ratings**
18h30 – 21h30	**COCKTAIL** **Presentation of Honorary Life Membership** **Prize for Best 2007 Student Paper**	

Tuesday 8th July		
08h00 – 09h45	**PLENARY SESSION, THEME 1** **Business, environment and society**	
09h45 – 10h15	Coffee / Tea	
10h15 – 12h00	**SPLIT SESSION 3: A – E** A Economic and industrial sociology B Crime, violence and security C Urban sociology D Environment and natural resources E Race, ethnicity and class **Business meeting for the Development Working Group**	
12h00 – 13h00	**Special open forum discussion on xenophobic violence**	
13h00 – 13h45	Lunch	**Working group conveners' meeting**

Tuesday 8th July (cont.)

13h45 – 15h30	**SPLIT SESSION 4: A – E** A Economic and industrial sociology I B Environment and natural resources C Economic and industrial sociology II D Gender studies E Economic and industrial sociology III
15h30 – 15h45	Coffee / Tea
15h45 – 18h00	**SASA AGM**
18h15 - late	**BANQUET** **Address** **Signing of agreement between SASA and the Indian Sociological Society**

Wednesday 9th July		
08h30 – 10h30	**PLENARY SESSION, THEME 2:** **Natural resources and local livelihoods**	
10h30 – 11h00	Coffee / Tea	
11h00 – 12h45	**SPLIT SESSION 5: A – F** A Economic and industrial sociology B Race, ethnicity and class C Religion D Development E Higher education and science studies F Health **Business meeting for the Environment and Natural Resources Working Group**	
12h45 – 13h45	Lunch	**New SASA Council meeting**
13h45 – 15h30	**SPLIT SESSION 6: A – G** A Economic and industrial sociology B Health C Political sociology and law D Environment and natural resources E Development F Race, ethnicity and class G PhD Workshop	
15h30 – 17h00	**SOCIAL OUTING TO WINE FARMS**	
18h00 – 19h45	**SPLIT SESSION 7: A – E** A Economic and industrial sociology I B Crime, violence and security C Economic and industrial sociology II D Gender studies E Development	

Thursday 10th July	
08h30 – 10h15	**SPLIT SESSION 8: A – G** A Economic and industrial sociology B Family and population studies C Health D Environment and natural resources E Political sociology and law F Race, ethnicity and class G Rural sociology
10h15 – 10h45	Coffee / Tea
10h45 – 12h45	**PLENARY SESSION, THEME 3:** **Climate, energy and survival** **Vote of thanks and closing**
12h45	Departure time

FINAL DETAILED PROGRAMME

VENUE: Arts and Social Sciences Building, corner Merriman Avenue & Van Ryneveld Street

Monday 7th July

08h00 – 10h00 Registration (Foyer)

10h00 – 10h30 Coffee / Tea

10h30 – 12h30 **OPENING** **Room 230**

Welcome:
Chair: Prof Cherryl Walker (Stellenbosch University)
Address: Prof Arnold van Zyl (Vice-Rector: Research, and Acting Rector, Stellenbosch University)
Briefing: Prof Lindy Heinecken (Chair, Local Organising Committee)

Presidential address: Dr Mokong S Mapadimeng (President, South African Sociological Association)

Keynote address: Prof John Lungu (Copperbelt University, Zambia)

12h30 – 13h30 Lunch

Meeting for Heads of Departments **Room 201**
(or their representatives)
Chair: Monty Roodt

13h30 – 15h15 **SPLIT SESSION 1: A – E**

A Economic and industrial sociology Room 209
Roundtable discussion: Interrogating industrial sociology
Discussant Ari Sitas (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Re-theorising the world of work*
1 Bernard Dubbeld (Stellenbosch University) *The standpoint of social critique: undoing the ontological primacy of labour*
2 Shireen Ally (University of the Witwatersrand) *Industrial sociology? Deconstructing a discipline*
3 Bridget Kenny (University of the Witwatersrand) *Abasebenzi! Industrial sociology and the masculine worker*

B Urban sociology Room 226
Theme: Urban livelihoods
Chair: Irma du Plessis (University of the Witwatersrand)
Papers:
1 Jacquelin Borel-Saladin (University of Cape Town) and Owen Crankshaw (University of Cape Town) *Social polarisation or professionalisation? Another look at theory and evidence on de-industrialisation and the rise of the service sector*
2 Sonja Narunsky-Laden (University of Johannesburg) *Powerhouse sistas: female mobility and South Africa's new black entrepreneurs*
3 Maseabata Ntoanyane (National University of Lesotho) and Thope Mathobo (National University of Lesotho) *The social and environmental implications of the informal sector in Lesotho*
4 Marcel Korth (University of Johannesburg) *Right and wrong in Zola terms: toward an understanding of delinquency as health-seeking behaviour among young urban township dwellers in Zola, Soweto*

C Environment and natural resources Room 224
Theme: Environment, conservation the sustainability debate
Chair: Jacklyn Cock (University of the Witwatersrand)
Papers:
1 Joseph Rudigi-Rukema (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Exploring communities and government response strategies to drought in South Africa: the case studies of Umsinga and Nquthu area in KwaZulu-Natal province*
2 Emeka E. Obioha (National University of Lesotho) *Climate variability and indigenous adaptation systems for food production in Lesotho*
3 Jenni Kauppila (University of Tampere, Finland) *Nature conservation in South Africa: balancing with different needs.*

Monday 7th July 13h30 – 15h15 SPLIT SESSION 1 (cont.)

D Family and population studies — Room 222
Theme: Family relationships and ageing
Chair: Heidi Prozesky (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:
1 Sarah-Kate Engelbrecht (Stellenbosch University) and Elmien Lesch (Stellenbosch University) *The relationship satisfaction of heterosexual couples in one low-income, semi-rural Western Cape community.*
2 Paul Bigala (North-West University) *Ageing and its problems in the era of HIV/AIDS: a case study of Mafikeng Local Municipality, North-West province, South Africa*

E Development — Room 220
Theme: Environment and natural disaster management
Chair: Michael Neocosmos (Monash, SA)
Papers:
1 Gideon van Riet (North-West University) *Disaster risk assessment in South Africa: some current challenges*
2 Kyle Farmby (Rutgers University, USA) and Jyldyz Kasymova (Rutgers University) *Systematic coherence and disaster response: the case of the 2004 tsunami*
3 Charles Dube (University of Fort Hare) *Society, power and the environment: challenges for the 21st century: business, environment and society*
4. Lanre Olutayo (University of Ibadan, Nigeria) *Engendering rural development through indigenous production relations in Africa* (paper to be presented by Wilson Akpan)

15h15 – 15h45	Coffee / Tea

15h45 – 17h30	**SPLIT SESSION 2: A – G**

A Economic and industrial sociology — Room 209
Roundtable discussion with authors: Transnational labour solidarity?
Chair: Bridget Kenny (University of the Witwatersrand)
1 Eddie Webster (University of the Witwatersrand), Andries Bezuidenhout (University of the Witwatersrand) and Rob Lambert (University of Western Australia) comment on *Beyond the boycott: labor rights, human rights and transnational activism*, by Gay W. Seidman
2 Gay Seidman (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA) comments on *Grounding globalization: labour in the age of insecurity*, by Eddie Webster and Andries Bezuidenhout.

B Religion — Room 228
Theme: The socializing dynamism of social action through religious teleologies
Chair: Rashid Begg (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:
1 Hans Peter Müller (Stellenbosch University) *Work orientation, work ethos and religion: a comparative analysis of African and European data*
2 Zahraa McDonald (University of Johannesburg) Al-Mar'atus Salihah *(the pious woman): initial findings from a* madrasah
3 Obioha Emeka (National University of Lesotho) *Religion, worldviews and the interpretations of climatic conditions in African societies: examining the scientific and religious dichotomy*
4 Rashid Begg (Stellenbosch University) *Towards an historical sociology of alms-giving in 'South African Islam'*

C Urban sociology — Room 226
Theme: Urban spatial orders
Chair: Cherryl Walker (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:
1 Owen Crankshaw (University of Cape Town) *Race, class and the post-Fordist spatial order of Cape Town*
2 Chike Okolocha (University of Benin, Nigeria) *Environmental degradation and sanitation: an ontology of African urban dilemma'*
3 Irma du Plessis (University of the Witwatersrand) *Making, imagining and inhabiting the urban: a social history of walls in a Johannesburg suburb'*
4 Adrianne Showalter Matlock (Southern Nazarene University) *Realign, remove, redevelop: Oklahoma City takes the same route*

Monday 7th July 15h45 – 17h30 SPLIT SESSION 2 (cont.)

D Development — Room 224

Theme: Macro-development issues

Papers:

1 Jimi Adesina (Rhodes University) *Transformative social policy in a post-neoliberal African context: enhancing social citizenship*
2 Michael Neocosmos (Monash, SA) *Developmental state or post-developmental state? Rethinking politics and development in contemporary Africa*
3 Adediran D. Ikuomola (University of Ibadan, Nigeria) *Governmental policies and development, from cocoa to oil in south-western Nigeria: a study of two areas in Ondo state*
4 Nsolo Mijere (Walter Sisulu University) *The role of informal cross border traders in the creation of SADC Common Market*

E Higher education and science studies — Room 222

Theme: Analyses of research and scholarship

Chair: Johan Zaaiman (North-West University)

Papers:

1 Simone Esau-Bailey (Stellenbosch University) *An analysis of Zambia's 'theoretical' S&T priorities vs. their 'actual' S&T priorities.*
2 Heidi Prozesky (Stellenbosch University) *Qualifying the gender gap in publication productivity: a review of the international literature.*
3 David Cooper (University of Cape Town) *A 3rd capitalist industrial revolution: evidence from the viewpoint of transformations in university research.*
4 Kende Kefale (University of Cape Town) *A review of current debates about public sociology (2004-2008).*

F Media, culture and society — Room 220

Chair: Claudia Martínez Mullen

Papers:

1 James Nyirenda (International School of Lusaka, Zambia) *Exploring traditional African methodologies of teaching*
2 Michael Drewett (Rhodes University) *South African musicians and the HIV/AIDS conspiracy of silence*
3 Marie Saramandif (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Cultural plurality and the notion of feminine beauty in the 21st century in South Africa: a comparative analysis of two magazines namely 'Cosmopolitan' and 'True Love'*
4 Claudia Martínez Mullen (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *The influence of global sport culture in South African football*

G Environment and natural resources — Room 221

Theme: Resource exploitation and contestations at the grassroots

Chair: Engobo Emeseh (University of Wales, UK)

Papers:

1 Ikechukwu Umejesi (University of Fort Hare) and Wilson Akpan (University of Fort Hare) *A paradox of economic diversification? Coal sector revitalisation and the resurgence of social justice controversies in Nigeria's mining towns*
2 Matthew Grant (University of Cape Town) *Water, alienation and society in South Africa*
3 Sonwabile Mnwana (University of Fort Hare) and Wilson Akpan (University of Fort Hare) *Platinum wealth and discourses of 'self-sufficiency' in South Africa's Royal Bafokeng municipal area: a class analysis*

17h30 – 18h30

NRF rating review: a discussion on the evaluation of researchers — **Room 226**

Chair: Prof. Eddie Webster (University of the Witwatersrand)

Speakers:

1. Prof Peter Alexander (Vice President, South African Sociological Association)
2. Dr. Andrew Kaniki (Executive Director, National Research Foundation)

Students' meeting — **Room 224**

Monday 7th July (cont.)

18h30 – 21h30	**COCKTAIL**	**Foyer**

Presentation of Honorary Life Membership: Dr Mokong Mapadimeng (President, South African Sociological Association)

Prize for Best 2007 Student Paper: Prof Ari Sitas (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

Tuesday 8th July

08h00 – 09h45	**PLENARY SESSION, THEME 1: Business, environment and society**	Room 230

Chair: Dr Phakiso Mokhahlane (University of Venda for Science & Technology)

1 Prof Jacklyn Cock (University of the Witwatersrand) *Connecting nature, power and justice*
2 Ms Estelle Randall (Biowatch, SA) *How much of the mountain you see, depends on where you stand: revisiting the regulatory imperatives and discourses around genetically modified crops in South Africa*
3 Dr Ralph Hamann (University of Cape Town) *Revisiting critical theory to frame research on corporate responsibility: sustainability reporting as communicative action in the case of three companies and controversies*

09h45 – 10h15	Coffee / Tea
10h15 – 12h00	**SPLIT SESSION 3: A – E**

A Economic and industrial sociology — Room 228

Theme: Precariousness work and community life
Chair: Sandra Matatu (Rhodes University)
Papers:

1 Maria van Driel (University of the Witwatersrand) *The social grants and black women in South Africa: a case study of Bophelong township, Gauteng*
2 Geoffrey Modisha (Human Sciences Research Council), Xolani Simelane (Human Sciences Research Council), Ivor Chipkin (Human Sciences Research Council) and Nomazizi Jamela (Human Sciences Research Council) *From formal to informal migrant labour system: the impact of changing nature of the migrant labour system on mining communities*
3 I. E. Sakaria (University of the Witwatersrand) *The contract labour system and its effects on families in Namibia*
4 Yajiv Haripersad (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Work and employment in the clothing value chain: an assessment of the clothing manufacturing and clothing retail sector of South Africa*

B Crime, violence and security — Room 226

Theme: Conflict, security and development
Chair: Lindy Heinecken (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:

1 Adrienne Ansems (Stellenbosch University) *Somalia 2007: starting from scratch on the long and winding road to peace and democracy?*
2 Rialize Ferreira (University of South Africa) *The effects of war on African child soldiers*
3 Theo Bekker (South African National Academy of Intelligence) *Border management: challenges for 2010 and beyond*
4 Francois Vreÿ (Stellenbosch University) and Ian van der Waag (Stellenbosch University) *Conflict, degradation and food insecurity in Africa*

Tuesday 8th July 10h15 – 12h00 SPLIT SESSION 3 (cont.)

C Urban sociology — Room 224

Theme: Urban footholds
Chair: Yoon Jung Park (University of Johannesburg)
Papers:

1 Cherryl Walker (Stellenbosch University) and Michael Aliber (University of the Western Cape) *Women's property rights, HIV/AIDS and domestic violence in Amajuba District, KZN*
2 Andrew Spiegel (University of Cape Town), Kevin Winter, Neil Armitage, Elizabeth Kruger, Kirsty Carden, Ntobeko Dyani, Ncedo Mngqibisi *Toxic tribulations: greywater management in two small town Western Cape shack settlements and the role of street committees, elected councillors and local authorities*
3 Anita Venter (University of the Free State) *Housing policy discourse in South Africa: theoretical and methodological considerations for future analysis*
4 Liela Groenewald (University of Johannesburg) *Housing delivery plans in Gauteng province: potential implications for informal settlements*

D Environment and natural resources — Room 209

Workshop: Sociological research on the environment
Co-ordinator: Wilson Akpan

Business meeting for the Development Working Group — Room 222

E Race, ethnicity and class — Room 220

Theme: Class configurations and re-configurations
Chair: Gerhard Maré (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
Papers:

1 Jeremy Seekings (University of Cape Town) *Theory and method in the analysis of class in contemporary South Africa*
2 Owen Manda (University of Johannesburg) *Changing attitudes towards class, race and inequality in the East Rand metal industry in post-apartheid South Africa*
3 Mosa Phadi (University of Johannesburg) and Claire Ceruti (University of Johannesburg) *Class identities in Soweto after apartheid*
4 Siniko Qingqua (University of Johannesburg) *Funerals for the living in Soweto*
5 One' Mazile (University of Cape Town), Ludwe Mbhele (University of Cape Town) and Claudia Naidu (University of Cape Town) *Labour market spatial and skills mismatch in Cape Town*

12h00 – 13h00	**Special open forum discussion on xenophobic violence** — **Room 230** Chair: Prof Peter Alexander (Vice President, South African Sociological Association) *Speakers:* 1. Abdulahi Abdi Guure (Somali community leader, Youngsfield refugee camp) 2. Lebona Mohale (Chair, Merafong Demarcation Forum) 3. Steven Robins (Stellenbosch University) Other leading South African sociologists	
13h00 – 13h45	Lunch	**Working group conveners' meeting** — **Room 203** *Chair*: Lindy Heinecken

Tuesday 8th July (cont.)

13h45 – 15h30	**SPLIT SESSION 4: A – E**

A Economic and industrial sociology I — Room 228

Theme: Value chain analysis and the Decent Work Index
Chair: Bridget Kenny (University of the Witwatersrand)
Papers:

1 Asanda Benya (University of the Witwatersrand) *The informal within the formal: subcontracting in platinum mines*.
2 Katherine Joynt (University of the Witwatersrand) *Workers in the clothing industry: a study of clothing manufacture in inner-city Johannesburg*
3 Xoliswa Dilata (University of the Witwatersrand) *The conditions of employment of waste collectors: a case study of waste paper collectors in Dobsonville, Soweto*.
4 Kholofelo Ngoepe (University of the Witwatersrand) *A value chain analysis of the recycling of scrap metal*
5 Mariane Tsoeu (University of the Witwatersrand) *Establishing the links between the formal and the informal economy: the case study of South African Breweries and shebeens*

B Environment and natural resources — Room 226

Theme: Cross-cutting issues in climate change and natural resource management
Chair: Frank Matose (University of the Western Cape)
Papers:

1 A. Baloyi (University of Limpopo) *The European enlightenment scientific paradigm, antagonistic relations between society and the environment and an Afrocentric sociological solution: a critical analysis.*
2 Narayan deVera (Flag IntraGlobal, USA) *The power of society to preserve the environment*
3 Thope A. Matobo (National University of Lesotho) and Motlasi Mokhothu (National University of Lesotho) *A sociological analysis of the newly formed local government structures and the traditional authorities in the management of natural resources in Lesotho*
4 Kira Erwin (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Metabolics: moving towards a conceptual theme in environmental sociology*

C Economic and industrial sociology II — Room 222

Theme: Work organization and skill
Chair: Andries Bezuidenhout (University of the Witwatersrand)
Papers:

1 Sandra Matatu (Rhodes University) *E-government initiatives and the changing organization of work at South African municipalities: the case of Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality*
2 Babalwa Magoqwana (Rhodes University) *The nature of work and well-being among call-centre workers in local government: A case study of front-line workers in Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality*
3 Margareet Visser (University of Cape Town) *'Dial 0 for complaints': taking a closer look at the quality of call centre work in South Africa*
4 Kelley Rowe (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Bottlenecks and constraints within the local labour market for engineers in the petrochemical industry sector: a case study of Engen Refinery, Wentworth*
5 Johann Maree (University of Cape Town), Paul Lundall (University of Cape Town) and Shane Godfrey (University of Cape Town) *Distorted and disrupted:beneficiation and skills in the engineering and metal sector of South Africa*

D Gender studies — Room 221

Theme: Gender approach to social and economic problems
Chair: Darlene Miller
Papers:

1 Letitia Smuts (University of Johannesburg) *Managing South African lesbian identities in the presence of stigma*
2 Desiree Gardiner (University of Cape Town) and Floretta Boonzaier *"Sometimes weekends are a bitter experience …". Alcohol and domestic abuse in a semi-rural, low-income community*
3 Pius Tanga (University of Lesotho) *Gender and utilization of natural resources as a local livelihood strategy in Lesotho*
4 Ravayi Marindo (Western Cape Provincial Government) *The situation of women in the Western Cape Province, 1996 to 2007: a demographic trend analysis*

Tuesday 8th July 13h45 – 15h30 SPLIT SESSION 4 (cont.)

E Economic and industrial sociology III — Room 229

Theme: Informal economy

Papers:

1 Praneschen Govender (University of KwaZulu-Natal), Nonkululeko Ntuli (University of KwaZulu-Natal), Sarisha Maharaj (University of KwaZulu-Natal), Devon Ferreira (University of KwaZulu-Natal), & Quraisha Daya (University of KwaZulu-Natal) and *Informal traders' perceptions of their business opportunities during FIFA World Cup 2010: a qualitative research study of informal traders operating in five areas within the Durban metropolitan area*

2 Simon Mapadimeng (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Street traders in Durban: the case study of fresh vegetables, herbs and fruit traders in Durban's Warwick Avenue*

15h30 – 15h45	Coffee / Tea
15h45 – 18h00	**SASA AGM** **Room 230**

Introductory address: Prof Michael Burawoy (International Sociological Association)
Invitation to the 2009 Congress: Prof Jacklyn Cock (University of the Witwatersrand)

18h15 - late	**BANQUET** **Neethlingshof wine farm** (Transport departs from Arts & Social Sciences Building at 18:15)

Address: Prof Neville Alexander (University of Cape Town & Stellenbosch University) *Language policy and the transformation of higher education institutions in post-apartheid South Africa: some fundamental considerations*

Signing of agreement between SASA and the Indian Sociological Society
Address: Prof Uttam Bhoite (President, Indian Sociological Society)

Wednesday 9th July

08h30 – 10h30	**PLENARY SESSION, THEME 2:** **Natural resources and local livelihoods** **Room 230**

Chair: Dr Andries Bezuidenhout (University of the Witwatersrand)

1 Ms Muna Lakhani (Institute for Zero Waste in Africa, SA) *South Africa's development path – an opportunity for change*

2 Prof Cherryl Walker (Stellenbosch University) *Land reform, livelihoods and conservation*

3 Prof Cyril Obi (The Nordic Africa Institute, Sweden) *Oil as the curse of conflict in Africa: peering through the smoke and mirrors*

4 Prof Erik Swyngedouw (Manchester University, UK) *Sustainability as post-political and post-democratic populisms*

10h30 – 11h00	Coffee / Tea
11h00 – 12h45	**SPLIT SESSION 5: A – G**

A Economic and industrial sociology — Room 227

Theme: Trade union organising challenges

Chair: Tapiwa Chagonda (University of Johannesburg)

Papers:

1 Andries Bezuidenhout (University of the Witwatersrand) and Sakhela Buhlungu (University of Johannesburg) *Spaces of union organizing: the National Union of Mineworkers and the demise of compounds in South Africa*

2 Elizabeth Mathebe (University of Pretoria) *An analysis of the SACTWU in its struggle against retrenchments at plant level: a case study of two Ellis Park factories in Doornfontein, Gauteng*

3 Rahmat Omar (University of the Western Cape) *Call centres: a new contested terrain for unions in South Africa?*

Wednesday 9th July 11h00 – 12h45 SPLIT SESSION 5 (cont.)

B Race, ethnicity and class — Room 229

Theme: Foregrounding race
Chair: Yoon Jung Park (University of Johannesburg)
Papers:

1 Gerhard Maré (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Race-based redress: contesting the past with consequences for the present and the future*
2 Lee Stone (University of KwaZulu-Natal) and Yvonne Erasmus (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Race thinking and the law in post-1994 South Africa*
3 Tu Huynh (University of Johannesburg) *Loathing and love: postcard representations of indentured Chinese labourers in South Africa's reconstruction, 1904-1910*
4 Kim Wale (University of Johannesburg) *Intersecting discourses, identities and systems of power - unfolding the 'power complex' of the discourse of betrayal*

D Religion — Room 226

Theme: The ontological basis of power interventions in prophetic charisma
Chair: Zahraa McDonald (University of Johannesburg)
Papers:

1 Rashid Begg (Stellenbosch University) and Sandra Troskie (Stellenbosch University) *Die verhouding tussen religie en mag in Tibettaanse Boeddhisme*
2 Yasien Mohamed (University of the Western Cape) *The Islamic ideology of Ali Shari'ati*
3 Sundjata ibn Hyman (American University of Nigeria, Nigeria) Maiduguri al Majirai*: the role of street boys in ethno-religious violence in Borno State (Nigeria)*
4 Sibongile Mazibuko (University of Johannesburg) *Class and religion: sociology of church attendance in Soweto*
5 Paul Germond (University of the Witwatersrand) and Tessa Dooms (North-West University) *Religion and adolescent sexual wellbeing: a case study of Christian youth in Potchefstroom, South Africa*

Business meeting for the Environment and Natural Resources Working Group — Room 224

E Development — Room 222

Theme: Poverty, livelihood, and welfare
Chair: Nsolo Mijere (Walter Sisulu University)
Papers:

1 Sultan Khan (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Challenges facing poverty relief programs in the Urban Renewable Programme of Inanda in the eThekwini Municipality*
2 Mégan-Leigh Burgoyne (Stellenbosch University) *Factors affecting housing delivery in South Africa: a case study of the Fisantekraal housing development project, Western Cape*
3 Bronwyn Dworzanowski (University of Johannesburg) and Elli Binikos (University of Johannesburg) *Uncovering potential agency: assessing orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) empowerment via the 'instrumentalisation of disorder' as informed by Bourdieu*

F Higher education and science studies — Room 220

Theme: Teaching and learning in higher education including sociology
Chair: David Cooper (University of Cape Town)
Papers:

1 Janet K. C. Chisaka (Rhodes University) *Teaching sociology: what am I doing?*
2 Vera Gnevasheva (Moscow University for the Humanities, Russia) *Russian youth in the mirror of its value orientations*.
3 Alastair Smart (Central University of Technology, SA) *The use of e-learning in sociology: exploratory notes on South Africa.*
4 Johan Zaaiman (North-West University) *Transformation challenges for sociology in South Africa.*

Wednesday 9th July 11h00 – 12h45 SPLIT SESSION 5 (cont.)

G Health — Room 221

Theme: HIV / AIDS: sexual discourses and dialogues
Chair: Freek Cronjé (North-West University)
Papers:

1 Rob Pattman (University of Kwazulu-Natal) *Talking dirty: interviewing particular young men in Zimbabwe and South Africa, and setting agendas for HIV and AIDS education*
2 Terry-Ann Selikow (University of the Witwatersrand) *'Ka wena kamina, kamina ka wena': a case study of relations of exchange amongst youth in an urban township in Gauteng*
3 Tawanda Nyawasha (University of Fort Hare) *Sexual citizenship, eroticism and sexual politics: challenging hegemonic discourses of HIV and AIDS prevention in South Africa*

12h45 – 13h45	Lunch	**New SASA Council meeting**	**Room 209**

13h45 – 15h30 SPLIT SESSION 6: A – G

A Economic and industrial sociology — Room 228

Theme: Working class politics
Chair: Mariane Tsoeu (University of the Witwatersrand)
Papers:

1 Alex Beresford (University of Edinburgh, UK) *The JZ factor: a perspective from 'below' on the rise of Jacob Zuma*
2 Sithembiso Bhengu (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *'Singabasebenzi thina': work, consciousness and everyday life of African working men in post-apartheid South Africa: the case study of Dunlop, Durban*
3 Mapule Maema (Rhodes University) *The role of civil society in promoting democracy: a case study of Lesotho*

B Health — Room 226

Theme: Policy, practices and prevention: at the interface?
Chair: Terry-Ann Selikow (University of the Witwatersrand)
Papers:

1 J.F Cronjé (North-West University) and L.J. van Wyk *Mental health in the South African mining sector: part of corporate social responsibility (CSR) policy?*
2 Penelope Cummins (University of the Witwatersrand). *Responsibility with how much power? The role of hospital chief executives in South Africa, with reference to the 2007 public sector strike*
3 Sepetla Molapo (University of the Witwatersrand) *Mine migrant workers' understandings of HIV / AIDS at Monyakeng: exploring the nexus between utility systems and workings of desire*
4 Piotr Cichochi (Institute for Western Affairs, Poland) *Who is at risk now? Mad-cow lessons for risk society thesis*

C Political sociology and law — Room 224

Theme: International and sub-Saharan socio-politics (including South Africa)
Chair: Ian Liebenberg (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:

1 Ashraf Dockrat (University of Johannesburg) *Muslims in Africa and beyond: between political Islam and civil pluralist democracy*
2 Monty Roodt (Rhodes University) *Impediments to the delivery of socio-economic rights in South Africa*
3 Xolani Simelane (Human Sciences Research Council/University of the Witwatersrand) *In trust for the Swazi-Nation: land, tradition and despots*

D Environment and natural resources — Room 222

Theme: Contested ecologies
Papers:

1 Willice Abuya (University of Fort Hare) and Wilson Akpan (University of Fort Hare) *Back to Land? A socio-ecological perspective on the 2008 post-election violence in Kenya*
2 Abdullahi A. Arazeem (University of Fort Hare) and Wilson Akpan (University of Fort Hare) *Dams and the 'damned': the impact of dams on indigenous communities in Nigeria"*
3 Fazeela Hoosen (Human Sciences Research Council) and Jonathan Mafukidze (Human Sciences Research Council) *Land Management in Diepkloof: participation, contestations and contradictions in a context characterised by land shortage*
4 Frank Matose (University of the Western Cape) *Natural resources contribution to the livelihoods in the case of crop failure: experiences from Southern Africa.*

Wednesday 9th July 13h45 – 15h30 SPLIT SESSION 6 (cont.)

E Development — Room 220

Theme: Sustainable development and corporate responsibility
Chair: Sultan Khan (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
Papers:
1 Ntokozo Mthembu (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *The challenges facing sustainable environment: the case of contending developmental ideologies in Azania (South Africa)*
2 Noel Chellan (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Socio-economic and environmental impacts of ecotourism: case studies of the greater St Lucia Wetlands Park and the uKhahlamba Drakensberg mountains in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*

F Race, ethnicity and class — Room 221

Theme: Race and racism on campus: the racial discourse in higher education
Chair: Claire Ceruti (University of Johannesburg)
Papers:
1 Safiyya Goga (Rhodes University) *"100 years of excellence": silencing "race", the production of a sanitized history and "racial" power at Rhodes University*
2 Rob Pattman (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Urinating in food and 'pissing in the wind'. How should we investigate 'race' and student relations at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in the light of the video at the University of Free State?*
3 Abraham Serote (University of Cape Town) *In black and white: racial discourse in the South African academy*

G PhD Workshop — Room 209

Chair: Johann Mouton (Stellenbosch University)

15h30 – 17h00	**SOCIAL OUTING TO WINE FARMS** (Transport departs from Arts & Social Sciences Building at 15:30)
18h00 – 19h45	**SPLIT SESSION 7: A – E**

A Economic and industrial sociology I — Room 228

Theme: Labour legislation and precarious employment
Chair: Shireen Ally (University of the Witwatersrand)
Papers:
1 Gilton Klerck (Rhodes University) *The sectoral determination for farm workers*
2 Kolawole Omomowo (University of Pretoria) *Subcontracting of work and workers protection in post-apartheid South Africa: a case study of cleaning services workers*
3 Ntwala Mwilima (Labour Resource and Research Institute, Namibia) *Labour hire in Namibia*
4 Joachim Ewert (Stellenbosch University) and Stefano Ponte (Danish Institute of International Studies) *Upgrading or trading down? Trajectories of change in the value chain for South African wine*

B Crime, violence and security — Room 226

Theme: Youth and crime
Chair: Lindy Heinecken (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:
1 Lydia Dekker (University of KwaZulu-Natal), Sazelo Mkhize (University of KwaZulu-Natal), Mageshni Muruven (University of KwaZulu-Natal) and Eslidha Chimbedza (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Young people, their experiences of violence and the effects of this on them*
2 Lee-Ann Inderpal (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Grade 9 students' accounts of conflicts and abuses in a formerly Indian school near Durban*
3 Reinhold Treptow (Stellenbosch University) *Aspirations and life goals of youth offenders at Lindelani Place of Safety*
4 Helen Linonge (University of Pretoria) *The treatment of female offenders in the criminal justice system in Fako Division of the South-West Province, Cameroon*

Wednesday 9th July 18h00 – 19h45 SPLIT SESSION 7 (cont.)

C Economic and industrial sociology II — Room 222
Theme: Studying up: managers, professionals, capitalists
Chair: Geoffrey Modisha (Human Sciences Research Council)
Papers:
1 Derik Gelderblom (University of South Africa) and Con Bruce (University of South Africa) *Rogues, structures and rogue structures*
2 Bento Marcos (University of Pretoria) *Skilled professionals and xenophobia: experiences of African professionals working in Pretoria, South Africa*
3 Jantjie Xaba (Stellenbosch University) *From Afrikaner 'volkskapitalisme' to black economic empowerment: a sociological study of empowerment using a South African state corporation*

D Gender studies — Room 220
Theme: Gender and integration
Chair: Ravayi Marindo (Western Cape Provincial Government)
Papers:
1 Lindy Heinecken (Stellenbosch University) and Noëlle van der Waag (Stellenbosch University) *Gender integration in peace support operations: old and new challenges facing the South African armed forces*
2 Darlene Miller (Human Sciences Research Council/Rhodes University*) Misty lenses - engendering the stories we write: revisiting the Chipata villagers in Zambia*
3 Kathleen Ebersohn (University of the Witwatersrand): *The Beyonce condition meets with two generations of coloured men in KwaZulu-Natal: race, masculinity and generation*

E Development — Room 229
Theme: Politics and development management
Papers:
1 Liezel de Waal (Stellenbosch University) *Making the connection: the inclusion of information and communication technology in Western Cape municipal integrated development plans*
2 Sultan Khan (University of KwaZulu-Natal) and Jayanathan Govender (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Direct politics: the struggle for participative spaces in local government decision-making*
3 Sonwabo Stuurman (Rhodes University) *Ward committees as interface between local government and community: a case study of Makana Municipality*

Thursday 10th July

08h30 – 10h15 | SPLIT SESSION 8: A – G

A Economic and industrial sociology — Room 229
Theme: Policy-making and labour markets
Chair: Jantjie Xaba (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:
1 Eric Udjo (University of South Africa) *Modelling the impact of increasing retirement age on the size of the labour force in an organization*
2 Woodraijh Aroun (University of KwaZulu-Natal), Vusumuzi Shezi (University of KwaZulu-Natal) and Themba Ngcongo (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *An examination of the crisis in the South African energy-sector: implications for labour and economic policy*

B Family and population studies — Room 228
Theme: Family, work and leisure
Chair: Heidi Prozesky (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:
1 Nelisan Mlonyeni (Nara Women's University, Japan) *Contemporary attitudes towards women's work: perspectives from Japan*
2 Elli Binikos (University of Johannesburg), Mariam Seedat-Khan (University of Johannesburg) and Ria Smit (University of Johannesburg) *Towards an understanding of work-family fit of South African academics*
3 Carole Cilliers (University of Pretoria) and Kammila Naidoo (University of Pretoria) *Balancing acts: academics mediating work and family*
4 Ian van der Waag (Stellenbosch University) *Life in a South African household, 1902-1923: changing patterns in leisure and servitude*

Thursday 10th July 08h30 – 10h15 SPLIT SESSION 8 (cont.)

C Health — Room 226

Theme: HIV/AIDS, diabetes and the burden of disease
Chair: Rob Pattman (University KwaZulu-Natal)
Papers:
1 Mariana Snyman (University of Pretoria) *The social epidemiology of diabetes mellitus: an application of conceptual frameworks for prevention and self-care management*
2 Cecilia Schalekamp (University of Johannesburg) *Food in an urban black community in South Africa*
3 Penelope Cummins (University of the Witwatersrand) *Health needs and hospital locality: how does health care need affect decisions relating to the provision and locality of hospital services in the Western Cape?*

D Environment and natural resources — Room 224

Theme: Sustainability and corporate conduct in a regulatory context
Chair: Wilson Akpan (University of Fort Hare)
Papers:
1 Jacklyn Cock (University of the Witwatersrand) *Sociology and the struggle against corporate environmental abuse in South Africa*
2 Engobo Emeseh (University of Wales, UK) *Environmental performance in the oil and gas industry: insights from sustainability reports*
3 Rose Mwebaza (Institute for Security Studies, Kenya) *Multinational corporations, power and the challenges of sustainable environmental process in Africa.*
4 Yohanna Kagoro Gandu (Rhodes University) *Oil, sexual liaisons and gender inequality in the Niger Delta.*

E Political sociology and law — Room 222

Theme: Xenophobia, AIDS, the environment and policy discourse
Chair: Ian Liebenberg (Stellenbosch University)
Papers:
1 Lindy Heinecken (Stellenbosch University) and Michelle Nel (Stellenbosch University) *Human rights and HIV testing in the military: whose rights are paramount?*
2 Tawanda Nyawasha (University of Fort Hare) *Community discontent, fragmentation and social capital mobilization*
3 Vusumzi Duma (University of Fort Hare) *Are South Africans ambivalent towards immigrants and immigration policy?*
4 Steven Gordon (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Migrants in a 'state of exception'*

F Race, ethnicity and class — Room 220

Theme: Intersections: race, class, gender, power and identity
Chair: Yvonne Erasmus (University of KwaZulu-Natal)
Papers:
1 Charles Puttergill (University of Pretoria) *Identity and social transformation: reflections of middle-class white South Africans in a rural community*
2 Yoon Jung Park (University of Johannesburg) and Anna Ying Chen (University of Johannesburg) *Intersections of race, class and power: Chinese in post-apartheid Free State*
3 Mariam Seedat-Khan (University of Johannesburg) and Pragna Rugunanan (University of Johannesburg) *Tracing the journey of the South African Indian women's identity from 1860 to present society: a qualitative pilot study*

G Rural sociology — Room 221

Papers:
1 Kondwani Kakhobwe (National University of Lesotho) and Thope Matobo (National University of Lesotho) *Agriculture for rural households in Lesotho: an answer to food security?*
2 Thope Matobo (National University of Lesotho) *Mohale dam construction and social capital enhancement among the affected rural people in Lesotho*
3 Phakiso Mokhahlane (University of Venda for Science and Technology) *Land reform in the Free State: an introspective visit to two farm equity schemes*
4 Thembeka Ngcebetsha (University of Fort Hare) and Lungisile Ntsebeza (University of Cape Town) *Land rights for rural women in South Africa: tension between democracy and traditional authority*

10h15 – 10h45	Coffee / Tea

Thursday 10th July (cont.)

10h45 – 12h45	**PLENARY SESSION, THEME 3: Climate, energy and survival** **Room 230**

Chair: Prof Johan Zaaiman (North-West University)

1 Dr David Fig (Southern African Resource Watch, OSISA) *Darkness and light: the energy crisis in South Africa*

2 Mr Noel Oettlé (Environmental Monitoring Group, SA) *Climate change and small scale rooibos farming in marginal environments in arid western South Africa*

3 Prof Patrick Bond (University of KwaZulu-Natal) *Climate change, market 'solutions' and social resistance*

Vote of thanks and closing: President, South African Sociological Association

12h45	Departure time

SASA thanks a number of organisations that have provided financial support to the Conference:

- National Research Foundation
- Centre for Sociological Research, University of Johannesburg
- Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg for its sponsorship contribution
- Stellenbosch University

SASA Conference poster and programme cover design: Prof Keith Dietrich, Department of Fine Arts, Stellenbosch University

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ABSTRACTS

Abuya, Willice & **Akpan, Wilson** (University of Fort Hare; e-mail: wabuya@ufh.ac.za) **Back to Land? A socio-ecological perspective on the 2008 post-election violence in Kenya**

On 29th December, 2007, Kenyans went to the polls to elect their President and Members of Parliament. Next was a violent upheaval that threw into question Kenya's decades-old demeanour of being a peaceful country. Approximately a thousand people were killed in post-election skirmishes and thousands more were displaced.
The conflict has been widely attributed to a "flawed" electoral process, specifically the "manipulation" of votes in favour of the ruling Party of National Unity (PNU). However, the crisis has also led to a resurgence of fundamentally socio-ecological analyses, both nationally and internationally. For instance, the "Kenyan land question" has been invoked by many analysts to explain the post-election violence. This has brought to the fore an argument dating back to the 1950s that the land alienation of the Agikuyu (also known as the Kikuyu - Kenya's most populous ethnic group) by the British colonial authorities had the potential of undermining social progress in Kenya's postcolonial future. Social structures in much of Sub-Saharan Africa, as Martin Kilson, Jr. (1955) has noted, depend on land, to which there is great social attachment.
The aim of this paper is to contribute to this socio-ecological narrative, and to provide a reading of the Kenyan post-election violence that goes beyond the political interpretations that have loomed quite large in the popular imagination. The paper argues that specific socio-political and ecological dynamics embedded in Kenya's colonial past, the character of governance in much of the country's post-colonial history, as well as indigenous notions of, and attachment to, land contain important analytical ingredients for making sense of the 2008 election-related violence.

Adesina, Jimi (Rhodes University; e-mail: j.adesina@ru.ac.za) **Transformative social policy in a post-neoliberal African context: enhancing social citizenship**

The severe retrenchment of social policy space and the deleterious impact on social outcomes under the policy regime of structural adjustment are now widely acknowledged. The retrenchment of state and the deployment of market-transaction logic across a range of social and economic spheres of existence and consumption have had similarly deleterious impact on social citizenship. Nowhere have these effects been more severe than in the African context. The waning of the neoliberal agenda—if not reality, at least in rhetoric—and the loosening of the policy stranglehold of the institutions of the global neoliberal project present a unique set of opportunity for reimagining Africa's development. The concept of transformative social policy provides a useful basis for reconnecting the 'economic' and the 'social' particularly in re-imagining the multiple roles of social policy: production, reproduction, protection, redistribution, which are grounded in the normative concerns for equity, inclusion, cohesion, and rights (Mkandawire 2004, 2007; Hatja 2006). It allows us to re-connect the development and social policy literatures. It represents a useful framework for thinking re-imagining social citizenship—beyond the market-transaction logic. We explore the development thinking that shaped what we have called the 'nationalist model' (Adesina 2006, 2007a, 2007b) in the context of what the idea of transformative social policy, as a handle on rethinking a post-neoliberal African development agenda. Rather than etatist, social provisioning was heterodox (social policy mix): by state and non-state agencies and institutions, including voluntary agencies (religious and secular). What lessons can we learn in the reconstitution of such state/society partnership and reimagining Africa's social policy landscape in the post-neoliberal context? Further, what room is there for reviving and supporting the economic provisioning and protection that characterized self-organised network of citizens? What are the available policy instruments (fiscal, etc.) for stimulating the networks' resource mobilization and social protection capacities? How can such renewal be transformative of social relations: gender, generational, etc.; and deepen accountability at local levels? The paper draws on the author's on-going archival research in addressing these questions.

Ally, Shireen (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: shireen.ally@wits.ac.za) **Industrial sociology? Deconstructing a disclipline**

The paper provocatively considers whether the relative failure of Industrial Sociology to theorise and analyse paid domestic work - the single largest category of women's employment in the country - reflects the discipline's construction of the prototypical worker (and work) as male, urban, and industrial, and the constrained analytic and political potential of such a construction.

Ansems, Adrienne (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: 14158051@sun.ac.za) **Somalia 2007: starting from scratch on the long and winding road to peace and democracy?**

This article focuses on the current political and humanitarian crisis in Somalia, so describing the characteristics of a "collapsed state". In an attempt to answer questions surrounding the prospect of Somalia obtaining the "democratic ideal", this article reviews Somalia's historical background, the root and contributing causes of the civil war, missed opportunities and the current measures undertaken to resolve the conflict and restore peace. Included, a mention is made of various internal and external role-players in the conflict and peace-process, with the most prominent external role-players being Ethiopia, Uganda and the US in its focus on counterterrorism. It ends with an analysis of the prospects for peace, security and democracy in Somalia. To add a citizen's voice

to the debate, a number of Somali immigrants living in South Africa were interviewed to reflect on how they view the prospects of peace, stability and democracy in their country of origin.

Arazeem, Abdullahi A. & **Akpan, Wilson** (University of Fort Hare; e-mail: aabdullahi@ufh.ac.za) **Dams and the 'damned': the impact of dams on indigenous communities in Nigeria"**

The issue of environment and sustainability was echoed at the 1972 Stockholm UN conference on the Human Environment. In 1992 the UN conference on Environment and Development (the "Earth Summit") generated an action plan for sustainable development. These events brought to the fore the social and environmental problems associated with large dams. Foregrounding the growing global concern about the impact of large dams is the fact that some 40-80 million people have been displaced globally because of dam construction. The setting up in 1998 of the World Commission on Dams highlighted not only the developmental dimensions of large dams but also the reality of their adverse impacts.

In Nigeria, as in many other developing countries, dams are widely regarded as engines of national growth because they supply hydro-power and irrigation and are important flood control infrastructure. In some sense also, large dams are "developmental spectacles" – much like airports, soccer stadia and steel plants. Kainji, Jebba and Shiroro dams (built in 1968, 1985 and 1990 respectively) are Nigeria's largest dams.

The existing dams have had negative effects on both the dam communities and the natural environment. For instance, in 1999, a huge flood resulting from the failure of the Kainji dam displaced thousands of people. In August 2001, water from the Tiga dam broke its bounds and flooded the surrounding communities, displacing about 20, 000 people and damaging hundreds of hectares of land. There has been little success with the relocation of the displaced communities. Even more importantly, there has been in recent years a wave of grassroots activism in the dam communities seeking to distinguish between dams as "pieces of infrastructure" and the waters on which dams are built as "cultural assets" – all with a view to giving a "new" developmental symbolism to dams.

Using Nigeria – and particularly this emerging form of grassroots mobilization - as a case study, this paper looks beyond the devastating floods caused by dam failure and the controversies surrounding re-settlement plans put in place to assist affected communities. The paper asks the question: What socio-cultural and ecological meanings do indigenous communities attach to dams, and does it matter? What ethnographic issues lurk beneath emergent forms of grassroots mobilization in Nigeria's dam communities? On the whole, the paper draws on the concept of community participation to interrogate the socio-cultural and ecologic chasm that certain infrastructure projects appear to create between the state and local communities.

Arojjo, Steven (Rhodes University; e-mail: g08a5875@campus.ru.ac.za) **Rebuilding livelihoods after conflict and internal displacement: a study of Ugandan youth**

The orientation to mainstream youth concerns is relatively recent. Indeed much of the literature on youth tends to focus on the dangers posed by disaffected youth or views youth as at risk (World Bank, 2005). The main problem experienced by youth after conflict is exclusion and alienation. War blocks access to education and employment opportunities and yet involvement in conflict for some youth will have created a sense of empowerment. This exclusion also extends to the political arena. It becomes important to address this exclusion in the design of programmes and delivery of services if they are to succeed (World Bank, 2005). However, the attempt to be inclusive needs to be approached cautiously to avoid the perpetuation of disempowerment of local communities. Participatory development often begins by positing local communities in a negative sense and as having nothing positive. This forms the foundation for the relationship between the organizations(s) and the local communities (Ngujiri, 1998 cited in Tembo 2003). Participation in such a context is unconsciously skewed and results into legitimization of what the development agents do in the society. It does not offer a channel for local communities to make choices as they would have other wise done (Waddington and Mohan, 2004). The above critique leads to two questions; 1. Are institutional stakeholders' livelihoods programmes' designed in consideration of the participatory needs of the youth? 2. To what extent does post-conflict reconstruction address the livelihoods of youth? This paper which is a PhD proposal aims at: Determine the impact of the "return to pre-conflict settlements on livelihoods of youth; analyze the community institutional structures for the mobilization of youth for the economic development; examine the nature of participation of youth, NGOs and government in the reconstruction of livelihoods; and to establish the place of agro-based livelihoods in the overall youths' livelihood portfolio and its implications for contestations over land ownership. The study is to be carried out in the northern region of Uganda that has been in conflict for about two decades and has just recently begun to experience peace.

Aroun, Woodraijh; Shezi, Vusumuzi & **Ngcongo, Themba** (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: woodya@numsa.org.za) **An examination of the crisis in the South African energy-sector: implications for labour and economic policy**

The study examines the current energy crisis in South Africa through the perceptions of a group of workers belonging to the National Union of South Africa Metalworkers (NUMSA) and the South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) in the Durban central area. The factors responsible for the electricity crisis, the role of policy and alternatives available to labour given the impact on job losses in the South African labour market forms the basis of the study. In the context of the current electricity crisis, the authors review a number of case

studies of countries where similar occurrences of electricity restructuring and power outages have been documented. Through the use of questionnaires circulated to a small sample size of thirty workers, and an online personal interview with a development activist, the authors probe the electricity crisis and argue that while workers have certain perceptions about the probable causes of the crisis, their views in the main reflect the way the media has been reporting on the crisis. However, their perceptions about increased demand for electricity as a probable reason for the crisis is also justifiable, given that more households now have access to electricity. Apart from the negative effect that power cuts has on working life, the authors also examine the role of energy policy and restructuring of the electricity utility, as well as the need for the country to make some serious policy choices in relation to the growing debate on the use of alternate energy sources. The article concludes by briefly exploring some of the alternatives available to labour, given that a significant proportion of workers were expected to lose their jobs in the wake of the crisis.

Baloyi, A. (University of Limpopo; e-mail: abelb@ul.ac.za) **The European enlightenment scientific paradigm, antagonistic relations between society and the environment and an Afrocentric sociological solution: a critical analysis.**
The privileged position, in the global system, which has been assumed by Western European Enlightenment scientific thought and knowledge since the European Renaissance has led to the construction of power and social structures whose interface with the environment has precipitated the current intractable phenomena such as pollution, degredation, global warning etc. The Enlightenment scientific paradigm spawned sciences and knowledge based on domination, control/conquest over the environment which has resulted in the disturbance of natural flows and balances in the environment. The paper argues that the current environmental disasters are a product of the Enlightenment scientific paradigm and suggest that solutions must be sought within the framework of the emerging Afrocentric paradigm rooted in African culture and indigenous knowledge, based on ontology of harmony and balance in the relations between society and the environment.

Begg, Rashid & **Troskie, Sandra** (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: mrbegg@sun.ac.za) **Die verhouding tussen religie en mag in Tibettaanse Boeddhisme**
The role of religion in promoting the aspirations and interests of individuals or groups are well documented within the social sciences. The history of the most influential civilizations in the world speaks to the ability of political aspirants wanting to utilize religion to legitimate their imperialistic or expansionistic ambitions. But the willingness by religious institutions to serve the needs of political aspirants is seldom value-free. In return for the legitimating role that the institution of religion offers, political protection and economic advantages are often the expected reciprocity. The relationship between Church and State in Christianity and Islam is well-documented. However, for a religion such as Buddhism − a tradition generally based on an ascetic cosmology − to have the same material ambitions as the Abrahamic traditions is generally less known to the Western world. And especially so in polities where Buddhism is romanticized as the spiritual antithesis of Western materialism. This article will investigate the relationships between religious aspirations, political power and economic interests by interpreting the socio-political and socio-historical phenomena that conflates in the Tibetan Buddhist theocracy.

Begg, Rashid (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: mrbegg@sun.ac.za) **Towards an historical sociology of alms-giving in 'South African Islam'**
This paper finds its inspiration in Max Weber's grand project published at the beginning of the 20th century: understanding the role of religion and its "*innere zusammenhang*" with modern capitalism (Weber, 1962). Pressing questions — explicit and sometimes implied — are engaged, with regard to the relationship between religion and the attitude toward poverty alleviation in general, and more immediately, the case of "South African Islam." Questions include: How are we to understand poverty in capitalist societies where life chances are seemingly equal for all citizens? Is it fair to expect the same level of commitment to the poor given the divergent religious backgrounds of our globalizing world today? Then more specifically, how does the religion of Islam in South Africa engage issues like poverty given the country's unique socio-historical backdrop? And finally, how does "South African Islam" attend to its social responsibilities? This question is addressed through an investigation of three Muslim organizations —Mustadafin, the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) and the South African National Zakah Fund (SANZAF) — and their use of doctrine in poverty alleviation. A theory will be offered as to the commitment and the proposed underlying ideas that infuse each organization's particular attitude. It is the guiding premise of this paper that the manifold realities investigated by economists, sociologists, scholars of religious studies, theologians, and other students of the human social condition can find comprehension only through a full engagement with historical modes of analysis while progressively enfolding within its interpretive operations a corresponding sociological awareness (Bryant & Hall, 2005: I).

Bekker, Theo (South African National Academy of Intelligence; e-mail: bekkerjt@yahoo.com) **Border management: challenges for 2010 and beyond**
In the 2004 National Intelligence Estimate the intelligence community informed Extended Cabinet that "…the single most important security challenge facing government on the domestic terrain is the state of security at borders and ports of entry into South Africa. This is a national security threat that, among others, derives from

fragmentation and ineffective coordination between government structures. The poor state of security at borders and ports of entry at times facilitates both transnational syndicated crime, and the presence of foreign nationals with links to prominent international terrorist organisations." This highlighted the need for a major paradigm shift in the management of border security.
The position taken by the South African Government was that any measures taken to address problems around border security be informed by the need to balance security with the need to facilitate trade, tourism and development in South Africa and in the SADC region.
The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the structures, functions and responsibilities of the Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee (BCOCC) as a direct outcome of the Border Control and Security Framework accepted at the January 2005 Cabinet Lekgotla. This framework makes provision for the integrated management of the land, rail, aviation and maritime environments, and for a streamlining of the functions of the structures managing these processes.

Benya, Asanda (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: asanda.benya@students.wits.ac.za) **The informal within the formal: subcontracting in platinum mines**.
South Africa produces over 70% of the world's platinum. Indeed, the price of platinum hit a record high of US$2300 oz in March 2008. But price has not been the only increasing factor: the demand for labour to mine the platinum has increased rapidly over the past decade. This shows a growth in the industry; in fact, while other minerals sometimes experience losses, platinum has been gaining tremendously. This gain however has not trickled down to workers. Instead we are seeing a squeeze of labour and the erosion of labour standards alongside these gains. In order to reduce labour costs, platinum mines are increasingly relying on labour brokers to supply them with labour. The introduction of labour brokers in the employment relationship has had numerous gains for employers while it has left workers' stranded and without any protection from the state or trade unions. This paper examines the growth of the externalization of labour in platinum mines and the consequence use of labour brokers. Through research on two platinum mines I demonstrate how the wages and conditions of externalised workers are significantly lower than those workers in standard employment relationships.

Beresford, Alex (University of Edinburgh, UK; e-mail: a.r.beresford@sms.ed.ac.uk) **The JZ factor: a perspective from 'below' on the rise of Jacob Zuma**
The relationship between the African National Congress (ANC) and its alliance partners, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the South African Communist Party (SACP) has recently been characterised by a bitter power struggle within and between each of the organisations. This centres around the ANC's leadership contests held at the party's Congress in December. A great deal of speculation surrounds Jacob Zuma's ascent to power as the newly elected President of the ANC, including the implications this might have for the future of the alliance. This paper analyses these developments from "below", based on interviews with rank-and-file members of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) working at Eskom, South Africa's electricity parastatal. Zuma's rise to power owed much to COSATU's support at the national level but also to the agency of regular union members in the grassroots branch structures of the ANC. This paper will explore some of the reasons for the strong support that Zuma carries with NUM workers in Eskom and what implications this kind of support might have for the South African political scene in the build up to the national elections in 2009. An analysis of how these workers perceive their own marginalisation in post-apartheid South Africa is fundamental to understanding why they invest their support and trust in Jacob Zuma. The paper will demonstrate how Zuma personifies a broader dissatisfaction with Thabo Mbeki's presidency and the alienation felt by his style of leadership: whereas Mbeki is perceived as an aloof intellectual, a "foreigner", out of touch with the plight of regular workers, Zuma is framed as a "listener" who understands their "pain" and "traditions". Zuma's victory is seen as part of a process of returning democracy to the ANC's grassroots structures and has thus reified the ANC as the primary force within these workers' political imaginaries.

Bezuidenhout, Andries (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: andries.bezuidenhout@wits.ac.za) & **Buhlungu, Sakhela** (University of Johannesburg) **Spaces of union organizing: the National Union of Mineworkers and the demise of compounds in South Africa**
The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) is the largest affiliate of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and one of the most powerful unions in the country. The union's success in organizing mineworkers is in part due to the fact that the union was able to capture the space of the compound. The single-sex compound system was created under colonialism as an attempt at labour control. These compounds were a key part of the migrant labour system, a spatial order which provided the industry with cheap black labour. Mining companies attempted to use divisions along ethnicity and nationality to divide workers. Nevertheless, the NUM was able to turn the hostel system on its head. Where manufacturing unions had to organize on a small scale – factory by factory – the NUM used the economies of scale of mines to their advantage and was able to grow worker organization at a rapid pace. Once the NUM captured the compounds, workers were able to shape the labour geography of the mining industry. Their campaigns against migrant labour and the compound system paid off, and with democracy mineworkers increasingly tend to live in spaces outside these compounds. Ironically, this change in the landscape of mining is now presenting the NUM with a challenge. The

union has to adapt to the new spatial order to which workers themselves contributed. The union now also organizes the construction industry, which operates on a different order of spatial scale. It challenges the union's notions of what constitutes a branch, how union meetings are called, and how union democracy is structured. As the spatial order is reconfigured, old divisions of ethnicity and nationality come back to haunt the NUM, as well as newer fissures around gender.

Bhengu, Sithembiso (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: bhengus@ukzn.ac.za) **'Singabasebenzi thina': work, consciousness and everyday life of African working men in post-apartheid South Africa: the case study of Dunlop, Durban**

This paper uses observations by the researcher of more than three months with workers at Dunlop Tyre Manufacturing factory to explore the complex dynamics of worker (working class) consciousness, how it is mobilised and how it is a consternation of a complex set of meanings mediated lives and everyday experiences of these men as workers, as Africans, as Zulu, as men, as household heads (breadwinners) and for some as socialists/communists). The paper will explore how these complex meanings weave together in three areas of workers' lives, viz. formal trade union discourse, informal (everyday discourse amongst workers) discourse and personal private discourse.

The paper will also make reflections from observation of the five week long strike action at Dunlop, coalescing with general reflections on strikes in the past two months from Public sector, Engineering sector, Petroleum and Chemical, Municipal sector in Gauteng, Auto sector and the Tyre sector. Through these reflections the paper will make three assertions. Workers in South Africa, especially COSATU affiliated trade unions continue to wield considerable amount of power through collective action. Trade Unions continue to be the bona fide representatives and voice of workers in post apartheid South Africa and continue to be relevant in their defending of workers' interests, with specific reference to issues of wages. The power and authentic recognition of trade unions is not without contradictions and is not immune from systemic as well as reflecting of political dynamics of post apartheid South Africa and transition societies in general. Thus NUMSA, the organising trade union at Dunlop reflects these contradictions (internal and systemic) and problematic of the vanguard nature of trade union movement in South Africa which might be seen as trade union oligarchy vis-à-vis democracy.

Bigala, Paul (North-West University; e-mail: paulgigs@yahoo.com) **Ageing and its problems in the era of HIV/AIDS: a case study of Mafikeng Local Municipality, North-West province, South Africa**

Background/Problem statement: South Africa is one of the few sub-Saharan African countries with an ageing population and also a youthful population creating enormous challenges for a young democracy in addressing all the needs of its population. Among those challenges is addressing elderly socio-economic and health concerns particularly those that reside in the rural areas who are left alone to fend for themselves due to a disintegrating family system resulting from "urbanisation and Development". The HIV/AIDS pandemic that is ravaging most sub-Saharan African countries including South Africa has brought an added burden to the elderly own concerns in the form of care giving to the sick and orphaned children. Broad Objective(s): The aim of this study is to examine elderly concerns in the era of HIV/AIDS in the Mafikeng local municipality of the Northwest province of South Africa. Methodology: Primary sources of data were used in which structured questionnaires were used to interview about 506 elderly households from randomly selected rural and urban enumeration areas in the Mafikeng local municipality on socio-economic and health concerns. Also In-depth focus group discussions were done on HIV/AIDS issues from rural and urban elderly respondents. Multi-variate analysis was used to establish any relationship between variables. In addition statistical techniques like chi-square, ANOVA and Logistic regression were also used to any association between socio-economic and health variables Results: Preliminary results indicate that there were more elderly females at older ages than males by 5 percentage points and there were more elderly people in the rural compared to the urban areas by 74% to 26%. Also, there were more elderly males that were married in contrast to female elderly respondents that were widowed by 66% compared to 55%. Lack of respect of the community towards the elderly was one of the main problems encountered by elderly respondents, together with limited financial resources for them to adequately take care of the sick and their families. Also health facilities particularly in the rural areas were not sufficient enough to deal with their health concerns, in addition to their long distance from their homes Conclusions and Recommendation: Most rural elderly are not in a position to save, with, most elderly indicating that they are less respected by their community. The community in general must be sensitised about the importance of respecting the elderly since most of them provide socio-economic support to their families. In addition there has to be more socio-economic development in the rural areas that would foster the development of health facilities. This would help in meeting the needs of the elderly and the general population who have to travel for several kilometres to get proper health cares. Mobile clinics if need be must be frequent enough to help the sick elderly and their households in rural areas.

Binikos, Elli; Seedat-Khan, Mariam & **Smit, Ria** (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: ebinikos@uj.ac.za) **Towards an understanding of work-family fit of South African academics**

Although the past few decades have seen an increase in studies of the reciprocal impact of work and family life in South Africa, few studies have researched work-family life integration in the case of university academics. Universities have unique features as work environments that warrant exploration. Furthermore, the assumption

that universities are ideal environments for dual-earner families to manage work and family demands requires interrogation. The tension between the demands made by work and family life seem to be of increasing concern for academics, especially in light of escalating student numbers, low remuneration, budget cuts, heavy teaching loads, pressure to publish and long working hours. As such, this study aimed at understanding (a) the unique experience of academic work-family spillover, (b) the strategies that academics in dual earner families adopt to achieve a better work-family fit, and (c) whether there are any gender differences in the strategies adopted. With the use of Becker and Moen's (1999) analytical framework, 32 qualitative interviews were conducted among academics in various South African universities. As a pilot study, it will inform a broader quantitative study that will be also be implemented within universities of the neighbouring countries of Namibia and Swaziland in order to develop a Southern African perspective on work-family spill-over and integration of academic life. This paper presents the preliminary findings of the pilot study and highlights the strategies adopted from a gendered perspective, the emergence and usage of family and social capital, and the achievement of "good" academic citizenship within this context.

Borel-Saladin, Jacquelin & **Crankshaw, Owen** (University of Cape Town; e-mail: jsaladin@iafrica.com) **Social polarisation or professionalisation? Another look at theory and evidence on de-industrialisation and the rise of the service sector**

The debate over whether or not the de-industrialisation of cities is accompanied by the occupational and income polarisation of their working populations has been characterised by some confusion over the relationship between incomes and occupations in the service sector. Specifically, many scholars have misunderstood the significance of middle-income service sector occupations in the post-industrial class structure of cities. Through a comparative study of de-industrialisation in Cape Town, we present evidence to show that the growth of service sector employment can produce a large middle-income occupational class of clerks, sales and personal services workers. The growth of this class can offset the decline of middle-income jobs caused by the loss of artisans, machine operators and drivers in the declining manufacturing sector. These results therefore suggest that many studies have overestimated the extent of occupational polarisation and underestimated the extent of professionalisation.

Burgoyne, Mégan-Leigh (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: meganb@sun.ac.za) **Factors affecting housing delivery in South Africa: a case study of the Fisantekraal housing development project, Western Cape**

This article examines the issue of housing delivery in South Africa since the democratic elections in 1994. The case study of Fisantekraal, a low-income housing project situated close to Cape Town in the Western Cape, illustrates the challenges associated with housing delivery and allocation. The main issues associated with housing allocation and delivery, as well as how these processes were managed in the said housing project, are addressed. Key findings suggest that, as in other developing countries, providing adequate housing will remain a contentious issue so long as the demand outweighs the government's ability to provide housing. The Fisantekraal case study illustrates how housing delivery takes place in practice. Despite its definition as a low-income housing project, it managed to succeed in providing a settlement that is situated on the periphery of an urban hub, thereby providing access to resources and facilities to the residents. However, the project was not exempt from challenges in the process of allocating and delivering housing, especially with regard to the selection process of beneficiaries against the backdrop of an ever-increasing influx of people.

Chellan, Noel (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: chellan@ukzn.ac.za) **Socio-economic and environmental impacts of ecotourism: case studies of the greater St Lucia Wetlands Park and the uKhahlamba Drakensberg mountains in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa**

This paper sets out to critically examine the ecotourism sector within the context of sustainability and contestation. The study focuses on two World Heritage sites in KwaZulu-Natal (uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park and the Greater St. Lucia Wetlands Park). In the post apartheid South Africa, ecotourism has evolved rapidly into a panacea to rid impoverished local communities of its financial woes and promote local economic development. It has become government's national policy platform to raise previous poor politically marginalized communities from the depths of poverty through economic engagement. World Heritage sites are high on the list of choices for the international tourists. Whilst these eco-tourism sites generate a substantial portion of the provincial and national GDP through the organized tourist industry, local communities absorb more of the costs than the benefits of ecotourism. This paper examines the findings of two World Heritage sites in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal in respect of the social and economic conditions of surrounding communities and the impact of eco-tourism on their livelihoods. The author is of the belief that any impacts of the ecotourism sector must be understood within the context of the wider economic, political, social, and cultural structures that govern spaces in society.

Chisaka, Janet K. C. (Rhodes University; e-mail: j.chisaka) **Teaching sociology: what am I doing?**

What can one do to have a sustained and substantial influence on the intellectual and moral development of one's students? What do good lecturers do to help and encourage students to achieve remarkable learning results? What do they do that enables their students to learn deeply? What makes some teachers successful with students of diverse backgrounds? These questions, posed by Bain (2004) in his book "What the best

college teachers do", underpin a personal reflection on a year's experience of teaching sociology. The contemplation involves a comparison of some of the acclaimed teacher's teaching methods and the results of my attempt at utilising these methods. The reflection also includes students' apathy towards learning. The article draws on literature on using assessment as a learning tool.

Cichochi, Piotr (Institute for Western Affairs, Poland; e-mail: cichocki@iz.poznan.pl) **Who is at risk now? Mad-cow lessons for risk society thesis**
Urlich Beck had not been by any means an internationally unknown theorist before the mid 1990. One could easily demonstrate, however, that his "risk society thesis" was often perceived as a typically German - or perhaps even Bavarian - perspective, i.e. expressing a "green" call for environmental sustainability from a position of unprecedented affluence and (social) security. The shock of Chernobyl explosion - which Risikogesselschaft publication conceptualised for the German-speaking audience - was not predominant in the public opinion at the point of the book\'s English translation in 1992. Nevertheless, the Risk society did not remain a mere academic theory for too long, as the 1996 mad-cow-disease crisis made it fit to capture the public imagination yet again. It seems reasonable to argue that "the BSE case highlights one of Beck's strongest claims: that in the risk society the calculating of probabilities collapses under the weight of our collective inability to conceptualise the consequences" (van Loon 2000: 174). Looking at the unfolding of the BSE crisis, the events seemed all to have been predicted a decade ago. Over ten years after the BSE crisis it seems clear that the potentially catastrophic consequences did not materialise. In medical terms, the BSE-CJD linkage remains under "potential" label, and clearly there has been no surge in CJD-related deaths which disproved the "long incubation period" argument. On the level of public opinion, the BSE-threat seems to enjoy only a residual presence in Britain and the EU - asked about food-related health-threats only 5% of EU citizens indicated BSE as one in an open-ended questions, however, 53% still would say it is a threat if specifically asked about it (cf. http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_238_en.pdf). With the advantage of hindsight it is possible to critically re-evaluate both the events as well as their conceptualisation in terms of the risk society thesis. I would argue that the theory of risk society proved to be a good piece of academic sociology, while not being comparably advantageous in the field of public sociology (both in the sense of Burawoy 2005). It did accurately explain the social mobilisation surrounding the BSE crisis as well as the problematic position in which this social dynamics put science and technology. However, in giving a theoretical footing to moral panic it did little to increase the quality of the public sphere debates relating to the issues of environmental threats.

Cilliers, Carole & **Naidoo, Kammila** (University of Pretoria; e-mail: carole.cilliers@up.ac.za) **Balancing acts: academics mediating work and family**
The relationship between the spheres of work and family-life has been a subject of growing interest and sociological research since the late 1970s. A rapidly transforming global economy has altered work routines and effected changes at the micro-level of domestic and household organization. As the gender composition of the workforce progressively changes, dual earner families become more pronounced – if not the established norm - leading to the reworking of familial arrangements and reproductive activities. With respect to the particular situation of university academics, the international literature reveals mounting pressures as universities navigate financial constraints and political transformation. Despite the considerable change that South African universities have undergone in the post-apartheid era, there has been a paucity of scholarly research investigating the ways in which academics mediate the demands of work and family. This article offers preliminary insights into the couple-level strategies that academics in dual-earner families in South Africa, and specifically the University of Pretoria, adopt to manage different facets of their work and family lives. Using an analytical framework by Becker and Moen, results show that many academics felt passionate and determined about pursuing an academic career and they adopted a variety of strategies in order to both successfully manage their family life and continue with a career. For some, choosing an academic career was a couple-level strategy which offered time-flexibility to one or both partners. Results also showed that, despite egalitarian gender ideologies, in practice women were still more likely to be the ones placing limits on their careers.

Cock, Jacklyn (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: jacklyn.cock@wits.ac.za) **Sociology and the struggle against corporate environmental abuse in South Africa**
The central argument of the paper is that current thinking about development is deeply flawed by an economistic bias which ignores how the emphasis on growth can further inequality and neglect negative environmental impacts. Corporate globalisation involves the increasing commodification and pollution of natural resources. "...nature is ceasing to be common…it is becoming private property and exclusively controlled by its new owners". (Hardt and Negri, 2004:72). Increasingly the 'new owners' are powerful, multinational corporations concerned largely with profit. However resistance to the social and environmental injustice they impose is increasing. The Steel Valley struggle is outlined by way of illustration.

Cooper, David (University of Cape Town; e-mail: david.cooper@uct.ac.za) **A 3rd capitalist industrial revolution: evidence from the viewpoint of transformations in university research.**

The paper argues that after the 1970s, there has been emerging a 3rd Capitalist Industrial Revolution, with socio-political-cultural impacts and differences in economic and technological structures, as significant as that of the 2nd Capitalist Industrial Revolution of the post-1870s period. Although this new revolution often comes under vague terms like 'globalisation', or is specifically viewed in terms of 'neo-liberal' ideology and 'free-market' organisations like the IMF/World Bank/WTO etc., it is suggested such conceptions miss the central core. The latter comprises transformations in (i) economic form, from national corporation to transnational corporation-cum-networks, and (ii) a new technological regime based on scientific theory-driven innovations in ICT, biotechnology, nanotechnology etc

The second part of the paper argues that in my own research into research centres and units at universities, I have surprisingly found quite stark 'indicators' (inside universities) of this transformation at the level of capitalist industry. For example, one can see a shift from Industry 'requiring' from universities during the 2nd Industrial Revolution, what can be defined as empirically-driven PAR (Pure Applied Research), to a new focus on need by Industry for UIBR (Use-Inspired Basic Research) which is more theory-driven. Another indicator is in the shift in mode of research at universities: from a small research unit around a principal investigator (PI) with a few postdocs and postgraduate students (itself linked to the 2nd Industrial Revolution), to a larger research centre rooted in UIBR, with complex organisation around a director, senior researchers, postdocs/postgraduates and admin infrastructure. Thus we are seeing an Academic Revolution at universities parallel to, and interfaced with, the new Industrial Revolution, far deeper than captured by common slogans of 'managerialism at our universities', 'market university' etc.

Crankshaw, Owen (University of Cape Town; e-mail: owen.crankshaw@uct.ac.za) **Race, class and the post-Fordist spatial order of Cape Town**

Social inequality in post-apartheid Cape Town has been characterised by two contradictory trends. On the one hand, the de-centralisation of businesses is entrenching the old apartheid geography of inequality. Employment growth has been greater in the middle-class, formerly whites-only northern suburbs, exacerbating the spatial mismatch between jobs and poor black residents who live in the south-eastern suburbs. On the other hand, there has been upward occupational mobility among black (mostly coloured) residents, leading to declining inter-racial inequality. This study investigates the extent to which upward occupational mobility among blacks has translated into residential mobility into the formerly whites-only middle-class suburbs. We have used the 2001 Population Census to measure the racial and occupational composition of the population of each suburb of Cape Town. The results show that some residential racial de-segregation of formerly whites-only suburbs has indeed taken place. Although residential desegregation has meant that blacks (mostly coloureds) have moved closer to sources of employment, substantial de-segregation has taken place only at the fringes of formerly whites-only suburbs.

Cronjé, J.F. & **van Wyk, L.J.** (North-West University; e-mail: freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za) **Mental health in the South African mining sector: part of corporate social responsibility (CSR) policy?**

Mining activities have impacted on the health and safety of mining communities for many decades. Despite the economical contributions of mining to its surrounding communities, there is also a large amount of environmental and social harm to be associated with the industry. Much attention has recently fallen on reducing health and safety risks, but there is still a long way to go before working and living in the mining environment would be regarded as healthy and safe. This may to a large extent be due to the "hazardous nature" of the industry; however, it may also be related to the lack of mining companies' responsibility towards looking after the welfare of their workers and surrounding communities. The lack of proper accountability has been a significant factor in the damaging effects of corporations on society. Proper corporate accountability is necessary to ensure that there is an adequate balance between (economic) development on the one hand and the well-being of people and the environment on the other. Mining companies have recently started to implement different health programmes around mines (Noise Induced Hearing Loss, HIV/AIDS, and TB – programmes). It is however the long term impacts (like mental health impacts) of mine activities that will remain long after the company closes and there is little evidence that companies are keen to address these long-term responsibilities. This is despite the fact that impacts related to mine activities are more the responsibility of the industry than any other health programmes.

The aim of this paper is to discuss the impact of mining on the mental health of mining communities as it is experienced by community members, mine employees as well as other role players involved in the industry. The paper will also examine the need for the inclusion of mental health care in the CSR programs of mining companies in order to advance sustainable development of mining communities and consequently improve their quality of life.

The paper is based on mainly qualitative research undertaken in the North West and Limpopo Provinces of South Africa, where mining officials, mine workers, community members and different stakeholders from civil society were interviewed.

Cummins, Penelope (University of the Witwatersrand; email: penelope.cummins@wits.ac.za) **Health needs and hospital locality: how does health care need affect decisions relating to the provision and locality of hospital services in the Western Cape?**

Once it has been established, urban form is much more enduring than the political and planning policies which shaped it. Fifteen years after the end of Apartheid, the settlement pattern of Cape Town continues to grow in such a way that the patterns of inequity and deprivation are reinforced and sustained.

Since 1994, the population of Cape Town has grown exponentially, mostly due to migration by job-seekers from elsewhere in the province and from the very poorest rural areas of the country, mainly the Eastern Cape. The shape of the metropolis has changed, but the development of transport networks and other public services, and the location and number of employment opportunities, have not matched the population growth. Most of the incomers are confined to the hinterland of the Cape Flats, in informal settlements which are remote from jobs or services.

The Western Cape Department of Health is proposing to build three new hospitals to accommodate the growing population's need for acute health care. This paper examines the planning decisions associated with the selection of sites for these hospitals, the choice of locality and the decision that all three of the new facilities should be District hospitals, providing only the lowest-intensity of hospital care.

To what extent has the epidemiology of health care need affected the planning of services and the proposed location of these three hospitals? How will they contribute to the patterns of service delivery in the metropolitan area? To what extent will these three hospitals increase accessibility and equity of healthcare provision?

This paper examines the demographic characteristics and location of the population of the Cape Town Unicity, and compares it against the known health care need and the location of the existing hospitals and the proposed sites.

This paper shows the distribution of the need for emergency health care in Cape Town, and discusses the appropriateness of location and service-level decisions for the three new hospitals in terms of the epidemiology of emergency conditions and of other issues around access requirements for hospitals.

It shows that the decisions made by the Western Cape Department of Health about the location and distribution of hospital services in Cape Town have not necessarily emphasised the importance of accessibility. In that case, what have been the factors taken into account?

Cummins, Penelope (University of the Witwatersrand; email: penelope.cummins@wits.ac.za) **Responsibility with how much power? The role of hospital chief executives in South Africa, with reference to the 2007 public sector strike**

The role of the chief executive is a new one in public hospitals in South Africa. It is only since the implementation of the 2003 Health Act that hospital CEOs have been appointed, replacing a triumvirate of doctor, nurse and finance officer, led by the doctor, a Medical Superintendent. For the first time, hospitals are led by people who are not necessarily clinicians. But do the people who are in post have the skills, and the powers, to run a hospital effectively?

This paper examines the role of the hospital CEO, with particular reference to their experiences in the public sector strike of 2007. Many of the decisions about managing the strike were taken at National or Provincial level – yet the hospital managers were in the front-line, dealing with the staff who they would have to continue working with after the strike.

A survey of 40 hospital CEOs showed that many of the CEOs felt helpless, sandwiched between the demands of the hospital workers, visiting strikers, and Provincial and National government. The situation at particular hospitals was ameliorated or exacerbated by pre-existing local tensions and labour relations.

Death threats are a feature of the job for many senior managers in South Africa, particularly among those responsible for uncovering or punishing fraud or theft, and more than 20% of the group had received death-threats previously. This affected their morale and also their willingness to engage in subsequent confrontations.

The way that different Provinces in South Africa have interpreted the appointment of CEOs, and the delegation of authority and responsibility to them, has varied widely. The extent to which provinces delegate financial authority also varies widely. This paper examines these constraints, and the way in which they affect the capacity of the individual hospital chief executives to rebuild their organisations after the 2007 strike.

Daya, Qurisha; Ferreira, Devon; Govender, Praneschen; Maharaj, Sarisha & Ntuli, Nonkululeko (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: 203500925@ukzn.ac.za) **The perceptions of Durban informal traders on the growth opportunities presented by the 2010 FIFA World Cup**

In then year 2010, South Africa will be hosting one of the most prestigious sporting events in the world, the FIFA Soccer World Cup. It is hoped that the FIFA Soccer World Cup will generate economic growth and benefits for the country. Most of this growth and benefits will be primarily be in the formal sectors in tourism, hospitality, recreation, and service based industries. The question though is, will similar kind of anticipated growth and benefits accrue to the informal economic sector as well? In order to assess the extent of the opportunities presented by the World Cup to the informal economic sector, we intend to investigate the perceptions of informal traders on these opportunities and potential benefits. In doing so, we aim to target five main areas in the Durban Metropolitan Area which are the main hub of informal business activities i.e. the Warwick Junction, Beachfront, Durban Station, the Workshop and West Street in the inner city. We hope to

outline the regulations which may impose restrictions on informal traders and whether these will influence positively or negatively the business opportunities for this sector. In essence, the objectives of this project lie in assessing the awareness of informal traders regarding their business opportunities in 2010, the regulations dictating these operations and to evaluate if the enthusiasm surrounding the 2010 World Cup is shared by all.

De Waal, Liezel (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: ldewaal@sun.ac.za) **Making the connection: the inclusion of information and communication technology in Western Cape municipal integrated development plans**

In light of the emergence of the 'Information Society' and its subsequent implications, it is necessary to examine how the South African government is advancing in terms of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). This article reports on research conducted in the Western Cape on municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). The research focused on three objectives, namely: whether these IDPs addressed ICTs at all; whether the nature of the ICT initiatives was determined by the municipality; and finally, a framework was developed, which included the classification of the different types of municipalities, together with the different types of ICT initiatives. Various issues concerning the use of ICT for development are also discussed and they include the 'Information Society', the 'Digital Divide' and ICT for development. This discussion emphasises that success of ICT initiatives for development depends on the nature of the underlying policy agenda; this agenda must be demand-driven and pro-poor.

Dekker, Lydia; Mkhize, Sazelo; Muruven, Mageshni & **Chimbedza, Eslidha** (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: lydiadekker@hotmail.com) **Young people, their experiences of violence and the effects of this on them**

Young people, their experiences of violence, and the effects of this on them The paper is based around a project we have completed as part of our Honours methodology course which aims to investigate the impact of violence on the lives and identities of young people We were interested in examining this not only in relation to young people's experiences of violence perpetrated against themselves, but also in relation to their experiences of witnessing violence perpetrated either against close friends and relatives or against people more generally. We conducted loosely structured interviews on these themes with young people in schools who had specifically experienced forms of violence as well as with their friends and teachers. We also interviewed some street kids about their experiences of violence. As well as reporting on our findings based on these interviews, we also address the sorts of relations we as interviewers established with our interviewees and how they positioned us. Our view is that this is a particularly important though often unrecognized aspect of the research process and we examine, for example, the very different relations a young black man and a middle aged white women managed to establish with a group of street children and how that crucially affected the ways the street kids presented themselves and how they responded to the violence they witnessed and experienced. In line with our emphasis on self reflexivity, we (the four researchers conducting the project from very different (class, gender and 'race') backgrounds) have explored, through interviewing with each other, our own interests and investments in the topic.

DeVera, Narayan (Flag IntraGlobal, USA; e-mail: ruleofforty@yahoo.com) **The power of society to preserve the environment**

Climate change is accepted by many scholars to be one of the most pressing issues which will challenge society in this century. However, the 2000 Kyoto scientists in agreement about the cause of climate change are not correct; they are just in agreement with themselves that they are correct. That agreement created a heavy inertia in the year 2000, but South Africa has demonstrated its capacity to overcome social inertia by virtue of its resolution of racial relations when it began its current era of democracy. Now, South African is becoming the global vanguard for understanding climate change with a brand new explanation; climate change is the result of a slowly increasing force of gravity.

When gravity increases, the core temperatures from the center of the earth creep closer to the surface, bringing global warming. The increasing gravity causes polar ice to melt faster than can be accounted for merely by the tiny increase in ambient temperatures. Finally, can any scientist explain how and why earthquakes get more frequent and more severe based upon accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere??? It cannot be done using any form of acceptable logic.

However, the strength of the current climate change debate is acting to polarize society into cohesive action, which in itself is very good. This alignment for the betterment of the globe is absolutely necessary because increasing gravity means that critical mass is decreasing. If all the nuclear weapons are not dismantled, then they will eventually pop off while they sit around as idle threats. Thus, the strength of a united civil society, even if the force behind this union is climate change, will come to fruition by creating a global movement to eliminate nuclear weapons. The SASA venue in July is the spark of enthusiasm to ignite this movement.

Dilata, Xoliswa (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: xolidilata@yahoo.com) **The conditions of employment of waste collectors: a case study of waste paper collectors in Dobsonville, Soweto**.

With the increase in unemployment in South Africa, many people are moving into the informal economy in order to earn a living. This report looks at the waste paper collectors, who earn a living from collecting waste at

landfills. The waste produced by South Africans is estimated to be around 566 million tons per year and approximately 90% of that waste ends up in landfills. The landfills have allowed many people to earn a living by picking up waste for recycling. Waste pickers are however not recognized for the important service that they are offering. The waste collectors are increasingly forming part of the invisible labour. The aim of this report was to examine the levels of insecurity of the waste paper collectors, using the value chain analysis. The chain that was used in the report starts at Households, then moves to landfills; buy-back centers and end at recycling companies such as Mondi, Sappi and Nampak. The collector levels of insecurity were calculated using Standing's decent work index. The findings of the report revealed that the collectors work under harsh conditions, earning as little as R150 per week. The report also reveals the power dynamics that exist, with the owners of the buy-back centers holding more power and influence over the earnings of the collectors, by controlling the prices. The findings also revealed that the waste collectors see what they are doing as a real job, and at the same time try to deal with the negative attitudes from the public associated with the work that they do. The report concludes by suggesting that municipal and governmental recognition of the waste collectors need to be encouraged. Waste collectors could be trained and offered funding to open up their own by-back centers, as that would increase their income and help them move up the chain.

Dockrat, Ashraf (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: adockrat@uj.ac.za) **Muslims in Africa and beyond: between political Islam and civil pluralist democracy**
First with the Iranian Revolution in 1979 and then with 9/11, the political thought of Muslim communities has received greater attention. Scholarship has tried to make sense of Islam and Muslims in a globalised world. Policy studies have looked at pressing issues of conflict and development. This paper examines some of the definitions used and shows how development in Africa has been stunted as a direct consequence of foreign policies based on incorrect readings of Muslim politics. Suggestions are made on how to better understand the political thought of Muslim communities. In particular the Muslim reaction to concepts of "political Islam" and "civil pluralist democracy" is examined closely. The conclusions drawn are linked to the concepts of "society", "power" and the "environment"; the themes of this conference. Panel Chair: Ian Liebenberg

Drewett, Michael (Rhodes University; e-mail: m.drewett@ru.ac.za) **South African musicians and the HIV/AIDS conspiracy of silence**
Of the approximately 40 million people presently infected with HIV or AIDS worldwide, around 80% live in sub-Saharan Africa, one of the most affected countries being South Africa with an estimated five to six million HIV/AIDS sufferers (second only to Swaziland in per capita infection rates). The enormity of the HIV/AIDS crisis in South Africa is therefore not in dispute. There is also no disputing Judy Greenway's proclamation that on the AIDS issue, silence = death. Yet, as Warrick Sony of South African group the Kalahari Surfers has noted, for too long there has been "a national conspiracy of silence around the whole issue" including denials from President Thabo Mbeki that there is a connection between HIV and AIDS, and the ANC government's strong reluctance to dispense anti-retroviral medication to HIV and AIDS sufferers. Within this context musicians have increasingly spoken out about HIV/AIDS by singing songs which deal with the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The focus of this paper is on the response of South African musicians to the HIV/AIDS crisis in South Africa. It provides a critical evaluation of the lyrical messages and broader forms of activism undertaken by musicians in their attempt to invade public space through the construction of "an effective theatre of images" (Simon Watney). It is argued that in becoming HIV/AIDS activists in this way, musicians' messages have become truly public, drawing attention to the issue, and thus making a difference, however difficult it is to measure the impact of their interventions.

Du Plessis, Irma (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: irma.duplessis@wits.ac.za) **Making, imagining and inhabiting the urban: a social history of walls in a Johannesburg suburb'**
Given the centrality of racial spatial ordering and control to the apartheid project, it is perhaps no surprise that analyses of post-apartheid South Africa turn to the landscape, cityscapes. This paper is situated against two current tropes deployed in contemporary urban studies - in the first place the language of fluidity and in the second the notion of the barricaded city. In following Jennifer Robinson and Alan Mabin, the focus is on 'ordinary' parts of the city, in particular the suburbs. It traces the social history of walls in Jan Hofmeyr, Johannesburg. In doing so, it draws on the past and the present, on pragmatic concerns, fears and the imagination. Indeed, walls perform many functions'

Dubbeld, Bernard (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: dubbeld@sun.ac.za) **The standpoint of social critique: undoing the ontological primacy of labour**
As is well known, labour studies (especially through the disciplines of sociology and history) became a central point of theoretical and comparative debates internationally and in South Africa during the 1970s and 1980s. This interest was many faceted, from EP Thompson's Making of the English Working Class, to renewed hopes of a working class-centered politics that could inspire social transformation. In South Africa, both of these major influences spawned debates about the existence of an "African working class" and the possibility of the dual liberation from Apartheid and capitalism. However, the theoretical position of labour studies was undone, in a sense by those seeking to work within the nuances that Thompson's study demanded: what were the cultural

and discursive terms of working class life, and to what extent did oppressive working conditions generate a politics capable of radical social transformation? Rather than insist that these discussions represented "apolitical postmodernists" this paper in the first place considers how these debates nuanced labour studies (Stedman Jones 1983, Chakrabarty 1989, Ranciere 1989). Secondly, this paper outlines a fresh reading of Marx (Postone 1993, see also Bloch 1953) that views labor as the site of abstract domination in capitalism and dispenses with traditional Marxist claims of labour as the site of heroic resistance and liberation. These two approaches, I argue, dovetail in their critique of the ontological primacy of labour, and suggest that "emancipation" requires an understanding (and critique) of how the logic of abstract labour extends into all branches of life, rendering all activity as "measurable value" (Marx 1973, 1976). Thus, rather than viewing Post-Fordism and the proliferation of the "service industry" as the fragmentation of work (cf. Webster and Von Holdt 2005), this paper suggests that we analyze these as processes entailing the ever more careful calibration of social value to abstract labour.

Dube, Charles (University of Fort Hare; e-mail: charliedoobs@yahoo.com) **Society, power and the environment: challenges for the 21st century: business, environment and society**
This paper highlights that environmental policy issues are a contestation in which power dynamics and contestations have militated against proposing lasting remedies to environmental challenges facing African countries and the world at large. The arm-twisting and conflict characterizing global environmental policy making and implementation have always been a hindrance to a successful formulation and implementation of sound environmental policies which are an antidote to the prevailing environmental challenges. Against this background, the paper questions the prospects of the South African state, business and its communities devising lasting solutions to prevailing environmental challenges in the 21st century. Globally, there are inherent power plays between and among states vis-à-vis definition of environmental challenges, their causes and the proposition of solutions. The paper also highlights the high degree of interconnectedness that exists between the social world and the natural world, a delicate ecological environment whose protection is a must for every human being. The saying "Poverty in the midst of plenty" sums the whole economic standing between the majority of African societies and their natural environment. In most African societies, the destruction of the natural environment has also meant self-destruction on the part of the perpetrators. The paper concludes by analyzing how environmental policy makers, researchers and activists can learn from the preceding power plays and come up with sustainable solutions to the prevailing environmental challenges.

Duma, Vusumzi (University of Fort Hare; e-mail: vduma@ufh.ac.za) **Are South Africans ambivalent towards immigrants and immigration policy?**
There is evidence of internal complexity and ambivalence in the xenophobic attitudes held by many South Africans towards immigrants and immigration policies. I argue that South Africans' xenophobic attitudes are profoundly ambivalent, combining both aversive and sympathetic tendencies. Some parallels could be drawn between this ambivalence thesis and the" Myrdalian guilt hypothesis" accentuating the contradiction of America's promises of liberty and freedom and the denial of these rights to Blacks. This study attempts to test the ambivalence thesis. The results indicate that ambivalence exists in the sample of South African citizens studied, but that these results are not conclusive.

Dworzanowski, Bronwyn & **Binikos, Elli** (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: ebinikos@uj.ac.za) **Uncovering potential agency: assessing orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) empowerment via the 'instrumentalisation of disorder' as informed by Bourdieu**
From a macro-viewpoint, the devastating impact of adult HIV/AIDS mortality upon 1.2 million South African minors cannot be denied. One could be forgiven for excessive pessimism due to the lack of concentrated interventions to assist these orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC). Nevertheless, a foray into the world of a grass-roots programme located in Eldorado Park, Gauteng, namely the Elton John Masibamisane Centre (EJMC), provides room for qualified optimism. Using Bourdieu's theory of practice, as a lens to analyse programme evaluation data, we came to believe that the provision of economic, social, cultural and symbolic capitals could transform the lives of the Eldorado Park OVCs. Nevertheless, the provision of capitals was imperfect and often characterised by shortages that were remedied by 'instrumental disorder'. We interpreted this to be indicative of agency within a blurred Western-African OVC empowerment habitus. In reflecting on the findings we commended EJMC for surviving despite constraints. This is, however, a short term view. To ensure longer term sustainability we recommend that EJMC staff extend their agency to pressuring the State for greater assistance as it is unrealistic to allow this community organisation to bear the brunt of Eldorado Park OVC empowerment indefinitely. In deepening understandings of OVC work in South Africa, especially in terms of its operation within a skewed power framework, we recommend that more studies of this nature take place.

Ebersohn, Kathleen (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: kathleen.ebersohn@gmail.com) **The Beyonce condition meets with two generations of coloured men in KwaZulu-Natal: race, maculinity and generation**
This paper explores some of the changing perceptions of identity and masculinity within the coloured community of Mangete, KwaZulu-Natal. In the context of major socio-political changes in South Africa over the

last thirteen years, identity and masculinity are under transformation. This paper interrogates these changes within the generational frame of father/son relationships. It finds that definitions of masculinity have not changed significantly as they are deeply embedded within long standing traditions of patriarchy and racial prejudice. Generationally, condescending attitudes towards women are encoded by these men as a tool to deal with the threat of women's empowerment, the so-called Beyoncé condition. The paper therefore analytically examines the intersections of masculinity, generation, and race, focusing specifically on coloured identity.

Emeseh, Engobo (University of Wales, UK; e-mail: ege@aber.ac.uk) **Environmental performance in the oil and gas industry: insights from sustainability reports**

Corporate sustainability reports have evolved from environmental performance reports as a more holistic approach by organisations of providing information about their operations in order to ensure greater accountability and transparency. Owing to various initiatives which have standardized performance indicators, reporting is also now more coherent and therefore more comparable. The accuracy and credibility of such reports have sometimes been questioned owing to the lack of rigorous auditing processes with some arguing that these reports are little more than public relations documents by companies.

This paper argues in the first instance that while there are limitations inherent in sustainability reports providing an accurate picture of a company's environmental performance, they do serve various useful functions, one of which is to provide some much needed access to information in economically sensitive industries which is sadly lacking from regulatory authorities in developing countries. Others include providing a basis for assessment of a company's own performance over time, and the opportunity to challenge claims within such documents not just by environmentalists but also competitors within the industry.

Following from this, the paper goes on to look specifically at sustainability reports from the oil and gas industry to assess their performance over time, and also across jurisdictions. The paper will argue that even within the framework of the limited credibility of such reports, a pattern emerges clearly that environmental performance varies across different jurisdictions, even though operations are carried out by the same companies which claim to adhere to similar standards. Finally, the paper tries to explain this variation, focussing in particular on the role of law and enforcement.

Engelbrecht, Sarah-Kate & Lesch, Elmien (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: sarahkatee@gmail.com) **The relationship satisfaction of heterosexual couples in one low-income, semi-rural Western Cape community.**

The quality of intimate relationships has the ability to shape family wellbeing and health outcomes. For example, intimate relationship conflict is related to important family outcomes such as poorer parenting, problematic attachment to parents, poorer child adjustment, increased likelihood of parent-child conflict, and conflict between siblings. A number of theoretical frameworks that have influenced the study of child development recognise the importance of the relationship between parents. For example, social learning theory proposes that children learn how to behave in relationships through observing the interaction between their parents. Moreover, intimate relationship quality has been shown to have strong intra- and intergenerational effects, highlighting the importance of preventing problems in intimate relationships and promoting healthy dyadic functioning. Effective interventions, however, are hindered by a lack of context-specific data on how South African men and women construct and experience intimate heterosexual relationships. Most studies exploring committed heterosexual relationships have been conducted with white populations living in developed countries. As relationship satisfaction is seen as a requirement for a healthy relationship, this study examined the relationship satisfaction of longer-term committed heterosexual couples in one low-income semi-rural Western Cape community. A cross-sectional survey approach was used to examine relationship satisfaction among heterosexual married, cohabiting and dating couples. A random sample of 100 couples was drawn from the community, 93 of which were included in the final analyses, on the criterion that both partners were interviewed. Trained fieldworkers administered a demographics and relationship questionnaire, as well as 3 relationship satisfaction measures namely the Dyadic Satisfaction subscale of the Dyadic Adjustment Scale, the Index of Marital Satisfaction and the Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale. Analyses (including analysis of variance and reliability analyses) were conducted using the statistical programme Statistica 7.0. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were computed separately for men and women. Significant gender differences in relationship satisfaction levels were found. Results show that although, on average, neither men nor women were experiencing clinically significant problems in their relationships with their partners, women reported significantly lower relationship satisfaction than men. Significant correlations were also found between relationship satisfaction and a number of demographic and relationship variables, namely, educational level (only the men's); perception of religious status; church attendance; sharing of bedroom and bed at night (with one or more children and/or partner); and previous marriage/s. For cohabiting couples, relationship satisfaction was also significantly correlated with the age at commencement of cohabitation. Directions for future research are suggested.

Erwin, Kira (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: kira@vegaschool.com) **Metabolics: moving towards a conceptual theme in environmental sociology**

This paper offers a brief outline of the intellectual history of Environmental Sociology in the Western context and the ramifications the early formation has had on the field as a whole. It also discusses some of the contemporary debates that have attempted to expand the scope of sociology to include an analysis of society's biophysical environment. While there has certainly been an increased interest in the environment by contemporary sociologists, nevertheless, after 30 years as a sub-field, its impact on broadening the scope of mainstream sociology towards an ecological perspective has been marginal. It is argued that, whilst obviously vital to creating a rich theoretical base, an emphasis on the ontological and epistemological questions within environmental sociology has hindered its integration into the main body of sociology. In order to rectify this sociologists working in the field need to be more proactive in building an overall conceptual theme in which a multitude of theoretical and epistemological stances can fit. This paper proposes the conceptual theme of Metabolics as providing such a framework. Its adoption, would allow for an increased dialectical perspective of society and nature as well as encouraging cross-discipline collaboration. This may prove to be a more successful strategy for broadening the scope of what is currently perceived as the domain of the social, as well as opening up a number of exciting prospects for moving beyond the restrictive borders of contemporary sociology as a whole.

Esau-Bailey, Simone (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: simone@sun.ac.za) **An analysis of Zambia's 'theoretical' S&T priorities vs. their 'actual' S&T priorities.**

African countries look to the developed world for guidance where Science and Technology policy and priority setting are concerned. Now that S&T has gained greater prominence on the African continent and in most African countries, the matter of resource allocation is of even greater importance due to limited resources. Research priority setting is a complex process that needs to involve all relevant stakeholders, so that the process may be an effective one. The gap between the needs and resources available is large in most African countries. It is therefore imperative that priority setting is not taken lightly. All the stakeholders need to ensure firstly that priorities are set as close to the actual needs of the country, and secondly, that the resources and necessary capacity be available. African governments need to move away from S&T policies, with broad and ambitious S&T priorities, which are inappropriate and cannot be implemented within their own countries. In a well-articulated S&T system priorities are identified on the basis of research, analysis, advice and consultative processes. In this paper Zambia's S&T policy is analysed in terms of their S&T priorities. The alignment between their theoretical S&T priorities and actual S&T priorities will be determined. One manner to observe S&T priorities of a country is to observe the actual research programmes and projects the S&T community of that country is involved in. In this regard a bibliometric analysis of the fields of research output will present an entry point into this landscape. The subject categories of journals in which scientists publish (in the ISI-output) will also be examined. By observing and interpreting what scientists actually do, one is able to get a sense of what they prioritize; these are actual (or factual) priorities. The research institutions who dominate in the subject categories will be assessed to determine their own research priorities. Whether these institutions are government funded or internationally funded will also be looked, which in turn shows who directs the research within each country.

Ewert, Joachim (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: jwe@sun.ac.za) **& Ponte, Stefano** (Danish Institute of International Studies, Denmark) **Upgrading or trading down? Trajectories of change in the value chain for South African wine**

Global Value Chain (GVC) analysis uses the concept of upgrading to highlight paths for developing country firms to 'move up the value chain', usually through the lenses of four categories (product, process, functional and inter-chain upgrading). The implicit normative expectation is that these firms move towards producing higher value-added products and/or take on more sophisticated functions along a value chain. In this article, upgrading is approached more broadly as 'reaching a better deal', including a balance between rewards and risk. The case study of South African wine shows that better product quality, improved processes and some functional upgrading have co-existed with processes of 'trading down', higher risks and limited rewards, especially in traditional export markets. A reflection on further conceptual development and directions for empirical research is also provided.

Farmby, Kyle & Kasymova, Jyldyz (Rutgers University, USA; e-mail: kfarmbry@rutgers.edu) **Systematic coherence and disaster response: the case of the 2004 tsunami**

The tsunami that struck the Indian Ocean in December of 2004 brought with it levels of catastrophe never before seen by many of the communities directly impacted. In total, over 200, 000 people were reported dead or missing, and more than two million people were displaced. The tsunami also however brought about an enormous response from individuals and agencies around the globe. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent launched their largest relief and response efforts in history, and hundreds of other nongovernmental organizations engaged in efforts to respond to the crisis. The efforts of these agencies coupled with those of governments and intergovernmental actors such as The United Nations, The World Health Organization, and the World Bank leveraged a major discussion on institutional frameworks for responding to disaster and crisis.

One of the major challenges that resulted in the response and recovery stage related to the issue of relief coordination – being able to effectively coordinate and respond to a rapid outpouring of support from formal and informal efforts from around the world. In time, lessons of the challenge of effective response led to a discourse within and between international donors on a notion increasingly referred to as systematic cohesion. This notion is increasingly being applied to efforts to coordinate the planning for and response to disasters and crises on the grandest of scales. The proposed paper will examine the emergence of this notion of systematic coherence and its use in reforming how agencies at the local and international levels prepare for and respond to crises and disasters such as the 2004 tsunami.

Ferreira, Rialize (University of South Africa; e-mail: ferrer@unisa.ac.za) **The effects of war on African child soldiers**
Studies conducted in Africa showed that child soldiers have proven not to be inherently vulnerable and passive victims of social and psychological trauma as the general viewpoint might have it. Research revealed that some youth voluntarily joined armed groups for practical and functional reasons such as for protection and survival. They have proven to be active participants in the war and are resilient in the midst of conflict and employed effective coping mechanism to rebuild their lives in post-conflict situations.
The aim of this paper is to discuss how conflict impacts upon child soldiers and how they demonstrate abilities to survive, negotiate and protect others within their social environment.

Gandu, Yohanna Kagoro (Rhodes University; e-mail: aboliyat@yahoo.co.uk) **Oil, sexual liaisons and gender inequality in the Niger Delta.**
Nigeria started exploration for hydrocarbon deposits in 1907. Large-scale extraction and exportation began in 1957. By the 1970s, Nigerian oil and gas industry became the main revenue generating source. While oil contributes enormous revenue to the national economy, it also induces environmental as well as social and economic problems. The place of women in this debacle has attracted array of gender-specific discourse. This paper interrogates the phenomenon of disproportionate income and sexual liaisons between expatriates oil workers and local women in the Niger Delta. The paper seeks to understand the dynamics of gender and income differentials created by oil enclaves and its transmutation impact on women sexual rights. Expatriates oil workers live in luxury, leisure and affluence. Marginal host communities remain in strikingly deplorable conditions plague by joblessness, mass unemployment and restlessness. Local women in most cases are compelled by economic pressure to enter into sexual liaisons as survival mechanism. This paper shows that patriarchal disparities in command over income in the Niger Delta has weaken normative codes of social interaction between men and women and effects the ability of women to negotiate sexual rights. Beyond the moralizing approach to the phenomenon of sexual liaison are the more sociologically implications for the social cohesiveness of host communities and how this plays into the resentment against oil companies and their employees. In spite of the long recognition of this problem, it has received very little scholarly attention; something that remains a gap in making sense of the rising tide of civic revolts, armed attacks, and the kidnapping of oil company employees in the region. The paper therefore analyzes the socio-economic matrixes and consequences of transactional sexual liaison on local women and the role it plays in the deepening crisis of civic instability and social unrest in the region. This paper obtains its data from existing body of knowledge and qualitative field research.

Gardiner, Desiree & **Boonzaier, Floretta** (University of Cape Town; e-mail: desiree.gardiner@gmail.com) **“Sometimes weekends are a bitter experience…”. Alcohol and domestic abuse in a semi-rural, low-income community**
This paper explores communication between couples in abusive intimate relationships using narrative analysis. Situated in a low-income, semi-rural context, 15 women were interviewed using unstructured techniques. Participants described their experience of relationship with their partners, what interaction occurs between them, and how domestic violence influences women\'s ability to communicate with their partners. The topics addressed in this paper relate to the process of interaction which occurs between couples and how violence impacts this process. Power dynamics present in couple communication are also explored. The paper explores how several pervasive gender norms emerged in women’s narratives of their relationships. These included the domination of men over women, and norms of femininity and masculinity. Women’s narratives also provide evidence of the rejection of traditional forms of femininity. This paper provides some insight into the dynamics of abuse in intimate heterosexual relationships.

Gelderblom, Derik & **Bruce, Con** (University of South Africa; e-mail: gelded@unisa.ac.za) **Rogues, structures and rogue structures**
This paper concerns a comparative study of the phenomenon of the ‘rogue trader’ in financial markets. The best-known recent example of a rogue trader is Jerome Kiervel of Societe Generale, who managed to hide losses of 4,9 billion Euros incurred by his speculative positions in the financial markets. We can define a rogue trader with reference to the following characteristics: they generally (but not necessarily) deal in complex financial derivatives, employ steep amounts of leverage to increase their possible profits (and losses) exponentially, try to hide their losses over a long period of time in the hope that at some stage they will be able

to trade themselves out of the hole they find themselves in, or, if not making a loss, use subterfuge to hide their ill-gotten gains, and often take very large positions in the market in an attempt to manipulate the market in their favour. As the name 'rogue trader' signifies, the typical conception of rogue traders is that they are individuals who are somehow morally deficient. The typical discourse is therefore one of individual moral responsibility, with a conception of rogue traders as a few bad apples in an essentially well-functioning financial system. We argue in this paper that this conception is an oversimplification, and that it provides a very convenient justification for management cadres at both middle and top level, as well as regulators, to deflect attention from their own culpability in the phenomenon. We also argue that the mainstream economics conception of rogue traders is deficient in a number of ways. For neo-classical theorists, rogue traders are an aberration, because enlightened self-interest, as spelt out by game theory, dictates that people will, over the long run, try to maintain their reputation for clean dealing. Neo-institutionalists such as Williamson accept that opportunism can indeed occur in economic exchanges, and regard economic institutions as the product of a quest to control opportunism. In addition, neo-institutionalists view existing economic institutions as the outcome of a long adaptive struggle for survival. They therefore represent the most efficient configuration of social practices in the economy possible at the present time. We therefore cannot blame the configuration of economic institutions for the presence of rogue traders, which strengthens the idea that the phenomenon is nothing but a moral failing of individuals. In contrast to these views, we argue that rogue traders are not an aberration, and that the phenomenon is intimately connected to social structural forces, both at the level of the firm and at the level of the wider economy. The raw material for this paper is a comparative study of a number of recent incidents of rogue trading. What is apparent from this study is how often certain patterns repeat themselves. For example, rogue trading often occurs in situations where firms neglect their back offices (viewing these as simply a cost to be cut) in favour of their traders, who are paid huge bonuses to encourage risk taking and profit making. Managers often collude in excessive risk taking by turning a blind eye to regular breaches of trading limits. We argue that this is part of a general pattern of perverse incentives in which traders, and their superiors right up the management hierarchy, focus on profit generation at all costs. We argue that this trend should not be seen in isolation from the broader structural features of current financial capitalism, which resulted from the deregulation of the 1980s and the rise of the notion of shareholder capitalism.

Germond, Paul (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: paul.germond@wits.ac.za) & **Dooms, Tessa** (North-West University) **Religion and adolescent sexual wellbeing: a case study of Christian youth in Potchefstroom, South Africa**

The question of adolescent sexual health, rightly, is at the forefront of HIV/AIDS prevention strategies in southern Africa. What is less well understood is the impact of religion on the sexual lives of adolescents, despite an overwhelming majority of adolescents reporting close religious affiliation. The African Religious Health Assets Programme (Arhap) at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, has initiated a research project into religion and adolescent sexual health. Our first site of investigation has been Christian Youth in Potchefstroom, a town 100 kms West of Johannesburg. We are now in a position to present an analysis of our first round of findings, which would be presented in this paper.

Gnevasheva, Vera (Moscow University for the Humanities, Russia; e-mail: vera_cos@rambler.ru) **Russian youth in the mirror of its value orientations**.

The value-normative crisis revealed by empirical researches the last 15 years consists in the revaluation of cultural, ethical and spiritual values of the preceding generations. What can be confirmed by the monitoring research “Russian Institute of Higher Education Through the Eyes of Students” (N=3000), which is conducted by Moscow University for the Humanities since the year 2000. Though we examine the period of life when people are getting education, we can speak only about a certain level of socialization. This level of socialization is exposed to changes because any educational system directly acts as an institute of socialization. The results of this research show that with all the difference between the students of the State and nongovernmental institutes of higher education their attitude to the studies, their satisfaction with the student life, integration in the life of his/her institute of higher education, the level of material well-being, belief on their future life prospects and plans and – what is important most of all – the basic values of the Russian students have a similar configuration. This configuration is determined by the features of economical situation, by social and cultural processes and by public spirits in a country.

Goga, Safiyya (Rhodes University; e-mail: gogasaf@gmail.com) **"100 years of excellence": silencing "race", the production of a sanitized history and "racial" power at Rhodes University**

"Race" remains highly relevant and charged in post ten-years-after-democracy South Africa, particularly in the country's institutions of higher learning. In this paper I explore Trouillot's idea of silencing within particular dominant and official representations of the history and identity of Rhodes University. Powerful discursive and symbolic acts of silencing underlie the drive for representative legitimacy over the "true" institutional history. I argue that the silencing of history is an act of social power ultimately reproducing the representative dominance of "apolitical" 'whiteness' at Rhodes University. Focusing primarily though not exclusively on predominant discourses of Rhodes University's past produced at a crucial historical moment, the institution's 2004 centenary celebrations, the paper weaves an understanding of how the silencing of "race" in dominant representations of

the institution's past works to produce a particular kind of history that renders legitimate a particular institutional identity. Ultimately, it is precisely through silencing the centrality of "apolitical" "whiteness" in the institution's past that the dominance and legitimacy of an "apolitical" "white" institutional identity is partially produced in the present.

Gordon, Steven (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: steven24gordon@gmail.com) **Migrants in a 'state of exception'**
This paper will discuss how migrants exist within legal 'spaces of exception' and how their extortion, exploitation and maltreatment is propagated by the post-apartheid state. By envisioning South Africa as being 'invaded' by a 'horde' of threatening foreigners, notions of 'a state of siege' are invoked. Migrants are cast as an economic threat, as competitors and consumers who will overburden the economic virility of the nation-state and sow discord and eventual instability. Such a threatened position necessitates the suspension of certain aspects of the constitution (or those constitutional norms which are designed to protect individual liberties) to defend and guarantee the very political and economic posterity sought by these migrants. The illegality of these migrants locates them in 'spaces of exception' that exist outside the law. In this fashion, even the most comprehensive human-rights sensitive refugee and asylum laws provide the state with potentially powerful tools for subordinating the rights of migrants. This produces a system that contributes to new economies of corruption and violence existing either entirely outside the realm of state regulation or more disturbingly through legitimate avenues. Within these spaces, extortion, corruption, and violence are becoming normalised in ways that ultimately undermine the concept of universal rights articulated in the South African constitution. This paper will investigate these 'spaces of exception' though an analysis of the content, process and participation of relevant immigration legislation. The focus will on the participation in and reaction to immigration legislation by the different actors during the public participation process. This paper will draw on the work of Carl Schmidt and Agamben's analysis of sovereignty centred on the notion of exception. Through this investigation, the forces shaping this 'state of exception' will be uncovered and discussed.

Grant, Matthew (University of Cape Town; e-mail: matthewpgrant@gmail.com) **Water, alienation and society in South Africa**
There are many contestations in South Africa around water; from the pollution of ground water by the mining industry to the resistance of prepaid water meters. This highlights a problematic relation to water in South Africa, which may be representative of other relations to nature. This paper argues that the relation between society and water is one of alienation. Using Marx's theory of alienation as a theoretical framework, some questions are raised about our relation to water – where is water put to use in South Africa? Where is water needed in South Africa? Why is there contestation over water in South Africa? How can this problem be addressed? A social theory of water is investigated which enables a critique of the movement of water from source to use in South Africa. Areas of contestation (e.g. Orange Farm, Sebokeng) and possible reasons thereof are focussed on. This paper argues that water is first put to use industrially (thus economically) resulting in the exchange-value of water exceeding its use-value, therefore naturalising second order needs over first order needs: alienation. This is a reflection of a society based on second order mediation. The proposed solution is the reorganisation of society rooted in first order mediation thus negating alienation.

Groenewald, Liela (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: lielagr@uj.ac.za) **Housing delivery plans in Gauteng province: potential implications for informal settlements**
The South African province of Gauteng and metropolitan municipalities within it have far-reaching housing delivery plans for the next seven years. While these plans broadly respond to Millennium Development Goals on slum eradication, statements in this regard by key government officials reflect a particular concern with informal settlements on privately owned land. The paper analyses a series of housing delivery plans in terms of the typology of six kinds of responses to informal settlement recently developed by Huchzermeyer et al. Based on previously described corresponding forms of state-society relations in Africa, the typology considers the spectrum of responses, from those with a repressive character to those with transformative potential. The paper concludes that positive responses to past failures as well as continued limitations in processes of housing delivery in the province are evident.

Hamann, Ralph (University of Cape Town; e-mail: ralph.hamann@uct.ac.za) **Revisiting critical theory to frame research on corporate responsibility: sustainability reporting as communicative action in the case of three companies and controversies**
This paper considers and applies particular elements of the conceptual legacy of critical theory writers Adorno and Habermas in research on corporate responsibility. The first part suggests that dichotomised disciplinary approaches to research on business results in the risk that sociologists, in particular, are too easily ignored by economic decision-makers. It recommends the concept of immanent critique to enhance the impact of sociological analysis of corporate practices. The second part of the paper offers an appraisal of corporate responsibility efforts – in particular sustainability reporting – based on criteria derived from the ideal speech situation suggested by Habermas. It will be shown that to some extent these criteria are well represented in the explicit principles of the international corporate responsibility movement, as codified for instance in the Global

Reporting Initiative, so this is within the ambit of immanent critique. The analysis focuses on the public reports of three companies, with particular emphasis on specific controversies that they have been involved in: Anglo Platinum and recent disputes around resettlement; Mittal Steel and environmental pollution; and Monsanto and trials of genetically modified crops. The paper concludes by suggesting that the principles and practices of corporate responsibility require a differentiated analysis and that they open an important space for engagement by sociologists.

Haripersad, Yajiv (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: yajiv@mtnloaded.co.za) **Work and employment in the clothing value chain: an assessment of the clothing manufacturing and clothing retail sector of South Africa**
This paper illustrates the dynamic, multifaceted manner in which capital squeezes more productivity out of labour within clothing value chain. These are some reflections on my research towards a Masters degree at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. The primary aim of the research is to examine how the current wave of changes in the organization of clothing production and retail sites affect wages livelihoods of workers. The hypothesis of this research is that there is a convergence between the clothing manufacturing and retail sectors in the organization of work, working and employment conditions and in the allocation of wages to workers. Utilizing a theoretical framework that sees workers as active agents, this paper will examine the activities of workers who are subjected to casualization of employment and flexibility of work and wages. This research will show that in general workers are increasingly facing vulnerabilities and uncertainties regarding their employment, working conditions and incomes resulting from the changes in work. Yet, careful examination of workers, their everyday life and activities shows workers and their struggles for a better quality of work and livelihoods, and how workers constitute meaning of their work, their lives in these everyday life activities.

Heinecken, Lindy & **Nel, Michelle** (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: Lindy@sun.ac.za) **Human rights and HIV testing in the military: whose rights are paramount?**
The issue of testing for HIV as a pre-employment practice is highly controversial given the human rights implications this holds. However, across the world most militaries test recruits and service members for HIV as part of their overall health assessment, which may affect enlistment, promotion and deployment. Numerous court cases have challenged these practices, claiming that they are unfair and discriminatory. In this paper, we examine the legal position in terms of HIV testing in the military by referring to current testing policies, SANDF policies on HIV/AIDS, as well as various national and international court cases that have challenged the consequences of HIV-testing for military personnel. In the last section of the paper, we address the implication increasing number of HIV/AIDS compromised persons have on the organizational and operational effectiveness of armed forces. In essence, what this paper attempts to answer is whose rights are paramount – the human rights of individual soldiers, or the state's obligation to ensure that the armed forces are operationally effective to safeguard the interests of society, or the international community.

Heinecken, Lindy & **van der Waag, Noëlle** (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: lindy@sun.ac.za) **Gender integration in peace support operations: old and new challenges facing the South African armed forces**
This article commences with a discussion on why gender mainstreaming has become an imperative in peacekeeping operations, what initiatives are currently in place to ensure that this is implemented, and the benefits this holds. Some of the factors currently undermining these initiates, such as shortcomings in terms of gender training for and during operations and the fact that women are still not a critical mass in such operations are discussed. With this as background, the focus shifts to the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) which in recent years has made a concerted effort to increase the number of women serving in the ranks and remove barriers that restrict their full integration and participation in the military. The gender profile, composition and current constraints on gender integration are highlighted with specific reference to the continued impact the patriarchal culture of the military system has on women in terms of their status, sexuality, and ability to function as equals within the military context. Here the interplay between female emancipation, culture and sexuality in the military as well as peacekeeping zones are deliberated. The last section of the article addresses some of the real challenges facing women who are deployed on peacekeeping operations, which bring to the fore new challenges in terms of gender integration. From a scholarly point of view, the SANDF's gender mainstreaming initiatives are of interest to all who study Southern Africa, as South Africa is the only SADC state which is implementing this initiative on any appreciable scale. Furthermore, the primary focus of South Africa's peacekeeping operations is on creating political stability within sub-Saharan Africa in order to promote peace and economic growth. Therefore it is evident that the success of gender mainstreaming as a key pillar of peace-building is of benefit to the region as a whole.

Hoosen, Fazeela & **Mafukidze, Jonathan** (Human Sciences Research Council; e-mail: fhoozen@hsrc.ac.za) **Land Management in Diepkloof: participation, contestations and contradictions in a context characterised by land shortage**
This paper analyses contestations and contradictions that characterise land management related participatory decision making at a local level. It discusses challenges, contestations and successes that came out of invaluable efforts made by local authorities and residence of Diepkloof, to engage in seeking a solution to the

problem of land shortage and the subsequent housing shortage that arises from it. In so doing it brings to the fore weaknesses characterising this participatory process most of which are unintended after effects of the process of engagement. Basing its arguments on an intensive fieldwork carried out in 2007 involving both the local administration and the local community of Zones 1 to 6, this paper argues that the idea behind engaging the local communities was vital but was not well planned and orchestrated to the extent that authorities were not well equipped in dealing with contestations that ensued. This paper therefore argues that in as much as participatory processes in principle “deepen” democratic processes, they also negatively impact on social cohesion largely when “propertied” actors who over the years accrued social capital have their opinions or views contested by the young and “propertiless”. Whereas such engagement aims and should ordinarily assist at finding a solution to social challenge, it is evident that when mishandled it not only creates animosity within communities but also brings into question the intention of authorities in the use of participation. In so doing it awakens latent mistrust that communities usually have towards the state considering the history of the country. This paper further argues that the disturbance of social cohesion negatively impacts upon the realisation of free association for the socially weak who have to co-exist with unhappy local heavyweights. The process of getting inputs resulted in a battle for supremacy as community members fought not only to be heard but also to silence the other. Each group appeared to claim that “real knowledge” resided with it hence could only be tapped from it. The authorities on the other hand did not know and did not try to ensure that “normalcy” prevailed after the consultation exercise. In conclusion this paper argues that authorities should realise that the positive merits of participation such as collectively driven development and social cohesion among others can only be realised if the process of participation is successfully carried through. It is the position of this paper that if not handled properly by all stakeholders, participation my result in social fragmentation, mistrust and conflict. This paper therefore, recommends that, as a process, participatory decision making requires a committed, informed and well intentioned handling by all parities so that all stakeholders identify not only with the ultimate product but also with the way it is conceived. This paper was developed out of a study undertaken in March and April 2007, which was funded by the Ford Foundation. This study aimed to look at Land Management in Johannesburg with five smaller case studies being undertaken.

Huynh, Tu (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: huynh.z.t@gmail.com / bg23736@binghamton.edu) **Loathing and love: postcard representations of indentured Chinese labourers in South Africa’s reconstruction, 1904-1910**

South Africa's experience with indentured Chinese laborers in the Transvaal gold mining industry, in the two years after the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), is well documented in national archives, libraries, and museums. The South African experience is not unique, as a similar source of labor had been deployed in other white settler societies and British colonies, such as North America, Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia, as well as the British West Indies. However, little has been written about the social influence of Chinese deployment in South Africa, except for their economic contribution to a distressed gold mining industry. Mining capitalists' demand for cheap unskilled labor as a means to extend the productivity of the gold mines indeed shaped this labor experience. More significantly, such demand, together with the restriction of Chinese laborers to underground work and to separate mining compounds, contributed to the "sharpen[ing] of racial sensibilities." Deepening of raciality can be observed in different situations (e.g., cartoons and sketches; pamphlets, newspaper articles, colonial correspondence, and minutes of meetings; and importation legislation). In this article I will discuss how representations of indentured Chinese laborers in postcards participated in strengthening racial perceptions by using images that invoked concerns of British morality, by reproaching "Chinese slavery," on one hand, while uplifting the Chinese laborers through indentureship on the other. The images offer a glimpse of the ways in which local printing companies, photographers, and consumers attempted to answer questions about the utility of Chinese laborers, but also the making of a "white South Africa." Postcard representation of the Chinese ostensibly normalized exploitative practices, but also instilled viewers with noble sentiments that informed their sense of national identity. I argue that representations of indentured Chinese laborers on postcards promoted the ideals of church ministers, colonial administrators, and mining capitalists (all supporters of importing Chinese laborers), further contributing to individuals' self-understanding as "white" and citizens of a larger Empire, as well as a changing South Africa.

ibn Hyman, Sundjata (American University of Nigeria, Nigeria; e-mail: sundjatakeita@gmail.com) **Maiduguri al Majirai: the role of street boys in ethno-religious violence in Borno State (Nigeria)**

Global outrage over the recent Danish publication of offensive depictions of the Prophet Muhammad reached Northern Nigeria on February 18, 2006 when a public rally in the city of Maiduguri erupted in violence that left more than fifty Christians dead and more than fifty-six churches destroyed. Several days later the largely Christian city of Onitsha erupted, leaving many mosques and businesses burned and destroyed, and a death toll of well over one hundred persons. The Maiduguri incident has been attributed to the organization and functioning of local tsangayas as significant factors in the incident. Because tsangayas remain strong traditional institutions in a city that fiercely resists Western cultural influences, it was believed that an assessment of religious and ethnic attitudes among its graduates – referred to as “al-Majirai”— would elucidate the association advanced by Fearon and Laitin (2003) of poverty, relative group size and overlap in diverse identities to violent civil conflict. Sample data from an inventory of socioeconomic and identity indicators

administered to a small sample of Maiduguri al-Majirai (n= 60) using a non-probabilistic technique appears to suggest that religious identity is more salient factor in self perception than is ethnic identity. However, ethnic identity appears weakened by shared historical ties to the spread of Islam in Northern Nigeria. This work is a preliminary study that intends to fit into a larger, more comprehensive examination of the intersection of religion, ethnicity and geopolitics in Northern Nigeria, and within a larger theoretical framework that re-conceptualizes the treatment of culture as a scientific social behavioral phenomenon.

Ikuomola, Adediran D. (University of Ibadan, Nigeria; e-mail: diranreal@yahoo.com) **Governmental policies and development, from cocoa to oil in south-western Nigeria: a study of two areas in Ondo state**

The youth empowerment in the provision of development by the state government has been a welcome development so also is the building of technological base institutions in Ondo State. The introduction of Oil base economy has prompted past government to focus on black gold, neglecting other resources that once were attributed as the main lubricant of the nation's economy. Cocoa was known to have brought development to the South West, Groundnuts to the North and Palm Oil to the South-South before the discovery of oil in the 1950s and Oil boom of the 1970s. Development at this period was not marred by crises as it is today in virtually all states in South-South Region of nation. This study through qualitative methodology, via focus Group Discussions and Interviews observed the recent biases in the developmental policies and activities to wards Oil base resources in relation to agriculture especially on Cocoa production, Community attitudes to recent development, and emerging conflicts among youths of various ethnic groups in Ondo State and lastly the rate of drift from agriculture to oil by the youths. This study involved a cross-section of Fifty Household including parents and adults - children and youth organizations that came up as a result of the discovery of Oil, and its production in two communities in Ondo State (Ese-Odo and Ilaje local government areas). Some of results of the findings revealed that communal conflicts are on the increase, this 74% of the respondents attested. Also most farmers are now aged left alone by their children in search of opportunities in other Oil Servicing Industries coupled with governmental policies which are now geared to words the petrol-chemical industries. Lastly recommendations were made towards alleviating the emerging problems in this area in other not to create another Niger-Delta area in the South-Western part Nigeria.

Inderpal, Lee-Ann (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: 202501218@ukzn.ac.za) **Grade 9 students' accounts of conflicts and abuses in a formerly Indian school near Durban**

The aim of my study was to investigate the nature of possible conflicts between Grade nine learners. Focus group discussions were conducted with about forty learners; boys and girls, Black and Indian, aged between fourteen and sixteen at a formerly Indian school near Durban. In these, I started by asking very general questions and then picked up on what the young people said, asking them to elaborate and illustrate. In this way I tried to put the onus on young people themselves to set the agenda. I am interested in investigating whether learners will talk differently about conflict depending on whether they were in different kinds of groups marked by 'race' and gender. Therefore, I divided the participants into mono-racial single sex as well as mixed gender and mixed 'race' groups. According to all the participants in the focus group discussions, conflicts between pupils were very common at Grade nine levels. However, what sort of conflicts they spoke about and how these were spoken about, and especially those which related to gender and 'race', differed significantly between the various kinds of focus groups mentioned above. This paper reports on these conflicts and compares the kinds of conflicts spoken about in the different kinds of groups.

Ingwu, Agnes Ushang (Abanbeke Development Association, Nigeria; e-mail: ushangingwu@yahoo.com) **Deforestation! The rural woman's monster.**

Natural resources are poorly managed by the existing governing bodies in different parts of the world especially in sub- Saharan Africa. Poor management has been the basic cause of many environmental problems such as deforestation, land and watershed degradation all over the world. It has also contributed to loss of livelihoods and widespread poverty among people in the rural communities of Sub Saharan Africa. This has been aided by the exclusion of women from the management of these resources. Using Nigeria as a case study, this paper argues that the exclusion of women from the management of the natural resources is an act of social injustice.

Joynt, Katherine (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: katherine.joynt@students.wits.ac.za) **Workers in the clothing industry: a study of clothing manufacture in inner-city Johannesburg**
My research examines the clothing industry in inner-city Johannesburg. The focus is on the working conditions of workers in the clothing industry in both micro-enterprises and in small to large factories. The value chain for the production of clothing was used to identify linkages between formal and informal activities in the industry and to locate the position of the industry's most vulnerable workers. Using a Decent Work Index Questionnaire combining objective and subjective indicators, the security levels of workers were measured in order to establish where the decent work deficits for these workers lie and what can be done to improve their working conditions.

Kakhobwe, Kondwani (National University of Lesotho; e-mail: kakhobwe@yahoo.com) & **Matobo, Thope** (National University of Lesotho) **Agriculture for rural households in Lesotho: an answer to food security?**
In April, 2002 the Prime Minister of Lesotho declared a state of famine in the country. Five years later, in July 2007, he declared yet another food crisis in the country. In response to the food crises that have hit Lesotho in the post 2000 period, the Government of Lesotho has been encouraging the revitalisation of agriculture in attaining food security for rural households, in particular. Without the requisite knowledge of the performance of rural households in agriculture, and consecutive knowledge of their capacity to engage in agriculture, the ability of rural households in attaining food security remains uncertain. In Lesotho agriculture is vital, not only to the accessibility of food supplies to the country as a whole, but to the achievement of food security in individual households as well as to the national economy. For many a time a great amount of resources are committed by national governments, non- governmental institutions and donor agencies in implementing a wide variety of agricultural policies, programmes, and services with the specific objective of alleviating poverty. However, despite elaborate policies and intervention measures formulated and adopted by various stakeholders over the years, in an endeavour to attain food security in rural Lesotho, the majority of rural households still remain food insecure. Against this backdrop the paper will look into the circumstances of rural households in attaining food security through agriculture stressing on what rural households possess to engage in agricultural production. Furthermore, the author will relate the performance of rural households in agriculture in attaining food security. The paper will therefore assess how the capability and performance of rural households through agriculture can facilitate greater food security leading to the improvement of local livelihoods. The information for this paper is based on research being conducted on 300 households in Lesotho for a Masters thesis in Sociology.

Kauppila, Jenni (University of Tampere, Finland; e-mail: jenni.kauppila@uta.fi) **Nature conservation in South Africa: balancing with different needs.**
Conservation areas have increased both in numbers and size during the 21st century, but the destruction of nature is not in decline. The old challenges, such as conflicting interests on land and resource use, and the challenge of protecting endangered ecosystems and species, have not faded away. In addition to that, new challenges, such as negative impacts of the climate change, have to be dealt with in the near future.
The concept of stakeholders in conservation has expanded rapidly since the mid-1980s and now most of the increase in conservation areas worldwide comes in the categories of private and community conservancies. Co-operation and flexible arrangements (e.g. voluntary and temporary conservation arrangements) are the buzzwords of the day, and the conservation community is pressured to adopt new ways of dealing with the other sectors of the society in order to maintain the social legitimacy of conservation areas.
In South Africa the situation was particularly poignant at the dawn of democracy due to the legacy of apartheid land policies and hostile neighbour relations between parks and people. Conservation as a form of land use was politicized and the power relations between the actors were altered dramatically (at least temporarily). The case study on the Makuleke community's land restitution and the establishment of the contractual national park, the Makuleke Region of the Kruger National Park, shows how a complex set of processes and actors created a rupture in the old conservation management style of South Africa in the 1990s and how a new system was set up. The study contributes to the international discussion on the roles of communities, the state and private businesses in conservation in creating conditions for sustainable environmental processes.
The case study is based on my PhD research with extensive field work (over 60 open interviews, archival material etc.) conducted in South Africa during 2003 and 2005.

Kefale, Kende (University of Cape Town; e-mail: kflken001@uct.ac.za) **A review of current debates about public sociology (2004-2008).**
Social Sciences have increasingly been characterized and criticized as being too professional, detached and generally not responsive to major social problems facing societies globally. It was based on this allegations that Michal Burawoy appealed for a Public Sociology that engages and speaks directly with society (as opposed to *professional* Sociology where it is limited to sociologists) Therefore, this paper aims to examine the various debates and directions Public Sociology is taking (and has taken) from its recent re-introduction by Buroway during his 2004 ASA presidency, which has inspired and encouraged a lot of debate.

Kenny, Bridget (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: bridget.kenny@wits.ac.za) **Abasebenzi! Industrial sociology and the masculine worker**
Industrial sociology has a strong tradition in South Africa. One of the concepts upon which it rests is the unexamined category of 'worker'. This paper examines the production of knowledge around this heroic subject within the subdiscipline. It argues that a narrow, masculinist notion of worker has defined the political subjecthood of workers through much of the literature. In the process, scholars have themselves contributed to the marginalization of multiply inscribed subjectivities of working class actors.

Khan, Sultan & **Govender, Jayanathan** (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: khans@ukzn.ac.za) **Direct politics: the struggle for participative spaces in local government decision-making**
Participation policy in South Africa provides for among others, the right of citizens, and/or their representatives to influence local decisions. Legislative framework and principles of participation in local government in South Africa appears to be well designed to regulate and promote democratic praxis. Participation is encouraged and institutionalized in a variety of processes at all levels of the political structure. At the local sphere, citizens have the right to be included in decision-making on policies, budgeting, and planning processes. One of the main grey areas in the implementation of participation policies at the local level is that it does not analyze sufficiently the meaning of the concepts, citizens, representatives, or civil society for that matter resulting in 'democratic tension' between citizens, their representatives in the form of community-based organizations and municipal councillors. In the former case, citizens and community-based organizations have the right to a direct say in local decision-making, and in the latter case, municipal councillors, in the form of ward and proportional representatives, have legislative mandates to represent citizens. Local democratic praxis therefore is open to a combination of challenges and complexity. This paper examines the complexity of local relations between the municipality and civil society in the eThekwini Municipality. It is informed by field research and contributes to debate on the relationship between representative and deliberative local politics.

Khan, Sultan (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: khans@ukzn.ac.za) **Challenges facing poverty relief programs in the Urban Renewable Programme of Inanda in the eThekwini Municipality**
Widespread poverty is one of the major social issues causing much anxiety amongst all South Africans in the post-apartheid era. Policy analysts predict that if the rate of poverty continues to increase then it is most likely to undermine the very foundation of democracy that has been hard fought for. Over fourteen years the government has attempted to implement various poverty alleviation strategies with minimal levels of success. In 2001 the government refocused its approach to poverty alleviation in twenty one nodes in the country considered to have the highest levels of poverty. This paper seeks to evaluate the implementation of new poverty alleviation strategies in one of the Urban Renewable Programme nodes in the eThekwini Municipality (formerly Durban). It evaluates three projects aimed at targeting constitutionally defined vulnerable groups using a variety of qualitative research techniques. It assesses factors that promote success, present risks and failures and lessons that can be learnt in the future implementation of poverty relief projects.

Klerck, Gilton (Rhodes University; e-mail: g.klerck@ru.ac.za) **The sectoral determination for farm workers**
A central question regarding the impact of minimum wages is the extent to which they disrupt prevailing employment and work arrangements. This research paper exams the extent to which a statutory floor of wages has challenged existing employment arrangements and assesses its impact on the working conditions of farm workers on selected farms in the Eastern Cape. The experiences of farm workers are largely absent from existing studies of minimum employment conditions in the agricultural sector. The research highlights the need to explore the significance of the characteristically informal industrial relations in the agricultural sector regarding minimum wages, and to examine the implications of regulatory change for different categories of farm workers. Following a brief overview of the provisions in the sectoral determination, the paper outlines some of the problems associated with the enforcement of statutory minimum wages, considers the impact of statutory minimum wages on remuneration and industrial relations, and tracks changes in wage levels before and after the introduction of the sectoral determination.

Korth, Marcel (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: mkorth@uj.ac.za) **Right and wrong in Zola terms: toward an understanding of delinquency as health-seeking behaviour among young urban township dwellers in Zola, Soweto**
While offering a wealth of new hopes and dreams and new possibilities and opportunities, the New South Africa has proved to be inundated with challenges, specifically for youth. Violence sweeping the country during the early years of transformation; continued separation of children and youth from their parents due to migrant labour; continuously changing social structures and social norms; increased risk related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV-infections; increased requirements for possible absorption in the formal market economy coupled with numerous amendments of the education system; and current global social and economic trends, have had significant bearing on young people's formation of an identity. This is particularly true in urban settings, where exposure to a wealth of diverse stimuli, typically comprising a mixture of 'modern' and 'traditional' pressures, compete for preponderance in a young person's identity formation.

This paper shows how in Zola, Soweto, an urban township neighbourhood (in)famous for its seemingly incessant capacity as breeding ground for violent crime, some young men identified their very own means of responding to challenges and adversity in their lives. The paper draws on in-depth and life history interviews which were conducted with young men between 18 and 24 years of age in Zola, Soweto, during 2007. It seeks to relate some of the young men's narratives of delinquent behaviour to notions of delinquency as health-seeking behaviour. In this way, the paper highlights how the young men's understanding of their own or associates' delinquency is used in their construction of a positive self-concept in a contemporary urban township neighbourhood. It highlights how traditional notions of 'being a man' are integrated with other pressures emanating from landscapes in current urban South Africa.

Linonge, Helen (University of Pretoria; e-mail: helen@up.ac.za) **The treatment of female offenders in the criminal justice system in Fako Division of the South-West Province, Cameroon**
The greater involvement of men in crime than women has been a conundrum since the creation of mankind. However, the gradual increase in the involvement of women in crime warrants a study of the treatment of female offenders in an institution, which has been predominantly male oriented. Literature provides that female offenders are treated equitably in the criminal justice system in Cameroon. This study seeks to understand the treatment of female offenders by the criminal justice system; to determine if the treatment of female offenders is as a result of the arbitrariness of the operators of the criminal justice system; to examine the problems and needs of female offenders in prison. The study utilizes content analysis to analyse the Cameroon Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Ordinance, Cameroon Constitution and case files from police stations and courts. Focus group discussion was used with female offenders in Buea central prison to get their experiences. Questionnaires were also administered to the criminal justice experts to evaluate their attitudes towards female offenders. Findings indicate that female offenders are more leniently treated in the criminal justice system than their male counterparts. For the same offence committed by a male and female, the female is likely to be discharged, or given a suspended or lesser sentence than the male offender. However, the study reveals that a few criminal justice experts tend to be harsh because they think that female offenders have violated the 'natural order'.

Maema, Mapule (Rhodes University; e-mail: g03m2063@campus.ru.ac.za) **The role of civil society in promoting democracy: a case study of Lesotho**
This a work in progress paper, based on my Masters thesis. My Masters research addressed one of the unexplored areas in Lesotho's industrial relations; public sector unionism in one of the Southern African countries, Lesotho. The aims of this study were to investigate the developments and changes that led to the Public Service act, No.1 of 2005; explain why such changes took place, and explore some of the issues that these changes have brought to the fore. It traced the process, including the roles of state and non-state agencies, that led to the promulgation of the Public Service Act, No.1 of 2005, and the constraints and contradictions entailed in the process; investigated the reasons behind the amendment of the Public Service Act, No.13 of 1995; examined the extent to which the Public Service Act, No.1 of 2005 adheres to International Labour Standards concerning ILO Convention No.87. There is sufficient ground for wondering why it took ten years-from the first time objections were made by trade unions-to get the 1995 Act repealed. What does the extended nature of the process tell us about state/civil society relations in Lesotho? What does the process tell us about the effectiveness of the ILO in ensuring compliance by its member-states? The basic assumption of this research is that public policy is a contested terrain. Data was obtained qualitatively, with the use of in-depth interviews. In-depth interviews allow the researcher to interpret from the respondents' facial expressions and body language exactly how strongly they feel about a particular issue. Findings show that civil society played a major role in the process leading to the promulgation of Lesotho's Public Service Act of 2005; that the Government of Lesotho did everything in their power to thwart the efforts made by civil society to influence the legislative law governing Lesotho's Public Sector. However, through the support from the ILO and some international labour organisations, civil society was able to influence the Government to repeal the 1995 Act. What does the link between my research and the theme of the Congress is that there are burning issues in African countries that relate to society, power relations and the environment as a whole. For example, at present Zimbabwe does not follow the democratic principles. Its citizens are deprived the freedom to associate and organise for whatever purposes. There is a power struggle between the State and Civil Society. What role does power, broadly defined play in environmental relations and processes, and how does one tackle the problem of power in these matters? What does Lesotho's experience mean for Southern Africa?

Magoqwana, Babalwa (Rhodes University; e-mail: bmagoqwana@yahoo.com) **The nature of work and well-being among call-centre workers in local government: A case study of front-line workers in Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality**
Influenced by New Public Management, South Africa introduced Batho Pele (People first), which changed the identity of the citizen into a 'customer'. Through Municipal Systems Act (95, 2000) municipalities are required to set up customer care and performance management. Central to these reforms in the local government is the introduction of neo-Taylorist customer-centred workplace -call-centres. The call-centres are occupied by the public servants, who deal with customer queries on account balances, electrical disconnections and other

related services. This paper draws on a study conducted in the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (NMMM). NMMM and Buffalo City Municipality are pilot municipalities in the Eastern Cape Province with a call-centre. The study involved interviews with managers, call-centre operators and trade unionists.

Manda, Owen (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: omanda@uj.ac.za) **Changing attitudes towards class, race and inequality in the East Rand metal industry in post-apartheid South Africa**
This paper examines the attitudes of metalworkers in the East Rand metal industry towards class, race and inequality in post-apartheid South Africa. The paper is informed by a current study that I am undertaking for my Ph.D. project. The project is in its beginning stages and it seeks to find out what are the attitudes of East Rand metalworkers towards class, race and inequality, how these have changed in post-apartheid South Africa and how these should be explained. Using the literature and studies conducted from the early 1990s up to the current era, the paper takes into account differences between workers in terms of gender generation, inter-and-intra racial inequalities among workers, union membership, and the size of workplace, skills and development, character of output and production and number of permanent versus casual workers. Class in post-apartheid South Africa is not only an inter-racial issue but also an intra-racial one as well. The high levels of inequalities that exist in our society can no longer be seen along the lines of racial divisions that used to exist during the apartheid era. Political achievements of 1994 that brought socio-economic changes have eroded the correlation between race and class in South Africa. I use Natrass and Seekings (2002) class structure i.e. (at the top is an increasingly multi-racial upper class or elite. In the middle lie workers in a range of classes: the \'semi-professional\' class, the \'intermediate\' class and most of the \'core\' or urban industrial working class. At the bottom are the marginalised sections of the working-class and households where no one is in employment)to try and understand how workers in the post-apartheid era have been categorised in terms of class by social scientists. In conclusion I look back on the goals of both the apartheid regime and the ruling party prior to 1994. The apartheid system ensured that it perpetuated the notion of divide and rule. Apartheid was characterised as racial capitalism. The goal of the struggle was not to de-racialise capitalism, but to do away with both apartheid and capitalism. Political activists envisaged a colour-blind, egalitarian, participatory society. Participation rather than pluralism was seen as the defining characteristic of democracy. However, more than a decade after the introduction of South Africa\'s democratic constitution, South Africa remains a highly stratified society: racial stratification is no longer the guiding principle of its social and political institutions, but social stratification remains as stark as before. The ruling class seems to have conveniently forgotten their previous egalitarian ideals. How did the concept of change acquire a different meaning in post-apartheid South Africa: from the ideal of a democratic, non-racial, egalitarian society to a new goal of black empowerment, the fostering of a black middle class, consumerism and African nationalism.

Mapadimeng, Simon (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: mapadime@ukzn.ac.za) **The informal economy in Durban: a case study of fresh vegetables and fruits street traders in Durban's Warwick Avenue**
Street trading constitutes part of the informal economic sector, which according to Dewar and Watson (1991: 183), refers to "the bottom end of the continuum ranging from very small to very large businesses". The informal economic sector, under which street trading is often categorized, has in about the past four decades and a half in South Africa, received great scholarly attention (Rogerson, 1986). This, Rogerson (1984) argues, was influenced by the perception that the sector had a significant role to play in the country's economy, especially in reducing the problems of poverty and unemployment. Hence, an argument for national policy interventions. In the later period of the 1990s, Rogerson argues that this view was replaced by a much more sober one which asserts that while the informal economy may not necessarily be a panacea to the problems of poverty and unemployment, it however still has a contributory role to play. Research throughout the decades addressed a wide range of questions including that of the socio-economic profile of those involved in the sector; the links, if any, that it has with the large-scale formal sector; and the approach that needs to be used in policy development and implementation for the sector (Preston-Whyte and Rogerson, 1991). The view about the economic significance of the sector as a source of income and livelihood, especially for the poor in the light of growing unemployment, has been reiterated in recent and current ongoing research (Devey, Skinner, and Valodia, 2003 and 2005; and Skinner, 2005). Subsequent to and in the light of research evidence, the government in the poat-1994 period, took the informal economic sector seriously leading to policy interventions at both the national and provincial levels aimed at regulating and supporting the sector. In Durban, the eThekwini municipality responded through the 2001/2 Informal Economy Policy informed by evidence from scholarly and policy research.
This paper provides a critical review of the research literature and debate around the sector whereby attention is drawn to the present discourse and understanding of the informal economic sector. This is done through a focus on street trading, using the case study of vegetables and fruits sellers in the Warwick Avenue area of Durban, the eThekwini municipality.

Marcos, Bento (University of Pretoria; e-mail: bento.marcos@up.ac.za) **Skilled professionals and xenophobia: experiences of African professionals working in Pretoria, South Africa**
The transition, in 1994, from an authoritarian apartheid state characterised by racism and exclusion, to a formal democratic state has led to manifestations of discrimination and exclusion of a different kind. The post-

apartheid state has formally abandoned racism and discrimination, at least in its legal sense, but the concomitant effect of the transition was the 'creation' of a new target for exclusion, the foreigner. The literature concurs that xenophobia has escalated in the post 1994 period. The new 'rainbow nation' with emphasis on nation-building and nationalism, has resulted in discriminatory, stereotyping and violent attacks on foreigner, which can be categorised as xenophobic behaviour. In the new South Africa, it could be argued, not all foreigners are subject to xenophobic attacks/behaviour. A new victim has been identified, the black African from north of the Limpopo or as Nyamnjoh puts it "the Heart of Darkness north of the Limpopo", while foreign whites seem to be more acceptable in the new South Africa. Experiences of xenophobia have been racial, whereby one's pigmentation qualifies a foreigner as a target for exclusion. As important as racial stereotyped fragmentation is for understanding the intricacies of xenophobia, one has to ask the question; can Black Africans be understood as a monolithic grouping when addressing issues of exclusion? Due to the overwhelming literature on refugees, asylum seekers and illegal 'aliens', this paper addresses the experience of skilled African professionals working in Pretoria, to address the gap in the literature regarding the consideration of the experiences of xenophobia by the African middle class.

Maré, Gerhard (University of KwaZulu-Natal) **Race-based redress: contesting the past with consequences for the present and the future**

If debate on race takes as sacrosanct the *form* which redress takes (common sense race-based) then any meaningful debate that takes as central the Constitutional commitment to the value of non-racialism is effectively silenced. Unless non-racialism is taken to mean 'non-racism', or a 'multi-racialism' informed by an ideal of good race relations served by race thinking, and not the rejection of race thinking in both its hard and soft forms, such a social goal is seen as insensitive or even racist itself.

In addition, justifiable concern over *incidents* of crude racism and xenophobia deflects attention from deeper examination and understanding of the racialised and nationalised *infrastructure* (in thought, policy, bureaucratic practice, power relations, and political mobilisation) of South African society – in which acceptance of redress primarily in the existing form dominates the field as common sense. It is a simultaneous examination of the complexity, rather than the obviousness, of that infrastructure, and reflection on (utopian) alternatives to it, that is called for to avoid the multiple consequences of unquestioningly holding on to categorical sense-making.

Maree, Johann; Lundall, Paul & **Godfrey, Shane** (University of Cape Town; e-mail: johann.maree@uct.ac.za) **Distorted and disrupted: beneficiation and skills in the engineering and metal sector of South Africa**

The paper examines the development of the metal and engineering industry pipeline in South Africa. A major finding is that remarkably little beneficiation of metals takes place and that large proportions of metals are being exported with low levels of beneficiation. The paper explores the reasons for this distorted development and interrogates whether a shortage of skills in the country is part of the explanation for it. It finds that skills development is indeed a factor, although the upstream pricing policy in the pipeline is probably the biggest culprit for low beneficiation. In addition the paper finds that the public education sector at both the Further Education and Training (FET) and Higher Education (HE) levels has been relatively inadequate in providing the necessary skills required by the metal and engineering industry. Finally, the paper explores - by means of case studies - ways in which the industry itself is trying to make up the skills deficiencies. It was found that many firms were undertaking their own skills training while a couple had launched innovative projects.

Marindo, Ravayi (Western Cape Provincial Government; e-mail: rmarindo@pgwc.gov.za) **The situation of women in the Western Cape Province, 1996 to 2007: a demographic trend analysis**

Globally women constitute about 50% of the global population. In South Africa and in the Western Cape Province in particular, women constitute about 52% of the population thereby making them a majority compared to men. Yet in spite of their demographic dominance, women still continue to be disadvantaged in many sectors of social life. Why does a majority continue to be marginalised by a minority?

The importance of women in population and demographic research has a long history but gained impetus since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo where it resurfaced as gender. Since then, international bodies, specifically the UN section dedicated to population issues, UNFPA has continuously highlighted, funded and pushed for focus on gender issues in population and reproductive health. Has the shift from women to gender really worked for the cause of women? This is however not the subject of this paper.

Objectives of the paper: This paper is an attempt to provide demographic and statistical indicators to highlight whether the situation of women in the Western Cape Province has changed in the last ten years, from 1996 to 2007.

Using census data, the paper uses trend analysis and provides demographic and statistical indicators of the situation of women at population, household and individual levels. Two questions are of particular relevance to the paper.

The first is whether the demographic and social situation of women differs from that of men in the province and the second is whether the situation of women has changed in the last ten years. The first question focuses on a comparative approach, the second on a trend analysis.

Data sources: Data for the paper are based on census databases for 1996 and 2001 and the Community Survey database for 2007. The data are provided by Stats SA, together with Supercross the analysis software for census data. To analyse the data, Supercross is used to extract basic two by two tables, these are then transferred to Excel and SPSS for further demographic analysis.
Some results: The female population in the Western Cape has been growing at an exponential growth rate of 2.7% per year for the period 1996-2001 and 2.8% per year for the period 2001-2007. These rates are almost double those of the South African female population at national level.
28% of all households in the Western Cape are headed by women compared to men. Yet of the female households, a large percentage, 16% are headed by elderly people aged 65 years and over compared to only 9% of male households headed by elderly persons. There are higher proportions of female headed households with no income and a high proportion of the female heads are unemployed compared to males.
Sex ratios indicate that except for age zero, all other age groups have sex ratios lower than 100, indicating that there are more women in almost all age groups than men. This discrepancy becomes higher at older ages. Female adult mortality based on probabilities of dying between ages 15 and 60, calculated from census data on maternal and paternal survivorship, showed that female mortality was quite low in the past, but there are some indications of an increase in the mid 1990s. In terms of individual social indicators, there are higher proportions of females aged over 10 years who have no education compared to males and a very small proportion of women are in senior management positions compared to men.
These preliminary results suggest that though some progress has been made in terms of gender equity, census data seem to suggest otherwise. At population, household and individual levels, females in the Western Cape appear to be quite disadvantaged compared to males for period 1996 to 2007. The paper concludes that gender equity will only be achieved when almost all indicators of development are higher for women, than for males. This makes statistical and demographic sense because women are the majority in the province.

Martínez Mullen, Claudia (University of KwaZulu-Natal; email: martinezmullen@ukzn.ac.za) **The influence of global sport culture in South African football**
Since a few decades ago the concept of sport in South Africa has acquired a different dimension due to the impact of globalization and the particular changes and challenges that the country has faced since 1994 with the welcome of a democratic government. The multiple steps following the transformation of amateurism into professionalism in several sports and in particular in football have been possible in South Africa due to the advance of technology, media, the internationalization and institutionalization of sport, the increased role of sponsorship and commercialization, etc.
This process of transformation within the production of professional sport has impacted directly within consumers: 'the spectatorship'. It is well known that football as the most popular sport is the sport with more spectatorships within Durban, and in the other two cities as well. However, the way in which the spectators are appropriated such sports have changed significantly in the last decades creating new ways to expend the leisure time and to accumulate a different social-cultural capital based in their own cultural beliefs and social practices.
My hypothesis is that spectators of sports and professional football in particular have changed due to the influence of globalization along the last decades their social attitude and social practices transforming at the same time their cultural identity and the ways in what they expend their leisure time.

Matatu, Sandra (Rhodes University; e-mail: s.matatu@ru.ac.za) **E-government initiatives and the changing organization of work at South African municipalities: the case of Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality**
The implementation of technologies to deliver public services has become a global trend in public administration. Both simple and complex technologies are being implemented to link citizens to government and improve service delivery. Soon after 1994, the South African government began focusing on the public sector as a key area for reform. The Public Service Act of 1994, the White Paper on the Transformation of the Public Service of 1995 and the White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery of 1997 are legislation that have enabled the most change towards technological implementation in government. Electronic government or e-government implementation plans are being introduced at municipalities to develop customer-centric delivery of services. While technology based solutions have the capacity to improve service delivery, a gap appears to exist between policy and what is happening in reality. In addition, while there has been a focus on rapidly providing information and communication technology based services, little attention is being given to the resultant changes in work organisation at municipalities. This paper explores issues of changing work organisation and internal and external work practices with the implementation of e-government based on the case of Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality. The analysis is based on secondary sources and empirical data from Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality.

Mathebe, Elizabeth (University of Pretoria; e-mail:s23415739@tuks.co.za) **An analysis of the SACTWU in its struggle against retrenchments at plant level: a case study of two Ellis Park factories in Doornfontein, Gauteng**

This paper intends to understand the role of the South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU) in the prevention of the retrenchment of its members. In the broader context of globalization, the paper attempts to unravel and analyze the kinds of strategies that SACTWU is implementing or has implemented to reduce retrenchment at a time of global competition that emphasizes restructuring and the changing nature of work, i.e. so called flexible accumulation and work/ industrial restructuring. In the 1990s there was a massive decline in employment in the formal sectors of the South African economy in particular in manufacturing, mining and agriculture. The re-incorporation of the South African economy into the global economic chain 'required' major transformations in policies that would subsequently affect the workings of industries i.e. restructuring to remain globally competitive was enacted. In South Africa the clothing and textile sector has lost more than 60 000 jobs since the 1990s when global competition from foreign clothing and textile manufacturers, such as those from China occurred. Most local textiles industries have been forced to retrench workers or close down as the imported textiles were more competitively priced. The major challenge for SACTWU officials is strategic engagement with the State and/or employers, with emphasis on job protection for their members. This aim is addressed through interviews with Union officials and Union members. A case study of two factories at Ellispark City in Johannesburg is undertaken.

Matlock, Adrianne Showalter (Nazarene Compassionate Ministries; e-mail: mrsmatlock@gmail.com) **Realign, remove, redevelop: Oklahoma City takes the same route**

By 2012, the 4.5 mile stretch of the Interstate 40 freeway that runs through downtown Oklahoma City will be rerouted to run approximately five blocks south of its current alignment. Plans for realignment by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation have spurred the Oklahoma City Planning Department to extend existing efforts of urban redevelopment to include the redevelopment of the area between the current freeway and the nearby river. This paper attempts to establish and assess the factors contributing to this realignment and redevelopment, and project possible effects of both. The author considers various sources of information for this project; historical perspective and general theories of urban sociology are obtained through book research, while insight regarding current data and attitudes of involved and affected persons are acquired through interviews. The results of this exploration indicate that historical development of the city, the need for a safer freeway, a national trend toward urban redevelopment, and a desire of both city and private investors for economic augmentation are among the major factors catalyzing these changes. The proposed affects of these changes include a migration of a significant portion of the homeless population out of the area, the dispersement of a predominately Hispanic community followed by an inhabitance of the area by predominately middle-class Whites, and increased economic benefits for investors, retailers, and entertainment venues. Cities change and develop in intentional and unintentional ways as the result of directed planning and redevelopment. Oklahoma City stands as a prime example of a city in the midst of these changes, caused by and affecting people.

Matobo, Thope (National University of Lesotho, Lesotho; e-mail: ta.matobo@nul.ls) **Mohale dam construction and social capital enhancement among the affected rural people in Lesotho**

The literature on large dam construction carries with it different implications for different people. People's perceptions differ with regard to the extent to which dams contribute to the development of those who are affected. There is literature that points to the contrary, that instead of fostering development, dams shatter people's hopes and increase their poverty and social exclusion. Similarly, other literature sees opportunities for social capital formation, which this paper is all about.

Mohale dam forms Phase 1B of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project after Katse Dam which is Phase 1A. The construction of this dam left many people who were affected directly or indirectly, since many lost their physical assets that included fields, trees, grazing lands, medicinal plants and housing infrastructure. There were those who got relocated within their home vicinity, while others had to be resettled in places that were far away from their villages, relatives and friends. They needed mechanisms that could assist them to boost their livelihoods in places they were not accustomed to, especially those who moved from the far remote areas to the lowlands in the urban areas.

The paper discusses affected people's mechanisms for social capital enhancement and argues that it is important for people who have been affected by resettlement to form social capital if they have to survive in places that are foreign to their livelihoods. In order to adapt and be accepted by the host communities, social capital formation and enhancement is very important.

Matobo, Thope A & **Mokhothu, Motlasi** (National University of Lesotho, Lesotho; e-mail: mn.mokhothu@nul.ls) **A sociological analysis of the newly formed local government structures and the traditional authorities in the management of natural resources in Lesotho**

Traditionally, management of natural resources has always been the prerogative of the traditional authorities in Lesotho. They allocated land for settlements, fields and for grazing animals. This they performed with dignity although lately there were incidences of improper management as some tended to misuse their powers.

Gradually chiefs who are the traditional authorities lost their power of land allocation to land committees which ensured that chiefs did not perform the activities they have inherited from their forefathers. They could no longer allocate land without the committees consent. In fact chiefs became committee members and not chairpersons of such committees. With the establishment of the Local Government structures, the traditional authorities seem to have lost most of their powers to these structures. In particular, the management of natural resources has been given to the Local Government and yet it remains unclear as to who between the two powers is responsible for the mountain grazing areas and the other surrounding natural resources like the wetlands. There different perceptions regarding proper management plans of such areas which are sensitive and are becoming heavily eroded. The 'tragedy of the commons' has prevailed and yet there is this confused state of power relations.
In this paper, the power struggle that prevails with regard to management of natural resources with special reference to the wetlands of Lesotho and land tenure is sociologically analysed based on the research that has been conducted in Lesotho. Such a power struggle has implications for the future protection of the water sources and livelihoods of Basotho and other nations that source their water from the wetlands in Lesotho. People's perceptions regarding these issues were sought.

Matose, Frank (University of the Western Cape; e-mail: fmatose@uwc.ac.za) **Natural resources contribution to the livelihoods in the case of crop failure: experiences from Southern Africa.**
Following several years of drought conditions in Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Lesotho, the World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organisation, together with humanitarian assistance NGOs, declared the 2007-8 agricultural season as requiring emergency interventions in the form of food aid to these countries. Under situations of crop failure, it is necessary to understand how vulnerable households cope in relation to their livelihoods given their dependence on agriculture for their needs. A study was undertaken, using the livelihoods approach (Scoones, 1998) to examine what the contribution of natural resources (ranging from rangelands, forest, and a variety of woodland products) would be to vulnerable households. This study was undertaken using reviews of available documents about livelihood strategies for each specific country. This was then followed up with detailed group discussions with community representatives and development assistance personnel in each of the countries using the livelihoods framework. For each of these methods, the following data on; current livelihoods strategies, capital Assets at the disposal of households, the Policies, Institutions and Procedures (PIPs) influencing capital asset availability and household decisions about their utilisation, as well as the current and desired livelihoods outcomes as perceived by the discussants were collected for each country in relation to a number of natural resources. What is emerging from across the different countries is the need to strengthen community institutions for natural resource management in order the identified resources to continue to contribute to the livelihood of especially poorer households.

Mazibuko, Sibongile (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: sibongilem@uj.ac.za) **Class and religion: sociology of church attendance in Soweto**
Class continues to play a role in shaping and distinguishing religious denominations of people and their social situation. The main purpose of this paper is to determine the link between class and religion pertaining to church attendance in Soweto. In this regard, the main research problem addresses the link between class and religion in churches of Soweto. Existing literature (although there is little literature stemming from an African perspective) suggests that the poor in churches are more likely to demonstrate greater religiousness in those aspects of faith that serve as a relief for suffering, while the middle and upper classes participate in religious activities that help confirm the legitimacy of their claim to high status. In this instance, the poor view the church as a place where they can escape from their daily hardships. In collecting the data that informed this research, a quantitative data analysis from questionnaires was conducted from the Classification of Soweto Survey of 2006 (CSS), followed by qualitative follow ups involving in-depth interviews, simple observations and participant observations. Against this background, this paper concludes that some of the aspects that determine the link between class and religion include the size of the congregation, the leadership hierarchy in church structures, church donations (tenth) and the language utilized to conduct the sermons.

Mazile, One'; Mbhele, Ludwe & **Naidu, Claudia** (University of Cape Town; e-mail: dirang5@yahoo.com) **Labour market spatial and skills mismatch in Cape Town**
The South East (the South east being locations such as: Khayelitsha, Guguletu and Mitchell's plain) workers of Cape Town are currently faced with the problem of unemployment. The movement of industry primarily to the north of Cape Town has considerably contributed to this spatial mismatch. The problem that this issue raises is that lack of employment is a sufficient condition for poverty.
This currently means that workers have to travel far to their prospective workplaces, because of the movement in industry, or they have to travel far to find employment. There is also the risk that they may not be adequately skilled for the jobs that they do find. This commuting of employees is not only tiresome but more importantly it is expensive. Although local transport is heavily subsidized by government, it is evident that the cost of transport impacts heavily on their salaries in proportion to what they are earning.

This ultimately results in a low standard of living and continued poverty. One has to take into consideration that majority of these workers come from areas that are relatively poor and their salaries have to support more than just themselves; hence it is crucial to understand this location shift by industry.
Therefore the shift by industry has raised the issue of the availability of employment. What seems to be the issue is that there might be employment, but this shift is heavily burdensome on the salaries of those that need to commute daily to their prospective workplaces.
Industry has a vital role to play in addressing current poverty levels, if people cannot get to work or it cost them a significant amount to get there this impacts heavily on their living standards. It is crucial to understand what is causing location change, in order to address other social inequalities. Our paper is aimed at researching this phenomenon.

McDonald, Zahraa (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: zahraamcdonald@hotmail.com) **Al-Mar'atus Salihah (the pious woman): initial findings from a madrasah**
South Africans have in the recent past fought and died for the right to formal citizenship in their country. Since the vote was achieved however there has been a small but increasing part of the population within the Muslim community who are opting to exclude or isolate themselves from broader South African society. This could, however, also be interpreted as claiming their right to freedom of association as guaranteed by the constitution. The paper seeks to examine the delicate dynamics that surround expressions of citizenship in a fledgling democracy. While many South Africans are struggling to claim further and deeper access to basic rights and democratic institutions in the country, participants in this study are actively disengaging with these processes. Participants for the study were drawn from previous learners and students of a girls' Islamic school or seminary, sometimes referred to as madrasahs, in Johannesburg. The paper explores the understandings and expressions of citizenship within a decidedly anti-state environment. The paper explores whether the choice of the participants is related to failures on the part of the state or for personal religious needs that they want to fulfil. The conclusion is that the two reasons and others intertwine and operate together in complicated ways. The paper adds important texture to citizenship debates that tend to focus on how people can further claim their rights or affect their citizenship and not why people actively choose not to.

Mijere, Nsolo (Walter Sisulu University; e-mail: nmijere@wsu.ac.za) **The role of informal cross-border traders in the creation of SADC Common Market**
One of the persistent colonial relic and structure of dominance in Southern African countries is trade with the former colonial masters. The former Belgian, British, French, and Portuguese colonies in the present Southern African Development Community (SADC) conduct trade mostly with their former colonies almost four decades after political independence. The bizarre structure of authority is the absence of significant intra-regional formal and informal trade among neighbouring African Countries. This relic of dominance pervades the SADC member countries.
This paper discusses the initiatives of informal cross border traders (ICBTs) to dismantle the colonial structures of dominance visa avis regional intra trade among SADC member states. The study probes the presence of ICBT, the volume of trade, and the contributions to the economies in the SADC member nation states of Malawi, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The focus, however, is on the southern and the eastern corridors with reference to Zambia. The first and perhaps the most import corridor trade for the Zambian informal traders is that of South Africa and Zimbabwe. With the political and economic dominance of South Africa and until recently Zimbabwe, the Zambian micro entrepreneurs look to the south for trade business activities. The Zambians too have a test for imports from South Africa. It further explores flow of exports from Zambia to South Africa.
The raison d'etre this study on informal cross border trade is the mission of the SADC. The 14 nationalist political heads governments maintain that the mission of SADC is to promote social, economic and political integration in the region. The fundamental question of this work is to investigate the role ICBTs in advancing the mission of SADC. The hypothesis of this study is that the ICBTs are agents of SADC in promoting and facilitating economic integration and creating SADC common market.
The data for this research was collected through three methodologies, survey interviews of purposive sample of ICBTs. We interviewed 147 MCBTs from towns nearest to Zambian southern and eastern corridors. The researchers interviewed ICBT at their market stands in the neighbouring markets of the border posts.
The paper shows that there is a vibrant informal cross border trade among the SADC member countries. The Zambian, Zimbabwe, Malawian ICBTs prefer to import textile and grocery goods from South Africa. The study is biased toward Zambian traders. Secondly, the social profile reveals that most ICBTs belong to the lower class. They are young adults who are unemployed. The traders purchase goods from South Africa in small quantities to facilitate the security of essential commodity in the region. In addition they contribute to national government revenue through customs tariff charged at the border posts. For these traders the ICBT is a safety urban net. The sources of capital of cross border marketing trade accrue from the personal and family savings. On average the traders carry three to four cartons, boxes and bags at one trade trip. These traders facilitate the market liberalization and competitions in the SADC member countries at grassroots.

Miller, Darlene (Human Sciences Research Council/Rhodes University; e-mail: dmiller@hsrc.ac.za) **Misty lenses - engendering the stories we write: revisiting the Chipata villagers in Zambia**
This paper takes research I have done on the resistance of local farmers in Zambia to the expansion of the South African retail multinational, Shoprite, and questions the limited epistemologies in the original research. The original paper was about a local struggle in Chipata, a town in the Eastern Province of Zambia where small black farmers threatened to burn down the Shoprite supermarket. Pre-empting this struggle, the Luangeni Partnership Forum in Chipata provides an important case of averted militancy and collaboration between local suppliers in a host country, on the one hand, and a large, regional multinational investor, on the other. Villagers formed a cooperative and entered into a supply arrangement with Shoprite. The changed regional political opportunity structure presented by post-Apartheid South Africa, allows for the 'upscaling' of fragmented local struggles. This new regional conjuncture has seen working class communities 'upscaling' their claims from the local to the regional level, such as the workplace strikes of Shoprite workers in Zambia and Mozambique. Lacking the material links of workers in the regional workspace, however, local producers failed to identify other potential allies in their struggles with the regional South African multinational. The revision to this paper questions the original research methodologies and the failure to differentiate between the experiences of men and women farmers. The paper develops suggestions based on feminist theory as to how this research could more accurately reflect the social realities of the men and women who were the subjects of this study.

Mlonyeni, Nelisan (Nara Women's University, Japan; e-mail: nelisa1979@yahoo.com) **Contemporary attitudes towards women's work: perspectives from Japan**
This paper presents an analysis of the current participation of women in the labour force in Japan. The study aimed to find out the reasons why the labour force is represented by relatively few women, despite their good educational background. With their education, they can be able to contribute in the labour force since Japan is facing unprecendented labour shortages. A mini survey was undertaken in the Kansai region of Japan where a sample of 171 housewives was randomly selected to respond to a self-administered structured questionnaire written in Japanese. Age, Level of Education, Household Income, Family Size, Previous Work Experience, Reasons for Quitting Work are some of the main variables that were explored in this study. Culture, Education and the Economy have been distinguished as the 3 major aspects of analysis, thereby formulating the CEE Model of analysis. The findings revealed that, in Japan, the conceptual meaning of the term "housewife" has a different meaning, compared to the global understanding. Childcare has been stated as the major reason for non-participation in the labour force.

Mnwana, Sonwabile & **Akpan, Wilson (**University of Fort Hare; e-mail: smnwana@ufh.ac.za) **Platinum wealth and discourses of 'self-sufficiency' in South Africa's Royal Bafokeng municipal area: a class analysis**
The Royal Bafokeng ("People of the Dew") are a distinct Setswana-speaking community occupying an area near Rustenburg in North West Province. This community has preserved a unique traditional and cultural identity for centuries. Its present Kgosi (king) is the 36th in a long hereditary monarchy. Not only have the Bafokeng retained their cultural identity but they have, since the last quarter of the nineteenth century, uncompromisingly kept the ownership of their land. The area harbours the world's richest platinum reserves. Due to its huge platinum revenues (earned through mining royalties) the Bafokeng community has since been nicknamed "Africa's richest tribe". However, studies have shown that the Bafokeng community, like most communities in South Africa, is faced with severe challenges such as high levels of unemployment, illiteracy, poor access to medical facilities, informal settlements, HIV and Aids, and malnutrition. In spite of these challenges, the "2020 Vision" of the Bafokeng Royal Administration seeks, among other things, to create a "self-sufficient" Bafokeng nation by 2020.
This paper subjects platinum-engendered notions of "self sufficiency" in this 'rich' community to a class analysis. Applying a Neo-Marxist frame of analysis, the paper contends that despite the economic potential of platinum, and the fact that the Bafokeng community owes much of its modern history of modernization to this resource, existing patterns of utilization of platinum royalties infuse the notion of "self-sufficiency" with contradictions. The concept of self-sufficiency is critically examined, especially against present-day patterns of elite formation and growing grassroots discontent in the community. On the whole, the paper makes an attempt to unravel the hidden fallacies and antimonies in the tag of "Africa's richest tribe" that is commonly applied to the Bafokeng community.

Modisha, Geoffrey; Simelane, Xolani; Chipkin, Ivor & **Jamela, Nomazizi** (Human Sciences Research Council; e-mail: gmodisha@hsrc.ac.za) **From formal to informal migrant labour system: the impact of changing nature of the migrant labour system on mining communities**
The 1990s saw major disruptions to the centuries old migrant labour system that underpinned the economic development of the SADC region and South Africa in particular. This was due to changes in the mining industry, being the main user of the migrant labour, and the South African government's internalisation and localisation process of the labour market. Using empirical evidence gathered in Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and the Eastern Cape, this paper argues that the migrant labour system has changed from the formal to the casualised/informal labour system. Not only do foreign migrant workers use illegal or illicit means

to cross the border to South Africa, but they are also being employed in mines as casual workers. Of course, migrant workers' persistent return to the South African mines is caused mainly by socio-economic difficulties resulting from the erosion of the core source of livelihood for traditional mining communities. This paper argues that the situation is further complicated by the expansion of South Africa's capitalist empire throughout the region, if not the continent. It further shows that the return to the mines is also underpinned by the socio-cultural elements associated with minework created over the years. Once regarded as rural aristocrats, now both current and ex-mineworkers are plagued by several degrading identities, such as men who cannot provide for their families and carriers of diseases in communities.

Mohamed, Yasien (University of the Western Cape; e-mail: zaida@mweb.co.za) **The Islamic ideology of Ali Shari'ati**

The Iranian Ali Shari'ati (1977) had an impact on the Islamic identity of the Muslim youth in South Africa, and shaped their perspective to the struggle against Apartheid. The impact of Shari'ati's writings were only felt in South Africa after the Iranian Islamic revolution of 1979. Shari'ati influenced the thought of Imam Achmad Cassiem and Qibla (Rice, 1987: 438-471), and sought to present Islam as an instrument of social change, and as an alternative to Capitalism and Communism. South Africa is an example of his impact on a Muslim minority, but his immediate effect was felt in his native country, Iran.

This paper will focus on his concept of jihad and his contribution to the Islamic revolution in Iran. It is said that his influence was equal to, if not greater than, Khomeini, the leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran. Shari'ati viewed Islam as a political movement, and while he opposed the secular nationalism that had dominated the 1960s, he also rejected the traditional Sunni or Shi'ite view that relegated political jihad to a secondary concern. He broke away from the established order, and attracted a new generation of Muslim youth, but alienated the middle class and the ulema.

The 1960s was a period of nationalist ideology that gripped the Muslim countries, and was shaped by home-grown elites who had fought to break the stranglehold of European colonization and who led their countries to independence in the aftermath of the Second World War. The nationalist sentiments among Iranians had fragmented the historic land of Islam into nation states that pursued the agenda of Iranian nationalism. Shari'ati rejected the nationalist goals and reactivated Islam as the political standard for Muslim behaviour.

Mokhahlane, Phakiso (University of Venda; e-mail: drphakiso@univen.ac.za) **Land reform in the Free State: an introspective visit to two farm equity schemes**

Generations of black South Africans have been denied land for productive purposes. Profound injustices and inequalities arose as a result of colonialism and became embedded in South African legislation during the decades following the promulgation of the Natives' Land Act of 1913. The land question was a crucial aspect of the negotiated settlement that ushered in a democratic political dispensation in South Africa in 1994. The land reform programme embarked upon rests on three pillars, viz. land restitution, land redistribution and land tenure reform. The focus of this paper is on land redistribution. Land redistribution may (among other strategies) assume the form of share equity schemes. In this paper, two share equity schemes are studied to determine how they operate in practice, and who the real beneficiaries of government's reform initiatives are.

Molapo, Sepetla (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: s_molapo@hotmail.com) **Mine migrant workers' understandings of HIV / AIDS at Monyakeng: exploring the nexus between utility systems and workings of desire**

This paper examines mine migrant workers' understandings of HIV/AIDS at Monyakeng (this a pseudonym for the actual company in which the study was done. The company is about 100kms south-west of Johannesburg). It demonstrates that these understandings find expression on a continuum between men who are conventionalists (i.e. those who believe in the reality of HIV/AIDS) and those who are sceptics (i.e. those who are indifferent to the existence of HIV/AIDS). The different configurations of understandings of HIV/AIDS found on this continuum, it argues, are indicative of how utility systems (i.e. prevention programmes) interface with the workings of desire and Aids scepticism. The paper contests that this interface, which is inevitable, is critical to an understanding of why prevention programmes fail.

Mthembu, Ntokozo (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: mthembun@ukzn.ac.za) **The challenges facing sustainable environment: the case of contending developmental ideologies in Azania (South Africa)**

This paper will attempt to scrutinise the bases of the current interventions that are been adopted when dealing with issues affecting the environment practitioners especially those based in Azania. It looks at the changes that have taken place in the post apartheid era that signalled the new epoch in the country's welfare history. The paper will revisit various approaches of interventions in relations to meeting challenges experienced in the environment world in the country. In understanding various approaches, the paper will look at Vexliard (1968) theories such as the autoplastic and alloplastic notions. Lastly, the paper will examine the current environment practices and their implications towards the developmental of sustainable environmental policy in Azania, holistic environmental education approach in meeting community daily livelihoods in view of poverty and the unemployment that is ravaging the vulnerable communities in the country.

Mukwaya, Paul Isolo (Makerere University, Uganda; e-mail: mukwaya@arts.mak.ac.ug) **Negotiating water security in rangelands: institutional practices and responses in pastoral communities in the Karamoja cluster: Uganda's cattle corridor**

The importance of water has moved towards the top of the international agenda and its fair and effective management is one of the great imperatives of governance and institutional challenge today. Few studies in Uganda have fully identified the relationship between institutions and water insecurity/poverty. The structure and format of available data and information does not lend itself to full understanding of the influence of institutional mechanisms to reducing or exacerbating water insecurity/poverty in the rangelands and consequently formulation of "best bet" development planning mechanisms to reduce water insecurity/poverty become very difficult. This paper is a result of a project being carried in the rangelands of Uganda, popularly referred to as the cattle corridor, to understand how institutional practices (formal and informal) are helping communities to negotiate water security. Using the environmental entitlements framework integrated with the institutional analytical discourse two specific questions are answered; 1) under what mechanisms are access, control and use of water resources (re)negotiated among competing uses and users in the rangelands; 2) what is the influence of institutional mechanisms and practices in causing and arbitrating contested and challenged claims to water in the rangelands. Preliminary results indicate that water scarcity/poverty in the cattle corridor is greatly felt in the cattle corridor where the demand for water for pastoralism, the lifeblood of the community, is so acute that overall deficits have been recorded. The inadequacy of institutions continues to reinforce a migratory pattern of lifestyle among the pastoral communities. Government efforts to stabilise settlements and introduce formal water allocation structures have not succeeded in the traditional pastoralist communities for reasons that are yet unclear. Most of them seem to suffer from political manipulation, corruption and "a one solution fits all dilemma". It is therefore important that to significantly change the welfare patterns of pastoral communities, well designed institutional frameworks are very important for each community.

Müller, Hans Peter (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: hpm@sun.ac.za) **Work orientation, work ethos and religion: a comparative analysis of African and European data**

In this paper we explore and compare work value orientations of people in Europe and Africa and then focus on work ethic and religion in three African countries in the Southern African region. The two themes deal with a key aspect of perceptions about Africa in that work orientation and work ethic would somehow explain something of the lack of development in Africa. The analysis follows previous analyses of work orientation and work ethic closely in order to attempt a duplication of the methodology that is used in other contexts and learn from the result of such a study when including Africa or focusing on Africa. Europe is significant to Africa culture in that it is very often seen as 'the other' that would be the opposite. The second comparison between South Africa, Zimbabwe and Tanzania (sample determined by data available but useful in spite of that) echoes the European-African comparison in that it compares the most industrialised and modern country in Africa with close neighbours that are significantly different economically but could be seen as relatively similar in terms of culture and cultural exposure to Europe – also on the level of exposure to Christian missionary activity.

Our analyses suggest that indeed intrinsic and extrinsic work orientations can be found in African countries and that the meaning and interpretation of these terms resemble the meaning and interpretation in Europe to a large extent. The two orientations appear highly similar so that comparisons can be made. The notion of work ethos seems to work on an aggregate level but we are not confident that the construct is valid across countries.

The comparisons on work orientation and the less successful work ethos comparisons, however, do not yield a clear and obvious pattern. Africans do not appear to have exceptional or unusual orientations compared with Europeans with regards to work orientation and Africans do not seem to have a clearly religious origin in their work ethos – for as much as we can use that construct. European countries are much more extreme in their work orientations. E.g., Latvia and Turkey are each other's opposites, while African countries display more modest positions on both work dimensions. Also the work ethos aggregate analysis indicates that internal differences may be smoothed out unduly if a regional or continental analysis is done.

Mwebaza, Rose (Institute for Security Studies, Kenya; e-mail: rmwebaza@issafrica.org) **Multinational corporations, power and the challenges of sustainable environmental process in Africa.**

The last two decades have witnessed tremendous growth in foreign direct investment by multinational corporations in developing countries. The size, and geographical spread, the multiplicity of their activities and their command and generation of resources and the use of such resources to further their objectives, rival in terms, scope and implications and sometimes out rightly out do traditional economic exchanges among nations. It is now estimated that private flows through multinationals are five times as large as public flows exceeding 50 billion dollars more than six times their 1990 levels. The concentrated power of multinational corporations is no longer in doubt and statistics indicate that 100 of the world's largest multinationals hold 1.8 trillion in assets and employ six million people. A small percentage of multinational corporations account for an estimated one quarter of global trade and control over half of all foreign direct investment. The ten largest multinationals control over one quarter of multinational corporation assets. It is further reported that parent multinational corporations have generated at least 170,000 foreign affiliates forty percent of which are located in developing countries. This unprecedented expansion of multinational corporations has evoked a strong interest in them. While multinational corporations are key instruments for maximising world welfare, there is a growing concern

over the environmental consequences of their actions especially in developing countries. This concern can be traced back to the early 1970's when the United Nations first deliberated on the phenomenon of multinational corporations. In recognition of the growing power and expansion of multinationals, the United Nations in July 1972 unanimously adopted Resolution 1721 (L111). Prior to this, the social consequences of multinational corporations formed part of the resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1971. Likewise in 1972, the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development adopted a resolution on restrictive business practices in Resolution 73 (111). Within the EU system, there were also several actions that were taken around the same time in recognition of the growing power of multinational corporations. For example, the EU as part of the OECD countries in 1972 adopted the OECD Guidelines for Multinationals Operating in Developing Countries. Accordingly, what this paper sets out to do is to discuss the value of voluntary corporate environmental social responsibility for European multinationals operating in developing countries. It will commence with a general examination of the concept of multinational corporations. It will explore the different taxonomical approaches for describing multinational corporations; it will then examine the main features of multinational corporations including why multinational corporations invest in developing countries. The paper will end with a contextual discussion of the activities in South Africa of Thor Chemicals a British Multinational Corporation headquartered in Margate on the Southeast Coast of England. The case will be used to demonstrate why there is need for the EU to regulate environmental liability by European multinational corporations operating in developing countries. The case study will also demonstrate the complexities and draw backs of trying to hold European Multinational Corporations in developing countries liable for environmental damage and challenge of achieving sustainable development in Africa. The paper will be presented broadly within the context of the ever growing power of multinational corporations and the challenges and complexities this presents in ensuring sustainable development in light of the lax and non binding environmental corporate social responsibility rules governing multinationals in the global arena.

Mwilima, Ntwala (Labour Resource and Research Institute, Namibia; e-mail: ntwala@gmail.com) **Labour hire in Namibia**

Since Independence, Namibia experienced a substantial growth in Labour hire companies. Hence this became a concern both the government and the trade union movement. It is against this background that LaRRI conducted studies on labour hire companies ad its employment practices. In a nutshell the study revealed the following: employment conditions are characterized by precariousness, low wages, and lack of benefits, lack of training and skills development, low unionization and job insecurity. On the other hand, employers indicated that they use labour hire because it allowed them to concentrate on their core business, did not have to deal with trade unions and in some case, it allowed them to save on labour costs. The findings led LaRRI to conclude that all forms of outsourcing - including labour hire should be abolished as it did not create any employment and did not add value to the skills of workers. Based on these recommendations, the Namibian government outlawed labour hire in Namibia in 2008. This has led to the biggest labour hire company (African Personnel Services) waging a court course against the government. (Abstract based on a study conducted by the Labour Resource and Research Institute, LaRRI in 2006: Main Authors were Ntwala Mwilima & Herbert Jauch).

Narunsky-Laden, Sonja (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: sonjan@uj.ac.za) **Powerhouse sistas: female mobility and South Africa's new black entrepreneurs**

This paper seeks to establish to what extent (1) the growing black middle class in South Africa is propagated by female members of the rising entrepreneurial work-force, and (2) is itself a symptom of the 'feminization' of the South African urban socio-culture sphere. Proceeding from the view that commercial culture is becoming increasingly more pervasive in South Africa today, and corporate culture is emerging as new form of 'national' capital and a strategic means of social bonding, this paper argues that the growing consumption by black South African women of material goods typically associated with Western notions of beauty, female identity and 'feminized' social practices, is paralleled by a steep rise in the urban work-force of black women, and in the entrepreneurial positions and practices taken up by many black South African women today.

This strongly suggests that a dynamic shift has taken place in the functionality and prioritization of urban social spaces in the lives of South African women.

Bearing this in mind, the paper seeks to demonstrate that the growing participation of black South African women in the urban public sphere through the culture of consumption, attests to the cultivation of new repertoires of 'urban belonging' and new urban etiquettes. Among other things, these include new understandings of the necessities of everyday life vis-à-vis stylized or aesthetic choices. In so doing, the paper interrogates widespread objections to the ways in which black middle-classness' in South Africa is manifested largely through the ostensibly uncritical adoption of 'white' middle-class practices, such as shopping practices and middle-class modes of stylization, the increased visibility of material wealth, and notions of domesticity, female sexuality and pleasure, as appropriate sites of agency for black South African women today.

Neocosmos, Michael (Monash; e-mail: michael.neocosmos@up.ac.za) **Developmental state or post-developmental state? Rethinking politics and development in contemporary Africa**

Today, it is no longer clear what development names in Africa. This was not always so. During the National Liberation Struggles (NLS) and immediately after independence, development was the name of a national liberation project led by the state. Later development became the centrepiece of the construction of a nation. Even though it named a statist project, it probably constituted the main distinctive feature of the post-independence state from the colonial state in that it had a national character, and as such was to become the main plank of what was known as "nation-building". This was also probably true insofar as the states which were mere extensions of imperialism from an early stage (e.g. Zaire, Gabon) were never developmental. As state politics gradually became hegemonic within the nation and popular politics were de-legitimised, development became more and more a state and neo-colonial project whereby the "national" in development was replaced by "compradorial politics", i.e. subservience to empire. By 1980 the collapse of the old neo-colonial-statist form of development meant the collapse of the developmental state on the continent. In sum development named three distinct (but frequently overlapping) political processes which followed reasonably chronologically: 1) development as state-led emancipation, 2) development as nation ("state") building and 3) development as neo-colonial project. Each reflected the ascendency of a specific politics. In all cases development was tied to the state so directly that it can be said that the state secured its reproduction through development; it was thus a Adevelopmental state@. Development was therefore not solely (or even primarily given its failure to increase the well-being of the majority of the population) a socio-economic phenomenon, but fundamentally a political one

Today, not only does development no longer name a state project, its status within society is unclear. Given the disappearance of development from hegemonic political discourse, are NGOs and social movements today - organised interests within "civil society" - to be considered as the (unique) bearers of a politics of development? Is this politics to be conceived in partnership with the state? Can the universality of development be re-captured, or is development condemned to be thought outside the parameters of state politics within a renewed community (communitarian?) politics? Is it possible today to rethink a "democratic developmental state" which would overcome the problems of its undemocratic predecessor, the developmental state, by being more inclusive? In order to begin to answer these questions among others, the character of the new state, development and social movements in Africa must be thought politically, i.e. in terms of their political prescriptions and statements. In particular, we need to begin by rethinking the developmental state politically rather than in terms of its policies. How is the developmental state to be understood? This is a crucial question as today there is an effort to conceive of a "democratic developmental state" in Africa. The idea for me is to identify the names around which the politics of this state form revolved. For the literature, the "developmental state" is largely understood in terms of state socio-economic policy and administrative capacity, in terms of success as measured by socio-economic indicators, and so on. From the perspective taken here, the idea is rather to identify the ideology/subjectivity of state politics; in this way it becomes possible to assess the state's politics rather than the character of its management or its interest representation.

Ngcebetsha, Thembeka (University of Fort Hare; e-mail: tngcebetsha@ufh.ac.za) & **Ntsebeza, Lungisile** (University of Cape Town) **Land rights for rural women in South Africa: tension between democracy and traditional authority**

The paper will consider the manner in which recent legislation in South Africa improve the land rights and governance powers of rural women living in areas that fall under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities. South Africa has since its democracy in 1994 made tremendous strides in the realisation of basic human and political rights of its citizens. For instance, the South African Constitution, which is acclaimed as one of the best in the world, recognises the equal human rights of all and outlaws unfair discrimination on the basis of, inter alia, race, gender, sex, marital status, ethnic or social origin, and culture. It also accords all citizens equal access to land.

Based on a pilot study that was conducted in the Tshezi communal area, the paper will explore the extent to which the fundamental tensions, if not contradictions in the Constitution impacts on the granting of land rights for women. The paper will contest the extent to which Chapter 12 of the Constitution makes provision for the recognition of the institution of traditional leadership without clarifying its roles, functions and powers in a liberal democracy. Not only is the institution of traditional leadership in South Africa hereditary, and thus perceived as undemocratic and unaccountable, it is also viewed as patriarchal and seen as relegating women for most of the time to subordinate positions on issues of land 'ownership' and governance.

Ngoepe, Kholofelo (University of the Witwatersrand; kakholo@yahoo.com) **A value chain analysis of the recycling of scrap metal**

The aim of this study was to investigate the forward and backward linkages using a value chain analysis in the recycling of scrap metal. It challenges the conventional approach to value chain analysis by `turning it on its head' in order to examine the particular contribution that workers make to the chain. Furthermore, this study aimed to identify 'atypical' forms of work along this value chain and ways of protecting, through appropriate policies and legislation, the vulnerable workers in the labour market. This contribution has been often overlooked in value chain analysis. In order to identify the contribution of workers this study has developed a Decent Work Deficit index. The findings of this study reveal the asymmetrical relationship between the formal

and the informal economy through the value chain of recycling scrap metal. The chain begins with the collector's , through to the various intermediaries along the chain , to the big steel companies that even export scrap metal to some countries such as Asia and India. The paper concludes by suggesting ways in which workers conditions could be improved through allowing workers to move up the value chain.

Ntoanyane, Maseabata & **Mathobo, Thope** (National University of Lesotho; e-mail: sabbie1600@yahoo.co.uk) **The social and environmental implications of the informal sector in Lesotho**

Lesotho is currently experiencing increased rural urban migration as a result of many factors that include persistent drought, which made people who were fully employed in agriculture to move into towns to seek employment; livestock theft; retrenchment of mineworkers and introduction of garment and textile industries that have employed many females who have responded to their husbands' retrenchment from the mines in South Africa. Failure to get jobs in the factories has resulted in the influx of the informal sector where many join street vending as a survival strategy.

Research has shown that most of the vendors depend on the physical environment for the extraction of medicinal plants which they sell on the streets. Such a strategy has far reaching implications on the environment as it erodes the important biodiversity some of which is endemic and at risk. The informal sector, while it is seen as important for people's livelihoods but it is also degrading the environment in many ways. This has sometimes led to confrontation of the authorities and the street vendors who see their rights being violated in the interest of saving the environment and the tourist industry. There seem to be contradictions in the way different interest groups view the importance of saving the environment and the ways that people engage in order to survive.

The paper discusses the social and environmental implications of the informal sector in Lesotho using data that was gathered from street vendors in Maseru. It shows the dilemma that the government is facing in the effort to protect the environment while at the same time ensuring that Basotho who are participating in the informal sector continue to improve their livelihoods on one hand, and facing the accusations from the same people who are receiving help. Street vendors do not want to be put in places where there is a lot of competition; instead they want to erect their own shacks which are degrading the environment.

It concludes with a strong emphasis on ensuring that the environment gets protected and Environmental Act enforced to manage extraction of medicinal plants while also ensuring that participants in the informal sector receive assistance that will protect their rights while making sure that they also appreciate the importance of saving their own environment. In order to ensure sustainability of this biodiversity and the environment, it is important that individuals and communities establish their own botanical gardens that will provide the medicinal plants. Also to enhance their economic returns, they should hygienically package the medicinal plants instead of just selling them in the open since they lose their vitality.

Nyawasha, Tawanda (University of Fort Hare; e-mail: nyawasha@gmail.com) **Community discontent, fragmentation and social capital mobilization**

HIV/AIDS policy making in South Africa has been a highly contested terrain, where civil society organizations like the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) and the Government have assumed contradicting positions over what appropriate government responses to the pandemic ought to be .Central to this crisis is what is commonly known as the 'ANC Elite Discourse'. HIV/AIDS has remained as one of the greatest challenges that South Africa is facing. In this paper, I look at the growing levels of community discontent in South Africa and how such discontent has caused an impasse in the fight against HIV/AIDS. However, it has to be stated that the increasing levels of 'discontent' are not only a product of a single phenomenon but a series of disturbing situations and conditions among them, impossible economic burdens, poor housing, unemployment and rising cost of living.Ashwin Desai (2002) in his book, 'We are the Poors: Community Struggles in Post-Apartheid South Africa' brings to light the growing levels of dissatisfaction in South Africa due to these daily challenges. This paper draws much interest in the way in which local dissatisfaction affect grassroots participation, social capital creation and HIV/AIDS mitigation.

Nyawasha, Tawanda (University of Fort Hare; e-mail: nyawasha@gmail.com) **Sexual citizenship, eroticism and sexual politics: challenging hegemonic discourses of HIV and AIDS prevention in South Africa**

In this paper, I will locate the relevance of 'sexual citizenship' in HIV and AIDS prevention work. The central purpose of this discussion is to look at the heuristic derivatives of the concept that can help in the drive towards the mitigation of HIV and AIDS in the context of rural South Africa. The emergence of 'sexual relationship' as a discourse can be attributed to the deficiency of the broader conceptualization of the notion of 'citizenship' in its broader context. It has been argued that citizenship in its broader sense denotes the 'political'. It refers to political obligations, rights, expectations and even freedom. In contrast, the concept of sexual citizenship " extends beyond a rights- versus –obligation polarity, highlighting the biophysical realities of sex, recognizing the spaces in which sex and sexuality"(Brown, 2006;875).The concept of sexual citizenship revolves around the obligations of the 'sexual citizen', and the notion of membership in a community. Since, sex is all about biophysical processes, social relations that are undeniably power relations, the paper critiques the interrelations between gender, social capital and HIV and AIDS. Sexual citizenship has to fully and carefully explicate the obligations of sexual citizens in the drive towards HIV and AIDS mitigation. In this discussion, I concur with

several feminist debates which suggest that citizenship must encompass more than formal political rights, acknowledging that universal inclusion does not exist because in reality citizenship is based on power exercised through social, economic and political structures that perpetuate the exclusion of certain social groups such as women and poor people. Civil and political rights are necessary but not a sufficient precondition for full and equal citizenship for women. Thus, the definition of citizenship in South Africa need to be broadened beyond formal participation in community activities to include actions practiced by people of specific identities in the community. I argue that a challenge for South Africa is to create 'a sexual citizenship grounded in a caring, relational, and sound notion of obligation and one sensitive to the political ecologies of disease'.

Nyirenda, James (International School of Lusaka; e-mail: jamesnyirenda@hotmail.com) **Exploring traditional African methodologies of teaching**

James Nyirenda is a Grade Six teacher at the International School of Lusaka. He is a graduate of the University of Zambia and the College of New Jersey (USA). He has presented papers on culture and education at the Southern African Educational Conference in Johannesburg, South Africa. In the 2001, he presented a paper on Folk tales and Creativity at Northwood University in Michigan. In 2003, Northwood University invited him again to make a presentation. He also won an Outstanding Alumnus Award from The College of New Jersey in the same year. James has a Masters degree in education. He has been a part time lecturer at the University of Zambia's school of Education. He has an interest in special needs. Two of his articles have appeared in NEWSLINKS, an international journal. Three years ago he presented a paper during the AISA conference in Lusaka, Zambia. In July, 2006 he presented a paper at the World Congress of Sociology, in Durban, South Africa. In November 2007, the University of Iowa named him as a Templeton International Fellow. For the next one year, he will be working on Gifted education in Zambia. PROPOSAL Most educational experts agree that the rapid changes in the society require constant review of the curriculum. In this era of diversity, it is strange to observe that very little of African culture is reflected in the curriculum. Before the colonial school system came to Africa, there was an educational system that used a different approach. Most lessons were conducted using methodologies that are not being employed today. One such technique was teaching themes by using folktales and stories. Probably the greatest strength of tales is their ability to keep children focussed on the subject matter. Pat Wolfe (1997) discovered that the brain loves stories. Most students understand the subject matter well when presented with the story that is linked with the concept. It is not possible to have folk tales for every concept that is being introduced. It may be logical sometimes to create tales that may go along with the topic. As a class teacher and university lecturer, I have observed that the level of motivation is very high when I use a folk tale to teach. New brain research validates this point. When we travel back in time, we see that ancient African educators understood it\'s value. The folk tales are interdisciplinary and can be integrated into all subject areas. It was always felt that one cannot teach effectively in an abstract manner. Learning has to be meaningful. The traditional African teaching methodologies recommend that students start by observation. It is not advisable to ask children to memorise definitions of concepts in early elementary school. Though not perfect, the African lessons offered more in terms of exploration, observation and participation.

Obioha, Emeka E. (National University of Lesotho, Lesotho; e-mail: eeobioha@yahoo.com) **Climatic variety and indigenous adaptation systems for food production in Lesotho.**

In the recent times, due to the increasing rate of global warming, the Southern African region, especially, Lesotho has been experiencing continuous climatic change characterized by drastic reduction in rainfall, increase in the rate of dryness and heat, with depletion of the amount of water, flora and fauna resources. This situation has been on for years without much questions and answers with regard to how it affects food production and security in the country. Against this background, this paper investigates the chain of interactions between climatic change, expressed in the rate of rainfall and draught condition, the indigenous adaptation mechanisms and food production in Lesotho. The paper addresses the estimate of drought condition in Lesotho, Southern Africa, the nature of food production activities in the area and the extent to which continuous climatic change has affected the state of food production. The paper also examines the indigenous and formal institutional frameworks in addressing the situation for assured food security in Lesotho.

Obioha, Emeka E. (National University of Lesotho, Lesotho; e-mail: eeobioha@yahoo.com) **Climate variability and indigenous adaptation systems for food production in Lesotho**

In most societies, inhabitants exhibit various types of lifestyle, which they may not know the environmental impact. It is taken for granted that people's life style can only constitute a danger to their health, but much consideration is not given to other aspects of our social life and physical environment, including the neighborhoods. A discourse in the direction of the environmental impact of people's social lifestyle will contribute towards our understanding of the potential interrelationship between the two, especially in societies where precarious lifestyle like drinking is prominent. Against this background, this paper presents the incidence of alcohol drinking, the attitudes of the people towards drinking habit and the impact of drinking social lifestyle in relation to the use of disposable bottles in the suburban environment of Roma. The paper further discusses the practical solution to the degradation problem.

Obioha, Emeka E. (National University of Lesotho) **Religion, worldviews and the interpretations of climatic conditions in African societies: examining the scientific and religious dichotomy**
The world had gone through series of climate epochs, which include the ice age, and consequently, the ice recessions among others. These scenarios and changes do in most cases have different practical interpretation, depending on the dichotomous understanding between science and belief systems. Science has established that the earth has become warmer over the last century as a result of various scientific explanations, including the anthropocentric impact. However, the extent to which this view differs from the religious belief is the main motivation for this paper. Against this background, this paper examines the African indigenous conceptions and notions of climate change or climate conditions and environment change in the society. Specifically, the paper presents the scenarios of climate change and its effect on human livelihood in different societies of Africa; the indigenous beliefs attached to different climatic conditions as they exist in the people's religious beliefs, world views and language. The paper also makes a comparison between what exists in African religious belief and other religions in the world, such as Christianity as documented in the Bible with regard to the influence of an invisible hand in climatic conditions.

Oettlé, Noel (Environmental Monitoring Group, SA; e-mail: dryland@global.co.za); **Koelle, Bettina** (Indigo development & change, SA); **Archer, Emma** (University of the Witwatersrand); **Malgas, Rhoda** (Indigo development & change, SA) & **Tadross, Mark** (University of Cape Town) **Climate change and small scale rooibos farming in marginal environments in arid western South Africa**
This paper reflects conditions and challenges experienced by small scale rooibos farmers in the arid Suid Bokkeveld region of South Africa, and processes that they have engaged in to increase their resilience in the face of climate change. Through the application of participatory research methods and biophysical monitoring of rooibos tea (*Aspalathus linearis*), local adaptive capacity has been enhanced. This paper reflects current and projected impacts of climate variability and climate change, and reflects on shortcomings in, or constraints to, farmers' ability to adapt. The paper concludes with reflections on on-going processes to extend and enable adaptation strategies applied by farmers. Given growing concern around climate change projections for this area, the study is intended to contribute to the all too common challenge in southern Africa of enabling adaptation in a marginal environment in a realistic and sustainable way.

Okolocha, Chike (University of Benin, Benin; e-mail: cokolocha@yahoo.com) **Environmental degradation and sanitation: an ontology of African urban dilemma**
This study is based on the author's practical experience as the head of a Task Force appointed by government for the beautification and environmental sanitation of a principal city in southern Nigeria. The terms of reference of the Task Force are presented as a rational framework for the achievement of the desired objectives of a clean and beautiful city. A work plan and specific interventions actions for achieving stated objectives are presented and achievements are discussed. But there are several structural (sociocultural?) constraints directly antithetical to the stated objectives of the Task Force. The essay is concluded with a discussion of theoretical dilemmas in African underdevelopment. For example, are the observed constraints a function of the proverbial polarity between traditional society and modern urbanism in Africa? Are local traditional forms not compatible with modern urban forms? Is urban sycretism possible in Africa?

Omar, Rahmat (University of the Western Cape, e-mail: raomar@uwc.ac.za) **Call centres: a new contested terrain for unions in South Africa?**
Call centres have played a central role in the restructuring of many companies and industries in South Africa. Traditional service and sales activities have been transformed through the introduction of call centres, which have integrated telephone and computer-based technologies to facilitate the delivery of sales and services to customers in remote locations. In the process, the nature of working life has been radically altered, presenting particular challenges and possibilities for trade unions. Organising call centre workers demands a focus on the day to day issues facing call centre workers and an understanding of the the working environment and work cultures in call centres. By demonstrating the relevance of trade unions to call centre workers, trade unions can also identify (and redefine) their role in the twenty first century.

Omomowo, Kolawole (University of Pretoria; e-mail: kola.omomowo@up.ac.za) **Subcontracting of work and workers protection in post-apartheid South Africa: a case study of cleaning services workers**
Workers' protection to a large extent can be achieved through legislations and workers organization. The changing nature of work, it could be argued, is undermining workers protection. In the context of the prevailing regime of flexible accumulation standard employment relationships are increasingly being replaced by atypical employment relationships such as outsourcing/subcontracting work, casualisation, part-time and temporary employment. Working from the régulationist's theoretical orientation, this paper investigates how labour laws are used as a mode of regulation to perpetuate the stability of the prevailing capitalist regime of accumulation. The extent to which the interests of workers are protected under the new regime of accumulation was investigated. The post-apartheid labour legislation in South Africa (particularly the Labour Relations Act and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act) was critically assessed to uncover the extent of their application and effectiveness as a tool to achieve workers protection. The impact of the changing nature of work on workers

protection is analysed, and the extent to which labour legislation serves the interest of workers protection, or otherwise becomes an instrument of regulation to maintain the status quo of capitalist work relation will be considered theoretically from the perspective of Marxist régulation theory.

Park, Yoon Jung & **Ying Chen, Anna** (University of Johannesburg, e-mail: yoon@tiscali.co.za) **Intersections of race, class and power: Chinese in post-apartheid Free State**
Chinese throughout the various colonies and states of early South Africa met with fear and hatred; there were, however, regional differences in the treatment accorded to the Chinese. Of all the colonies, the Orange Free State was the most exclusionary: from as early as 1854 OFS law prohibited the settlement of 'Asiatics'. Indians and Chinese were prevented from owning property or becoming citizens; these were 'rights' reserved for whites only. In 1891 another OFS law further prohibited any 'Asiatic' from living within the province and transiting 'Asiatics' were permitted within the borders for only 72 hours (at the time). In the late 1970s and into the 1980s the apartheid government strengthened its ties to Taiwan. There were exchanges for ministers and a significant increase in trade. The South African apartheid government provided tremendous incentives to Taiwanese investors and industrialists to build factories, mostly in the textile industry, in and near former homeland areas as a strategy to prevent further black Africans from migrating to urban areas. The Free State, too, played host to several such factories. In order to accommodate their new investor/guests, the Free State finally overturned the 1891 law and in 1986 Chinese were permitted, for the first time in its history, to settle and live in the province. Today, there are reports that approximately 5,000 people of Chinese descent live in the Free State. While Bloemfontein, Welkom, and Virigina host the vast majority of these numbers, there are reports of Chinese shops in almost every small 'dorpie' across the Free State. Who are these Chinese people? Where do they come from? How did they end up in these small towns in the one province that prohibited them? How do the intersections of race, class, and power impact on how they are perceived by locals? And how do the Chinese position themselves in terms of race and class?

Pattman, Rob (University of Kwazulu-Natal; e-mail: pattman@ukzn.ac.za) **Talking dirty: interviewing particular young men in Zimbabwe and South Africa, and setting agendas for HIV and AIDS education**
The paper investigates the ways children and adults participating in specific group discussions conducted in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia address issues and concerns relating to gender and sexuality. Referring to these discussions it explores the significance participants attach to gender and sexuality, how they introduce these and what sorts of themes, issues and emotions they address and display when talking about gender and sexuality. The paper understands these discussions not simply as instruments for eliciting information from the participants but as particular social settings which influence how the participants relate to each other, present themselves and talk about gender and sexuality. With this in mind the paper examines how participants negotiate their identities in relation to the ways they talk about gender and sexuality against a background of stigma, taboos and particular kinds of power relations. On the basis of how the participants talk about and position themselves in relation to gender and sexuality and in relation to the other participants, key concerns are identified which, the paper argues, need to inform appropriate forms of support and education in the context of HIV and AIDS.

Pattman, Rob (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: pattman@ukzn.ac.za) **Urinating in food and 'pissing in the wind'. How should we investigate 'race' and student relations at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in the light of the video at the University of Free State?**
The recent video made by white students at the University of Free State (UFS) has prompted Vice Chancellors to engage in critical reflexive discussions about 'race' and student relations in their universities. Suddenly, propelled by this incident, universities are taking seriously possibilities of racism on their campuses. But the implication is that university leaders may not have given this adequate consideration before, and, if this is so, how can we expect them to know what to investigate and how to do so? The question I want to raise in this paper is, if the incident at UFS has become the reference point for an investigation into 'race' relations in other universities, what exactly does this mean and what should such an investigation address. Will such an investigation only explore possible 'racial' hostilities and levels of integration in terms of peaceful co-existence or will it also examine whether students of difference 'races' engage and socialise with each other? What the investigation focuses upon will, of course, crucially affect the outcome. I argue that the extent of cross 'racial' engagements and friendships must take a central place in any investigation of 'race' and student relations. However, I also suggest that this is unlikely mainly because of the tendency in post-apartheid South Africa to take the absence of such kinds of relations as the norm and therefore to take this absence for granted. And if this happens any investigation will be like 'pissing in the wind' and will conclude that there is little to worry about. In this paper I draw on research, conducted at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) which explores the extent of cross 'racial' mixing and socialising on campus and students' views of this. I conclude that in terms of this criteria 'race' relations between students at UKZN are problematic, and point (briefly) to ways of encouraging forms of integration. How this research challenges taken for granted assumptions about 'race' and 'race' relations (in terms of methodology and findings) is a key theme in the paper.

Phadi, Mosa & **Ceruti, Claire** (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: mmphadi@uj.ac.za) **Class identities in Soweto after apartheid**
How do people see class in Soweto after Apartheid? Pockets of poverty have sprung up alongside acres of commercial 'bond houses' in this township on the outskirts of Johannesburg. Political organisation has altered, unemployment has rocketed. The paper considers two questions. First, how have popular models of class responded? In our 60 qualitative interviews, the dominant deprived/middle/upper model was described with a keen eye for the details of respondents' lives and their neighbours' (such as using a shopping trolley or a basket). Second, how do these models relate to people's existence? For example, 60% of respondents in our survey of 2400 Sowetans called themselves middle class, although half of those live on less than $70 a month. What makes them see themselves as middle class? Housing type, for example, turns out to be related to class identity though not always as one would expect. People who called themselves poor are more likely to live in shacks as expected but people who call themselves middle class are most likely to live in renovated council housing, not the new bond houses. The paper uses the survey data to further investigate associations between people's class identities (they may have more than one) and their opinions, lifestyles, living standards, and even their diet.

Prozesky, Heidi (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: hep@sun.ac.za) **Qualifying the gender gap in publication productivity: a review of the international literature.**
More than three decades ago, Cynthia Epstein (1971) wrote in her seminal work, *Woman's Place: Options and Limits in Professional Careers*, that "We tentatively suppose that women's contributions are not promoted equally with men's… When their work is good, it may get even greater notice than that of men who perform at the same level of competence. If they perform badly, the same is unfortunately true; they will stand out". Two years after, the first findings were published on sex difference in terms of the qualitative dimensions of men and women's scientific publications (Cole & Cole 1973), and since then a number of studies have investigated how women, although less productive in terms of number of papers produced, compare with men in terms of the "quality" of papers produced. Because women are known to publish less than men, the expectation is that they are cited less than men, *ceteris paribus*. This paper is aimed at providing for the first time a coherent overview of the findings of more than three decades of research on sex differences in citations to scientific papers authored by women and men, in order to determine to what extent this is true, and whether Epstein's supposition can be considered valid.

Puttergill, Charles (University of Pretoria; e-mail: Charles.Puttergill@up.ac.za) **Identity and social transformation: reflections of middle-class white South Africans in a rural community**
Transformation from apartheid to an inclusive democracy in the South African society foregrounds questions on identity. This paper reflects on how middle-class white South Africans, who historically benefited from a privileged position, reflect on the change they face in their community in as well as their sense of belonging to the broader South African society. The loss of control over institutionalised power in society undermines white privilege. The extent to which these white middle-class South Africans adapt to changing material circumstances and subscribe to a broader more inclusive South African identity is considered in the paper.

Qingqua, Siniko (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: qingqwas@gmail.com) **Funerals for the living in Soweto**
Are funerals used to demonstrate the status and class of the living family members? Funerals in Soweto have become big occasions where people, especially families, see them as opportunity to gain and sometimes to prove their status and class identification. In some cases funerals are populated by the newly emerging middle class who take pleasure of attending township funerals. Besides high levels of poverty and unemployment in Soweto, there seems to be a contradiction. People, including the very poor, cough up large amounts of money and some even indebt themselves just to cover funeral costs.
This paper focuses on the continuous booming funeral industry in South African townships, Soweto in particular. Using three key informant interviews from the funeral parlours, ten observations which will be followed by ten interviews, and quantitative data from Classifying Soweto Project, this paper attempts to discover the following. Firstly it aims to investigate the meaning attached to funerals in Soweto and whether these funerals indeed demonstrate the status and class of the family. Secondly, the paper also aims to establish whether there is a relationship between the nature of the funeral and the economic status of family. Lastly, the paper interrogates whether funerals are used as reproductive social events where people rediscovers themselves away from the stressful workplaces and suburbs.

Randall, Estelle (Biowatch, SA; e-mail: estelle@biowatch.org.za) **How much of the mountain you see, depends on where you stand: revisiting the regulatory imperatives and discourses around genetically modified crops in South Africa**
South Africa is one of the most biologically diverse countries in the world. This valuable natural environment provides an important basis for development. Not surprisingly, considerable effort has been devoted to conserve and promote the sustainable use of biological diversity and South Africa is considered to be among

the leaders in the field of involving business in the mainstreaming of biological diversity conservation into their programmes and strategies.
Innovative projects have been launched to eradicate well-known invasive alien plants, considered to be a key threat to biodiversity loss. But there is a class of radically novel alien plants that have been genetically modified to include artificially inserted genes from unrelated species. These have been allowed to flourish on farmlands, although their long-term effects on the environment and human health are unknown.
The paper examines the circumstances under which genetically modified crops were introduced into South Africa, the interests served in introducing these crops, the ways in which business and society have responded to related threats and challenges, and options for changes in how these crops are regulated and introduced. Specific case studies are discussed, including the proposed introduction of genetic modification in the wine industry, and the challenges in obtaining access to information about genetically modified crops in South Africa.

Roodt, Monty (Rhodes University; e-mail: m.roodt@ru.ac.za) **Impediments to the delivery of socio-economic rights in South Africa**
Many countries, such as South Africa, proclaim their support for human rights, but not as many manage to turn these rights into social and economic resources necessary for life for the majority of the population. A number of basic requirements are necessary in order to achieve this. The first of these is an adequate legislative framework. The operation of formal institutions tasked with the enforcement and delivery of rights are often mediated in a negative way by powerful informal institutions. Courts often operate to maintain the status quo. Beyond the unreformed nature of the legal system is the limitation imposed by the lack of capacity within appropriate institutions whose task it is to advise, deliver and support those that are attempting to gain access to their rights. Another requirement for the effective delivery of socio-economic rights is an efficient state administration, at national regional and local level, with decisive political leadership and efficient management within the civil service. This is the weakest link in the Second and Third generation rights delivery chain in South Africa. In situations where state administrations act in an arbitrary and uncaring manner, are inefficient and corrupt, a lack of remedy is often due to a lack of willingness on the part of political leadership to act decisively and due to a lack of experienced and efficient management within the administration itself. There are increasing signs that the government and the state that it presides over are being challenged by institutions of civil society, through a variety of strategies. These range from attempts at collaboration, strikes, protest marches, court action and open acts of defiance. The paper looks at the failure of socio-economic rights contained within the Constitution to translate into access to resources by poor South Africans.

Rowe, Kelley (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: rowe@ukzn.ac.za) **Bottlenecks and constraints within the local labour market for engineers in the petrochemical industry sector: a case study of Engen Refinery, Wentworth**
Given the emergence of global markets and global production, this paper is linked to the literature that investigates the broader problems of skills shortages within two main overarching themes of the 'economics of local labour markets' and 'globalisation'. Substantial emphasis has been placed on the current shortage of professional skills within the South African labour market, with engineering as one of the most affected 'high-skilled' professions. Approached from the premise that 'skills shortages' within labour markets do not occur because of one factor, this paper interrogates claims that the decline skilled formal sector employment trend is a direct result of globalisation. This is achieved through the use of Engen Refinery (Wentworth – Durban) as the case study, which investigates the increased mobility of highly skilled professionals, i.e.: Engineers, from the local labour market – abroad. Specifically, I examine these labour market dynamics through in-depth semi-structured interviews with engineers currently employed at Engen Refinery, together with 'exit engineers' (those previously employed at the refinery) working both locally and abroad. The main objective of this paper is to identify and examine the key labour market constraints for engineers, contributing towards the declining trend of professional engineers in the local labour market of the Petrochemical Industry. South Africa is a particularly interesting case study for examining some of the key issues within this debate.

Rudigi-Rukema, Joseph (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: 201512624@ukzn.ac.za) **Exploring communities and government response strategies to drought in South Africa: the case studies of Umsinga and Nquthu area in KwaZulu-Natal province**
Drought is a global phenomenon that affects every country both developed and developing. However, the degree of vulnerably to drought varies significantly from one nation to another. The highest degree of vulnerability to drought has been recorded in developing countries, especially those in Africa, because of the lack of proper preparedness and mitigation programmes (Agalo, 1992). Timberlake and Blaikie drawing examples from different countries of Africa have concluded that drought problems that are affecting the communities are product of 'bad' political and managerial decisions (Anglin, 1988:549). Wilhite and Glantz (1987 quoted in Agalo, 1992) indicated that "drought is not generally given the prominence which the other natural hazards have received, because of its gradual and cumulative process" (Agalo, 1992). Drought gives rise to many economic and social problems especially in rural communities. The negative impacts of drought on rural communities include loss of water for every kind of domestic use, production losses, such as farmers' losses of crops and livestock, all of which are vital part of rural communities (Vogel, 1992:5).In Africa, drought is

a serious natural disaster that brings many other societal problems, which include the exacerbation of poverty and the creation of impediments to all social services, educational, medical, and administration.
Therefore, South Africa is not immune from the consequences of drought as it is within the African continent. In the last two to three decades South Africa experienced severe droughts in many parts of the country, KwaZulu-Natal included.
Therefore, this study investigates the phenomenon of drought in the present day South Africa where specific attention is drawn to its, socio-economic outcome, and response strategies, both community-based and from external agencies such as government polices, and their effectiveness. This is done through the case studies of Umsinga and Nquthu village communities in the northern parts of KwaZulu-Natal Province, paying specific attention to the droughts that have been recorded in these areas between 1990 and 2004.

Rugunanan, Pragna (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: prugunanan@uj.ac.za) **Self, identity and culture: the case for South African Indian women: what is their sense of self and identity?**
This paper proposes to look at the experiences of professional Indian women in South Africa who have made exceptional achievements and advancements in their chosen fields. The study will document their experiences in terms of their achievement for themselves and within the Indian community, to investigate what recognition they may have achieved, if any; what impact did it make on their family and extended family and how this recognition or lack of it, forms their sense of Self and Identity.
The study is situated within the context of Identity and culture of the South African Indian and the role of the Indian women. They are seen as primary caregivers; before they are recognized as professionals in their field.
The motivation for the research is that very little recognition is awarded to professional Indian women in the Indian community and by their families. The supposition is that Indian community still views women in a traditional sense and does neither celebrate nor recognize the achievements of Indian women. What then is their sense of Self and Identity and how is this formed?

Sakaria, I. E. (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: Iipumbu.Sakaria@students.wits.ac.za) **The contract labour system and its effects on families in Namibia**
The contract labour system in Namibia started in the early days of German occupation of the territory. After exterminating about 80% of the Nama and 60% of the Ovaherero people in 1904 the, white German colonialist settlers found themselves short of labour for the newly established mines of Tsumeb, the diamond mine of Oranjemund and for the building of the railway from Otjiwarongo to Outjo. At first the German settlers thought it wise to import labour all the way from Togo which was one of their colonies. This though never materialised and they thought it better to organise labour from the northern part of Namibia, then known as Ovamboland.
The migrant contract labour system uprooted thousands of young able – bodied men from their homes to go work in far away places like farms, mines work in towns. As families and children were not allowed to accompany the workers (migrant contract workers) to their respectful workplaces, men couldn't be fathers and husbands anymore and literally became strangers to their wives and especially their kids. Through the system of contract labour men a forfeited their rightful roles in their communities while leaving the raising of children solely to the mothers that remained at home while women were now also left to do the chores that were usually left to the men. All this left mothers emotionally drained.. Some stayed away for many years while others never returned back home thus creating more emotional suffering to the wives back at home. Our Ovambo cultures demands that a man be close to his pregnant wife and be close to her. Due to the absence of the fathers, this vital and emotional period had to be endured without the support of the husbands. This absence of fathers, thus, contributed greatly to the cultural and social disintegration of families which were largely based in rural areas.
This separation of families, the long time periods and the distance between the families tore them slowly but surely apart from each other as husbands found themselves girlfriends in the townships straining the relationship with the family left back home.
My paper will thus identify the social effects on families after fathers left for work, mainly through the contract labour system taking into account the social effects of an Ovambo household before men were uprooted and taken to far places to work.

Saramandif, Marie (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: virginiereunion@hotmail.com) **Cultural plurality and the notion of feminine beauty in the 21st century in South Africa: a comparative analysis of two magazines namely 'Cosmopolitan' and 'True Love'**
My research is focused in that I look at feminine beauty not only specifically in relation to different cultures but also in the context of 21st Century South Africa. It could be argued that the 21st Century is when South Africa has received the full effects of globalization, also as it affects ideas of cultural plurality and feminine beauty. South Africa being the ideal setting for information about cultural plurality and feminine beauty because it is a racialized society holding a diversity of cultures. Hence, I am interested in investigating whether contemporary South African society reflects a rich diversity of local ideas and beliefs in relation to feminine beauty and cultural plurality or whether a specific notion of feminine beauty dominates as an ideal. In order to do my research, I am comparing Cosmopolitan and True love since 2001 onwards, two beauty magazines in present-day South Africa, although comparisons will also be made with previous research in the 20th Century. My research will

focus firstly, on Cosmopolitan. I choose this particular magazine rather than others because I am intrigued to find out whether the meaning of the word 'cosmopolitan' chosen as a title for its magazines was representing the essence of this notion in the magazines, which means "group of persons belonging, to many or all parts of the world". In addition, since Cosmopolitan being a franchise originally from the United States bought by Associated magazines (Pty) Ltd / and Jane Raphaely and Associates (Pty) Ltd (the publisher), I want to find out the degree of its direct influence by Western standards and notions of feminine beauty, which are locally disseminated. Secondly, I will focus on True love magazine as a result of being, in contrast, a locally produced South African magazine. True love, a magazine owned by Media24, more specifically under the leadership of Busisiwe Mahlaba, the editor, will serve as a comparative template in opposition to Cosmopolitan since it has a local influence as well as, at the same time, being affected by a much broader trend of globalization in terms of feminine beauty. Hence, I am looking at cultural plurality and the notion of feminine beauty in the 21st Century in South Africa to evaluate the differences and/or similarities of visual images of and reflections on female beauty in terms of cultural plurality in both magazines, as presented to and perceived by readers. These beauty magazines may act as an influence or a challenge to the way women, the readership, in South Africa themselves construct, contest or accept culturally specific notions of feminine beauty.

Schalekamp, Cecilia (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: cjvzschalekamp@uj.ac.za) **Food in an urban black community in South Africa**

A survey was conducted in the black township of Daveyton towards the end of 2007. A part of the questionnaire focused on food-related issues, partly to explore class and gender differences in food-related behaviour.
Respondents were asked questions about "typical" food consumption, food at weddings, funerals, food for guests, fast food, as well as what is regarded as "luxury" food and healthy food.
Decision-making and the division of labour regarding food shopping and preparation were examined, as well as patterns of food allocation in families.
Some questions dealt with food that is not eaten and the reasons for the avoidance of certain foods: health, religious, cultural, etc.

Seekings, Jeremy (University of Cape Town; e-mail: jeremy.seekings@ucta.c.za) **Theory and method in the analysis of class in contemporary South Africa**

The end of apartheid was accompanied by the disappearance of class analysis from South African social science, but ever-increasing inequalities of income and opportunity within the African population has once again put class on the research agenda. The new availability of survey data, access to computing power, and improved statistical techniques and skills, together make it much easier than ever before to conduct empirical research into the size and shape of South Africa's class structure. But the empirical project of measuring class – and its consequences – depends on careful analysis of the appropriate categories to be used. South Africa has rich historical and sociological traditions of examining qualitatively the complex relationships between race, culture, occupation, earnings and status. These traditions weakened with the end of apartheid, and are yet to engage with the possibilities arising from quantitative analysis. In this paper, I draw on these South African traditions, as well as the challenges posed by revisionist European scholars of class (especially Pierre Bourdieu and Ulrich Beck), and combine these with available quantitative and qualitative evidence on contemporary South Africa to propose categories for class analysis that are appropriate to the contemporary South African context. The analysis pays much more attention to issues of culture (and taste) and risk than the preliminary analysis set out in chapters 7 and 8 of Class, Race and Inequality in South Africa (2005). It also draws on quantitative and qualitative research with young men and women in Cape Town between 2002-2008, to illustrate how an 'indigenous' (South African) concept of class might be constructed and used.

Selikow, Terry-Ann (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: tselikow@wits.ac.za) **'Ka wena kamina, kamina ka wena': a case study of relations of exchange amongst youth in an urban township in Gauteng**

"ka wena kamina, kamina ka wena." Literally translated this means "what is yours is mine, what is mine is yours." However, as a young male explained to me, in the context of relationships and sex, this idiom refers to the fact that underlying all sexual relations is an understanding, (sometimes overt and sometimes more tacit) that sex is "not for free; nothing is for nothing," and that there is always an element of reciprocity; "you give and you expect something back." A young female reaffirmed this and added a gendered dimension: "you get involved for a particular reason these days; boys and girls are the same."
In order to explore these "relations of exchange," I engaged with 70 youth in an urban township in Gauteng. These young people shared their "philosophy of love" with me, giving me insights into the complexities of the "relations of exchange." In this paper, I ask the critical question of what implications these "exchanges" have for HIV transmission.

Serote, Abraham (University of Cape Town; e-mail: chupe.serote@uct.ac.za) **In black and white: racial discourse in the South African academy**

The South African academy has made great strides in the post-apartheid period despite teething challenges during the formative years of the multi-party constitutional state. In one part, some of the gains could be attributed to an inevitable realignment process (or rather, a process of self correction) while on the other, it

could be argued that the sweeping discourse of change at the time championed by the politburo of the new state also might have had some effect. As a result for example, the system saw an upsurge of African student enrolment in the early 1990's, while at the same period, there also was a trickle of Africans into faculty ranks, especially at those institutions which have been hitherto predominantly white, (suffice it to mention however that the numbers have since levelled off on this front). In the context of the new constitutional state whose chief ethos, *inter alia*, include respect for basic human rights (and semi organs of the state such as public universities have had to be the standard bearers in that respect), racial discourse in the academy (especially in predominantly white environs) has had to also mutate from what previously may have been a *blatant bigoted racial discourse* to what others might refer to as *colour-blind racial discourse.* In this paper, the author first explores colour-blindness as a racial ideology. Secondly, with specific reference to the South African academy, and through discourse analysis of, among others, 15 in-depth interviews conducted with members of academic staff at a predominantly white university, the researcher evaluates this new phase in racial discourse that draws disproportionately on the dominant frame of colour-blindness through which race talk at the institution is mediated.

Simelane, Xolani (Human Sciences Research Council/University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: xsimelane@hsrc.ac.za) **In trust for the Swazi-Nation: land, tradition and despots**
Feudal and semi-feudal societies are often characterized by distinct power relations whereby slaves and serfs work the land on behalf of the landlords. The slaves leave their entire lives on the land but they never get to own the land, thus they always remain at the mercy of the landlord. Similarly, in Swaziland power relations are often characterized by the royal aristocracy and the king in particular owning all the land 'in trust for the Swazi nation'. This is supposed to mean that the king overseas the land on behalf of the people, but in essence he leases it out and the people pay for it through tribute labour. The consequence of this is that Swazis do not only remain subjects in their own country, but they also remain squatters at the mercy of the king and chiefs. Therefore, land in the Swazi context is not only an economic issue but also a handy political instrument for the tinkhundla regime that can be used to discipline dissenting subjects. This paper therefore explores the extent to which land ownership and governance are intertwined in the Swazi political environment. In other words, it interrogates the question as to whether the monarchy, which presents itself as a custodian of tradition and culture, has reinvented itself as the local bourgeoisie. Linked to this, is an exploration of the extent to which the current land relations in Swaziland impact on the system of governance and the 'traditional' class characterization of the society. Furthermore, the paper engages the notion of 'in trust for the Swazi nation' regarding land ownership and argues that this have a negative impact on state-society relations. Finally, the paper discusses the way in which the monarchy been able to entrench its hegemony in the face of globalization and a modernizing world, and how the institution of the monarchy has been able to position itself between the notions of modernity and tradition.

Smart, Alastair (Central University of Technology; e-mail: asmart@cut.ac.za) **The use of e-learning in sociology: exploratory notes on South Africa.**
During the last plenary session of SASA 2007 on sociology education, uproar was caused by the revelation that the University of Stellenbosch uses multiple choice questions in their assessment due to large student numbers (more than 1000). This together with my studies in higher education led me to ask the question "how do sociologists use e-learning in their teaching?" SASA has a website with discussion forums and abstracts are submitted electronically. In SASA council meetings it has been suggested to use some blogs to get higher participation of students in the organisation. Band width and some university restrictions put stop to this before it could start. The paper is very much a working document to explore this terrain. The author will aim to get feedback from five universities based on quantitative and qualitative questions. Focus will be on what is used and how it is used. Problems and limitations as experienced will receive special attention. The paper can form the basis of a project that not only networks current users, but creates awareness of possibilities and limitations e-learning can add to sociology teaching.

Smuts, Letitia (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: lsmuts@uj.ac.za) **Managing South African lesbian identities in the presence of stigma**
Constructing a lesbian identity is a social affair and various factors come into play in this process. The new South African Constitution is committed to uphold and acknowledge the human rights of lesbians, but stigma still persists in some areas in society making it difficult to be a lesbian within certain contexts. The presence of stigma has an affect on the ways in which lesbians construct their lesbian identity. The purpose of this paper is to discuss how lesbians in South Africa construct their sexual identities as informed by Castells and Jenkins's work on social identity. Furthermore, the paper explores how lesbians manage their sexual identities as informed by Erving Goffman. The findings are based on a qualitative study where 20 lesbians in Johannesburg, South Africa, were interviewed. In order to gain understanding of a lesbian identity for the respondent, the researcher gathered data through a series of life history interviews. This research is significant as it illustrates the different ways in which South African lesbians manage their sexual identities in the light of stigma. It also shows that the way in which a lesbian experiences her sexual identity varies depending on factors such as age, culture, context, time and the person's profession.

Snyman, Mariana (University of Pretoria; e-mail: mariana.snyman@up.ac.za) **The social epidemiology of diabetes mellitus: an application of conceptual frameworks for prevention and self-care management**
The social epidemiology of Diabetes Mellitus investigates the social determinants and health outcomes of health behaviours and self-care management. Prevention programmes and self-care management programme implementation poses challenges to programme managers, health care staff and human and financial resources. The classic epidemiological triangle of host, agent and social environment, the heuristic framework of social epidemiology and Irwin Rosenstock's (1966) health belief model contribute to an understanding of the psycho-socio-environmental factors that determine the health behaviour of people. These frameworks or models have been well documented over the past decades as powerful tools to bring an understanding to preventative behaviour and self-care management. Research has found significant differences between people from different socio-economic status, as well as between men and women in preventative health care. An exploration of the interrelationships between the socio-economic factors and the socio-cultural construct of gender may help to identify factors that should be considered when developing effective interventions for diabetes prevention and self-care management. Research into the social and organisational dynamics of diabetes prevention and self-care programmes in the initial phase of implementation is crucial to identify both positive and negative consequences of current processes and systems, with a view to sustaining and improving service delivery. This qualitative study explores the social determinants relevant to the implementation and sustainability of selected diabetes prevention and self-care programmes. The application of the above-mentioned frameworks will be utilised to explore the interrelationships between socio-economic status, gender and the social-psychological factors with the aim to establish the critical transition to preventive health action. This paper briefly examines some of the problems and possible challenges facing the application of frameworks for diabetes mellitus prevention and self-care programmes. The paper is based on preliminary work and is focused on research in progress.

Spiegel, Andrew; **Winter, Kevin; Armitage, Neil; Kruger, Elizabeth; Carden, Kirsty; Dyani, Ntobeko** & **Mngqibisi, Ncedo** (University of Cape Town; e-mail: mugsy.spiegel@uct.ac.za) **Toxic tribulations: greywater management in two small town Western Cape shack settlements and the role of street committees, elected councillors and local authorities**
Many South African urban shack settlements have been supplied in recent years with standpipes from which residents are able to draw increasingly large quantities of potable water. But given the poverty of those settlements' residents, and the inadequacy of local resources for the installation of sewerage, the wastewater they generate is disposed of on the ground near their dwellings and frequently flows between and sometimes through their predominantly shack-type structures. Such wastewater runoffs all too often then merge with other effluent flows, potentially threatening public health, both in the settlements and in neighbouring areas that may include agricultural lands. Based on data gathered during a participatory action research programme in two Western Cape shack settlements, the paper outlines the extent of the problem, documenting how residents attempt to manage the wastewater they generate. It then discusses the roles of three primary players in the process: local street committees, elected ward councillors and the local authority structures which technically should be responsible for managing wastewater and other effluent disposal. It documents the myriad constraints faced by street committees that are not formally elected and lack the resources or capacity to engage directly with local authority structures or to influence ward councillors. It shows how ward councillors too are constrained, all too often by ideological positions they have to hold and commitments they must make in order to remain in office. And it shows that the local authority structures lack technical capacity as well as the understanding needed of local level social dynamics to be able successfully, and with very limited financial resources, to address the problem. In conclusion, the paper shows that these various constraints produce a toxic mix not only of wastewater but of wholly inadequate greywater and other effluent management. It does that in order to comment critically on the character of local level power relations, both within the shack settlements and between them and the local authority structures upon which they should ideally be able to depend.

Stone, Lee & **Erasmus, Yvonne** (University of KwaZulu-Natal; e-mail: erasmusy@ukzn.ac.za) **Race thinking and the law in post-1994 South Africa**
Although nearly all apartheid legislation resting on notions of race distinction have been abolished, the post-1994 dispensation has again, within the parameters of the Constitution, introduced a number of legislative measures that depend on the existence and acceptance of racial categories. The aim of this paper is to take stock of current race-based legislation and to critically reflect on the implications of the legislation for the way we construct and use race in contemporary South Africa. The paper argues that the current legislative framework has particular implications for how we think about race and determines who belongs to what category; and where decisions on racial membership are made.

Stuurman, Sonwabo (Rhodes University; e-mail: g02s0220@campus.ru.ac.za) **Ward committees as interface between local government and community: a case study of Makana Municipality**
The Ward Committee System was introduced in South Africa in 2001 as a tool to bring government closer to the people. However, research on Local Government indicates that these structures have not been effective

and successful, apparently due to the lack of resources to sustain them. This study was interested in furthering such research, using the Makana Municipality as case study during which unstructured, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with Ward Councilors, Ward Committee Members and selected community members. The aim of the research was to identify the ways in which the notion of participatory democracy, as entailed in ward committees, is promoted, and how the grass root development has been enhanced by local government. Preliminary findings from both the respondents and the observations indicate that in addition to the possible lack of resources, the underutilization of the Ward Committee System has a negative impact on service delivery.

Tanga, Pius (University of Lesotho; e-mail: tanga8_2000@yahoo.co.uk) **Gender and utilization of natural resources as a local livelihood strategy in Lesotho**

The most viable opportunities for a majority of Basotho have been in the agricultural sector as well as the mining and textile industries. However, over the past years Lesotho was faced with a critical situation of food insecurity and crop failure due to poor rains and adverse weather conditions. Remittances from miners employed in South Africa have also been declining with falling employment due to restructuring in the South African mines resulting from the high value of the rand and the plunging price of gold in the world market. The textile and clothing industries were also retrenching and some winding-up because of high competition resulting from the end of AGOA in 2005. This triggered the already unemployment rate to rise to almost 40 percent. The situation has also been compounded by the high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of about 30 percent and the scourging poverty that is plaguing the country. This has necessitated many poor people in the rural areas to be engaged in using natural resources at their disposal as means of livelihood. This paper is based on a study that was conducted in Lesotho in 2007. It examines the involvement of men and women in the use of different types of natural resources in order to survive in the face of high unemployment. The findings show that more women were involved in the use of natural resources than men, most of who wanted to be miners in South Africa or involved in herding and initiation schools. The most important of the natural resources were found to be grass and mohair which are used by women in the fabrication of a variety of items for tourists. The paper concludes that there are lots of untapped skills amongst the Basotho, especially women that government needs to explore and encourage through grants and other incentives.

Treptow, Reinhold (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: 13951866@sun.ac.za) **Aspirations and life goals of youth offenders at Lindelani Place of Safety**

The Western Cape is the province in South Africa that has the largest number of youth offenders (Maughan, Cape Times, 27 March 2008). What are the reasons for the high percentage of violent crimes committed by youth in the Western Cape and on what should programmes focus to neutralize this trend? (Sub)cultural theories and the risk factor prevention paradigm guided the development of the study. Deviant and criminal behaviour are learnt and arise out of an environment conducive to crime. Many youths in the Western Cape come from broken homes where they suffer violence and abuse. Schools do not have adequate resources and many youths have left school altogether. Furthermore youths grow up in poor neighbourhoods that are infested with drugs, gangs, lack social infrastructure and consist of high crime rates. In order to avoid the development of a negative life course youth need to focus on life goals and aspirations that help them rise above negative factors impacting their development. Youth need aspirations and life goals that are congruent with socially sanctioned behaviour. This study explores the current life situation and the future life aspirations and life goals of youth offenders. The results indicate that youth aspire to worthwhile pursuits and these aspirations can be focused upon to motivate youth to desist from criminal activities. The importance of family, education, occupation and religion feature in the narratives of these youths.

Tsoeu, Mariane (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: iammatintitsoeu@yahoo.co.uk) **Establishing the links between the formal and the informal economy: the case study of South African Breweries and shebeens**

A significant proportion of South African Breweries (SAB) products (82%) are distributed in informal businesses such as illegal shebeens in the townships. South African Breweries is the ideal formal economy enterprise (a multinational company) that has profited from the typical informal economy enterprises – shebeens. Thus, these economies are intrinsically intertwined one cannot survive without the other. Nonetheless, the power is central in linking both these economies together, they are not equal but rather asymmetrical. The main claim of this thesis is that the formal economy and informal economy are extreme ends of one continuum. I used the value chain analysis to prove this assumption. Through the use of producer driven-value I found that SAB as formal enterprise drives the chain and exerts overt and covert power over all other phases of the chain.

My second claim is that the informal economy is characterised by heterogeneity, whereby individuals are engaged in all kinds of informal activities but not necessarily employed, but engaged in productive work. Mosoetsa (2005) argues that the dichotomy between employment and unemployment marginalises the social and economic activities that take place in the household particularly in the informal economy. Thus, this simplified dichotomy ignores the contributions of household members that are not employed but are contributing towards the household income. Thus, there is a need to broaden the definition of work to include

these activities. Finally, this paper seeks to measure the decent work of informal workers working in taverns and shebeens which are part of the hospitality sector using the Decent Work Index.

Udjo, Eric (University of South Africa; e-mail: udjoe@unisa.ac.za) **Modelling the impact of increasing retirement age on the size of the labour force in an organization**
The size of the labour force in any organisation at any given point is determined by a number of factors including the initial size of the labour force, new entrants (i.e. new appointments) into the labour force and attrition in the labour force. The components of labour force attrition include mortality, resignation and retirement. Exogenous and endogenous forces in a particular organisation determine each of these components. Retirement age may be considered an attrition endogenous variable in the sense that there is no general retirement age in South Africa since a set retirement age is often agreed upon after negotiation between employees and employers. According to Serow (1981), future population trends and the economic consequence of those trends have implications for policies relating to compulsory retirement. This study provides a model for assessing the impact of retirement age on the future size of the labour force in an organization. The data requirements for the application of the model as well as application to simulated data are described.

Umejesi, Ikechukwu & **Akpan Wilson** (University of Fort Hare; e-mail: iumejesi@ufh.ac.za) **A paradox of economic diversification? Coal sector revitalisation and the resurgence of social justice controversies in Nigeria's mining towns**
In 2007 the Nigerian Government concessioned nine coal mines (among others in the "solid minerals" sector) to private firms in a bid to diversify an economy that has for over four decades been dependent on oil. Agriculture, manufacturing and tourism are other sectors similarly targeted for revitalisation in a drive the government hopes will help to place Nigeria among the world's 20 leading economies by 2020. This article examines how the privatisation of the mines resonates with the mining communities, especially with regard to land use. The paper retraces the history of colonial-era land "dispossessions" and highlights the implications of the current mine privatisation on communal sentiments. Preliminary field data from one of the major coal mining communities in South-eastern Nigeria indicate that despite the putative economic benefits of current economic revitalisation efforts by the Nigerian government, such efforts could be at variance with what local communities believe to be socio-historically sensitive. The results point to a paradox in which economic revitalisation becomes an explanation for conflict between mining communities and private mining firms, and indeed, between local communities and the Nigerian state.
The paper is a product of an ethnographic study conducted in the premier coal-mining town of Enugu-Ngwo (in Southeastern Nigeria) between November 2007 and March 2008.

Van der Waag, Ian (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: ian@ma2.sun.ac.za) **Life in a South African household, 1902-1923: changing patterns in leisure and servitude**
This paper will explore patterns of life in one early-twentieth-century household in Johannesburg. This particular assemblage of family and servants will be used as a vehicle through which to range a variety of domestic experiences enacted throughout South Africa at this time, ranging from family leisure to the often difficult relationships between family and servants, and will also address the variety of influences that affected their interactions. The paper proposed will be based upon current literature as well as a wide reading of archival material.

Van Driel, Maria (University of the Witwatersrand; e-mail: maria.vandriel@gmail.com) **The social grants and black women in South Africa: a case study of Bophelong township, Gauteng**
The paper focuses on the significance of the social grants and the position of black women in post apartheid SA. Since the first democratic elections in 1994, 12.4 million people receive social grants; and poverty and inequality has increased, especially amongst black people. Unemployment increased to 40%, with 70% being young people under 30 years (Makgetla: 2004). Black women are adversely affected, and the historic patterns of colour, class and gender remain stubborn indices of the apartheid legacy (ibid), reinforced by the SA Government's neoliberal Growth Employment and Redistribution strategy, implemented since 1996. The paper is based on primary and secondary resources – interviews with black women grant recipients between March and June 2007, a small scale survey of 5% of the population in Bophelong in November 2007, and the relevant literature. The principle of triangulation is used to validate research findings. The significance of the social grants is discussed in relation to dependency, food security, survival strategies, the specific needs of and for, a neoliberal workforce and the role of black women in social reproduction. Through the particular form and nature of the social grants in SA, the state reinforces black women's conventional domestic roles, and their oppression. While the grants make a difference in many black people's lives – women, children, the aged, the unemployed and the infirmed – they do not, and cannot, enable recipients to break the cycle of poverty and inequality. The dependence on grants is the specific form of social reproduction of a substantial section of black working people, in SA. Social reproduction in SA is still largely based on the unpaid domestic labour, including emotional and care work, of black women. Despite far-reaching democratic and constitutional rights for women

in post apartheid SA, black women's human potential, (to the extent that it exists), is still sacrificed in the interests of neoliberal patterns of accumulation.

Venter, Anita (University of the Free State; e-mail: ventera.ekw@ufs.ac.za) **Housing policy discourse in South Africa: theoretical and methodological considerations for future analysis**
Although housing policy forms a part of the greater urban debate, this paper focuses on theoretical concerns specifically applicable to the housing policy discourse. Publications on housing policy in South Africa predominantly turn to political economy theories and interrelated development paradigms to explain housing policy phenomena. The aim of the paper is not to introduce 'new' theories to the housing policy field, but to reflect on recent theoretical developments on discourse analysis in the international housing policy research field. This paper briefly considers the political economy theories that dominate the South African housing literature before international developments in discourse analysis are discussed. Firstly, different welfare state theories used in housing policy context are explained. Theoretical developments in the comparative research field are then reviewed. Finally the place of historical analysis and its corresponding theories in policy research are elaborated on. The main argument advanced in this paper is that theoretical discussions on housing policy in the South African context prove to be disappointing compared to international discourse development. Accordingly, I argue that the incorporation of these international theoretical and methodological frameworks can be a useful tool to enrich conceptual thinking and encourage scholarship on housing policy in South Africa.

Visser, Margareet (University of Cape Town; e-mail: margareet.visser@uct.ac.za) **'Dial 0 for complaints': taking a closer look at the quality of call centre work in South Africa**
There has been a tremendous growth in the number of call centres worldwide, also in South Africa. These centres have been hailed as one of the service economy's new outposts of job creation, because, it is argued, hordes of call centre agents have to be employed to provide remote customer assistance by phone, fax or e-mail. The South African government, like governments elsewhere, has instituted an incentive scheme to lure overseas call centre business to our shores. But will this strategy work? Do call centre indeed create net new employment? This is the first question that the paper ponders. Secondly, even if new employment is being created, what is the quality of work in call centres? The second part of the paper measures the quality of work in South African call centres by focusing on three key dimensions of the ILO's concept of Decent Work: job security, freedom of association and worker voice. It is argued that these three dimensions are interrelated.

Vreÿ, Francois & **van der Waag, Ian** (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: francois@ma2.sun.ac.za) **Conflict, degradation and food insecurity in Africa**
Conflict, degradation and food (in)security are phenomena that show a relationship. In Africa this nexus appears particularly salient. This paper, a product of research in progress, seeks to outline this cycle on the continent and suggest a more cycical approach to this complex of phenomena. It appears that the literature on this is somewhat dated and this paper attempts to establish some contours of this cycle and, in the process, tentatively update the debate with regard to more contemporary events in Africa.

Wale, Kim (University of Johannesburg; e-mail: elarsen@vodamail.co.za) **Intersecting discourses, identities and systems of power - unfolding the 'power complex' of the discourse of betrayal**
This paper is based on research conducted in 2007 on the life story narratives of a group of five former anti-apartheid activists who formed part of the .Khayelitsha Internal Forces. Key findings demonstrate that these excombatants mobilize a .discourse of betrayal. to construct their experience of post-apartheid South Africa. Recent studies conducted on former combatant identity in post-apartheid South Africa (Gear, 2002; Everatt & Jennings, 2006 & Swarts, 2007) as well as research on the resistant factions of the South African poor (Ballard, Habib & Valodia, 2006; Desai & Pithouse, 2004; Gibson, 2006) confirm that this discourse of betrayal is emerging within a broader environment of resistance to continued experiences of poverty and oppression in postapartheid South Africa. On the surface, the discourse of betrayal acts as a counter-hegemonic discourse to the popular ANC discourse of racial nationalism. However, by developing and applying an intersectional approach to the discourse of betrayal, this paper demonstrates the complex and contradictory ways in which this discourse is operating within broader systems of power and privilege. By teasing out the different ways in which discourse, identity and systems of privilege intersect through the discourse of betrayal, a picture emerges of the covert ways in which intersecting systems of whiteness/capitalism influence these terrains of struggle.

Walker, Cherryl (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: cjwalker@sun.ac.za) & **Aliber, Michael** (University of the Western Cape) **Women's property rights, HIV/AIDS and domestic violence in Amajuba District, KZN**
This paper presents findings from a research project conducted in Amajuba District, KwaZulu-Natal, that examined the linkages between women's access to property rights, vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and risk of domestic violence. The study involved in-depth qualitative interviews with 60 women in a variety of tenure situations in a predominantly peri-urban context; approximately half the women were affected by HIV/AIDS and half not. The study found that women's subjective sense of secure tenure was not dependent on registered rights (e.g. formal title). The study also found evidence that the opportunity for women to acquire their 'own place' – which did not necessarily equate with registered rights to property - could mitigate the social

consequences of HIV/AIDS, such as stigma and abuse, but there was little evidence of economic mitigation, such as the use of land as collateral or for productive use. Furthermore, independent property rights or at least autonomy for women who have struggled with abusive or unreliable relationships can come at a cost, especially for poor women and sick women who lack strong networks of care and social support.

Xaba, Jantjie (Stellenbosch University; e-mail: xaba@sun.ac.za) **From Afrikaner 'volkskapitalisme' to black economic empowerment: a sociological study of empowerment using a South African state corporation**
This proposed doctoral study focus on how the post-apartheid government are using Black Economic Empowerment strategy to provide economic and social relief to previously disadvantaged groups. The aim of the study is to use Afrikaner 'volkskapitalisme' as a lens to understand why the BEE strategies do not yield the same outcomes as Afrikaner capitalism; to understand how the social, economic, political and legal context between the two empowerment processes determined its successes and failures; and how workers and managers view the two processes. The research will use a major South African corporation that formerly played a macro role in the economic empowerment of the Afrikaner community and is currently involved in implementing black economic empowerment. This study provides a unique opportunity to ask an historical question; how is it that empowerment process in the twentieth century managed to produce a strong capitalist population of Afrikaners who suffered the similar experiences as blacks from early capitalist developments and not produce the same with Africans. The findings of the study will be used to develop a sociological theory of economic empowerment and to improve the current BEE strategy.

Zaaiman, Johan (North-West University; e-mail: johan.zaaiman@nwu.ac.za) **Transformation challenges for sociology in South Africa.**
In the past decade South African higher education was restructured and transformed by national government. After these years of profound changes a more stable era is now emerging. The transformation impacted negatively on the social sciences and they are still suffering from the side-effects thereof. In view of this the National Research Foundation (NRF) viewed it necessary to assist the social sciences in re-establishing themselves. The first discipline benefiting from this intervention was sociology. The NRF, in partnership with the South African Sociological Association (SASA), funded a national workshop for the discipline on 14-15 October 2006. The success of this workshop was succeeded by a NRF funded tour of the president of SASA to all sociology departments in South Africa. From 22 February to 19 June 2007 the president visited 26 campuses at 18 universities. The goal of the workshop and tour was to establish the challenges facing sociology in South Africa. This paper reports on the workshop and tour. It explains how sociology is struggling to define its role now in South Africa and to relate to African sociology. SASA is trying to develop strategies to address the inequalities among sociology departments with regard to access and quality. It attempts to deal with sociology's sustainability in the changed higher education context. This paper elucidates the interventions which SASA aims at these challenges, discusses the obstacles it has to overcome and concludes on the possibility of successes and in view of that on the state of sociology in South Africa.