

SUNDAY, 28 June 2015

12:00-15:00 VENUE: DLes104	Registration
13:00-15:00 VENUE: DLes106	ISA Writing Workshop Session 1 Eloisa MARTIN, Editor <i>Current Sociology</i>
15:00-15:30 VENUE: D Block passage	Tea & Coffee
16:00-19:00 VENUE: DLes101	Opening & Keynote Address <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome: Kammila Naidoo, Head of Department, Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg• Opening: Alex Broadbent, Executive Dean, University of Johannesburg• SASA Presidential Address: Irma du Plessis, SASA President 2014/2015• Keynote Address: Margaret Abraham, ISA President, <i>Sociology Matters: Addressing Violence Through Research and Activism</i>
19:00+ VENUE: DLes101 Foyer	Cocktail Reception

MONDAY – WEDNESDAY, 29 June - 1 July 2015

Time Slots	Monday, 29 June	Tuesday, 30 June	Wednesday, 1 July
8:45-10:15 VENUE D Block	<p>SPLIT SESSION 1</p> <p>A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 1 [DLes101]</p> <p>B. Gender Studies 1 [DLes102]</p> <p>C. Clinical Sociology 1 [DLes103]</p> <p>D. Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 1 [DLes104]</p> <p>E. Race, Ethnicity and Class 1 [DLes105]</p> <p>F. Health 1 [DLes106]</p> <p>G. Environment and Natural Resources 1 [Dles201]</p> <p>H. Development 1 [DLes202]</p> <p>I. Sociology of Youth and Sport 1 [DLes203]</p>	<p>SPLIT SESSION 3</p> <p>A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 3 [DLes101]</p> <p>B. Gender Studies 3 [DLes102]</p> <p>C. Clinical Sociology 3 [DLes103]</p> <p>D. Social Movements and Popular Protest 2 [DLes104]</p> <p>E. Media, Culture and Society 1 [DLes105]</p> <p>F. Health 2 [DLes106]</p> <p>G. Environment and Natural Resources 2 [Dles201]</p> <p>H. Higher Education and Science Studies 2 [DLes202]</p> <p>I. Political Sociology and the Law 1 [DLes203]</p> <p>J. Family and Population Studies 2</p>	<p>SPLIT SESSION 6</p> <p>A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 6 [DLes101]</p> <p>B. Gender Studies 6 [DLes102]</p> <p>C. Clinical Sociology 5 [DLes103]</p> <p>D. Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 2 [DLes104]</p> <p>E. Urban Sociology 3 [DLes105]</p> <p>H. Rural Sociology 1 [DLes202]</p> <p>I. Sociology of Youth and Sport 3 [DLes203]</p> <p>J. Family and Population Studies 4 [DLes204]</p>
10:15-10:45	Tea @ DLes Foyer	Tea @ DLes Foyer	Tea @ DLes Foyer
10:45-12:15 VENUE D Block	<p>PLENARY 1 [DLes101]</p> <p>Un-disciplining violence: Interdisciplinary perspectives</p> <p>Chair: SHIREEN ALLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karl VON HOLDT, Violent democracy: Reflections on the sociology of violence • Kopano RATELE, Fearlessness • Antjie KROG, Writing as violence 	<p>PLENARY 2 [DLes101]</p> <p>Violent intersections: Techniques of control and resistance</p> <p>Chair: TINA UYS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grace KHUNOU, Destructive intersections: Why black women are missing in the academy • Srila ROY, Feminist faultlines and sexual violence: Picturing and protesting the “Delhi Rape” • Ashwin DESAI, The violence of concepts: Social cohesion as social control 	<p>PLENARY 3 & CLOSING [DLes101]</p> <p>Rethinking violence: Methodological and theoretical provocations from the field</p> <p>Chair: KAMMILA NAIDOO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zethu MATEBENI, Dying to be queer • Rachel JEWKES, Masculinity and violence: Quantitative sociological explorations • Malose LANGA, Assassinations, revenge killings and rivalry violence in community protests: The darker side of insurgent citizenship in Kungcatsha
12:15-13:15	Lunch @ DLes 101 Foyer [SARS Editorial Board Meeting@ DLes104]	Lunch @ DLes101 Foyer [SARS & ISA Editors meeting @ CRing 626]	Lunch @ DLes101 Foyer [New Council Meeting @ DLes104]

Time Slots	Monday, 29 June 2015	Tuesday, 30 June 2015	Wednesday, 1 July 2015
13:15-14:45 DLes Block	<p>SPLIT SESSION 2</p> <p>A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 2 [DLes101]</p> <p>B. Gender Studies 2 [DLes102]</p> <p>C. Clinical Sociology 2 [DLes103]</p> <p>D. Social Movements and Popular Protest 1 [DLes104]</p> <p>E. Race, Ethnicity and Class 2 [DLes105]</p> <p>F. Methodology and Social Theory 1 [DLes106]</p> <p>G. Crime, Violence and Security 1 [DLes201]</p> <p>H. Higher Education and Science Studies 1 [DLes202]</p> <p>I.</p> <p>J. Family and Population Studies 1 [DLes204]</p>	<p>SPLIT SESSION 4</p> <p>A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 4 [DLes101]</p> <p>B. Gender Studies 4 [DLes102]</p> <p>D. Social Movements and Popular Protest 3 [DLes104]</p> <p>E. Urban Sociology 1 [DLes105]</p> <p>F. Methodology and Social Theory 2 [DLes106]</p> <p>G. Crime, Violence and Security 2 [Dles201]</p> <p>H. Development 2 [DLes202]</p> <p>I. Political Sociology and the Law 2 [DLes203]</p> <p>J. Family and Population Studies 3 [Dles204]</p>	<p>Public Panel: Debating a New Left in South Africa</p> <p>Chair: CARIN RUNCIMAN (Working Group Coordinator: Social Movements and Popular Protest)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John APPOLIS, United Front Campaign Coordinator • Trevor NGWANE, Activist and PhD student University of Johannesburg • Mbuyiseni NDLOZI, EFF <p>Venue: Tutor Venue 2 Level 1 APK Library</p>
14:45-15:15	Tea @ DLes101 Foyer	Tea @ DLes101 Foyer	
15:15-16:45 DLes Block)	<p>SASA AGM</p> <p>[DLES101]</p> <p>All SASA members are encouraged to attend.</p>	<p>SPLIT SESSION 5</p> <p>A. Economic & Industrial Sociology 5 [DLes101]</p> <p>B. Gender Studies 5 [DLes102]</p> <p>C. Clinical Sociology 4 [DLes103]</p> <p>D. Social Movements and Popular Protest 4 [DLes104]</p> <p>E. Urban Sociology 2 [DLes105]</p> <p>F. Methodology & Social Theory 3 [DLes106]</p> <p>G. Environment and Natural Resources 3 [Dles201]</p> <p>H. Development 3 [DLes202]</p> <p>I. Sociology of Youth and Sport 2 [DLes203]</p>	<p>DOCTORAL WORKSHOP [Cles307/Cles308]</p> <p>By invitation only</p>
16:45-18:00	SASA AGM Continued [DLes101]	ISA Writing Workshop Part II Eloisa MARTIN, Editor <i>Current Sociology</i> [DLes104]	
19:00-23:30+	<p>SASABANQUET</p> <p>Johannesburg Country Club</p> <p>Transport leaves at 18:15</p> <p>C Parking Personnel</p>	<p>GPS: 26°10'59.00" South - 28°00'46.26" East</p> <p>1 Napier Road. P.O Box 91028, Auckland Park, 2006</p> <p>www.ccj.co.za</p>	

MONDAY 29 JUNE 2015: PLENARY & SPLIT SESSION PROGRAMME

8:45-10:15: SPLIT SESSION ONE: Monday, 29 June 2015		
A1	<p>Economic & Industrial Sociology 1:</p> <p>EXAMINING PRECARIOUS WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>[DLES101]</p>	<p>Chair: PRAGNA RUGUNANAN (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faisal GARBA (UCT) The Grand-dream in the Everyday African migrant workers in Germany and visions of alternatives • Ben SCULLY (Wits) The Political Economy of Social Protection in South Africa • Thea DE GRUCHY (Wits) A precarious migrant class in South Africa: State agenda or accident? • Moshibudi MOTIMELE (Wits) Statelessness: Precarity or Potentiality?
B1	<p>Gender Studies 1:</p> <p>VIOLENCE, MASCULINITIES AND YOUNG PEOPLE</p> <p>[DLES102]</p>	<p>Chair: MUHAMMED SULEMAN (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grace KHUNOU (UJ) Reading Narratives of Violence, Love and Father Absence in McIntosh Polela's <i>My Father my Monster</i> • Noluthando KHUNJWA (Wits) Traditional and Modern Masculinity Beliefs: Teenage Boys Torn in Between • Jogini PACKERY (Wits) Contemporary School-based Violence: Adolescent female perspectives of identity formation • Tendai GUMBIE & Penny JAFFRAY (UFH) Men living with HIV and AIDS: A narrative study of males' experiences of living with HIV and AIDS in Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa • Michelle WILLIAMS (Wits) Practicing Agency: women's participation in local spaces in South Africa
C1	<p>Clinical Sociology 1:</p> <p>CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY AND INTERVENTIONS</p> <p>[Dles103]</p>	<p>Chair: KAMMILA NAIDOO (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hans Petter SAND (U of Agder, Norway) An Entrepreneur of Clinical Sociology • Jan Marie FRITZ (UC, USA/UJ) Cities for CEDAW: A Class Project • Tina UYS (UJ) Facilitating Anonymous Whistleblowing • Rene SMITH (DUT) Teaching and action research: Lessons from the 'journ2engage' private blog
D1	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 1:</p> <p>HOMOSEXUALITY IN ACADEMIA</p> <p>[DLES104]</p>	<p>Chair: LETITIA SMUTS (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacques ROTHMANN (NWU) The (De)Professionalisation of the gay male academic identity: Locking the closet door in South African tertiary education • Tshanduko TSHILONGO (NWU) Investigating NWU student groups attitudes towards homosexual students on campus • Jacques ROTHMANN (NWU) and Shan SIMMONDS, 'Othering' non-normative sexualities through the objectification of "the homosexual": Discursive discrimination by pre-service teachers

E1	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class 1:</p> <p>IDENTITY, INTEGRATION AND VIOLENCE</p> <p>[DLes105]</p>	<p>Chair: JANTJIE XABA (US)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khethukuthula XABA (UJ) A Typology of Xenophobia • Chana TEEGER (UJ) Dealing with Racism: Lessons from Two Former Model-C schools • Dostin LAKIKA (Wits) “Refugees in South Africa would have gone crazy, what keeps them going is their faith”: Exploring the Impact of Religious Beliefs in the Healing process of Congolese Refugees in South Africa • Trevor MCARTHUR (US) “[Still] in search of meaning”? Critical Reflections on Coloured identity in post-Apartheid South Africa
F1	<p>Health 1:</p> <p>HEALTHCARE: SOME CHALLENGES</p> <p>[DLES106]</p>	<p>Chair: KEZIA BATISAI (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caroline AGBOOLA (UNISA) Healthcare in South African correctional facilities • Priya BULDEO (Wits) Self-reported physical activity, eating habits and knowledge related to cardiovascular disease among a sample of working age population in Johannesburg • Jose KATITO (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain) The role of social research in the fight against HIV/AIDS: divergences between Brazil and South Africa, 1990s-2010s • Takalani MULOIWA (Wits) and Nicole DE WET, Adolescent risky behaviours in South Africa: the individual-level demographic and socio-economic determinants
G1	<p>Environment and Natural Resources 1:</p> <p>RIVER RESOURCES: POLICY AND COMMUNITY DYNAMICS</p> <p>[DLes201</p>	<p>Chair: VICTOR MUNNIK (Wits)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belinda JOHNSON (UKZN) & Mariam SEEDAT-KHAN (UKZN) Good governance in the KwaZulu-Natal line-fish sector: Evidence-based policy-making and an assessment of current monitoring and evaluation approaches – What’s the catch? • Belinda JOHNSON (UKZN) & Mariam SEEDAT-KHAN (UKZN) Analysing the policy for the small-scale fisheries in South Africa: A question of Policy fit or policy failure in KwaZulu-Natal • Melissa MALAMBILE (UFH) & Wilson AKPAN (UFH) What’s in a river? An ethnoecological review of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Ntabelanga Dam project on the Tsitsa River, Eastern Cape • Thobekile ZIKHALI (Wits) The role of SADC in transboundary water governance after apartheid: The case of Incomati River Basin
H1	<p>Development 1:</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT POLICY</p> <p>[DLes202]</p>	<p>Chair: RADHAMANY SOORYAMOORTHY (UKZN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thokozani CHILENGA (Wits) Practicalities of South Africa's National Development Plan: Prospects and Challenges, using the Rural Economy as a Case Study • Ntsikelelo BREAKFAST (US) Neo-liberal inspired policies with specific reference to Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality and Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality • Goitsemolimo Patrick MATLHOKO (NWU) Content Analysis: State of the Province Addresses (SOPAs) of the North West Province (2003-2013): Focus on Inequality, Poverty and Unemployment

11	Sociology of Youth and Sport 1 YOUTH IN HIGHER EDUCATION [DLes 203]	Chair: KIRAN ODHAV (NWU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celine MEYERS (NMMU) Understanding gender among university students • Shelly LINGHAM (NMMU) Feminist strides among university students: A study of the contribution Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University has made to ensure equality among the sexes. • Sakhekile ZWENI (NMMU) “Doors of learning are closed”: students with disabilities • Sonwabo STUURMAN (NMMU) Participatory democracy and youth activism in South Africa • Funeka MANZI (Wits) Ikasi Style: Male Youth Subcultures in the Vaal
10:15-10:45: Tea @ DLes101 Foyer		
10:45-12:15: PLENARY I: Monday, 29 June 2015 [DLES101]		
PLENARY I UN-DISCIPLINING VIOLENCE: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES [DLES101]	Chair: SHIREEN ALLY (Vice-President SASA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karl VON HOLDT (Wits) Violent democracy: reflections on the sociology of violence. • Kopano RATELE (UNISA/MRC) Fearlessness • Antjie KROG (UWC) Writing as violence 	
12:15-13:15:Lunch@DLes101 Foyer [SARS Editorial Board Meeting @ DLes104 – Lunch will be served]		
13:15-14:45: SPLIT SESSION TWO: Monday, 29 June 2015		
A2	Economic & Industrial Sociology 2: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AT THE LEVEL OF PROFESSIONS, A NEW WORK ORDER, AND SOCIAL PROTECTION [DLES101]	Chair: TAPIWA CHAGONDA (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debby BONNIN (UP) & Shaun RUGGUNAN (UKZN), Professions and Professionalism in Emerging Economies: South Africa • Jacques P. DE WET (UCT) & Jill OLIVIER, The New Work Order in Corporate South Africa: Dominant Discourses in one of South Africa’s Largest Companies • Janet MUNAKAMWE (Wits) Zamazama livelihood strategies and resistance to police brutality in the Westrand area, Johannesburg
B2	Gender Studies 2: GENDER INEQUALITY, HIGHER EDUCATION & YOUNG PEOPLE [DLES102]	Chair: TONY NYUNDU (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andile MTHOMBENI (Wits) Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in Institutions of Higher Learning • Itumeleng CHIDI (UL) Women empowerment and Higher Education: A case study in the University of Limpopo • Letitia SMUTS (UJ) & Bronwyn DWORZANOWSKI-VENTER (UJ) Envisaging a path towards gender neutral career paths: an examination of materially heteronormative influences upon undergraduate students at the University of Johannesburg • Oluwafemi ADEAGBO (UJ), Can Equality of Women and Men be achieved in Post-apartheid South Africa? A Review of South Africa Compliance to CEDAW

C2	<p>Clinical Sociology 2:</p> <p>VIOLENCE AND SUFFERING</p> <p>[DLes103]</p>	<p>Chair: MARIAM SEEDAT KHAN (UKZN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David DU TOIT (UJ) Working in fear? Managers' and petrol attendants' experiences of public-initiated violence at selected petrol stations in Johannesburg • Lubna NADVI (UKZN) Conceptualizing alternative interventions for gender based violence in South Africa in a contemporary context: reflections on strategies and approaches • Emma PORIO (Ateneo de Manila University, Phillipines) Social Vulnerability To Climate Change In Cities: Interrogating The Intersections Of Culture, Disaster Risk And Power
D2	<p>Social Movements & Popular Protest 1:</p> <p>PERSPECTIVES ON PROTEST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS</p> <p>[DLES104]</p>	<p>Chair: LUKE SINWELL (UJ)</p> <p>DISCUSSANT: PETER ALEXANDER (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carin RUNCIMAN (UJ) Crowd incidents and protests recorded by the South African Police Service: A preliminary analysis • Patricia NDLOVU (Wits) Community protests, repertoires and dynamics of the state's response: a case study of Duncan Village, East London • Alice GUIMARÃES (PARI) & Fabrício MELLO (IESPUERJ/UJ) Collective subjectivity and social movements: the production and politicization of identities within South African social movements
E2	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Class 2:</p> <p>RACE, CLASS AND CONSUMPTION</p> <p>[DLes105]</p>	<p>Chair: JANTJIE XABA (US)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khethukuthula XABA (UJ) Black Skin, White Masks: The Case of the South African Coconut? • Kristen HARMSE (US) Price of Death: A Study on Funeral Homes in Stellenbosch • Vanessa MPATLANYANE (US) Diversity without integration: the failure of planned contact in student housing at Stellenbosch University
F2	<p>Methodology and Social Theory 1:</p> <p>METHODOLOGY, KNOWLEDGE AND SCHOLARSHIP</p> <p>[DLES106]</p>	<p>Chair: DERIK GELDERBLOM (UNISA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tina DE WINTER (NWU) A Blended Approach to Research Design for Complex Problems: Solving the Epistemological and Methodological Obstacles in a Higher Education Context • Babalwa MAGOQWANA (Rhodes) Researching the Local State in South Africa: The Challenges of "disorder" for Sociological Research
G2	<p>Crime, Violence and Security 1:</p> <p>CONSTRUCTING THE OTHER, A CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE</p> <p>[DLES201]</p>	<p>Chair: ANTON SENEKAL (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chioma Joyce ONUKOGU (UJ) The Effect Of Xenophobia On Immigrants' Children's Perception of Identity And Integration In South Africa • Phakiso MOKHAHLANE (NWU) Social Cohesion and the Sub-Culture of Inter-Group Violence in South Africa • Hugo VAN DER MERWE & Malose LANGA (Wits) Preventing violence through state-community collaboration? The impact of the Community Work Programme

H2	Higher Education and Science Studies 1 ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION [DLes202]	Chair: SHAHEEDA ESSACK (DoHET) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radhamany SOORYAMOORTHY (UKZN) Mduduzi Nkosinathi Gladwin Mtshali (UKZN) Collaboration, Productivity and Electronic Communication • Lorryn WILLIAMS (US) In pursuit of gender equality at Stellenbosch University: A mixed methods study of academic women and the gender-related challenges they face • David COOPER (UCT) University Research Group Structures for Engagement with Civil Society: A call for transformation from little professor units to bigger research centre-types, within a broader 'cluster' of departments and research groupings called a "School"
J2	Family and Population Studies 1 THE ADVERSITIES OF FAMILY LIFE [DLes204]	Chair: JACQUES ROTHMANN (NWU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acheampong Yaw AMOATENG (NWU) and Marilyn SETLALENTOA, Family Structure, Race, Gender and Poverty: The Case of Food Deprivation in South Africa • Mduduzi MTSHALI (UKZN) Role reversal of rural Black grandparents in South Africa • Sewela MOSHATANE, Itumeleng M. CHIDI (UL), Michael MOHUBE (UL), AJ HOSANA (UL) The impact of sexual violence on children in the family: an exploration of South Africa's literature
14:45-15:15:Tea@DLes101 Foyer		
15:15-18:00: SASA AGM: Monday, 29 June 2015 [DLES101]		
	SASA AGM [DLES101]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPENING AND WELCOME 2. ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES 3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA (ADDITIONAL ITEMS) 4. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS AGM MINUTES – 2014 AGM 5. MATTERS ARISING 5.1 REPORT ON SASA 2015 5.2 FUTURE CONGRESSES 6. EXECUTIVE REPORTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 PRESIDENT 6.2 SECRETARY 6.3 TREASURER 6.4 SARS EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE 7. ELECTIONS
19:00-23:30: SASA BANQUET [Johannesburg Country Club]		
SASABANQUET@ VENUE: Johannesburg Country Club Transport departs UJ C Staff parking next to 19:00-23:30		GPS: 26°10'59.00" South -28°00'46.26" East 1 Napier Road. P.O Box 91028, Auckland Park, 2006 www.ccj.co.za

TUESDAY 30 June 2015: PLENARY & SPLIT SESSION PROGRAMME

8:45-10:15: SPLIT SESSION THREE: Tuesday, 30 June 2015		
A3	<p>Economic & Industrial Sociology 3:</p> <p>INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND THE RESURGENCE OF STRIKE VIOLENCE</p> <p>[DLES101]</p>	<p>Chair: PRAGNA RUGUNANAN (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crispin CHINGUNO (Wits) The shifting dynamics of institutionalisation of industrial relations and strike violence: A case study of Impala platinum 1982-2012 • Tamuka CHIRIMAMBOWA (UJ) Mutually Instrumental Violence: Party-State vigilantes, Informal Traders and Accumulation in Harare's Highly Contested Economic Spaces • John MASHAYAMOMBE (UP) Planning for resilience: the spatial orders of post-apartheid mines in South Africa
B3	<p>Gender Studies 3:</p> <p>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE & QUESTIONS SURROUNDING WOMEN'S AGENCY</p> <p>[DLES102]</p>	<p>Chair: OLUWAFEMI ADEAGBO (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lisa VETTEN (Wits) Violence against women, gender-based violence, and sexual and gender-based violence: What's in a name? • Olayinka AKANLE (UNISA) Urban Poverty, Female Breadwinnerism and Domestic Violence in Lagos Megacity Nigeria • Naledi SELEBANO (Commission for Gender Equality) The missing part in the puzzle: Government's role in fighting gender based violence.
C3	<p>Clinical Sociology 3:</p> <p>CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY AND EPISTEMOLOGY</p> <p>[DLes103]</p>	<p>Chair: JAN FRITZ (UC, USA/UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hans Petter SAND (University of Agder, Norway) The Norwegian Research Project Scenarios 2000 • Ragi BASHONGA (HSRC) The Arts, Gender, And Sexuality: Exploring Discourses On Gender And Sexuality In South Africa's Spoken Word Movement • Belinda DU PLOOY (NMMU) & Gillian MAKOTA, Gender Based Violence: Analysis of a Survivor's Narrative Writing Project - People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA) Women's Writing Project
D3	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest 2:</p> <p>NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE STUDY OF COLLECTIVE ACTION</p> <p>[DLES104]</p>	<p>Chair: CARIN RUNCIMAN (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David DICKINSON (Wits) The Spatial and Organisational Structure of Casual Workers Struggles: The Case of SAPO's Gauteng Worker Committees • Luke SINWELL (UJ) Ethnographic Necessity: The Subterranean forms of Worker Organising and Management Responses in Lonmin, Marikana • Mahlatse RAMPEDI(UJ) Youth and political participation in the 2014 national elections: The case of Zamdela, Sasolburg • Tasneem ESSOP (Wits) A view from below: Populism and political representation in the Economic Freedom Fighters

E3	Media, Culture and Society 1 MEDIA, CULTURE AND SOCIETY [DLes105]	Chair: LLOYD HILL (US) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sibonokuhle NDLOVU (UFH) & Philani MOYO (UFH) Social media usage in electoral violence in Africa: The case of Kenya and Ivory Coast • Daniella RAFAELY (Wits) The construction of child mortality in modern South Africa
F3	Health 2: ENDANGERED GROUPS AND HEALTH [DLES106]	Chair: KEZIA BATISAI (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mia R. KEEYS (Vanderbilt University, US) Social Darkness: Toward A Causal Redefinition of Race • Tony NYUNDU (UJ) Understanding the Place of Sangomas in Young Men's Lives: A Sociological Study in Chiawelo, Soweto • Mariana PIETERSEN (UP) The application of Projective techniques in a Health Lifestyle Research project in a Diabetes Clinic in Tshwane, South Africa • Nelly SHARPLEY (WSU) Unhealthy Health and Women Patients in the Eastern Cape • Polite CHAUKE (Independent) Rocking the mic right: Penis gaze and Sexual reproductive health
G3	Environment and Natural Resources 2 MINING, POLLUTION AND OTHER CONTRADICTIONS [DLes201]	Chair: THOBKILE ZIKHALI (Wits) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacklyn COCK (Wits) Sociology and the 'slow violence' of toxic pollution: the dangers of modernist consumption • Victor MUNNIK (Wits) Challenging the power to pollute • Sonwabile MNWANA (Wits) New rural struggles on the Platinum Belt: A case of the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela, North West Province, South Africa • Ikechukwu UMEJESI UFH) & Ziyanda SIGWAYI, Gas fracking and the Karoo: exploring the risk perceptions of actors in the Karoo-gas fracking discourse
H3	Higher Education and Science Studies 2: WAYS OF LEARNING IN EDUCATION [DLes202]	Chair: SHAHEEDA ESSACK (DoHET) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jose KATITO (Universitat de Barcelona, Spain) National development and the growth of HEIs in the post-civil war Angola, 2002-2015 • Thembi LUCKETT (Wits), Astrid VON KOTZE & Shirley WALTERS Hope springs eternal? Re-membering popular education in the struggle for an alternative South Africa
I3	Political Sociology and the Law 1: PROBLEMATISING THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATE [DLes203]	Chair: BRONWYN DWORZANOWSKI-VENTER (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eddie BAIN (NWU) and Freek CRONJÉ (NWU) Socio-Political Influence On The Post-Union Development Of Gold Mining In South Africa: 1910-1920 • Ryan BRUNETTE (PARI) The Formation of the Modern South African State: A Preliminary Sketch • Anthony KAZIBONI (UJ) The Lindela Repatriation Centre from 1996-2014: A Theoretical Explication of Human Rights Violations

J3	Family and Population Studies 2: FERTILITY AND RISKY BEHAVIOUR [DLes204]	Chair: MARLIZE RABE (UNISA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mondli MAKIWANE (HSRC) Why is fertility lower in South Africa than in other parts of mainland sub-Saharan Africa? • Sibusiso MKWANANZI (Wits) The Investigation of Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa: Past Approach and Progressing into the Future • Stella KWIZERA (UFH) and Paul AMADI, Unravelling the myths of unplanned and/or unwanted pregnancy among undergraduate students
10:15-10:45:Tea@DLes101 Foyer		
10:45-12:15: PLENARY TWO: Tuesday, 30 June 2015 [DLES101]		
PLENARY II VIOLENT INTERSECTIONS: TECHNIQUES OF CONTROL AND RESISTANCE [DLES101]	Chair: TINA UYS (LOC Chairperson) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grace KHUNOU (UJ) Destructive intersections: Why black women are missing in the academy • Srila ROY (Wits) Feminist faultlines and sexual violence: Picturing and protesting the “Delhi Rape” • Ashwin DESAI (UJ) The violence of concepts: Social cohesion as social control 	
12:15-13:15:Lunch@DLes101 Foyer	[SARS & ISA Editors meeting @ CRing 626 - Lunch will be served]	
13:15-14:45: SPLIT SESSION FOUR: Tuesday, 30 June 2015		
A4	Economic & Industrial Sociology 4: TRADE UNIONISM IN POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA [DLES101]	Chair: THEA DE GRUCHY (Wits) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naadira MUNSHI (Wits) Trade unionism in South Africa’s post-apartheid platinum belt: The case of the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU). • Sifiso DLAMINI (UP) Employee of the year with a major strike: the case of a South African mine • Nkhamba Jantjie XABA (US) ‘Afrikaner Economic Empowerment and Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment: A study of Iscor/Arcelormittal in Vanderbijlpark • Lebogang MOHLUE (UJ) Nationalisation of mines in South Africa: Mine workers’ views
B4	Gender Studies 4: GENDER, STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE & ISSUES SURROUNDING RAPE [DLES102]	Chair: ANTHONY KAZIBONI (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lisa VETTEN (Wits) "It sucks": The micro-politics of post-rape services in South Africa's Thuthuzela Care Centres • Corey SPENGLER (Wits) Standpoint theory: The benefits for research on rape • Muhammed SULEMAN (UJ) Delving into ‘structural prisons’: As insight into Muslim Women’s struggle with domestic violence • Ramosotho MOKGADI (NWU) Culture and Intimate Partner Violence in South Africa • Nokuthula MAZIBUKO (UNISA) Blame it on alcohol: ‘passing the buck’ on domestic violence and addiction

D4	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest 3:</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON COLLECTIVE ACTION</p> <p>[DLES104]</p>	<p>Chair: ALICE GUIMARÃES (PARI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amanda MACHIN (Zeppelin University, Germany) Hunger Power: Bodies, Violence and Protest in the Political Hunger Strike • Cornelias NCUBE (UFH) Civil society and the framing of non-violent collective action in post-2000 Zimbabwe • Fabrício MELLO (IESPUERJ/UJ) Withering Hopes: Popular Mobilizations and Unfulfilled Expectations in Contemporary Brazil and South Africa • Matthew EVANS (Wits) Structural violence and advocacy networks in post-transition South Africa
E4	<p>Urban Sociology 1:</p> <p>STRUCTURE AND AGENCY IN URBAN DYNAMICS</p> <p>[DLes105]</p>	<p>Chair: JACKLYN COCK (Wits)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kristen KORNIENKO (Wits) Defamiliarising " Slum": Exploring Socio-Spatial Discord in a Johannesburg Case Study • Trevor NGWANE (UJ) " Amakomit\$"" and the dialectic between structure and agency: Comparing the impact of context in the operation of committees in two South African informal settlements • Kgomotso RAMUSHU (UP) Between the devil and the deep blue sea: An exploration of violence and spatial praxis in Berea, Tshwane • Melanie SAMSON (Wits) The social uses of the law and struggles over waste: Reclaiming the law and the state in the informal economy
F4	<p>Methodology and Social Theory 2:</p> <p>THE END OF THE SOCIAL?</p> <p>[DLES106]</p>	<p>Chair: PRAGNARUGUNANAN UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derik GELDERBLOM (UNISA) Social capital scholarship in and on South Africa • Julio DE SOUSA (UNISA) Pentecostal conversion and small black entrepreneurs – A relational perspective • Charles DUBE (US) Immigrant churches, social spaces and social life among Zimbabwean immigrants in Cape Town
G4	<p>Crime, Violence and Security 2</p> <p>INSTITUTIONALISING CRIME AND CRIMINAL ACTS</p> <p>[DLES201]</p>	<p>Chair: TINA DE WINTER (NWU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anna HEDLUND (UJ) Do No Harm? Ethics, Politics and Ethnography of non-state armed groups in the Eastern Congo (DRC) • Emelda KANELI (Wits) Intimate partner violence and partner education difference • Anton SENEKAL (UJ) & Susan STEINMAN (NWU/UNISA) Workplace violence: Nature, dynamics, manifestations and interventions • Trevor MCARTHUR, (US), "Ons praat met die vuiste": Youth perspectives on school-based violence
H4	<p>Development 2:</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES</p> <p>[DLes202]</p>	<p>Chair: TAPIWA CHAGONDA (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freek CRONJÉ (NWU) and Suzanne REYNEKE, A comparison of corporate social responsibility in the iron or industry: Iron man or mythical creature? • Robert NYAKUWA (US) The hidden enterprise culture: An ethnography of an Indigenous enterprise in Harare. Zimbabwe

14	Political Sociology and the Law 2: POLITICS OF SPACE, PLACE AND COMMUNITY [DLes203]	Chair: BRONWYN DWORZANOWSKI-VENTER (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joshua KALEMBA (Wits) The levels of political participation and attitudes of undergraduate students at the University of Johannesburg towards a selected political issue. • Rejoice SHUMBA (UJ) Political Opportunity and the establishment of the Community Work Programme of South Africa • Becky NIBA (WSU) Ghanaian immigrants in the informal sector of Mthatha: friends or foe?
J4	Family and Population Studies 3: MIGRANT FAMILIES [DLes204]	Chair: OLUWAFEMI ADEAGBO (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betty CHIYANGWA (UJ) A formative evaluation of educational support programs for migrant children in Bushbuckridge • Nellie ZEMBE (UJ) The Experiences of Caregivers in Accessing Education for their Refugee Children with Disabilities in central Johannesburg • Jean ELPHICK (UJ) A Peer-led Self-help Group for Caregivers of Children with Disabilities in a South African Township • Zitha MOKOMANE (UP) South Africa's New Immigration Regulations: What's in it for Families?
14:45-15:15:Tea@DLes101 Foyer		
15:15-16:45: SPLIT SESSION FIVE: Tuesday, 30 June 2015		
A5	Economic & Industrial Sociology 5: SKILLS DEVELOPMENT, YOUTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA [DLES101]	Chair: DAVID DU TOIT (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siphelo NGCWANGU (Wits) Skills, production and the content of work: Reflections on interviews with workers in two Automotive Assembly plants in Pretoria, South Africa • Neil KRAMM (US) Youth, military life and beyond. Exploring the effect of military service on youth reintegration and employment in South Africa • Mokong MAPADIMENG (NWU) Economy and Youth Unemployment in South Africa: Revisiting Debates. • Mbuso MOYO (UJ) Youth unemployment, perceptions, experiences and policy implications: the case of Phokeng, North West Province, South Africa.
B5	Gender Studies 5: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, GENDER EQUITY & AGENCY II [DLES102]	Chair: LETITIA SMUTS (UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matamela MAKONGOZA (Wits) (& Mzikazi NDUNA and Janan DIETRICH), Perceptions and experiences of Intimate partner violence (IPV) amongst adolescents and young people in Soweto, South Africa • Shahana RASOOL (UJ) The Influence of Social Constructions of Family Abused Women's Help-seeking after Domestic Violence • Oluwafemi Ayodele BANDELE (US) A re-examination of an African woman's role and gender equity in the face current developments in gender discrimination and violence: A cultural hermeneutical perspective

C5	<p>Clinical Sociology 5:</p> <p>CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY , GENDER AND WORK</p> <p>[DLes103]</p>	<p>Chair: EMMA PORIO (Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mariam SEEDAT KHAN (UKZN) Women In The Academy • Caroline AGBOOLA (UNISA) The Relationship Between Prison Staff And Female Prisoners In South Africa • Aislinn DELANY, Lauren GRAHAM (UJ) and Zoheb KHAN, Pathways to employment for youth • Saint Jose INAKA (UP) Congolese Middle Class' Strategies For Their Professional Inclusion In Pretoria
D5	<p>Social Movements and Popular Protest 4:</p> <p>METHODOLOGICAL, AND EMPIRICAL INNOVATIONS IN THE STUDY OF COLLECTIVE ACTION</p> <p>[DLes104]</p>	<p>Chair: MAHLATSE RAMPEDI (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesego Betha KGATITSWE (UNISA) Digital storytelling: site of peace and recognition • Reinette MEIRING (US) "Our toilets are dirty": Data driven activism and the techno politics of toilets in Khayelitsha, Cape Town. • Thembelihle MASEKO (UJ) How female activists negotiate public and private lives in community-based organisations
E5	<p>Urban Sociology 2:</p> <p>URBAN ELITES</p> <p>[DLes105]</p>	<p>Chair: KEZIA BATISAI (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federica DUCA (PARI) The elite on the golf course: Considerations on the struggles of 'old and new money' in the field • John MHANDU (UP), Agents against mediocrity: Urban elites and the negotiation of infrastructural challenges in a Zimbabwean city • Tijo SALVERDA (University of Cologne, Germany) (Dis)unity in diversity: How common beliefs about ethnicity benefit the white Mauritian elite
F5	<p>Methodology and Social Theory 3:</p> <p>IDENTITY</p> <p>[DLes106]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair: JULIO F DE SOUSA (UNISA) • GM LETSWALO (Wits) Peter Abrahams and the violence of taste • Kethukhulu XABA (UJ) Identity and difference at the praxis of the self • Tapiwa CHAGONDA (UJ) & Bronwyn DWORZANOWSKI-VENTER (UJ) Towards a measure of Knowledge Transgressivity Potential (KTP): a conceptualisation
G5	<p>Environment and Natural Resources 3</p> <p>ECOLOGY, CULTURE AND POLICY</p> <p>[DLes201]</p>	<p>Chair: SONWABILE MNWANA (Wits)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renelle TERBLANCHE (US) Good fences make good neighbours: A social constructionist analysis of human-baboon and human-human conflict on the Cape Peninsula • Keith PHIRI (UFH) & Philani MOYO (UFH), Small grains 'resistance'? Making sense of Zimbabwean smallholder farmers' cropping choices and patterns within a climate change context • Wilson AKPAN (UFH) & Johan VAN TOL, Science, ethnoscience and a dam: (Mis)reading the potential benefits of the Ntabelanga Dam, Eastern Cape

H5	<p>Development 3:</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION AND CHALLENGES</p> <p>[DLes202]</p>	<p>Chair: TAPIWA CHAGONDA (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olipa PHIRI (UP) and Detlev KRIGE, Structured Suffering: Female Responses to Inadequate Water and Sanitation Provision in Westfort, Pretoria • Marlene DE BEER (UJ) Conflict-social cohesion tension-field Janus head GENEalogy • Sani Boniface MUTALE (UFH) & Philani MOYO (UFH) Neoliberal agro-businesses and socio-ecological disruption: The case of Zambeef, Zambia
15	<p>Sociology of Youth and Sport 2:</p> <p>YOUTH SUB-CULTURES</p> <p>[DLes203]</p>	<p>Chair: JAY GOVENDER (NMMU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapula MOCHUDI (UNISA) “What do we know, we from squatter camp”: participatory action research to elicit and advocate children’s views • Kiran ODHAV(NWU) Views of staff and students of sports organization at SA universities • Michelle SIKES (UCT) Gendering Moral Ethnicity: Becoming Men in the Case of Kenyan Athletics
<p>16:45-18:30: ISA Writing Workshop Part II [DLes 106]</p>		

WEDNESDAY 1 July 2015: PLENARY & SPLIT SESSION PROGRAMME

8:45-10:15: SPLIT SESSION SIX: Wednesday, 1 July 2015		
A6	<p>Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:</p> <p>MIGRANT LABOUR, LIVELIHOODS AND WORKING CONDITIONS [DLES101]</p>	<p>Chair: KEZIA BATISAI (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandla NOMVETE (UP) From Pondoland to eGoli: Revisiting the cheap labour power thesis • Khutala MABETHA (Wits) South African Students' perceptions on migrants' participation in the South African Labour Market. • Marifa MUCHEMWA (UJ) What are the factors which influence Zimbabwean immigrants' preferences to reside in Hillbrow? • Emmanuel MAKOSI (UJ) Employing the Undocumented: Working conditions of Zimbabwean migrants at Chinese small-medium enterprises in Johannesburg.
B6	<p>Gender Studies 6:</p> <p>CONSTRUCTIONS OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN THEORY [DLES102]</p>	<p>Chair: CHANA TEEGER (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hellen VENGANAI (US) Researching culture in ways that do not reproduce gendered stereotypes • Janine OOSTHUIZEN (NWU) The influence of "mommy porn" on the construction of South African women's sexuality • Katucha BENTO (University of Leeds, UK) The shades and shapes of symbolic representation: Figures of Brazilian women in the social imaginary • Tarryn ALEXANDER (Rhodes) A Gendered Critique of Autonomist Theories • Tembeka NGCEBETSHA (Freedom Park) An African Feminist Perspective On The Marikana Tragedy
C6	<p>Clinical Sociology 5:</p> <p>CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY, CARE AND CARE WORKERS [DLES103]</p>	<p>Chair: ANTON SENEKAL (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tina DE WINTER (NWU) "It Takes A Village To Raise A Child": Working Towards Social Change With the Community As " Client" • Monica BOTHA (UJ) An Evaluative Qualitative Study Of The Effectiveness Of A Diversion Programme In A Group Context With The Aim To Reintegrate First Time Offenders Back Into Society • Anthony KAZIBONI (UJ) The dearth of social workers and the role of home based care workers: A case study of formal foster care in Ha-Makuya, Limpopo (SA)
D6	<p>Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 2:</p> <p>VIOLENCE TOWARDS HOMOSEXUAL INDIVIDUALS [DLES104]</p>	<p>Chair: DAVID DU TOIT (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew CLAYTON (Triangle Project) The violence of heteronormativity: Understanding attacks against LGBTI people • Alain REDCLIFFE (NMMU) An analysis of sexual and gender minority hate crimes in South Africa: Exploring the transgender individuals of Schauderville in Port Elizabeth • Thoko SIPUNGU (Rhodes) The symbolic violence of religious heteronormativity upon gay men within the MCSA in Grahamstown

E6	<p>Urban Sociology 3:</p> <p>LIVED EXPERIENCES IN AFRICAN CITIES</p> <p>[DLes105]</p>	<p>Chair: BONI MOAGI (UJ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kezia BATISAI (UJ) Language as violence: how foreign nationals (Zimbabweans) navigate the city of Johannesburg • Lloyd HILL (US) Language and the spatial dynamics of inequality in Port Elizabeth and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole • Ali ABDULLAHI (University of Ilorin, Nigeria/UJ) Theorising Youth Violence in Socially Disadvantaged Communities in Nigeria • Olayinka AKANLE (UNISA) Dynamics and Contexts of Gambling in Urban Ibadan, Nigeria
H6	<p>Rural Sociology 1</p> <p>RURAL SOCIOLOGY</p> <p>[DLES204]</p>	<p>Chair: PHAKISO MOKHAHLANE (NWU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiny MONA (Limpopo Province Office of the Premier) Experiences of lay counsellors and clients regarding the implementation of the Comprehensive Care Management and Treatment (CCMT) in the rural Mopani District of the Limpopo Province, South Africa • Joanne NEILLE, A narrative enquiry into the interface between violence, context, culture and disability in a rural South African community • Listen YINGI (UL) The Land Question: The Case of Soekmekaar in Limpopo Province, South Africa • Penelope MAKGATI (Wits) Mazista: Before and after the Skierlik Massacre
I6	<p>Sociology of Youth and Sport 3</p> <p>YOUTH VIOLENCE</p> <p>[DLes203]</p>	<p>Chair: KIRAN ODHAV (NWU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul CHAPPELL (UJ) " If a man loves you he should hit you, if he doesn't hit you then he doesn't love you": Young disabled women's perceptions of love and relationships in KZN • Nyna AMIN (UKZN) Encoding acts of violence: Family responses and the spawning of personal disorder. • Dominique RALA RALA NMMU The influence of gender-based violence and victimization in university student living spaces
J6	<p>Family and Population Studies 4:</p> <p>THE COMPLEXITIES OF MARRIAGE/ COHABITATION AND GENDER</p> <p>[DLes204]</p>	<p>Chair: MARLIZE RABE (UNISA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sahmicit KUMSWA (UNISA) Exploring the Life Course Theory in Commuter Marriages • Sintechè VAN DER MERWE (UJ) Negotiating the Work-Life balance: A case study of white, Afrikaans speaking women in management in the financial sector of Gauteng • Michael YARBROUGH (John Jay College, USA) By the Authority Vested: Marital Status as Social Production • Oluwafemi ADEAGBO (UJ) "They say life starts at 40 and we plan to be 40 years together in this relationship": Investigating Relationship Stability among Interracial Gay Partners in South Africa • Marlize RABE (UNISA) "Do men mother?" Do women father? The fluidity of parenting in South Africa
<p>10:15-10:45:Tea@DLes101 Foyer</p>		

10:45-12:15: PLENARY THREE: Wednesday, 1 July 2015 [DLES101]	
PLENARY III RETHINKING VIOLENCE: METHODOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL PROVOCATIONS FROM THE FIELD [Dles101]	Chair: KAMMILA NAIDOO (HOD Sociology, UJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zethu MATEBENI (UCT) Dying to be queer • Rachel JEWKES (Medical Research Council) Masculinity and violence: Quantitative sociological explorations • Malose LANGA (Wits) Assassinations, revenge killings and rivalry violence in community protests: The darker side of insurgent citizenship in Kungcatsha
12:15-13:30:Lunch@Dles101 Foyer [Newly elected SASA 2015/2016 Council Meeting @ DLes104 – Lunch will be served]	
13:30-15:30: PUBLIC PANEL: Wednesday, 1 July 2015 [Tutor Venue 2 Level 1 APK Library]	
Public Panel: DEBATING A NEW LEFT IN SOUTH AFRICA <i>A special public session convened by the Social Movements and Popular Protest Working Group of the South African Sociological Association</i> [Tutor Venue 2 Level 1 APK Library]	Chair: CARIN RUNCIMAN (Working Group Coordinator: Social Movements and Popular Protest) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John APPOLIS, United Front Campaign Coordinator • Trevor NGWANE, Activist and PhD student University of Johannesburg • Mbuyiseni NDLOZI, EFF Outline: The Marikana massacre has been described as a turning point in South Africa's history, an event which painfully illustrated the limitations of post-apartheid democracy. Since 2012 two significant political developments have unfolded. First, the establishment and subsequent electoral success of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), the first break to the Left of the African National Congress (ANC). Second, the decision by the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA) to withdraw support for the ANC and embark in the formation of a United Front. These developments come in the context of sustained and continuing popular unrest often targeted towards local government and the ANC. However, these struggles have been fragmented and have yet to forge a collective alternative movement. This special panel seeks to debate what are the possibilities and limitations of this 'new Left.' Can the EFF continue its initial success in the 2016 local government elections? What is the relationship between the United Front and community-based struggles? How can the seeming divide between the struggles of the employed and unemployed be overcome? What are the possibilities for socialist alternatives in South Africa? This panel seeks to answer these questions and more through critical debate.
SASA Delegates depart Start of doctoral workshop 15:45-17:45	A special word of thanks to the DST-NRF Centre of Excellence in Human Development for their financial support of the plenaries and doctoral workshop.

ABSTRACTS

Ali ABDULLAHI, University of Johannesburg/Univ of Ilorin, Nigeria (kwaraeleven@yahoo.com)

E6 Urban Sociology 3:

Theorising Youth Violence in Socially Disadvantaged Communities in Nigeria

Nigerian urban centres, especially the socially disadvantaged communities, like other disadvantaged communities across Africa, are increasingly becoming breeding grounds for Armed Non-State Actors (ANSAs) who have continuously wreaked havoc on the citizenry. The increasing waves of violence in socially disadvantaged communities in Nigeria and the inability of security apparatus to curtail them, suggests a 'nation' bewildered and a State in comatose. It is evident that the accumulation of violent acts by ANSAs has indeed transcended beyond the immediate environment where they take place to have multiplier effects on the general populace, including the so-called socially advantaged areas. A good example is the Boko-Haram syndrome. This article attempts to dissect the root causes of youth violence in socially disadvantaged urban areas of Nigeria using relevant sociological theorising. The paper argues that the inherent social structural maladies embedded in socially disadvantaged communities appear to have provided an impetus for youth violence in Nigeria. These social structural maladies are well captured within the context of social disorganization, relative deprivation, routine activity and broken window theories. It is argued that the assumptions of these theories provide insights into understanding predisposing and enabling factors to youth violence in socially disadvantaged communities in Nigeria and beyond. They also provide fundamental policy and research options that can be adopted to nip the contours of violence in socially disadvantaged environments in the bud.

Femi ADEAGBO, University of Johannesburg (oluwafemia@uj.ac.za)

B2 Gender Studies 2:

Can Equality of Women and Men be achieved in Post-apartheid South Africa? A Review of South Africa Compliance to CEDAW

Ideas about maintaining the 'solidarity of the family', in contrast to women's interests, is starkly evident in domestic violence situations, where notions of maintaining the family have been intrinsic to women's decisions to remain in abusive relationships. Research with 17 abused women highlights various social discourses that served to preserve families above the safety of women. This paper will show how socio-cultural discourses that promote the maintenance of the family above women's safety through normalising abuse in marriage and expecting women to self-sacrifice contributes to women's reluctance to leave abusive relationships. Informal networks insistence that women should endure abusive relationships, contribute to abused women feeling an overriding commitment to maintaining the family. As a result of these discourses and a lack of support from informal networks, women are reluctant to disclose abuse to professionals, because seeking help for abuse implies that they are challenging socio-cultural norms that are entrenched at the level of the family and community. It seems that these discourses highlight the tension between, on the one hand, preserving the family and, on the other, the rights and dignity of women to be safe and free from violence. It is argued that the impetus to maintain the social fabric of society, through keeping patriarchal violent families intact, is detrimental to a healthy family environment. Hence, these socio-cultural norms that perpetuate domestic violence need to be challenged and the true impact of domestic violence on social life needs to be highlighted.

Femi ADEAGBO, University of Johannesburg (oluwafemia@uj.ac.za)

J6 Family and Population Studies 4:

"They say life starts at 40 and we plan to be 40 years together in this relationship": Investigating Relationship Stability among Interracial Gay Partners in South Africa

One of the main heteronormative beliefs is that same-sex partners do not enjoy stable relationships and that their

relationships are often consciously short-term and lack enduring forms of commitment. The last three decades have witnessed the production of several studies on same-sex intimate relationships and familial arrangements. Most of these studies compared same-sex and heterosexual relationships. Past studies found some similarities between love and satisfaction in heterosexual and same-sex intimate relationships. In this regard, this study examined relationships stability and satisfaction ingredients among interracial gay partners in selected Johannesburg suburbs. This study is based on eight month qualitative research among ten interracial gay partners living in some selected Johannesburg suburbs. Data were collected through in-depth interviews from 10 interracial gay men (comprising 20 men) in intimate relationships. This study finds that relationship stability and satisfaction was linked to effective communication, trust and equity as the main elements of the interracial gay partnerships. Gay men in this study have similar desires for close intimate bonds and stable households – and adopt numerous resilience strategies to ensure that these relationships remain intact. This contradicts the general stereotype that gay men are anti-family and averse to monogamy. In line with the exchange theory, participants' exchange of intangible resources, such as trust and effective communication, are associated with their satisfaction and relationship stability.

Josephine ADEAGBO

Caroline AGBOOLA, UNISA (agboolacaroline@gmail.com)

F1 Health 1:

Healthcare in South African correctional facilities

The poor state of prisoners' health globally has been pointed out by various scholars. Some of these scholars noted that the health of female prisoners has often been compromised prior to their imprisonment as a result of financial hardship. Some of the other pathways of females into crime, including physical, sexual and drug abuse contribute to the deterioration in the health of female prisoners before their incarceration. This article draws on the narratives of seven former female prisoners regarding the experiences that they had in relation to health care which exist in the various correctional facilities that they were incarcerated in. The data for this study was generated from the in-depth interviews that were conducted with the participants on the subject matter. The findings indicate that the healthcare in some South African correctional facilities is, to a large extent poor and, in some cases, non-existent.

Caroline AGBOOLA, UNISA (agboolacaroline@gmail.com)

C5 Clinical Sociology 4:

The Relationship between Prison Staff and Female Prisoners in South Africa

There exists a considerable amount of friction between prison staff and female prisoners in South Africa. These relationships are often fraught with tension and are compounded by the dislike that the female prisoners feel for the prison staff. The friction between the prison staff and female inmates stem from the fact that the prison staff are the custodians of the female prisoners, as well as the enforcers of the prison rules and regulations. In other words, the prison staff occupies a position of power while the female inmates are, to a significant extent, in a powerless position. The enforcing of prison rules by the prison staff is often the cause of friction between them and the female inmates as the latter do not always feel inclined to obey the prison rules while the former are often determined to ensure adherence to these rules. However, not all the relationships between the prison staff and female inmates of South African correctional facilities are characterised by friction as cordial relationships exist between the two groups of people. Some of these relationships extend outside the prison walls as some of the prison staff and female inmates continue their cordial relationships after the release of the female prisoners into the wider society.

Olayinka AKANLE, UNISA (yakanle@yahoo.com)

B3 Gender Studies 3:

Urban Poverty, Female Breadwinnerism and Domestic Violence in Lagos Megacity Nigeria

In a patriarchal society like Nigeria, breadwinning is exclusively reserved for men to provide for the family particularly financially. As the economic system changes however, more men lose jobs/do not get jobs and drift into poverty while more women enter paid employment and become breadwinners with implications for family care and Intimate Partners' Violent Relations (IPVR) especially in urban centres like Lagos. Lagos is one of the only two megacities in Africa and it has high level of urban poverty and violence. Female breadwinning however has the possibility of leading to emotional, social and financial conflicts as well as stress of the woman and households as men resent female authority for fear of losing their control posts as the heads of family which in turn can lead to Gender Based Violence (GBV)/Intimate Partners' Violence (IPV) and/or domestic violence. These are the focus of this paper. Guided by Modernisation and feminist theories, the study used Qualitative approach to gather data from 20 families/households in Lagos. Among other findings, majority of the families studied maintained that the attitudes of spouses towards each other are usually violent/negative as the women faces stress of working, providing for the home and performing domestic works while men still wants to be respected as the heads of the house. Children are affected. The female breadwinner families face a number of challenges. Numerous coping strategies are used but female breadwinner families are generally prone to family instability, family disorganization and violence than male breadwinning families.

Olayinka AKANLE, UNISA (yakanle@yahoo.com),

E6 Urban Sociology 3:

Dynamics and Contexts of Gambling in Urban Ibadan, Nigeria

As the rate of urbanization and citirization increases globally, new forms of social realities are emerging exclusively and concurrently. In many instances, these new forms of urban realities cohabit with the older and could be sometimes mutually reinforcing yet, the most sustainable way to understand the sociologies of these realities as they punctuate urban spaces is to unravel their contemporary and trans-epochal contours. This is the remit of this paper that sets to examine the dynamics and contexts of gambling in urban Ibadan. Ibadan is in south-western Nigeria, sharing borders with Osun, Ogun and 128 km inland northeast of Lagos the nation's commercial capital. Ibadan is the largest town in tropical Africa with a large commercial/marketing center and long history of political crises, violence, wars and migrations. Ibadan is a very traditional yet rapidly modernizing city. Gambling traditionally is illegal in the Ibadan but legal existences are emerging that needs to be understood because gambling, over the years and spaces, are known to have a way of driving violence, conflict and illegalities. This paper therefore examined ramifications of gambling in Ibadan to understand their developments, types, organisations, processes and implications for actions among the youths. European soccer/football betting and traditional betting like dice throwing, Ludo and whot/card playing among others were studied in both slums and non-slum areas of Ibadan. Important findings were made and valid conclusions reached in this paper.

Wilson AKPAN, University of Fort Hare (wakpan@ufh.ac.za) & Johan VAN TOL

G5 Environment and Natural Resources 3:

Science, ethnoscience and a dam: (Mis)reading the potential benefits of the Ntabelanga Dam, Eastern Cape

Major infrastructure projects always tend to trigger a clash of narratives – at the very least, between project funders and “host” communities. Studies have shown that when such projects are in rural, mostly impoverished communities, the clash often becomes invidious, potentially threatening the long-term sustainability of a project. From its first, hope-stirring mention in the 2013 State of the Nation Address, and subsequent announcements by top-ranking government officials, South Africa's seventh largest dam is in the process of being constructed in the rural community of Ntabelanga, Eastern Cape, as part of a major water project aimed at boosting rural agric! ulture, supporting hydro-power generation and eco-tourism, and helping to reverse the unemployment and poverty spiral in the area. This paper contends, however, that the picture that emerges from a juxtaposition of the putative benefits of the dam with local expectations and sentiments is counter-intuitive. Utilising pilot interview, focus group and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data from two communities that will be directly impacted by the dam, the paper demonstrates that while the problem of gully erosion has reached irreversible proportions in parts of the two communities and surrounding areas, local residents, nonetheless, hold very high hopes about the potential irrigation benefits of the dam. Importantly, the paper

demonstrates that the high – albeit false – hopes about a "bright" future of irrigated agriculture to be made possible by the dam are rooted in specific local beliefs and narratives about soil productivity and soil erosion.

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B6 Gender Studies 6:

A Gendered Critique of Autonomist Theories

This paper looks at the importance of retaining a clear basis for gender politics within open-ended, post-structuralist and anti-modernist currents in contemporary social and political theory. The growing body of literature around anti-politics and anti-power with which these currents are associated tend to stress the need for fluid understandings of what social revolution means. "Everyday revolutions" is a term used to denote the shift away from metanarratives and towards the valorisation of small-scale, prefigurative actions which reflect revolution in the here-and-now. In order to create the new horizontal utopias, pre-ordained groups such as "the proletariat" or identities such as "woman" or "black" have been defined and rejected as the renewal of the classifications and divisions which give rise to top-down politics. I argue against this, by proposing that any theory which encourages the rejection of political categories in toto is short-sighted and harms emancipatory thought endlessly. I argue this by looking at how the rejection of identity and thereby the negation of the political concept of "woman" undercuts the efforts of contemporary Marxists to fully theorise about the everyday politics which they set out to do. Autonomist Marxism, a particularly exciting and controversial treatise on everyday revolution representing a bold break with scientific Marxism, stands to benefit from what socialist feminists started a long time ago, that is to pay greater attention to the role of social reproductive work in maintaining the current system, and therefore its role as a site of everyday revolution. Through this they will confront the construction of social reproductive work as something naturalised as women's work and thereby take up the challenge of incorporating the sexual division of labour and associated identities as essential to our current understandings of capitalism and its alternatives.

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I6 Sociology of Youth and Sport 3:

Encoding acts of violence: Family responses and the spawning of personal disorder

This paper is based on the narratives of young people whose lives have been compromised by various kinds of adversarial experiences and witnessing of acts of violence ranging from rape to abandonment to cultural and religious conflict within the family. Living in different family configurations, the young victims of violence struggle to make sense of the responses of the elders to their experiences and their suffering. The narratives, firstly, capture the deep and troubling spaces where the humanity of youth encounters the inhumanity of those charged with their care. Second, the family emerges as a template and a site for the encoding of violence. Third, the intersection of family culture and religious practices create a bulwark to support the authorization and rationalization of family violence. Finally, the effects of family responses to acts of violence destabilize, disorientated and disorder the lives of the young victims. The paper concludes with theoretical explanations which draw on the works of Agamben, Foucault, Skovsmose, De Bord and Derrida.

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J2 Family and Population Studies 1

Family Structure, Race, Gender and Poverty: The Case of Food Deprivation in South Africa

This study sought to examine the relationship between family structure, race and gender on one hand, and food deprivation as a measure of poverty on the other hand in South Africa. Main effects were found for race, residence, presence of children and adults, while interaction effect was found for race and family structure. Whites, and to a large extent Indians/Asians, were less likely to experience food deprivation, while black Africans and coloureds were most likely to experience food deprivation. Couple-headed households were the least likely to experience food deprivation,

while female and male-headed households, especially, amongst black Africans, coloureds and Indians/Asians were the most likely to experience food deprivation. The presence of children and the elderly in a household was negatively associated with food deprivation, a finding which supports the view that most poor families in the country depend on social grants to children and the elderly for survival. These findings show how the democratic government has failed in implementing the national family policy in terms of encouraging effective family life amongst the previously disadvantaged racial groups in the society.

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I3 Political Sociology and the Law 1:

Socio-Political Influence on the Post-Union Development of Gold Mining in South Africa: 1910-1920

The influence of the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 was felt far and wide in South Africa and abroad. The discovery influenced the economical, scientific, technical, engineering, and socio-political areas of human endeavour and, in turn, the further development of mining was influenced by them.

This article presents a socio-political analysis of the post-Union development of gold mining in South Africa for the period 1910-1920. Its methodology is historical, consisting of primary and secondary literature, and its theoretical grounding is expressed in the Eastonian systems analysis of politics, namely, the authoritative allocation of values for a society, operationalised through a model consisting of the successive social constructs of inputs, conversion, outputs, and feedback, through the political and governmental processes at the time.

The article shows that, notwithstanding the laudable normative expressions of non-racialism contained in the election manifestos of the white political parties immediately prior to the two general elections (1910 and 1920), the legislative processes following these elections, built a legal structure where several pieces of legislation marked it as a state in which racial discrimination received official sanction. The article further discusses the particularities in which the gold mining industry at the time was influenced by this sanction as a watershed moment in the socio-political history of the Union of South Africa.

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B5 Gender Studies 5:

A re-examination of an African woman's role and gender equity in the face current developments in gender discrimination and violence: A cultural hermeneutical perspective

The concern for gender role, equity and violence against women has become a global concern. The African woman has been engaged using Eurocentric lenses. As Africans we need to engage in a discourse to chart a reasonable future and mobilize our continent towards better response scenarios. This paper is to use frequency and percentage tables to explore how across 19 countries in Africa respond to "when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women" from a data set by Pew Forum. Also attempts to revisit the implications to our history on gender role and equity by highlighting and discussing historical examples that may help reconstruct the Eurocentric narratives we have come to accept and own. This is done by revisiting an alternative narrative from African history to proffer a proactive approach to timely intervention to the present state of confusion in Africa. A discourse is engaged to help our understanding of an alternative narrative of how Africans could understand gender role, equity and fight violence against women as a way of mixed methods. The African continent is very vulnerable to Eurocentric culture which has made many not "fully African" and not "fully European" and have become what the researcher termed the "confused middle" to describe the African context due to her inability to respond and adapt to changing conditions which is due mainly to poorly informed cultural deviation of being African.

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C3 Clinical Sociology 3:

The Arts, Gender, And Sexuality: Exploring Discourses on Gender and Sexuality in South Africa's Spoken Word Movement

Since its democracy, South Africa has over the past two decades found itself in a space conducive to the sharing of narratives previously chiefly confined to the private sphere. Two such narratives, inspired by an intersection between the accomplishments of the liberation as well as feminist movement, which have taken front stage over recent years, are gender and sexuality. As a result, the economic and political environment has been opened up to an influx of women. Similarly, the social world has experienced drastic changes due to shifts in ideology concerning gender, gender roles, and the emancipation of women's sexuality. This creates new debates concerning the value, or damage brought on by these changes. Sexuality, a topic previously confined to the private space, has become a highly visible aspect of the public sphere. Yet, at this time South Africa finds itself in crisis. Labelled as the 'rape capital' of the world, and facing a scourge of gender-based violence, gender and sexuality are clearly sensitive, yet highly politicised issues in the country. Spoken word, a contemporary form of performance poetry has over the past decade exploded in South Africa. Embedded in a strong political history, this movement remains a means by which South African youth narrate and engage with a number of social issues. By means of an ethnographic study and content analysis, I seek to explore Spoken Word's narratives on gender and sexuality as well as consider the usefulness thereof in addressing gender issues that face South Africa.

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E6 Urban Sociology 3:

Language as violence: how foreign nationals (Zimbabweans) navigate the city of Johannesburg

Post-apartheid South Africa has witnessed a huge influx of migrants from other African countries especially those that have experienced socio-economic and political shifts in recent years. The city of Johannesburg has played home to Zimbabwean nationals for instance who by the turn of the 21st century migrated in huge numbers to South Africa seeking economic and political refugee. Arguably, subsequent to the high unprecedented inflow of Zimbabweans among other migrants, there have been pockets of violent discrimination in the city of Johannesburg as in other parts of South Africa evident in the 2008/2015 xenophobic attacks. For many in the academy, this scenario created space for re/engaging with the notion of violence albeit from a physical perspective. That notwithstanding, physical xenophobic violence in this paper serves as an inroad into insightful engagement with Johannesburg as a post-apartheid city where an invisible form of violence against outsiders is articulated through language. Conceptualisations in this paper go beyond conventional constructions of violence to explore how language(s) – especially failure to speak it – is experienced as a violent process in Johannesburg. Informed by theories of identity and difference, my empirical and analytic gaze is on Zimbabwean migrants' experience of 'language as violence' in different parts of Johannesburg, and the agency they often exercise to navigate the violent contours of the post-apartheid city. To avoid narrow conceptualisations of language and violence, the paper reflects deeply on discourses of Zimbabweans along those of perceived micro and macro sources of symbolic violence in Johannesburg. Out of this paper emerges a profound narrative that furthers our understanding of the post-apartheid city simultaneously hinting at possible ways of addressing (symbolic) violence within the borders of South Africa.

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B6 Gender Studies 6:

The shades and shapes of symbolic representation: Figures of Brazilian women in social imaginary

This discussion will dialogue with black feminist and postcolonial theory in order to criticise the symbolic construction of the female black body in Brazil and the material consequences of such representations in a Western hegemonic patriarchal society. The systematic objectification of black female body are materialised into figures to represent stereotypes of Brazilian black women. The figures vary depending on the shades of the skin colour, the body shape, hair, smell, and other features that will show how colour matters in the debate of racism. This social representation on the

Brazilian female black body are part of a structure that reaffirm a system of symbolic and material power through a phallic domination and economy of sexuality, placing them (black women) as the “other” in the social cultural representations in Western societies. As a form to resist conservative representations pointing to the importance of feminism to overcome the “otherness” of black woman, I will debate about reflections on decolonisation and possibilities to strengthen the struggle to end domination over the female black body.

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A2 Economic & Industrial Sociology 2:

Professions and Professionalism in Emerging Economies: South Africa

Transformations at the level of societies, cultures and economies affect professions in different parts of the world in different ways. In some senses these transformations reflect the interactions between the macro (global developments) and the micro (country developments). Key to the transformations witnessed in the South African economy and society is the post-apartheid project of racial and to a lesser extent gendered transformation. A primary purpose of this paper is to consider how this transformation project is affecting South African professionals and the organisations that employ South African professionals. Thus the paper will examine recent developments in professions in South Africa. Three key developments have been identified. Firstly the strategies developed by the state, professional bodies and educational/training institutions to effect racial transformation in the composition of traditional professions. Secondly, the state led project of the professionalisation of the public service as a strategy to raise standards of service delivery. And, thirdly, the emergence of professionalisation of new groups (for example security guards) as a strategy for credentialing and organising better working conditions.

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C6 Clinical Sociology 5:

An Evaluative Qualitative Study of the Effectiveness of a Diversion Programme in a Group Context with the Aim to Reintegrate First Time Offenders Back Into Society

Diversion is a fairly new method of restorative justice in South Africa (Wood, 2003). The objective of the was study was to evaluate the extent to which a group intervention by court order aids first time offenders in learning skills that would help them integrate back into society. The diversion programme is a 24 session programme with a closed group. The purpose of diversion group work is to prevent unnecessary contact with the criminal justice system, for research has shown that the more contact young people have with the criminal justice system the greater their chances are to find themselves back in criminal life (Terblanche, 2012). Diversion is an extensive topic, however there is little South African research on the topic, and the research that does exist is out dated. The study will add to the body of research to educate on the positive effects of diversion, and show that this type of programme will be most effective used as prevention rather in schools.

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H1 Development 1:

Neo-liberal inspired policies with specific refers to Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality and Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality

At a glance, this study is a critique of local development policies with specific reference to the Buffalo City and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipalities in the Eastern Cape. The researcher enters the debate by posing a primary research question: Do the Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) ventures that constitute anti-poverty strategies succeed in addressing the issues of poverty, and achieving more equitable development at the municipal level in the Eastern Cape? At a methodological level this research employs both

quantitative and qualitative approaches to answer the central question and to verify the problem statement of this study. The findings of this study indicate that local development policies in both municipalities do not improve the lives of the people. The central argument of this thesis is that both BBBEE and PPPs are inspired by neo-liberalism (BBBEE is not neo-liberal per se though it may be heavily influenced by it) and neo-liberalism in practice is contradictory in nature as it involves the allocation of state resources to politically influential individuals, rather than promoting economic development for the majority. The evidence of this research further shows that the local business and political elites through the BBBEE, PPPs and outsourcing of services are using their strong networks (associated political, social and capital resources) in their efforts for personal accumulation.

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I3 Political Sociology and the Law 1:

The Formation of the Modern South African State: A Preliminary Sketch

It is well-established that dynamics of political violence are intimately tied to processes of state formation. State formation is itself a violent process, driven by the need to monopolise domestic means of coercion and project it in the international arena. State modernity, including characteristics of coercive monopoly, effectiveness, legality and impersonality, is also a significant condition of public order and the associated reduction of societal violence. Indeed, in South Africa political violence is closely entwined with state illegality and patronage politics, and therefore conditioned by state institutional forms that enable such subversions of bureaucratic norms. However, comment on political violence in South Africa does not take the state, understood institutionally, as a central object of investigation. More broadly, implicit understandings of South African state formation are myopic, both historically and comparatively. Absent a comparative reference, we do not have a robust sense of what is important, and therefore of when key processes and problems emerge. By way of a comparative historical sociology, this paper proceeds by locating a critical juncture in the formation of the modern South African state. Between the late-19th and the early-20th century, when structurally comparable countries were establishing the institutional conditions of autonomous public service, the South African situation threw up demands for political control. Beginning in the 1900s, the South African state would be subject to successive and self-reinforcing waves of politicisation. These developments would lay the basis for a number of key social problems today, including the use of violence to resolve political disputes.

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F1 Health 1:

Self-reported physical activity, eating habits and knowledge related to cardiovascular disease among a sample of working age population in Johannesburg

The prevalence of cardiovascular diseases among the working age population in South Africa is increasing despite the evidence that regular physical activity and healthy eating habits may prevent mortality and morbidity and reduce the risk of non-communicable diseases. An understanding of workers knowledge about cardiovascular disease and health behaviours is important in the critical context of South Africa's quadruple burden of disease. This study explored the self-reported physical activity and eating habits of a selected sample of non-health professionals employed at a retail pharmacy chain in Johannesburg. Four-hundred workers aged 19 to 75 participated by completing a questionnaire about their socio-demographic characteristics, health behaviours and cardiovascular disease knowledge. SPSS 22 and QSR NVivo10 software was used for descriptive statistical and thematic analyses. Physical inactivity was found to be associated with time constraints, long working hours, financial stress and family responsibilities while physical activity was associated with the importance of feeling in good shape, maintaining one's health and making time to socialise and de-stress. The findings suggest that participants have a reasonable understanding about cardiovascular disease but the problem, however, is that individual risk perception is low. It seems that socio-behavioural and contextual factors shape workers health behaviours and cardiovascular disease knowledge. Addressing these factors might help public health interventions keep pace with the complex and changing dynamics of non-communicable diseases in South Africa.

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I6 Sociology of Youth and Sport 3:

'If a man loves you he should hit you, if he doesn't hit you then he doesn't love you': Young disabled women's perceptions of love and relationships in KZN!

Girls and women with disabilities are reportedly more at risk of sexual violence than their non-disabled peers. Despite this, very few studies have engaged with young women with disabilities to find out how their perceptions of love and relationships may put them at increased risk of sexual violence.

A qualitative, participatory research design was used amongst twenty-two, 15 to 20 year-old youth with disabilities (11 female; 11 male) in KwaZulu-Natal. Three of the participants were trained as co-researchers and carried out focus group discussions and individual interviews with the other participants and also kept reflective journals throughout data collection. Data were analysed using content and discourse analysis.

As sexual agents, the participants were largely influenced by socio-cultural discourses of hegemonic masculinity, which gave meaning to their perceptions of love and relationships. For the female participants accepted multiple partners and physical abuse, believing violence to be a necessary form of discipline. This need for discipline, maybe explicated by the male participants' perceptions of women as being unable to control themselves sexually. These perceptions have become naturalised and internalised positions and as a result, the female participants become agents in their own oppression. In doing so, they heighten their risk to sexual exploitation, HIV and sexually transmitted diseases.

Sexuality education efforts must acknowledge the influence of culture in relation to sexual and gender identity formation amongst disabled and non-disabled youth.

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F3 Health 2:

Rocking the mic right: Penis gaze and Sexual reproductive health

Sexual reproductive health matters are widely perceived as women's politics. However since the invention of Viagra men's sexuality and reproductive health was inserted into health and public discourse. Again, the gaze on men's sexual behaviour, particularly the 'functional penis' is magnified by print media through the back page adverts that focus on various sexual enhancers that are aimed at boosting men's sexual performance. The lack of focus on promoting safer sexual practices amongst men through the same media strategy can be seen as problematic considering the fact that South Africa has one of the highest HIV pandemic in the world and the continuous rising number of father absence. Although the campaign to encourage men to circumcise is a significant positive step towards positive sexual health practices the focus still mainly remains on the functionality of the penis.

Through an analysis of newspaper adverts on men's sexual enhancers this paper argues that men's sexuality functions through 'the penis gaze', to which creates limited holistic interventions for men. It also argue that the 'un-gazing' from the penis will create spaces for men to redefine themselves holistically in sexual health matters. In conclusion, this paper maintains that a holistic approach to men's sexual reproductive health through media platforms amongst other strategies can bring men into the forefront of creating more positive sexualities and reproductive health.

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B2 Gender Studies 2:

Women empowerment and Higher Education: A case study in the University of Limpopo

Higher education in South Africa, as in other parts of the world, has always reflected disparities between men and women. These disparities relate to access to education, appointment into permanent positions and promotion to senior positions (Boshoff, 2005; Kim et al, 2010; Lues, 2005; Zulu, 2007). Cohen (2009) argues that education is of paramount value to the empowerment of women. Empowering women entails equipping them with knowledge, skills and self-

confidence which is necessary to fully participate in development (Cohen, 2009). These attributes are also pre-requisites of sustainable development which can only be achievable when men and women are granted equal opportunities in order to reach their full potential (Mathipa, 2001). Not only does education have a significant multiplier effect to the next generation, education also improves and enhances the potential of women for contributing and participating in social, economic and political aspects of national development (De Waal, 2006). Thus, education has potential for bringing about transformation and development which is essential to redressing the imbalance between men and women as well as in social groups. Regardless of the relevance of education to the empowerment of women and socio-economic development, the education sphere is faced with many challenges, which the study seeks to explore. Zulu (2007) notes challenges such as access to education, appointment into permanent positions and promotion to senior positions for women in Higher education.

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H1 Development 1:

Practicalities of South Africa's National Development Plan: Prospects and Challenges, using the Rural Economy as a Case Study

The National Development Plan (NDP) is arguably South Africa's widest and most inclusive plan for economic and social development since 1994. It is a plan that aims to rapidly grow the economy in South Africa by 2030, whilst simultaneously expanding essential services and social welfare. The NDP claims that a capable and developmental state, free of corruption and that prioritises social cohesion, is required in order to achieve such a vision. Overall, the NDP is evidence of the urgent need for development in South Africa, although its political impetus is yet to be determined. A test of strength of the NDP is whether it can assist in formulating and implementing development beyond the document, using existing state institutions and structures. This paper will argue that the NDP is a prudent plan for SA to become a democratic developmental state. However, the plan fails to mention critical factors in its chapters, which will affect the strength and achievability of the plan. The chapter titled integrated and inclusive rural economy is evidence of this major flaw of the plan. The latter chapter fails to mention the vital role of women in the rural economy and the critical factor of Traditional Leadership and Governance. Ultimately, the NDP does not recognise the interface between development, gender and governance. And this will lead to complications in the NDP's implementation unless clarified, refined and asserted. Through the examination of the selected NDP chapter on the rural economy, a description of women's issues and their confrontation with Traditional Leadership and Governance, this paper will add to the existing but narrow interpretations of the NDP. In addition to this, this paper will explore the practical public policy issues associated with the NDP.

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A3 Economic & Industrial Sociology 3:

The shifting dynamics of institutionalisation of industrial relations and strike violence: A case study of Impala platinum 1982-2012

Industrial conflicts, according to industrial relations theory, may be managed through the development of institutions designed contain and routinise its regulation. This process of institutionalization of industrial relations in South Africa has been precarious and often characterized by various forms of violence. This paper examines the variations in the institutionalization of industrial relations and the relationship to strike violence. It draws from an ethnographic study of the experience of Impala platinum from the apartheid to the post-apartheid workplace regime. It identifies different phases/models of institutionalization. It argues that the institutionalization of industrial relations is neither fixed nor homogeneous. It is in a continuous state of being made, re-made and or reconfigured.

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A3 Economic & Industrial Sociology 3:

Mutually Instrumental Violence: Party-State vigilantes, Informal Traders and Accumulation in Harare's Highly Contested Economic Spaces

Studies on indigenisation and economic empowerment have mainly focused on state elites and big corporate equity transactions and ignoring the adaption of indigenisation by vigilante groups and informal traders to enhance their accumulation prospects. Vigilante groups have allocated themselves gatekeeping roles and in certain cases informal traders have also actively and deliberately tapped into vigilante violence to gain the right to trade in Harare's highly contested economic spaces. The paper borrows from Reno's 'Shadow State' to explain the nature and genesis of the vigilante groups, in particular their link to the party-state and how they have become central to the emerging socio-economic relations and patterns of accumulation at a non-elite level. The paper further borrows from Chabal and Daloz 'instrumentalisation of disorder' to explain the centrality of violence in influencing and shaping accumulation patterns in Harare's urban economic spaces. Using case studies of Mandimbandimba, Chipangano, and Gunners the paper maps the contours of violence and relations amongst vigilante groups and informal traders in Harare's highly contested urban economic spaces. The paper argues that vigilante groups use a combination of the claim to superior violence and indigenisation ideology to accumulate. The instrumentalisation of violence by vigilante groups fits well into Zimbabwe's generally violent political economy that emerged post-2000 Fast Track Land Reform and Resettlement Programme. The paper further argues that vigilante groups have become popular with certain sections of the informal traders through invoking questions of livelihoods morality and presenting themselves as modern day Robin Hoods of informal traders against the marauding Harare Municipal Police and the Zimbabwe Republic Police. Therefore, the provision of safety enclaves to informal traders by vigilante groups has given rise to mutually instrumental violence which influences and shapes accumulation patterns within Harare's economic spaces.

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J4 Family and Population Studies 3:

A formative evaluation of educational support programs for migrant children in Bushbuckridge

The intersection between migration, rural education and evaluation is under researched; hence, this paper seeks to discuss a formative evaluation that will be conducted on educational support programs that are being implemented for Mozambican migrants' children in rural Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga. Buffelshoek Trust Support programs started 14 years ago (2001) are currently underway and are being implemented through a horizontal approach to orphans and vulnerable children. In the literature, it is agreed that migrant children who are undocumented and separated, suffer discriminations and social exclusions in accessing education due to the foreign status they hold. Yet access to education is a human right despite the nationality of an individual. Formative evaluations have emerged to be crucial in rural education for they help in decision making, communication enhancement and in better implementation of interventions. Hence, Buffelshoek Trust educational programs will be evaluated against the international standard for evaluation (DAC/OECD) criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, equity, sustainability and ethical soundness), focusing specifically on Mozambican migrant children, even though this category of children are not explicitly referred to by the Buffelshoek Trust. Through qualitative data collection, the study will draw on semi-structured and child-centered interviews with migrant children, parents/guardians and school staff. Additional focus group discussions and observations methods will also be employed. This paper will discuss the proposal and literature review.

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D6 Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 2:

The violence of heteronormativity: Understanding attacks against LGBTI people

This paper would seek to examine violence perpetrated against LGBTI persons in South Africa and examine it holistically. Rather than focusing on the reductive narrative of violence against LGBTI in general – and black lesbian women in particular – as being motivated solely by ignorance, hate and bigotry, this paper explores violence as emanating not from individuals, but from oppressive norms and systems that permeate our lives. LGBTI persons are not removed from the generally high levels of violence and crime in South Africa, but the types of crime that LGBTI persons experience, and the

violence involved, is what sets these attacks apart. These hate crimes do not merely seek to kill those that do not conform, but actually intend to destroy and disfigure the remaining and contravening body through horrendous acts of violence. In order to understand and address violence being perpetrated against LGBTI, an understanding must exist of this violence within its wider context of gender-based violence, heterosexism and the violent policing of bodies that do not comply with heteronormative and reductive notions of masculinity, femininity, gender and sex. In this way, the physical violence experienced by individuals is in fact the manifestation of a larger system of violence that exists in the form of artificial norms and values being conditioned and perpetuated through a narrow and conservative lens in the interests of a few.

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G3 Environment and Natural Resources 2

Sociology and the 'slow violence' of toxic pollution: the dangers of modernist consumption

Violence is usually understood as an event or action that is immediate in time and explosive in space, but much damage, both to persons and to the environment, takes the form of what Nixon (2011) has called a "slow violence" that extends over time and is insidious, undramatic and relatively invisible. According to Burawoy (2003) the task of Sociology is "to make visible the invisible". The paper demonstrates this firstly in relation to the neo-liberal food regime which is marked by declining food safety. There are rising levels of toxic chemicals in food produced by agro-industry, especially in relation to highly processed foods and there are serious nutritional deficiencies in diets composed of these 'junk foods' and 'fast foods'. Secondly the paper shows how the toxic pollution of water, on which lives and livelihoods depended, led to the destruction of an entire community.

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H2 Higher Education and Science Studies 1:

University Research Group Structures for Engagement with Civil Society: A call for transformation from little professor units to bigger research centre-types, within a broader 'cluster' of departments and research groupings called a 'School'

Since the 19th century development of research 'chair-professors' in Germany with an emergent 'first academic revolution' combining second mission of research with first mission of teaching (the feudal university core), there has emerged a core structure for research. This I term the 'professor-unit type': a professor with small grouping (unit) of some postgraduate assistant researchers, a few post-docs and occasionally technical/administrative assistant. This small science/social science 'unit' became consolidated within 20th century universities in Europe and also North America (with large departments, where each professor pursued research via his/her own professor-unit type), spreading across 'southern' universities including in South Africa (new NRF research-chairs are exactly such units).

I argue that with a 'second academic revolution' from the late 20th century incorporating a third mission, of 'engagement in socio-economic-cultural development' with society, a new structure is emerging - a 'research centre-type': a larger structure comprising (i) a professor-director (leading centre-mission around a research niche area), under whom function (ii) at least 3 senior research professors (each with their own research 'unit-type' grouping) and (iii) a sizeable technical-administrative infrastructure. Such a formalised centre-type structure is, I suggest, (a) more responsive to research innovation engagement with external civil society than an informal 'network of professor-units' structure, and (b) able to develop more sustainable research development with societal partners.

However, such research centre-types face challenges including: should they be affiliated to departments; should they be involved in teaching as well; how might they retain soft-funded senior researchers; what university governance structures might enhance their work? I suggest that an 'academic cluster' comprising a number of departments and their associated research centres and units – all grouped under a framework I call a research-teaching-engaged scholarship 'School' – may provide the academic cohesion for enhancing this second academic revolution.

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H4 Development 2:

A comparison of corporate social responsibility in the iron ore industry: Iron man or mythical creature?

Currently, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and sustainability issues are contentious concepts globally. As the Bench Marks Centre for CSR focusses strongly on the extractive industries, this paper will concentrate on the three main dimensions of sustainability (social, economic and environmental) in the mining sector and more specifically in the iron ore industry. Furthermore, this research paper is a comparative study on the iron ore industries of South Africa, India, Sweden and Brazil. The study in South Africa has already been completed, while the research in India and Sweden are still in process. Regarding Brazil, the research will be initiated during 2015.

As already mentioned, the aim of this paper is to identify the main CSR issues in the iron ore industry with specific focus on the three dimensions of sustainability. Social aspects include migrant labour, relocation, health, family disorganisation and poor infrastructure. Economic aspects comprise issues such as labour, royalties and taxes, while the environmental dimension focusses on environmental degradation and pollution.

In this paper CSR and sustainability implications will be highlighted by touching on facets such as community engagement, stakeholder participation, Social Licence to Operate (SLO), Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), environmental protection, the relevance of CSR legislation, as well as the monitoring thereof. This paper also serves as a comparison between the BRICS contingency and the so called North. Regarding methodology, a qualitative approach is mainly followed by making use of interviews, focus groups, key informants and personal observations."

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H5 Development 3:

Conflict-social cohesion tension-field Janus head GENEalogy

What could be an opposite of conflict? Social cohesion? How is social cohesion and conflict seen, and defined, by whom, for who and for what purpose? This presentation explores a GENEalogy of a different kind. Often the world is divided and seen as four worlds: 'North' and 'South', 'East' and 'West'. The one played against another, dominated or oppressed/suppressed and certain world views seen as correct/ideal/the best. Like a Janus head and forgetting that once upon a time it was a Pangea...The paper provides various social cohesion conceptual and model GENEalogies showing that Western Effecting and Northern Navigation still dominates (power-knowledge) and that a stronger Grounding in the South and Emergence in the East needs to be given space to be acknowledged, celebrated and integrated. The release of an interwoven, integral GENE-IUS is required, co-evolving with each other with a triple-win for the greater good instead of a win-lose or only win-win scenario. Therefore drawing on this integral GENE-Pool four stranded spiral/quadruple helix: Community Grounded in the South, Consciousness [Spirituality] Emerging from the East, Creativity [creative principle /innovation] Navigating from the North, and Capital Effecting from the West. Having this integral GENE-pool quadruple helix spiral between a conflict and social cohesion tension field pendulum in all the worlds evolving and transforming together for a greater good.

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A1 Economic & Industrial Sociology 1:

A precarious migrant class in South Africa: State agenda or accident?

The Immigration Amendment Act (3 of 2007) which brought new regulations into effect in 2014 has frequently been criticised for making legal and documented entry into South Africa more difficult. Consequently, many immigrants are denied entry in through South Africa front door, and must turn to its back door which places them in the particularly precarious position of being undocumented. Using insights from original fieldwork with individuals who act as brokers in the immigration process, this paper extends the argument made by Crush and Peberdy, and Segatti that post-apartheid immigration legislation has become increasingly harsh in order to reproduce a precarious migrant class in South Africa for the state economic benefit. My primary argument here is that this is part of the state's agenda.

Immigration intermediaries have been consistently undermined, through the repealing of sections in the Act which allow for intermediaries and the lack of regulation within the industry the Department of Home Affairs has consistently left intermediaries up to their own devices, for example. This in turn has forced intermediaries to regulate themselves by limiting their services to certain desirable immigrants in order to maintain their reputation and leaving immigrants perceived as undesirable to navigate a precarious migrant class in South Africa: State agenda or accident confusing immigration structures alone. Understanding this effect of the new regulations is essential as it explains the results of self-regulation in an industry and highlights concerns with harsher regulation other than tourism and foreign investment.

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F4 Methodology and Social Theory 2:

Pentecostal conversion and small black entrepreneurs – A relational perspective

The present ethnographic study examines the ways in which Black Pentecostal entrepreneurs, with particular reference to recent born-again converts, portray their social world, focusing specifically on a range of religious dimensions that were found to intersect with entrepreneurs' networks and social capital. Net of socio-economic and demographic circumstances, Pentecostal conversion appeared to be a major factor influencing the make-up of social ties and the structure of the networks of small black entrepreneurs. In fact, Pentecostal influence extended well beyond the dynamics of social capital and trust, and affected issues at the very heart of entrepreneurship such as risk taking and proactiveness, and an overall cultural orientation conducive to commercial entrepreneurship. The paper has four main sections, broadly falling under the general rubric of discontinuity with the past brought about by Pentecostal conversion. The first section focuses on socio-structural discontinuities, showing how Pentecostal converts shed old networks and adopt new ones, as well as the ways in which these are leveraged to their entrepreneurial advantage. The second section discusses aspects of cultural discontinuities as we examine the break with the traditional past and the embrace of a new Weltanschauung that is synonymous with "modernity." Thirdly, we highlight the social backlash to the structural and cultural discontinuities. The paper ends with a consideration of some of the entrepreneurial ramifications of the Pentecostal "advantage" for small black entrepreneurs. I articulate a conceptual framework that incorporates the insights of relational sociology in the [neo-Weberian] study of entrepreneurs in order to make sense of the ways in which Pentecostal conversion shapes both the networks and the entrepreneurial orientation of born-again entrepreneurs. The fundamental compatibility between neo-Weberian and relational sociologies is apparent in the fact that both share the same interpretive parentage. However, while neo-Weberian approaches stress the primacy of symbolic and cultural understandings, the relational perspective adopted by the present study offers a more granular specification of the intermeshing of culture and structure in the constitution of individual agency. Given the centrality of agency in mainstream entrepreneurship, looking at entrepreneurial selves as relational rather than essential enabled us to imagine structure and agency as mutually constitutive rather than as opposed. The ethnography is embedded in a larger longitudinal qualitative research. One methodological implication of the relational approach was a focus on relational identities expressed through ethno-narratives of everyday life.

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A2 Economic & Industrial Sociology 2:

The New Work Order in Corporate South Africa: Dominant Discourses in one of South Africa's Largest Companies

This paper seeks to lay out the ways in which one of the largest multi-national companies in South Africa is a working example of the New Work Order in this time of New Capitalism. The paper does this by examining some of the main characteristics of the New Work Order - such as the dispersal of centralized authority and the use of sociotechnical engineering - and discusses these using evidence from company documentation and staff interviews. The main objective here is to consider the dominant discourses of the New Work Order that potentially impact both the identities of black African managers who work for this multi-national company and their cross-cultural workplace experiences.

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F2 Methodology and Social Theory 1:

A Blended Approach to Research Design for Complex Problems: Solving the Epistemological and Methodological Obstacles in a Higher Education Context

When social problems are shaped by a complex network of factors, investigating the problem with the aim of social change or transformation, and the possible interventions to achieve such change, becomes problematic. Epistemological and methodological challenges that are faced at the design stage, carry through to execution of the research, integration and presentation of the results. Further challenges are faced within the context of Higher Education. This paper will explore a blended approach to research design, methodological approach and disciplinary boundary crossing, by presenting the experience in a study of 'the social shaping of cognitive ability and academic outcomes in a context of human rights and political correctness'. The possible solutions to challenges in the research process, the higher education context and the role of ultimate interventions to achieve social change, will also be explored.

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C6 Clinical Sociology 5:

It Takes a Village to Raise a Child": Working towards Social Change with the Community as 'Client'

School dropout, crime, teenage pregnancies, family breakdown and financial challenges are but some of the problems faced in many of the former 'township' communities in post-apartheid South Africa. This paper uses intersectionality as approach to explore and conceptualise the various social constructions that culminate in physical and symbolic violence within a specific community. From the outset of the project, the community was envisaged in the dual role of 'client' but also as a community caught up at the intersection politics, policies, tradition and culture. The latter meant that part of the intervention would be guiding the community in understanding options, possibilities and empowerment mechanisms. The paper presents the action research approach adopted for the formulation and implementation of interventions, with the community as part of the extended client system. The community's own role in imagining a different outcome for the community and new ways of organising various institutional dimensions of the community is explored, as well as the role of the community clinic established to facilitate the process. The presents the various social theories (attachment, social cognitive, neuroscience), as well as the disciplines drawn on to achieve change in the community in an inclusive manner.

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C5 Clinical Sociology 4:

Pathways to employment for youth

Youth unemployment is now firmly on the country's national political, economic and social development agenda. A wide range of factors are pertinent to understanding youth unemployment in South Africa and the region. Unemployment rates are closely related to one's level of education and the low skills profile of the majority of young South Africans makes it difficult for them to find work in an increasingly knowledge-based economy. Many youth drop-out of the education system before completing high school and few hold further or higher education qualifications that could increase their likelihood of finding a job or moving into self-employment. The high cost of investing in further training and education also acts as a barrier to their progression and few young people are saving as an educational investment for the future. These challenges tend to reinforce the inequality gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged youth in South Africa. While youth from non-poor households are likely to navigate fairly structured pathways from school through higher or further education to employment, those from poor households face uncertainty as they exit the education system and the social grant system. Inadequate access to social and financial assets and a lack of relevant skills, support systems, work experience and employment opportunities make it particularly difficult for poor youth to navigate the transition from school to work. A number of public, private and civil society actors are engaged in implementing programmes aimed at promoting youth employability. Evidence from other parts of Africa and elsewhere

point to the potential of youth employment programmes coupled with financial inclusion interventions to boost youth employability outcomes. However, such programmes have not been rigorously tested in the South African context and little is known about what interventions or combination of interventions have the greatest effects in terms of enhancing financial assets, skills, employability and livelihood outcomes. The paper outlines the concept of pathways (Heinz, 2009) and indicates some of the barriers along this pathway that young people from poor households face, including that of financial assets. It also introduces a conceptual framework for understanding investments in youth transitions to employability and reports on findings from a scoping study conducted on youth employability programmes in South Africa.

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D3 Social Movements and Popular Protest 2:

The Spatial and Organisational Structure of Casual Workers Struggles: The Case of SAPO's Gauteng Worker Committees

Post-1994 South African labour legislation, and the country's industrial relations architecture, is often categorised as 'labour friendly.' However, this is really only the case for permanent workers, organised into trade unions and able to use collective bargaining frameworks. By contrast, precarious workers, such as the employees of labour brokers, must utilize alternative, non-institutional, and often extra-legal methods when engaging in industrial disputes. From around 2005 labour broker employees working for the South African Post Office, but excluded from the company's industrial relations system, began to organise 'casual workers committees' across Gauteng. A series of 'wildcat' or unprotected strikes between 2010 and 2012 ended labour broking in the Post Office. Based on interviews and participant observation, this paper explores how the forms of these struggles were structured. Responding to a range of constraints and opportunities, striking casual workers honed 'technologies of struggle.' These technologies of struggle can be analysed through their organisational and structural forms. Organisational forms were influenced by the unprotected nature of the protests, the application (rather than withdrawal) of labour that frequently involving illegal activities, communication systems, and the need for secrecy. Strike activities were spatially structured in specific ways as a result of accessible transport networks, racially and socioeconomically-segregated residential areas, surveillance equipment, law enforcement and other influences. Organisational and spatial aspects were frequently inter-dependent. The eventual strategic success of the casual workers was a result of their ability to develop effective organisational forms and tactics appropriate to the terrain of struggle.

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A4 Economic & Industrial Sociology 4:

Employee of the year with a major strike": the case of a South African mine

This study explores the dynamics of a mining company in South Africa; an employer of the year with a black CEO and a massive employee shared ownership scheme for its employees. The research explores the dynamics shaping the compromised relationship between supervisors and their teams leading to ungovernability of the mining section due to negative informality coupled with favouritism. The purpose of this study is to argue that mines depend on rules and regulations but they also depend on positive elements of informality where people can make decisions on the spot to enhance production. This research explores the dynamics of positive informality and negative informality where positive informality means taking initiative and making decision on the spot and negative informality undermines human resource. This study explores ways on how to change negative informality linked to favouritism into positive informality which will enhance company production. Findings from the study show how negative informality has jeopardized the relationship between the supervisors and the management of this South African mine. Using an ethnographic approach coupled with participant observation, interviews, analysis of company documents and statistical data, the study aims to provide a solution to the ungovernability of the mine and also advice on ways in which negative informality can be replaced with positive informality.

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C3 Clinical Sociology 3:

Gender Based Violence: Analysis of a Survivor's Narrative Writing Project - People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA) Women's Writing Project

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a significant international human rights concern and public health challenge. The WHO (2013) reports that one in three women experience GBV at some stage in their life, which impacts on their own, and potentially other people's physical, mental and sexual health and wellbeing. The United Nations (1993) say that GBV "constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedom of women". GBV is, of course, not necessarily limited to women only, but the greater bulk of critical and analytical emphasis on GBV focuses on women's experiences, largely because of the historically contextualized differences in power relationships between men and women in the majority of societies. In South Africa gender equality is most visibly advocated in the country's Constitutional Bill of Rights (1996) and the Domestic Violence Act 116 (1999). However, the reported figures for GBV against women remain staggeringly high, with acknowledgement that unreported rates are even higher. This paper will focus on one specific intervention by People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA), a South African non-governmental service organisation that focuses its service on preventing GBV and assisting survivors of GBV. This paper emerges from a Master's in Development Studies treatise by a Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University student, Ms Gillian Makota, under the supervision of Dr Belinda du Plooy. The treatise focuses, as does this paper, on POWA's Women's Writing Project, called "Breaking the Silence", which consists of eight anthologies (2005-2013) of creative and biographical survivor narratives. The triadic theoretical framework of the study is a holistic one, underpinned by Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller's Ecological Model (1999), USAID's Life Cycle Model (2009) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (2005) GBV typology. In addition, the therapeutic significance and potential of narrative therapy informed this study. A qualitative content analysis methodology was followed in the analysis of common themes that emerged from 65 English survivor narratives of women between the ages of 16 and 60, contained in five POWA anthologies.

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C2 Clinical Sociology 2:

Working in fear? Managers' and petrol attendants' experiences of public-initiated violence at selected petrol stations in Johannesburg

A general consensus generated from various news articles is that violence in the workplace is on the rise and that the workplace is no longer considered safe for many employees. Although some employees such as police officers and prison guards might encounter violence at work to some degree, more and more employees are experiencing the effects of public-initiated violence at work such as petrol attendants working on the forecourts of petrol stations. Recently, Kole (2010) has done research on the security measures to reduce workplace violence at petrol stations in Gauteng and highlighted issues and challenges that petrol stations face on a daily basis regarding workplace violence and recommended several preventative strategies to reduce violent crimes at petrol stations. The aim of this study is to add to such conversations by focusing on selected petrol stations in a particular area within Johannesburg, to understand whether they experience similar issues and challenges regarding workplace violence and what strategies they implement to overcome these issues and challenges. Semi-structured interviews with managers and petrol attendants working at selected petrol stations in Johannesburg are conducted that focus on violent Type I and non-violent Type II workplace violence that occur at their petrol stations.

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F4 Methodology and Social Theory 2:

Immigrant churches, social spaces and social life among Zimbabwean immigrants in Cape Town

This study explored ways in which Together Church, a Zimbabwean immigrant church in Cape Town is carving out social spaces for face-to-face social interaction among its members. In the wake of widely documented scholarly debates on relations of strangeness, ambivalences, and intolerance between local communities of South Africa and their institutions

and international immigrants, immigrant churches are engendering social life in diverse ways. Some of the social spaces are incidental, spontaneous and fleeting. These include social chats and activities on Sundays before, during and after church services. Others are systematic. Small group-based fellowships such as couples dinners, family fun days, and cell group parties fall within this category. Employing participant observation, observation and in situ conversational interviews to gather data, I argue that whether coincidental or organised, these church-based social spaces present significant insights into understanding immigrant congregants' reaffirmation and at times reconstruction of idealised social identities. Such identities are believed to draw largely on Biblical principles and diverse forms of mores as supposedly defined in immigrant congregants' country of origin. At the same time, immigrants' continued subscription to such social identities did not imply oblivion to, and overcoming the influence of, the South African social context and definitions of social relations and social identities. Neither were gated social spaces successful in duplicating discrete and ideal immigrant social identities divorced from the ambivalent social identities that both produce and are produced by the cosmopolitanism characteristic of towns and cities in South Africa.

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E5 Urban Sociology 2:

The elite on the golf course: Considerations on the struggles of 'old and new money' in the field

This paper focuses on the stratification of the elite and how it intersects with the centrality of golf for the new and old elite in Johannesburg and in South Africa at large. As Shone and Nugent suggest (2002), it is important to understand how elites operate and maintain their status and how indeed they become active militant for the preservation of their position through a set of violent performances, such as turning themselves into victims of society in a process of dehumanization and following a logic of predation (Piñon 2005). Golf is increasingly popular across the globe and it is particularly prominent in those societies in which the gap between the rich and the poor is high, and in countries undergoing major political and social transformation. At present in South Africa golf is a sport that represents in different ways the new and the old elite and it is entangled with a global real estate market that serves a global elite that reshapes cities, suburbs and the globe. Based on ethnographic research conducted in different golf courses of Johannesburg, this paper argues that the golf course becomes the space in which both symbolically and materially the stratified elite fights for recognition and preservation of its status.

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F5 Methodology and Social Theory 3:

Towards a measure of Knowledge Transgressivity Potential (KTP): a conceptualisation

Transgressive knowledge can be understood in various ways. For the purposes of this paper, knowledge transgressivity refers to data, methods and paradigmatic thinking that travels across, and in so doing blurs, disciplinary boundaries between natural and social sciences. What distinguishes transgressive knowledge from mere knowledge transfer is that the former is inter-disciplinary while the latter is multi-disciplinary. In this paper we take thinking around knowledge transgressivity a step further through the consideration of knowledge transgressivity potential (KTP). In order to measure KTP within and between university student groupings (across natural and social sciences) a standardised scale instrument is required. Knowledge transfer scales exist but are limited by their non-transformative multi-disciplinary function. There is no extant KTP scale, nor any scale that measures the potential of blending disciplinary knowledges to create new knowledge along with novel disciplinary forms. This paper marks the first, conceptual, step in the KTP scale development process. A vast amount of literature has been added to the findings drawn from a recent exploratory study (Dworzanowski-Venter and Chagonda 2015) focused on the KTP exhibited by postgraduate students on the Witwatersrand in order to make an elusive concept, like KTP, measurable.

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J4 Family and Population Studies 3:

A Peer-led Self-help Group for Caregivers of Children with Disabilities in a South African Township

The caregivers of children with disabilities in South Africa- especially mothers- are often subject to the same exclusionary social norms and discriminatory attitudes as their children. Disability remains shrouded in mystery and misunderstanding, and navigating township life with a disabled child presents a spectrum of environmental and attitudinal barriers to caregivers. In this context caregivers may simultaneously perform the roles of parents, proxy agents and- at times- disability advocates. This paper will share preliminary findings of a longitudinal mixed methods study to evaluate the outcome of empowerment contributed to by a Community-based Rehabilitation Empowerment Component intervention. The paper reveals how caregivers who participate in a self-help group transcend being advocates for their own children and become involved in complex activism directed at promoting human rights for all children with disabilities in the township. The paper describes ways in which the participating caregivers articulate the development of the self-help group, how it functions, as well as providing examples of the initiatives that the group have undertaken.

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D3 Social Movements and Popular Protest 2:

A view from below: Populism and political representation in the Economic Freedom Fighters

The relatively new political party, the Economic Freedom Fighters, has had profound impact on the South African political landscape since their launch in 2013. In less than two years they have managed to garner significant support from individuals and certain communities. The EFF occupies an interesting political space due to its formal ideological stance espoused by the party's assertion that it is a Marxist-Leninist-Fanonian organisation. Whilst much has been said about the EFF from a national perspective, the life of the EFF at a local level is often neglected in analysis and commentary. This paper sets out to present an analysis of the EFF from a branch level, based on field research carried out with members of branches of the EFF Marikana and Mooinooi in the North West Province. Drawing on my research findings, the paper contends the EFF is best understood through the conceptual lenses of populism as outlined by theorists such as Ernesto Laclau. Building on this broad theoretical work, the paper tries to understand and analyse aspects of collective subjectivity, self representation and populism within the membership base of the EFF. Fundamentally then, this paper aims to move away from the evaluation of the EFF from the top-down and rather begins to lay the foundations for understanding the EFF through the views of its members and their perspective on the collective political project that they have chosen to form part of.

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D4 Social Movements and Popular Protest 3:

Structural violence and advocacy networks in post-transition South Africa

This paper argues that the structural violence of apartheid, which was not addressed by transitional justice mechanisms, continues to produce and reproduce violence and inequalities in post-transition South Africa. Drawing on recent scholarship on transformative justice (as opposed to transitional justice) the paper analyses contemporary socioeconomic rights activism in relation to structural violence. The paper considers the relationships between social movements, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and trade unions and the possible role of networks of this kind in contributing to transformative justice. It is argued that the involvement of affected communities is necessary for the pursuit of transformative justice and that networks of actors such as social movements, NGOs and trade unions provide a means by which affected communities may contribute to processes of transformative justice. Furthermore, it is argued that these processes are important both in themselves and in terms of their possible contribution to transformative outcomes. In addition, the paper discusses some of the challenges to the pursuit of transformative justice and considers the possible limitations to social movement and network action in this area, particularly focusing on the importance of access to financial and non-financial resources.

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C1 Clinical Sociology 1:

Cities for CEDAW: A Class Project

There is an international campaign to have at least 100 cities become Cities for CEDAW by the end of 2016. CEDAW is the UN treaty to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. This is a particularly important educational campaign in the United States as the U.S. is one of a handful of countries that has not ratified this UN treaty. This presentation will discuss efforts to develop CEDAW cities in Salt Lake City, Utah; Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio.

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A1 Economic & Industrial Sociology 1:

The Grand-dream in the Everyday: African migrant workers in Germany and visions of alternatives

The media, popular and mainstream academic image of the African migrant in Europe is headlined by rickety ever-ready to drown boats ferrying desperate women, children and men across high seas with the ominous consequence of swamping and worsening the plight of a crisis-ridden Europe by drawing from undeserved welfare scheme. Of course such a characterization recalls the tired western stereotype of its eternal other – Africa and Africaness. However, desperation remains a reality for the many African migrant workers occupying the margins of European society. This much is not grasped by the moral panic that the above characterization represents nor the celebratory tone of glocalization and pluralism. Also not revealed, in spite of works of thick ethnographic description of the lives of African migrants is the implication that the determination to seek an alternative livelihood and life, has for a working class resistance, at the plane of work, and against narrow, self-contained notions of territoriality and belonging. This paper therefore looks at a group of African migrant workers in Germany who work without contracts, are vulnerable to hyper-exploitation, state criminalization, and physical and discursive violence. The focus is not to catalogue their travails, important as it is; the emphasis will be on how they conceive of transcending the enormous challenges that they face. The paper will look at how and why they ended up in Germany, the strategies, formations and vision of alternatives that they construct.

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F4 Methodology and Social Theory 2:

Social capital scholarship in and on South Africa

In this paper I survey some of the recent work done in South Africa on the topic of social capital and social cohesion. Both of these two concepts have been fertile in terms of inspiring applications, with the notion of social capital the most popular. I start by distinguishing between three different strands of social capital (which includes social cohesion), and then discuss the South African literature in terms of where they fall with regard to these strands. In the process, I hope to indicate strengths and weaknesses, as well as possible future directions.

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D2 Social Movements & Popular Protest 1:

Collective subjectivity and social movements: the production and politicization of identities within South African Social movements

Although not absent, the concept of identity has been peripheral to studies of social movements in South Africa, which

tend to favour a North American theoretical approach centred on issues of resource mobilization and structures of political opportunity. Identities are taken for granted, the processes through which they are produced, reproduced and politicised are not considered. Furthermore, their political dimensions are limited to their role in identity politics, ignoring their uses in pushing for other material and immaterial demands. We attempt to fill this gap by exploring two bodies of literature the contribution of which has been undervalued. The first is the analysis of identity construction rooted in theories of modernity. Identities are understood to emerge from reflexive processes of detachment and reattachment (Giddens, Wagner) or through the concomitant and contradictory dynamics of differentiation and de-differentiation which characterize modern societies (Calhoun, Domingues, Said). The second consists in approaches emerging from the French neopragmatist tradition, where the cultural self-production of contentious groups is understood to be part and parcel of the dynamics of public problems, controversies and crises (Chateauraynaud, Cefaï). Applying this literature to the South African context, we show how the study of socio-political mobilization in South Africa can benefit from a better understanding of the constitution and politicization of identities within South African social movements. In turn, our theoretical literatures can be enriched by critical engagement with the South African situation.

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B1 Gender Studies 1:

Men living with HIV and AIDS: A narrative study of males' experiences of living with HIV and AIDS in Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa

According to UNAIDS (2012b) men continue to have a higher HIV and/or AIDS mortality rate compared with women. The aim of this paper is to elicit, analyse and understand the “insider” accounts of the life experiences of men living with HIV and/or AIDS. Particular emphasis was placed on investigating whether there were similar themes, emotions and meanings expressed in the narratives of the participants, with regard to their sexual practices and experiences and how these practices and this chronic illness impacted on their masculinity construct. A qualitative approach of semi-structured interviews was utilised to obtain data from eight men living with HIV and/or AIDS in the Buffalo City Municipality, in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. A narrative analysis approach was used to analyse and interpret the data. The study found that most of the participants adhered to a hegemonic masculinity construct, characterised by risky sexual practices. The study’s main finding was that before their diagnosis with HIV, the participants reported having multiple sexual partners, inconsistently using condoms and not initiating voluntary testing for HIV. Furthermore, the study found that the participants understood and described their masculinity constructs through three distinct factors, namely social factors such as being a bread-winner, married or a father; through material possessions such as owning a house, a car and having a job and, through sexual factors i.e. being able to have unprotected sex and have multiple sexual partners. This suggests that masculinity is socially constructed through social schemas. The study also found that most of the men reported experiencing stigmatisation and/or discrimination from either family or community members as their most negative experience and their attached emotions suggested a weakening of their masculinity construct.

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E2 Race, Ethnicity and Class 2:

Price of Death: A Study on Funeral Homes in Stellenbosch

Despite the attention given to the “excessive” funeral expenditure, why do many who appear financially constrained continue to conspicuously consume of funerary goods? Based on multi-sited fieldwork in Stellenbosch, in this paper I argue that the consumption of funerary goods is reflective of not only economic interests, but also moral codes and material aspirations. I suggest that claims regarding the commoditisation of death having resulted in the emptying of cultural and spiritual vessels is an oversimplification that misses how race and consumption have been historically interconnected (Posel 2010). I suggest that a focus on funeral homes and funerary goods is a lens onto changing wants and desires of consumers.

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G4 Crime, Violence and Security 2

Do No Harm? Ethics, Politics and Ethnography of non-state armed groups in the Eastern Congo (DRC)

Abstract: This paper argues that ethical guidelines as set up by university ethics boards and research committees are problematic when conducting research in conflict areas and when critically engaging with subjects directly implicated in war, such as, warlords, perpetrators of violence, fighters, intermediaries, negotiators, refugee warriors, war-criminals, terrorists and the like. Drawing upon fieldwork with non-state armed groups in the Eastern Congo, the paper discusses some of the ethical limitations and difficulties of conducting research amongst active fighters of irregular rebel or militia groups, perpetrators of violence and war criminals. Further the paper discusses some of the political and moral implications with ethics standards and asks how it is possible to advance research on conflict and violence if the research is not ethically approved.

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E6 Urban Sociology 3:

Language and the spatial dynamics of inequality in Port Elizabeth and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropole

This paper explores spatial aspects of socio-economic inequality in Nelson Mandela Bay, a relatively new metropolitan city that includes Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Despatch. "Port Elizabeth" remains an official designation in post-1994 census geography: it labels a "sub-place" within the new metro that corresponds broadly with the old "white" apartheid city. In this paper I begin with a brief overview of the history of racial segregation in Port Elizabeth, before moving on to GIS-based analysis of 1996, 2001 and 2011 census data on language. This metro-wide analysis of changing language distribution serves as an entry point for the more detailed study of socio-economic inequality in selected regions of the metro.

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C5 Clinical Sociology 4:

Congolese Middle Class' Strategies for Their Professional Inclusion in Pretoria

"This paper explores strategies that Congolese skilled migrants adopt in order to overcome barriers to their participation in the labour market in Pretoria. I argue that since the end of apartheid (marked by multiple transformations in the global south labour market) some skilled Congolese immigrant workers undergo labour exclusion. This is primarily due to their identities (citizenship, race) and their unsuitable expertise and qualifications with regard to the labour market in Pretoria. Nonetheless, those Congolese bypass those exclusions by resorting to formal and/or informal strategies such as looking for nkanda (migratory status adjustment), learning English, or nzela mukuse (getting vocational or short trainings) or kosukola diplôme (which literally means to clean a degree – a strategy which consists of retaking their qualifications that were obtained out of South Africa) and accepting underemployment for a while. Theoretically, the above mentioned phenomena are better explained by Michel Crozier (1965) notion of homo strategicus (strategic human) which posits that human beings can adopt various strategies, as well as they can, in order to overcome their professional difficulties. The paper is based on the findings of an ethnography study of Congolese skilled migrants from 2012 to 2013 in Pretoria.

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G1 Environment and Natural Resources 1:

Good governance in the KwaZulu-Natal line-fish sector: Evidence-based policy-making and an assessment of current monitoring and evaluation approaches – What's the catch?

Sustainable utilization of marine resources has received increasing attention by government in South Africa since the

1990's. The result of this has been a proliferation of legislation, policies & programs which have been developed with both sound management practices in mind & the need to redress past discrimination. In particular, the line-fish sector has seen the development of a number of policies due to the size, nature and current status of this fishery, as well as the characteristics of resource users involved. It is the 3rd largest fishery sector, both in terms of areas fished and number of fishers involved. Management of this sector is particularly complex due to its uniquely multifaceted nature: not only are there multiple resource users or participants (consisting of commercial, recreational & subsistence fishers), but over 250 unique fish species are utilized by this fishery. In December 2000, growing recognition of the critical status of line-fish stocks (with a significant number of species populations being dangerously overexploited) led to the realization that the line-fish sector was in danger of collapse. As a result, the Minister of Environmental Affairs & Tourism declared the line-fish resource to be in a state of crisis. This brought about the development and implementation of a number of policies which have attempted to both facilitate the recovery of line-fish resources and address the status of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs). Successful implementation of these policies is complicated by the current post-apartheid policy context and the need to meet constitutional & legislative requirements, since the policies need to simultaneously meet the possibly conflicting objectives of environmental sustainability, social equity and transformation, and economic stability. Although the paradigm of evidence-based policy analysis is still in its infancy in South Africa, the emergence of the Government-Wide Monitoring & Evaluation System (GWM&ES) & attempts to mainstream M&E functions in all government departments could result in improved governance of the line-fish sector in terms of meeting these policy objectives. This paper aims firstly to discuss the value of the evidence-based approach to M&E. It will then assess and critique the current line-fish sector M&E policy practices & systems and make recommendations that could improve evidence-based policy assessments in the line-fish sector, resulting in more efficient and effective governance.

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G1 Environment and Natural Resources 1:

Analysing the policy for the small-scale fisheries in South Africa: A question of Policy fit or policy failure in KwaZulu-Natal

The transformation of South African fisheries has been an ongoing process since the early 1990's. Most of the emerging policies, however, have either been aimed at redressing the inequitable access of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) or Historically Disadvantaged Groups (HDGs) in the commercial and industrial fishery sectors, or regulating the open access recreational sector. Despite the fact that the harvesting of marine living resources by subsistence, artisanal or small-scale individuals and communities has taken place for centuries along the entire South African Coast, initial policy approaches failed to recognise or address the needs of these groups and individuals. Prior to 1994, fishers could potentially gain legal access to fisheries resources by participating in recreational and/ or commercial licensing systems. However, small-scale fishers were denied access to traditionally utilized resources because their harvesting practices and the quantities required did not conform to conditional recreational permits and they not afford license fees. Attempts to develop a policy to address the needs of 'small-scale' fishers have been ongoing since 1997. This finally resulted in the release of a draft policy in 2010, and its formalization in 2012. This paper argues that there is a pre-existing regional and geographical bias in terms of policy research and policy development, which has subsequently resulted in policy approaches that are primarily suited to conditions in the Western Cape. It will, therefore, examine the extent to which this policy will address the needs of small-scale fishers in KwaZulu-Natal

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I4 Political Sociology and the Law 2:

The levels of political participation and attitudes of undergraduate students at the University of Johannesburg towards a selected political issue

A significant number of South African youth in public universities cannot afford to pay their own tuition. Some of them enter the higher education system and rely on financial assistance coming from the national government in forms of bursaries, scholarships and student loans in order to fund the high costs of higher education for their living expenses,

books and tuition fees. The national government in South Africa administers these programs of financial assistance. Literature exist on youth and political participation, however this literature is limited to youth political participation or apathy. Consequently little is known about the youth who receive government funding, and if this influences their political participation or not. This study aimed to address this gap by conducting a survey on 152 undergraduate students at the University of Johannesburg in order to answer the question of does the provision of government funding to public universities influence whether the university going youth voted in the 2014 South African national election or not?

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G4 Crime, Violence and Security 2:

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Partner Education Difference in Zimbabwe

Intimate Partner Violence has been identified as a serious public health problem because of its adverse effects on the health of women, particularly their reproductive health and the health outcome of infants. While this study focuses on Zimbabwe, the problem of IPV has been identified regionally and globally. The prevalence of IPV is highest in the Sub-Saharan African region than in any other region in the world with percentages ranging from 20-71% .30% of women in Zimbabwe reported to have experienced IPV in their life time. Studies have been done to establish the factors contributing to IPV such as poverty, marital status, employment status and education, however the role of partner education difference has been overlooked. The study thus aimed to establish whether there is an association between partner education difference and IPV. The study was conducted using the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey of 2010/11 using a sample of 5372 women aged 15-49. The data was analysed cross tabulations for the descriptive statistics and using a binary logistic regression to investigate the association. The findings of the study suggests that women who are less educated than their partners have an increased likelihood of experiencing IPV indicated by an odds ratio of 1.14.

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F1 Health 1:

The role of social research in the fight against HIV/AIDS: divergences between Brazil and South Africa, 1990s-2010s

Indeed, Brazil was far superior to South Africa until a decade ago (it is still the case, to some extent) in responding effectively to the HIV/AIDS epidemic by implementing a nation-wide comprehensive program of prevention, treatment and care. It is then suggested that this was partly due to a consistent use of social-science knowledge that helped the state to go beyond the concept of risk-groups.

Based on these premises, it is here suggested that social scientists played a significant role in Brazil's National AIDS Program by infusing politics with the concept of social vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. This means that interventions need to go beyond risk-groups and information-based strategies (that characterized the initial HIV/AIDS studies and programs), as demonstrated by the global debate on the locus of behavioural change in HIV/AIDS studies and interventions. Following the shift of approaches from individual and information-based strategies to structural factors and holistic approaches (the latter being in vogue since the 1990s globally), social scientists in Brazil suggested that it was necessary to improve people's social, cultural and economic circumstances in order to create healthy supporting contexts."

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H3 Higher Education and Science Studies 2:

National development and the growth of HEIs in the post-civil war Angola, 2002-2015

This article discusses the rapid growth of the university system in Angola that the country has experienced over the last decade or so, since the political situation started being stable and economy started booming. Indeed, besides consolidating those existing, new public and private universities have been established in a number of big cities after the ceasefire in 2002 as a result of political stability, economic improvement and the consequent high aspirations on the part

of the state, private sector and individuals for the attainment of well-being through education. In other terms, compared to the past decades, higher education is largely conceived of as a priority, not only in political agendas but also by society at large. Thus, the article explores two interrelated aspects: (1) the impact of political stability, economic growth and aspirations upon the consolidation of old universities and the emergence of new ones across the country; (2) higher education's perception about its role in the development of the country. As for method, the article is essentially informed by literature about Angola's development after 2002 and by the narratives of the government, professors-researchers and students about the role of HEIs in bringing about well-being. This includes an analyzes of the gap between rhetoric and reality concerning the role of higher education as a fundamental helix of national development.

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I3 Political Sociology and the Law 1:

The Lindela Repatriation Centre from 1996-2014: A Theoretical Explication of Human Rights Violations

This article is based on media content analysis of more than 230 newspaper articles written on the Lindela Repatriation Centre from its establishment in 1996-2014. This centre is “one of South Africa’s largest facilities for the holding of undocumented migrants” (Bosasa, 2015). The articles were sourced via SA Media’s official website <http://www.samedia.uovs.ac.za>. The articles overly depict the centre as a hub of “human rights violations” (South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), 2014); Democratic Alliance (DA), 2015). The study juxtaposes the South African Constitution’s Bill of Rights, and how this was supposedly in consonance with the establishment of the centre, to the grotesque human rights violations that have occurred there since its inception. In light of this, this article draws on the theorising of Giorgio Agamben (1998), and particularly his theoretical contribution of the “homo sacer,” one who has been left behind or been excluded from the territorial boundaries that confer the rights of citizenship. The detainees at the centre are, therefore, to a great degree living in a “state of exception.” In the “state of exception” the legal order becomes in force only by suspending itself (Mika Ojakangas, 2005: 9). In this article, I argue that undocumented immigrants are often treated as “bare life”, as individuals who are subject to the suspension of the law within the context of the centre. Since they are non-citizens of the recipient state, these actions culminate to xenophobia, which Owen Sichone (2008) argues that its manifestation is “a gross violation of human rights.”

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C6 Clinical Sociology 5:

The dearth of social workers and the role of home based care workers: A case study of formal foster care in Ha-Makuya, Limpopo (SA)

South Africa has an “orphan crisis.” It is estimated that 16.9% of the population of South African children are orphans, and this is equivalent to 3,032,000 children (Shisana et al, 2014: 119). The foster care system in South Africa contributes immensely the alleviation of this “crisis.” This is attributed to the fact that it is supported by a sophisticated social security system which has seen foster parents receive a foster care grant. South Africa is, unfortunately, facing a dearth of social workers (Tshisela, 2010; Ngomane, 2010; Taylor, 2011; Fengu, 2012; Fengu 2014). This has had a negative impact on foster care in South Africa. This paper explores the role(s) played by home based care workers in foster care. Data was collected from qualitative interviews with foster care parents, home based care workers, school teachers and social workers in Ha-Makuya, an impoverished and marginalised rural district located in Northern Venda (Limpopo Province), from May 2013-February 2014. It was found that Ha-Makuya had a paucity of social workers and this culminated to them being overburdened. They, therefore, had to work hand in hand with home based care workers who had to perform some of their duties and responsibilities. Home based care workers were; referring guardians of orphans to social workers so that they can lodge foster care applications; conducting site (home) visits; and in the event that there were anomalies in a foster care setup, they would inform the social workers who would in turn investigate this.

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F3 Health 2:

Social darkness: Toward a causal redefinition of race

What is race? The social significance of race, particularly Blackness, irrespective of the phenotypic similitude this social construction implies, is not fundamentally about the way someone(s) looks or consciously identifies. The Black American experience, for instance, is marred by the highest rates of poor health across myriad outcomes compared to White counterparts (Williams and Mohammed 2009). This paper aims to demonstrate that being Black is an invariant feature and residual of colonial legacy the violence of which contributes to the persistence of present-day disparate health outcomes among post-colonial communities across the world. This trend prevails in societies without a formal racial hierarchy, but with clear partitions of the poorest health disparately affecting the most marginalized of that society. I argue that such communities have in effect become a Black , a process I term social darkness, whereby persons living in a society without an acknowledged racial hierarchy face dire health disparities similar in effect to health disparities in racially hierarchical societies. I posit that high-level experiences of poor health as violence in the U.S., in post-apartheid South Africa, and in the raceless space of Indonesia produce a racial effect of social darkness, an effect deeper than skin color or corporal features. Using data from the National Center for Health Statistics, the South Africa Stress and Health Study, and the Indonesia Family Life Survey East 2012, I challenge the casual mechanisms of race: here, social darkness becomes as a result of legacy of violence in the form of consistent disparate health outcomes.

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D5 Social Movements and Popular Protest 4:

Digital storytelling: site of peace and recognition

Thembelihle: People's Plight and Power is a digital story created by six community leaders that talks to the challenges, struggles and activism in Thembeilhle. It is a story of structural violence, a fight for recognition, land and basic services. It is a story of negotiating peace and meaning making. The story is about rewriting a script of oppression and victimhood to a story of hope, change, resilience and recovery of community assets. We use digital storytelling as a community engaged intervention and narrative research. It is a site for community recognition, ownership and peacemaking through repositioning the power relations between researcher and participants. A space where community leaders highlight their plight and power as echoed in the title.

Digital storytelling is part of the community storylines project done in collaboration between Institute for Social and Health Sciences and the Institute for Dispute Resolution in Africa. The project aims to create a space for conversations on peace and violence in the same breath making meaning of violence and peace in Thembelihle. Thembelihle is a peri-urban informal settlement in the south of Johannesburg; a contested space ridden with violent protests over basic services. Through the process of creating digital storytelling the community leaders of Thembelihle came together and created a collective story of reclaiming their agency, power, recognition and most importantly their voice which is often silenced, misrepresented and ignored.

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B1 Gender Studies 1:

Traditional and Modern Masculinity Beliefs: Teenage Boys Torn in Between

Hegemonic masculinity beliefs, such as toughness, dominance over women and acquisition of multiple sexual partners is prevalent amongst men and boys in societies worldwide and including South Africa. Subsequently issues such as domestic violence, substance abuse, HIV infections, and crime develop as some of the outcomes of these beliefs in turmoil. The aim of the study was to explore teenage boys' perceptions of being a man in a contemporary society. The study employed a qualitative research approach using a case study as a research design. Participants were recruited using purposive sampling from a teenage boys group at Sophiatown Community Psychological Services (SCPS). Data was collected through individual interviews and focus group. A key informant was interviewed for triangulation purposes. Data analysis was done using thematic content analysis. An interesting finding was that women are the main agents in gender socialization of teenage boys in the study. In addition, they seem to be torn between traditional masculinity

beliefs and modern masculinity beliefs. Lastly, their masculine ideals with regard to what makes a man were divided between the present; to be achieved in their current stage of development; and the future; to be achieved later in their lives.

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B1 Gender Studies 1:

Destructive intersections: Why black women are missing in the academy - Reading Narratives of Violence Love and Father Absence in McIntosh Polela's My Father My Monster

Discourses of father absence are sometimes presented as an illustration of tragedy for children who grow up without their fathers. However some counter arguments indicate that given the violence that is usually perpetrated by men against women and children, such absence is sometimes to be celebrated. Through a critical reading of McIntosh Polela's book *My Father My Monster*, this paper looks at the complexities of growing up without your father in contexts of poverty and violence. The paper argues that the love children have for their fathers coupled with the dilemma absence presents for evidence to know fully what he is capable of creates misperception and thus a yearning for something that was not and in some cases could never be. In McIntosh Polela's story his father is an angel who will hopefully come back until he finds out that he killed his mother then he is transformed into a monster that he wants to kill. The desire to be violent with his father takes McIntosh into a paradoxical journey where love and violence are mixed as he tries to find himself and make manifest a new non-violent man. In conclusion the paper maintains that father absence whether good or bad for children takes place in a complex environment where violent fathers are seen as more than the violence they have perpetrated but as a hope for a better life even when this might not be.

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E4 Urban Sociology 1:

Defamiliarising 'Slum': Exploring Socio-Spatial Discord in a Johannesburg Case Study

Circa 1891, Kliptown develops as a farming neighbourhood in the Johannesburg region. The community has a storied history of vibrant multi-racialism, of violent racial division, and of anti-apartheid struggle legend. Today its story is one of socio-spatial discord: a tourist attraction, a monolithic urban revitalization complex, and mixed formal and informal settlement. This paper is rooted in an ethnographic study of the community and uses the notion of defamiliarisation, the forcing of a new understanding through a tension between crafted perception and habitual recognition, to explore the role of aesthetic in efforts by the residents to consolidate their community, and by the Province and the City to present it as a tourist showcase befitting its historic significance. The study is presented by drawing on the relational tension in Don Mattera's poem *Man to Man* as a framework with which to explore the socio-spatial injustice of what has become a place of top-down and bottom-up friction.

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A5 Economic & Industrial Sociology 5:

Youth, military life and beyond. Exploring the effect of military service on youth reintegration and employment in South Africa

This study examines how young people who have joined the SANDF on the two year contract Military Skills Development System (MSDS) experience military service, and the effect this has on their ability to readapt to civilian life. It also examines the diverse experiences these young people have based on the different corps training they have received. Hereafter, the findings are presented in terms of the experiences of former MSDS privates who have served in various branches of the military and have left the force. Their experiences and perceptions of the military are examined, as well as their return to civilian life and employment. The conclusion is reached that MSDS members experience their two years in the SANDF as life-changing, that this affects their ability to reintegrate back into civilian society, and that the skills

acquired during military training is in most cases limited market value. The conclusion is reached that more needs to be done to assist these young military veterans to adapt to civilian life and to augment their military experience with more marketable skills to enable them to find gainful employment.

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J6 Family and Population Studies 4:

Exploring the Life Course Theory in Commuter Marriages

This paper draws its concept from a thesis on commuter marriages in Jos, Nigeria. The thesis asks what social dynamics are involved in a commuter marriage and has employed the Life Course Theory as its framework of reference.

The major construct of the Life Course Approach is first and foremost its concern with individuals in families through their lifetime and that these families may go through transitions, stages or events that are focused in time and space.

The life course makes use of certain concepts in its description of how lives are touched, two of these concepts are transition and trajectory. Transitions are changes in roles and statuses that represent a distinct departure from prior roles and statuses. Trajectories are long-term patterns of stability and change, which usually involve multiple transitions. The life course perspective does not cover the entire history of the marriage but applies its premise based on the stages that the family is in at the time it is being examined. That is to say that it does not look at the whole picture of the marriage, but focuses on aspects or snapshots of family life.

The life course theory has the potential to reach out and address interpersonal relationships but it is not able to properly link individual and family lives to corporate organizations and social institutions.

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J3 Family and Population Studies 2:

Unravelling the myths of unplanned and/or unwanted pregnancy among undergraduate students

This paper examines: 1. The influential factors on unplanned and/or unwanted pregnancies among university students. The specific factors explored among others, were categorised as: a. Attitudes towards and perceptions on: contraceptive use, abortion, sexuality and parenthood. b. The knowledge levels (and the sources thereof) of the girls regarding the above listed factors. 2. The consequences of unplanned and/or unwanted pregnancy on the individual and family. Data for the study was conducted through in-depth-interviews with ten female undergraduate students who had had the experience of unplanned and/or unwanted pregnancy while studying. A number of factors responsible for the pregnancy are revealed, including: Inadequate and inconsistent use of contraceptives, the role of the mother and the boyfriend, traditional and religious beliefs etc. Although the girls are knowledgeable about contraception, abortion etc, a number of barriers hinder them from putting this knowledge into practical use. One most highlighted consequence of unplanned and/or unwanted pregnancy is the financial burden on the family.

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E1 Race, Ethnicity and Class 1:

“Refugees in South Africa would have gone crazy, what keeps them going is their faith”: Exploring the Impact of Religious Beliefs in the Healing process of Congolese Refugees in South Africa

This paper explores the cultural context and relationship between counselling and religion in African context. It specifically emphasises on how both, the pre-migration traumatic experiences and the dire living conditions of the host country, expose forced migrants to poor mental health in South Africa. This takes various forms such as nightmares, stress, remorse, and even suicidal thoughts. Confronted with these various forms of emotional suffering, Congolese refugees resort to several support systems such as psychological counselling and, most importantly religion, in order to deal with their difficulties. The paper explores how the therapist or counsellor is responsive to the religious beliefs of their clients and adapt counselling practice to meet their expectations in terms of religious and cultural beliefs.

Drawing on the finding of the study conducted with Congolese refugees as victims of violence who are accessing therapy at the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV), this paper examines the impact of religion on counselling and other life issues. Through follow-up in-depth interviews conducted among eight Congolese refugees (comprising 6 women and 2 men) in Johannesburg, this study finds that religion underpins the awareness of the counsellor to refugees' psychological needs and forms the basis for the success of psychological therapy. In this regard, this paper argues that the success of counselling depends on the therapist responsiveness to respondents' religious and spiritual beliefs. Understanding the research participants' religious beliefs becomes instrumental to creating a trustful relationship between the therapist and the patient, leading to the success of therapeutic interventions.

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F5 Methodology and Social Theory 3:

Peter Abrahams and the violence of taste

Specie of Minor Literature (a type of 'anti-oedipal' babbling {an 'oedipal' discontent}) perhaps, Peter Abrahams's *Tell Freedom* participates in a collage of black taste: longing in silence or speech (modes of 'self-enquiry'). It foregrounds, in short, the age-old matrix: politics and ethics (self-responsibility or, same thing, free if joyous existence and its possibility). It mediates a reading of colonial violence, black "political immediacy", mediated through a violated black memory (of past and future danger), whose ontological status is near-indeterminate. So that crude materialist claim to knowledge of colonial violence, for instance, is already a scandal. *Tell Freedom* simulates 'black-will', it seems – will to an (im)possible freedom (from danger), a dissimulation of black violence, a necessary eschaton (for Blackness {living violence} is self-evidently a problem of time, a mode of (non)becoming, the end of blackening itself). Which 'dialectic' (simulation vs dissimulation) pricks, put another way, the analytical value of blackness, betrays a seemingly non-transparent relation between blackness and social science.

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I1 Sociology of Youth and Sport 1:

Feminist strides among university students: A study of the contribution Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University has made to ensure equality among the sexes

Feminism does not fight for the sole rights of women; it however seeks to achieve equality between sexes. Due to the nations democratic state the South African constitution has set laws to ensure equality for its inhabitants. In spite of these laws the rights of women are not always protected and thus feminist movements have received growing attention post-Apartheid. Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University has gone to great lengths to ensure equal treatment of all students.

The research will reflect the steps taken by the institution to ensure equal treatment of all students. The study will highlight what it is that the university has done to ensure safety of all students and link these steps to the feminist movements of the nation as a whole. The institution has allowed and supported student headed campaigns and ideas which aim to eradicate exploitation of female students. Protection of students against not only physical harm but also of structural infractions which may cause inequality among them is a focus of the institution.

The importance of this study is to allow for reflection of how far the institution has come with regards to eradicating exploitation of students based on their sex. It is the belief of the researcher that the information gathered in the study will highlight how important eradicating both physical and structural violence aimed at female students is for the institution.

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H3 Higher Education and Science Studies 2:

Hope springs eternal? Re-membling popular education in the struggle for an alternative South Africa

Throughout history there have been dreams, visions and hopes for a utopian world. Utopian thinking is part of being human. Concrete utopia is a “praxis-orientated category characterized by ‘militant optimism’” (Levitas, 1990, p. 18), which envisages the end of human suffering. Hope can thus be described as a transformative category and a political necessity that allows for looking beyond and building a vision of an alternative world. The history and presence of politics in South Africa abounds with moments and movements of pushing beyond and resisting ‘a dog’s life’. Integral to pushing beyond for a better world, are education and learning processes and practices, albeit in different shapes and forms, with varying intensities and power. This paper seeks to trace popular education practices that have and continue to deepen the struggle for an alternative South African society. It is based on research entitled ‘re-membering traditions of popular education’: a recovery of popular education practices from the past that may have been forgotten and reconnection with present forms of education, organising and action. As a renewed working class movement is regrouping and growing in response to the ongoing structural violence of neo-liberal economic policies and state violence from swathes of arrests of community activists to the Marikana massacre, this paper argues that popular education can play a role in contributing towards building this movement. Popular education can foster critical analysis in order to name the enemy and foster openness and hope in searching for and imagining a collective alternative.

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A6 Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:

South African Student’s perceptions on migrants’ participation in the South African Labour Market

The study was conducted at the University of Johannesburg, Auckland Park Kingsway campus, among 152 undergraduate students who were registered across six faculties and who were in either their 1st, 2nd or 3rd year of study. The motivation behind this study was based on the present day assumption that there are varying reactions from South African citizens towards migrants which can either assume a positive or negative nature. The aim was thus to discern the specific factors that shape the perceptions of South African citizens towards migrants, particularly by examining the attitudes of UJ undergraduate students towards migrants’ participation in the labour market. This was made possible by analysing economic and non-economic factors that influence the students’ perceptions, by considering indicators such as race, gender, socioeconomic status, education and residential location. The study was quantitative in nature in order to be able to systematically collect statistical and numerical data from a sample of respondents as well as to test whether the predictor variables were correlated with the outcome variable. The study revealed that predictor variables such as race, sex and socio-economic status do not have a statistically significant relationship to the UJ undergraduate students’ attitudes towards migrants’ participation in the labour market as the p-value > 0.05. Predictors such as parents’ level of education and residential location are factors that proved to be more statistically significant in influencing UJ undergraduate students’ attitudes towards foreigners’ participation in the labour market.

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D4 Social Movements and Popular Protest 3:

Hunger Power: Bodies, Violence and Protest in the Political Hunger Strike

An enduring, powerful and paradoxical form of protest, the hunger-strike foregrounds the body as a site and subject of politics. The hunger strike deftly interiorises the violence of the opponent within the body of the protester, affirming the protest as it simultaneously undermines it. Yet bodies are often omitted from political analysis. An examination of the political hunger strike challenges this omission, revealing that bodies play an important role in politics. Bodies cannot be simplistically reduced to biologically given objects, nor to docile plastic surfaces nor to vessels of irrational passion. This paper attends to the political role of the hunger striking body, using as case studies the hunger strikes in Northern Ireland in the 1980’s and in South Africa in 1990. In particular, it highlights three political aspects of the hunger striking body: 1) the facilitation of non-verbal communication 2) the embodiment of collective identifications 3) the disruption of the dominant order through the use of controlled violence. The paper considers how this analysis might be extended to illustrate the political significance of bodies more generally.

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F2 Methodology and Social Theory 1:

Researching the Local State in South Africa: The Challenges of "disorder" for Sociological Research

The paper details how conducting sociological research in local government organisations needs a combination of continuous negotiation for access; building friendships; access to networks and fitting identity to confront suspicions around disorderly nature of local bureaucracy. Characterised by what Max Weber termed as "Secrecy in bureaucracy" South African local government has been researched in many different fronts but the process of research rarely comes to be interrogated as point of analysis. This paper seeks to detail how bureaucratic "disorder" affects the relationship between the researcher and the (researched) public organisations in South African local government. The various challenges in researching public organisations are not unique in South African local government, as early as 1973 Sjoberg and Miller (Researching Public Health: Behind the Qualitative-Quantitative Methodological Debate) argued for the challenging and limiting nature of the secretive bureaucratic tendencies of state organisations which can lead Sociologist scratching the surface when researching these organisations. To avoid the Public Relations statement being a source of information for the research process, one needs to be aware of the organisational culture and "disorderly" nature of the local state. Despite the belief about "disorder" being functional for the African states (Chabal and Daloz, 1999), researchers need to navigate carefully in order to access the "valid and reliable information" when conducting research in the local state South Africa. This was evident during the research process conducted in the City of Johannesburg (COJ) between 2010-2014. The City of Johannesburg was confronted by customer complaints on inflated bills- water, rates and electricity which led to disconnections in accessing the basic services. The billing crisis affected the relations between the organisation and the researcher. These relations were mediated by the popular news headlines and media interviews seeking accountability and explanations from the local state. The politicised nature of the public organisations make the process open to suspicion of the local state by outsiders. This space tends to dispel perceptions about the division in research approaches (qualitative and quantitative) as this space requires flexibility in both research approach and time of research.

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H6 Rural Sociology 1:

Mazista: Before and after the Skierlik Massacre

On 14 January 2008, the small slate mining town of Mazista made national headlines and, unfortunately, not for positive reasons. A shooting had taken place in the nearby informal settlement of Skierlik, 10km north of the town Swartruggens, and four people were killed while eight others wounded. This infamous racist shooting spree came to be known as the Skierlik Massacre. The perpetrator, then 18-year-old Johan Nel, confessed to the murders in the Mmabatho High Court on 21 November 2008.

This paper explores the impact of the shootings on the community and the impact the event had on the politics of commemoration. The paper will interrogate the nature of the commemoration including how it is executed and who is involved in organising the event. The media reports of the commemoration indicate that there has been a degree of politicisation by the local government organisers. This has created the impression where the local members of the community feel that they are not being consulted, giving rise to questions relating to the ownership of the commemoration ceremony. This is an account given by Mr Alex Ndlovu, one of the survivors who were shot by Johan Nel in the shoulder on that fateful day. "I am unhappy about these commemoration events, each year, they [Jeffery Chirwa and his department of sports, arts and culture] slaughter cows and yet there's never enough food for all of us... This thing of them coming and slaughtering cows and saying it is a commemoration, that's no commemoration. When someone goes and commemorates, they bring a little something or a cent or two with them... Not this tsk tsk [makes sound effects] this food which is not of any purpose, it's not even prayed for. If next year they come with the same thing of these slaughtered cows, then they should just stop it. We're hurt and we're dead and dead and that's the end of it." The paper will argue that commemoration does not only lie with the families of those who lost loved ones but can also be interpreted very differently by various role players within society. The manners in which the media, the arts, the community itself and the local government commemorate the very same lives of those killed in Skierlik will be particularly

highlighted. The paper argues that the different forms of commemoration illustrate the contested nature of such a ceremony.

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J3 Family and Population Studies 2:

Why is fertility lower in South Africa than in other parts of mainland sub-Saharan Africa?

This paper argues that low marriage rates in South Africa are the reason behind lower fertility rates in South Africa. South Africa is notable as a society where there are fewer chances of or less inclination to getting married than in many parts of the world. This is manifested in a later age at first marriage and low marriage prevalence among women throughout their reproductive stages. The relationship between marriage patterns and the childbearing trends in the region is more complex than can be assumed. On the one hand, women in South Africa generally give birth to children both inside and outside marriage, which can give a superficial interpretation that marriage is not a factor in the childbearing patterns. In reality, the situation is more multifaceted than such an analysis would suggest. First, although childbearing happens both inside and outside marriage, non-marital childbearing is considerably less than that of marital childbearing. Thus, the low marriage rate is the biggest single factor contributing to South Africa having lower fertility compared to the rest of sub-Saharan Africa. This study of fertility was conducted in one of the former tribal homelands of South Africa called Transkei. The Fertility Exposure Analysis method by Hobcraft and Little was used to establish the impact of proximate factors in reducing fertility in the region. Reduction from maximum potential fertility accounted for by identified proximate variables, namely marital status, contraception, lactation and marital instability was 62.6%. The potential fertility rate found was 14.7, which is marginally below that assumed to be the case in developing countries of 15. There are two main dominant proximate determinants that constitute about 92% of all reduction in fertility; namely marriage and contraceptives. Non-marriage was the most influential proximate determinant in reducing fertility. Overall, non-marriage reduced fertility by 39%.

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B5 Gender Studies 5:

Perceptions and experiences of Intimate partner violence (IPV) amongst adolescents and young people in Soweto, South Africa

Background: One of the greatest challenges facing young people in their intimate relationships is violence. A South African study conducted in Eastern Cape amongst 70 rural villages age 15-26 years estimate that 31.8% young men perpetrated sexual and physical violence against their intimate partner. South African's history of oppression and political violence resulted in the country adopting violence as a normative way of addressing conflict. Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by men against women (18 years and older) is reported a huge concern with 190 000 cases reports to police in 2010/2011. Methods: A qualitative, cross sectional study with 10 female and 10 male participants aged 16-24 years from Soweto Diepkloof zone 6 and Pimville zone 4 will be adopted for the study. A semi-structured interview guide will be used to explore perceptions and experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) among adolescents and young people in Soweto. One-on-one interviews will be conducted by the researcher. Discourse analysis will be used. Results: The study will report perceptions and experiences of IPV among adolescents and young people in Soweto and apply the ecological model to interpret the findings. Conclusion: The study is hoping to show how young people in Soweto talk about their perceptions and experiences of IPV and make recommendations for interventions.

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A6 Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:

Employing the Undocumented: Working conditions of Zimbabwean migrants at Chinese small-medium enterprises in Johannesburg

This study explores the working conditions of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants employed by Chinese small-medium traders in Johannesburg. Existing studies conducted by Cormody (2013), Cisse (2013), Crush (2012), Park (2009) and Bloch (2008) highlight the exploitation of migrant workers in South Africa's agricultural, mining and construction sectors. Researchers have reported cases of poor wages, long working hours and poor working conditions at big Chinese owned companies (Cormody 2013, Marks 2010 and Cisse 2013). The United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of their Families has failed to protect and safeguard the rights of undocumented migrant workers, and neither has the South African constitution (Bloch, 2008: 8). There is far less theoretical and empirical information on the working conditions of undocumented Zimbabweans employed by Chinese small-medium entrepreneurs in South Africa. Therefore, my study fills gaps created by current research through using the segmented labour market theoretical approach to explain the existing working conditions of undocumented migrant workers in South Africa. A qualitative approach will be used in order to capture comprehensive information from the participants, 25 undocumented Zimbabwean migrant workers will be selected by using of snowballing. Analysis of data will be based on the thematic approach. The research findings will provide some insight on the labour practices (migrant workers) at Chinese small-medium enterprises, and moreover assist civil societies in advocating for the full rights of migrant workers.

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G1 Environment and Natural Resources 1:

What's in a river? An ethnoecological review of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Ntabelanga Dam project on the Tsitsa River, Eastern Cape

One of the legal prerequisites for embarking on a major development project, such as a dam, is to conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the project site and surrounding areas. The EIA process documents the social and ecological status quo of the proposed project site and surrounding areas with a view to predicting the potential impacts (positive and negative) of the project. This paper contends that despite its importance, EIA processes have the crucial weakness of presenting the ecological profiles of communities from the point of view of ecologists. Ethnoecological studies offer an opportunity for understanding a community's ecology through the lenses of the community's socio-cultural beliefs and practices. The paper applies an ethnoecological perspective to review the Environmental Impact Assessment Report prepared for the proposed Ntabelanga Dam, which is to be constructed on the Tsitsa River in the rural Eastern Cape. The paper seeks to understand how the Mzimvubu Water Project EIA Report views the potential benefits and risks of the Ntabelanga Dam for the communities bordering the Tsitsa River on which the dam is to be built. The central question is: How does the EIA Report profile the Tsitsa river, and to what extent does the profile take account of local beliefs and narratives about the river and its resources?

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I1 Sociology of Youth and Sport 1:

Ikasi Style: Male Youth Subcultures in the Vaal

This study analysed the meanings male youth in the Vaal attach to their identities. It is based on a qualitative approach whereby semi-structured in-depth interviews, snowball sampling and thematic data analysis were used to collect and evaluate the data gathered from the participants, consisting of bank izikhothane, istaliana and bank fraudsters. Four themes - style and taste, the role of money, masculinities and sexuality, emerged from the study.

The study indicated that there was a link between earning potential and masculinity for all groups involved. The pursuit of money and its many uses influenced their behaviours. The fraudsters were motivated by a desire to attract women, whereas the istaliana and izikhothane emphasised the importance of being able to afford luxury branded clothing. The izikhothane occasionally burn and tear money and clothing during battles against rival groups in a display of conspicuous destruction. Male youth in townships are usually stigmatised for conspicuous consumption or behaviour similar to the example above. I argue that the violence of systematic exclusion of black youth from South Africa's economy results in the formation of these deviant subcultures. A better understanding of the social contexts from which these subcultures

emerge informs the government on policy formation around issues of youth unemployment, crime and poverty.

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A5 Economic & Industrial Sociology 5:

Economy and Youth Unemployment in South Africa: Revisiting Debates

Virtually all studies on education, skills, economy and unemployment in South Africa derive their empirical data on which they base their analyses from regular statistical surveys conducted by the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), previously known as Central Statistical Services (CSS) and other sources. While these studies provide some rich analysis of the nexus between employment, skills and education; they do also however exhibit some fundamental limits in their accounts, and especially of causal factors of poor economic growth and resultant high levels of unemployment. This paper subjects these studies to a critical review, within the context of the previous debate.

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D5 Social Movements and Popular Protest 4:

How female activists negotiate public and private lives in community-based organisations

Historically women have been an integral part of protests in South Africa. This paper examines how women who participate in public popular protests in South Africa – for instance, the so-called service delivery protests also how women negotiate roles in private spheres at home. Previous works on the role of women in social protests have neglected to look at how women balance the private and the public. The experience of women is not examined, only in the confines of women's movements. This paper will examine how women who are involved in mixed gendered social movements negotiate both their private and public lives; also it will discuss what impact do issues (sanitation, water, and housing) that take place in the private spheres affect women.

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A3 Economic & Industrial Sociology 3:

Planning for resilience: the spatial orders of post-apartheid mines in South Africa

For the past four years the mining sector has experienced protracted labour unrest through both protected and unprotected strikes. Much attention has been paid to the reasons for these strikes at the mines where they happened. Less has been done to investigate why workers at some mines did not go on strike when the Rustenburg belt among others experienced sustained and often violent wildcat strikes. Could it be that the way some mines were designed and constructed after apartheid contributes to the fact that they experience lower levels of conflict and unrest? This study seeks to understand how new mines organise work in relation to employees at the workplace and the broader community (social actors). The fact that some mines experience(d) labour instability while others do not calls for an exploration into how some new mines are modelled. Can such be seen as a new model of managing new mines in South Africa? Employing an extended case method across five new mines from different sectors (gold, coal, diamonds, iron ore and platinum) the study attempts to spatially engage with these changes (political, economic and social) in a post-apartheid context with mines, employees, communities and other stakeholders expectations. Findings from this study can potentially inform strategies of securing a resilient mining industry for the future.

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H1 Development 1:

Content Analysis: State of the Province Addresses (SOPAs) of the North West Province (2003-2013): Focus on Inequality, Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty, unemployment and inequality are steadily on the rise, regardless of many policy interventions launched since the commencement of a South African democratic government in 1994. Duped the triple challenges; poverty, unemployment and inequality remain South Africa's greatest challenges to the project of redress and undoing of the apartheid legacy. Many South Africans are unemployed and live in poverty as the inequality gap between the rich and the poor is widening. Notwithstanding this, a rosy picture is often painted by the democratic government through its State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) whereby the masses are led to believe that significant inroads have been made in the fight against these triple challenges. This paper is based on the research that was conducted through critical review and content analysis of the State of the Province Addresses (SOPAs) in the North-West Province of South Africa during the period 2003 to 2013. Specific interest was in seeking to establish whether or not the often reported significant achievements towards eradication of poverty, unemployment and inequalities are simply rhetoric. It is argued that the contents of the SOPAs do not represent reality but are merely rhetorical aimed to portray the government in good light to the public.

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B4 Gender Studies 4:

Blame it on alcohol: 'passing the buck' on domestic violence and addiction

Domestic violence against women is a serious health and safety problem facing women around the world. Scholars of domestic violence have identified demographic factors such as age, number of children, family type, unemployment, substance abuse, stress factors within the family, husband's educational attainment and poverty as closely associated with domestic violence. While these factors have gained scholarly recognition, there is a dominant narrative among victims of domestic violence that alcohol is responsible for abusive relationships in Mamelodi, a black township in Pretoria, South Africa. Using the empirical data from Mamelodi, this article probes the narratives of female victims of domestic violence. The paper uses qualitative data in its analysis.

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"[Still] in search of meaning"? Critical Reflections on Coloured identity in post-Apartheid South Africa

E1 Race, Ethnicity and Class 1

Coloured identity remains on the periphery of South African scholarship in the political and social sciences. A cursory search of "Coloured", "Coloured Identity" and "Colouredness" reveals little other than stereotypes of the so-called "Cape Coloured". These stereotypes features tattooed men pathologised as troublesome for their involvement in gangsterism and crime; youth posing with no front teeth; or young men posing with hand gestures associated with a prison gang or number. Whilst these notions are highly problematic, they somehow fail to trigger critical debates about race and racial identities - particularly as it regards the Coloured population in South Africa.

"In search of meaning" is a critical reflection on race, race relations and racial(ised) identities. By conducting a narrative analysis of (re)representations of Colouredness and Coloured identities in the media, as well as empirical data published such as the SA reconciliation barometer. This paper aims to initiate a discussion under the following themes: (i) Is race in South Africa an important factor to consider in public discourse? (ii) What value (if any) is placed on race as a marker of identification (over others such as, say, gender, class or sexuality)? (iii) How is Coloured identity presented and consumed in public discourse, particularly in Sociology, and finally (iv) Is there need to conduct more research into Coloured identity in post-apartheid South Africa?

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G4 Crime, Violence and Security 2

"Ons praat met die vuiste": Youth perspectives on school-based violence

Violence in South African schools has reached a point of crisis. Recent studies conclude that violence is an enveloping experience and has lasting negative impacts on schooling. Contemporary literature indicates the pervasive nature of gender and homophobic violence experienced and perpetrated by both adults as well as learners at school. This paper draws on a school-based ethnography in the Northern Cape Province. This school is situated in a context of high unemployment rates (more than 60% of the town is unemployed), where alcoholism and drug abuse is rife, and where violent interpersonal crime (according to SAPS statistics) has reached endemic levels. During the process of conducting this research, I encountered incidents of fighting, stabbings and at times gang related violence on the school premises. Adults at the school construct learners –most of who were boys – as troublesome due to their involvement in such incidents. Without wanting to feed into pathologising boys as troublesome (whilst at the same time not denying their involvement, and its consequences for the school) I formed relationships with the so-called troublesome boys in order to understand how they construct and deploy violence. Research themes such as: What is violence? Where, when and how often am I exposed to, and experience, violent encounters? Why and when do I become violent? As the title suggest “we communicate with our fists” illustrates that violence is not only as a language, but also a means to resolve conflict. Young people attached significance to their ability to fight. In this way, violence is a manifestation (or proof) of ones manhood and masculinity. A key finding was that violence (for the boys interviewed) often masked insecurities and vulnerabilities. Finally, violence has multiple meanings and is deployed in different ways dependant on a variety of variables.

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D5 Social Movements and Popular Protest 4:

"Our toilets are dirty": Data driven activism and the techno politics of toilets in Khayelitsha, Cape Town

I followed the Social Justice Coalition (SJC) social audit into the janitorial services for communal flush toilets which took place in four sections of Khayelitsha from 14 to 19 July 2014. The SJC is a Cape Town based social movement organisation campaigning for safe and dignified communities. The unique contribution the social audit makes is that it is residents from informal settlements themselves who are counting toilets, assessing standards of cleanliness, interviewing janitors and residents, and producing quantified evidence. It is a participatory self-survey, through which residents show that their knowledge of their communities trump the knowledge gained through state surveys of the populations; a sort of countergovernmentality or "governance from below" (Appadurai, 2002). The preliminary findings of the social audit, and evidence such as photographs, are presented at the public hearing on the last day of the audit. Dirty and non-functional toilets that are displayed, do not point to the 'irresponsible behaviour' of poor black people living in informal settlements. Instead, the breakdown of infrastructure is attributed to the failure of the City to maintain and monitor flush toilets and the janitorial services. My argument supposes that the social audit renders explicit the techno politics of flush toilets and janitorial services in Khayelitsha, in a way unanticipated by the City of Cape Town. The SJC social audit mobilizes the visibilities and politics of infrastructure to confront the City on an unfamiliar terrain the sanitation infrastructure of Khayelitsha.

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D4 Social Movements and Popular Protest 3:

Withering Hopes: Popular Mobilizations and Unfulfilled Expectations in Contemporary Brazil and South Africa

In recent times, both Brazil and South Africa have experienced peculiar forms of popular political mobilization with properties that differ from patterns of protest established in immediately preceding cycles. In 2013 millions of Brazilians took over the streets in several cities to protest against the government with a highly diversified (and sometimes incoherent) set of claims. In South Africa, since 2004 localized protests have spread in poor communities all over the country in what some scholars consider to be a "rebellion of the poor". Notwithstanding different sizes, temporalities and structural dynamics, the two phenomena share a crucial similarity: both are linked to a progressive loss of legitimacy of two ruling parties that were once perceived as the main hope of social justice to societies marked by past authoritarian regimes and persistent deep social inequalities, namely the Worker's Party (Partido dos Trabalhadores, PT) and the

African National Congress (ANC). By assuming hope and frustration as important motivations for political action (J. Jaspers), this paper will explore how the non-fulfilment of expectations nurtured by these two parties provided environments where alternatives for political action outside established channels began being sought-after. Rather than being equated with irrationality, emotions will be the key to understand how these two sets of mobilizations opened up spaces of political experimentation where programs of national reconstruction are reclaimed or even wholly contested, with repertoires that range from barricades and demonstrations to what are widely considered “violent” forms of action.

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I1 Sociology of Youth and Sport 1:

Understanding gender among university students

Gender inequities manifest across the broad spectrum of societal organizations. This study is concerned with universities. Whilst it is acknowledge that gender is not equivalent to women, women are at the forefront of all gender debates because of the unequal treatment they have been subjected to over the years. Therefore, special focus will be given to the impact of gender inequalities as they relate to women in universities.

Education plays a vital role in the human development and the investment in education has been improved in recent years. The social expectations of male and female within the same households and between cultures that are socially and culturally constructed have changed over time. This can be reflected in access to resources, perceptions, views, roles, opportunities and responsibilities. Women have an active participation in every field especially in several income generating activities like livestock, medicine and education. They contribute greatly towards family and the country's economy. Therefore proper training is needed for the well- being of coming generations.

The study examines what inequalities are experienced by female university students at a South African institution. Data will be collected through literature review, an audit of student related activities and co-curricular activities. This paper is part of on-going research on gender inequality among female university students.

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E5 Urban Sociology 2:

Agents against mediocrity: Urban elites and the negotiation of infrastructural challenges in a Zimbabwean city

This paper focuses on urban livelihoods in contemporary Masvingo, Zimbabwe. In particular, it investigates the livelihood strategies employed by elite urban ratepayers in the wake of a fragmenting urban infrastructure. The qualitative research is situated within a broader urban sociology framework, and set against the background of a precarious economic and political milieu in which urban infrastructures have deteriorated immensely in the post-independence era that has seen enormous densification. This research is based on data source triangulation, utilizing semi-structured interviews, document analysis and participant observation. A purposive sampling technique was used and a total of seventeen interviews were conducted. Key informants interviewed include councillors, one Member of Parliament, top representatives of the municipal council and selected elite urban ratepayers in Masvingo. In addition, the paper utilized David Harvey's notions of relative, absolute and relational space as a metaphor to explain action, perceptions and the experiences of elite urban ratepayers in a fragmenting infrastructure. The central argument is that constant engagement with key institutions such as the Masvingo Business Advisory Board (MBAB) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), access to countryside resources, social networks and use of alternative fuels represents fundamental and ongoing livelihood strategies for elite urban ratepayers in Masvingo. This research concludes that the condition of urban infrastructure and livelihood strategies employed by the elite urban ratepayers from two densities (that is, low density and high density suburbs) appear to be at variance.

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J3 Family and Population Studies 2:

The Investigation of Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa: Past Approach and Progressing into the Future

The advent of democracy in South Africa in 1994 was coincidentally accompanied by an avalanche of research on the risk factors of teenage pregnancy nationally. Today such research remains yet has not evolved in its approach to investigating teenage pregnancy predictors. This study documents the associations found in previous research between teenage pregnancy and key independent variables: age, educational level, socio-economic status, forced sex/gender based violence as well as few household and community variables. It then goes on to explain the fundamental shortcomings of this approach and proposes an alternative approach of examining the phenomenon of teenage pregnancy through an adaptation of Blumer's ecological model of adolescent health and the social disorganisation theory. This will then ensure successful curbing of teenage pregnancy within South African society.

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G3 Environment and Natural Resources 2:

New rural struggles on the Platinum Belt: A case of the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela, North West Province, South Africa

Over the past two decades communal land which falls under the former 'homeland' areas has increasingly become the target of South Africa's post-apartheid mining expansion, especially in the North West and Limpopo provinces. At the same time, the government has enacted pieces of legislation that have not only enhanced the powers of traditional leaders but have also enabled chiefs to mediate the relationships between rural communities and mining companies. Chiefs have become immensely powerful. They are now empowered to be custodians of communal property, including mining revenues. Drawing on a recent study carried out in the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela tribal authority area in South Africa's North West province, this paper demonstrates that mining generates intense struggles over mineral-rich land and widespread resistance to the chiefs, particularly their control over mining revenues. The rapid mining expansion and the post-apartheid resurgence of traditional institutions have not only empowered local chiefs but have intensified grassroots marginalisation, inequality and conflict at village level. Therefore, I argue that the structure of power continues to shape the character of rural resistance on the platinum belt.

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I5 Sociology of Youth and Sport 2:

"What do we know, we from squatter camp": participatory action research to elicit and advocate children's views

In this intervention we explore how the youth of Thembelihle make meaning of their community and learn to negotiate their daily lives within a community characterised by; large cases of protests, poverty and crime and drugs, and how these influence their lives. Through the use of Augusto Boal's Theatre of the Oppressed a drama methodology the objective is to empower the youth, by providing a safe space of dialogue, also enabling them to engage in an intervention that positions the youth of a marginalized informal settlement as agents of change.

The intervention relies on interactive dialogue to elicit problem solving strategies, and creative solutions to combat the world of victimhood, hopelessness (restricted identity); produced by different dimensions of violence. Through the use of participatory action research, the youth are provided an opportunity to tell, share their stories, but also how they can take action for enhancement. This paper will describe how the multiple factors that inhibit healthy youth and individual growth, all which have a negative impact on emotional well-being and sense of self.

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A4 Economic & Industrial Sociology 4:

Nationalisation of mines in South Africa: Mine workers' views

Nationalisation of private enterprises has become a controversial issue over the years, especially in the mining industry. In South Africa, various political parties and trade unions have expressed their positions about nationalisation of the mining industry and have released policies and resolutions which explain their arguments for being for or against

nationalization of South Africa's mining industry. Although the debates for nationalisation have recently peaked, due to distraught events that have taken place at the mines, nationalisation itself is a fairly old issue. My study however tries to look at nationalization from the workers' point of view. The study wants to understand the views that mine workers have about nationalisation of the mining industry, whether they think it should be nationalized or not? The study will also elaborate on how workers justify the views they have about nationalisation. Through observational and short interviews, I found that some workers feel that mines should be nationalised, and some of the reasons they gave were that, if mines are nationalized, conditions in the mining workplace will become better. In terms of forms of nationalisation, some workers felt that the state could run the mining industry better, while others felt that they could not trust the state, and that nationalisation of mines should be under workers' control.

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B4 Gender Studies 4:

Culture and Intimate Partner Violence in South Africa

Intimate Partner Violence is a world-wide phenomenon. Most countries, including South Africa have laws against IPV, however, this type of violence continues and is on the rise. Many studies have shown that this type of violence to be familial and community based. Thus, the study will explore different cultural norms and values that contribute to IPV within South Africa. Arguing that these norms and values contribute directly to the rise of IPV, and that changes to these belief systems will lead to the decline in IPV. The study will interrogate culture and argues that culture makes us, and we make culture, and that throughout history, societies have changed cultural norms and values because they did not serve the interests of the community or society at large.

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G2 Crime, Violence and Security 1:

Social Cohesion and the Sub-Culture of Inter-Group Violence in South Africa

This article examines the relationship between social cohesion and inter-group violence in the build-up to the new political dispensation that South Africa experienced in 1994. South African society is characterised by a deep-rooted sub-culture of violence, permeating every level of our existence. The article intends focusing attention on the mechanisms involved in the emergence of this sub-culture of intergroup violence in South Africa, and how this in turn militates against social cohesion. Particular attention will be on the socialisation that South Africans have been exposed to, the state as a role model and the causes and consequences of this sub-culture of intergroup violence. The article argues that a sub-culture of violence is easily established in an ideologically and racially polarised society such as we have in South Africa, and that this has a deleterious impact on social cohesion. Empirically, the article's scholarly treatise will be on theoretical and national discourses shaped and diffused within the civil and political realms of the broader South African community. The article argues that South Africa is a particularly violent society because generations of South Africans have been socialised into accepting violence as a means of resolving conflict.

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J4 Family and Population Studies 3:

South Africa's New Immigration Regulations: What's in it for Families?

The White Paper on Families in South Africa calls for, among other things, the development and strengthening of programmes and structures to address and minimise social ills such as family disintegration and child abuse, neglect and exploitation. To this end, the new immigration regulations 6(12) (a) which will come into effect in June 2015 are laudable as an explicit effort to ensure the safety of children including their protection from child trafficking, abuse and kidnapping. At the same time, however, the implementation and enforcement of these regulations in the context of current family dynamics in South Africa has the potential to negatively affect other ideals of the country's White Paper

on Families. This paper will discuss and illustrate the some of the salient loopholes of these regulations and their likely ramifications with regards to promoting healthy family life, family strengthening, and family preservation as articulated in the White Paper on Families.

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H6 Rural Sociology 1

Experiences of lay counsellors and clients regarding the implementation of the Comprehensive Care Management and Treatment (CCMT) in the rural Mopani District of the Limpopo Province, South Africa

In the Limpopo Province the HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programme started at the beginning of 2001 and launched in July of 2003. Professional nurses and lay counsellors have been comprehensively trained to enable them to provide both HIV Counselling and Testing and Treatment Adherence Counselling for clients who are HIV positive and ready for anti-retroviral therapy. The Limpopo Provincial Department of Health has contracted 9 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) throughout the province to implement the HIV Counselling and Testing programme. These NGOs are responsible for the recruitment, training, placement and mentorship of lay counsellors. The study was conducted at five Primary Health Care Centres in the Mopani District of the Limpopo Province. Explorative research design method was applied. The study was entirely qualitative and in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 clients on antiretroviral therapy and focus group discussions were conducted with 10 lay counsellors placed at ART sites. In order for clients to be considered for participation in the study they had to be aged between 18 and 49 and to have been on antiretroviral therapy for over six months. Lay counsellors had to be aged between 21 and 60 and should have been working in an ART site for over a year. Respondents' confidentiality was ensured throughout the study. Unique identifiers were used for all study documents to conceal respondents' identities. The study established that women are the most vulnerable to the HIV and AIDS epidemic. The literacy rate amongst the respondents on ART was very low. Some respondents were struggling with adherence to ART. They indicated that they had a cordial relationship with health care workers and lay counsellors. Most lay counsellors were females. Most of them had obtained Grade 12 and had several certificates in HIV and AIDS management and counselling. Lay counsellors indicated that their work is emotionally stressful. Other challenges experienced by lay counsellors include; delay in the payment of their stipends, heavy workload, and contractual employment and not being professionally recognised. Lay counsellors play a pivotal roles since their role is to provide support to the professional health care workers. Challenges within the lay counsellor programme need to be addressed so as to improve the quality of the service provided to the community members.

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J2 Family and Population Studies 1:

The impact of sexual violence on children in the family: an exploration of South Africa's literature

Sexual violence is a subjective and objective global phenomenon that has received an intriguing scholarly attention. Sexual violence has an enormous impact on a child; the impact varies from psychological, psychosocial, emotional, physical and behavioural development. Hence these impacts are argued to be negative, disturbing and dysfunctional to the child, family and society at large. However, this disturbing violence is no exception to South Africa. Research shows that, there is approximately 55 000 crimes against children which more than half (52%) is sexual in nature. Therefore, various consequences are experienced; these include divorce, family breakdown, behavioural dysfunction, emotional disturbance and child development problems. Hence, in this regard there is need to discover the impact of sexual violence on children in order to address, prevent and protect children.

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A1 Economic & Industrial Sociology 1:

Statelessness: Precarity or Potentiality?

The number of people without the nationality of any state, stateless people, is growing annually. Globalisation characterised as increased transnational economic exchange, the mass expansion of communication networks and soaring levels of migration has resulted in the challenge of the legitimacy of borders and state sovereignty. Stateless people have limited if not no access to rights and freedoms and generally live under conditions of marginalisation, exploitation and disregard. The purpose of this research essay is to investigate the nature of the precarity of statelessness. Is the precarity of statelessness an inescapable consequence of state sovereignty that dooms the stateless to lives of suffering and lack? Or does the precarity of statelessness place the stateless in a unique position to develop a new and revolutionary type of politics that acts against or outside of the state? Specifically, the contributions of Arendt, Agamben, Rancier and Balibar on this question will be considered. In essence, this research essay will argue that statelessness is indeed precarity but within that precarity lies revolutionary potentiality to conscribe a new and exciting type of politics that acts against the status quo.

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A5 Economic & Industrial Sociology 5:

Youth unemployment, perceptions, experiences and policy implications: the case of Phokeng, North West Province, South Africa

South Africa faces an acute problem of youth unemployment which has worsened significantly over the last five years as a result of the global economic recession. Almost three quarters of the country's unemployed workers are younger than 34 years (CDE, 2011) and more than four million people (24 per cent of the workforce) are unemployed (National Treasury, 2011). The government has acknowledged the severity of the situation and has proposed and utilised a range of strategies to address it. Despite the government and the academy's recognition of the magnitude and the negative consequences of youth unemployment, there is little empirical evidence on how youth grapple with the daily challenges of survival while unemployed. There is also a dearth of studies asking how young people themselves perceive and experience unemployment. This study is an attempt to fill this lacuna. The geographical case study of this research is Phokeng, which is the administrative centre of the Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN), a traditionally governed community owning 1400km² of land near Rustenburg, North West Province. Although the RBN's mining economy generates more employment in the area than is typical in most rural and peri-urban places, high levels of youth unemployment persist, with Bafokeng youth more likely to be unemployed as compared to both their elder counterparts and non-Bafokeng youth in the RBN area (Moyo and Royal Bafokeng Administration, 2015). Of the 50, 539 youth aged 18-34 years in Phokeng, 44% (22, 008) are unemployed (ibid). This state of affairs raises critical questions because this is an area endowed with mineral resources which should be exploited in ways that provide job opportunities to young people living there.

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E2 Race, Ethnicity and Class 2:

Diversity without integration: the failure of planned contact in student housing at Stellenbosch University

This paper argues that initiatives aimed at racial integration amongst university students need to re-evaluate the assumption that the sharing of a common space inevitably leads to cross-racial integration. In keeping with the mandate for transformation in higher learning institutions, universities have innovatively created spaces in which students from different racial backgrounds come into frequent contact with each other. In this paper, I will analyse a particular university initiative consciously constructed to compel maximum contact between students. Focusing on spatial design and student practices, I will show how students were able to evade integration even though contact was maximised through sharing space. While maximising contact is a viable first step towards racial integration, it is the manner in which students construct and negotiate their movements within space that draws the distinction between co-existence and integration.

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B2 Gender Studies 2:

Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in Institutions of Higher Learning

Sexual harassment is a pervasive problem in institutions of higher learning. Although it affects women and men and students and staff more women are affected by it. Where you have sexual harassment, one's identity is questioned and the ability to work and learn is impacted negatively. Even though sexual harassment is persistent, and detrimental to sexual rights little research has been conducted to understand how it plays itself out in higher institutions and thus not enough has been done to do away with it. Consequently, in this paper we discuss a process of conceptualization of a feminist action research project exploring issues of sexual harassment at the University of the Witwatersrand. This presentation is part of a broader action research project that explores young women's institutional identities. In this presentation, we describe an explorative study that aimed to investigate how individuals think about and conceptualize the issue of sexual harassment. The methodology employed involved conducting focus group discussions with students and staff members on campus. The discussion highlights the complexities of cultural, gendered and academic spaces that the issue of sexual harassment occurs in. The presentation describes some of the methodology that can be used to collect stories of sexual harassment and engage with practices of gendered violence and abuse on campus, which in turn intersect with or conflict with student, staff and intellectual identity. And based on the data that was collected, it is clear that while some participants may understand what SH is some certainly don't. The participants share similar views on the idea of SH being a violation of ones rights, they however believe that sometimes the victims are to blame based on how they are dressed. This undermines the victim/the whole idea of sexual harassment, as he/she is being accused of perpetrating the behavior.

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J2 Family and Population Studies 1:

Role reversal of rural Black grandparents in South Africa

This paper explores the changing role of grandparents in rural Black families in pre and post- apartheid South Africa. The legacy of apartheid has resulted in some unique employment and family formation patterns in both urban and rural Black communities. The draconian apartheid laws, particularly the Group Areas Act, forced Black people to live far away from the city and men had to migrate far away from rural families in order to work in the cities. As a result, men's inability to meet their obligations as breadwinners affected their interactions with their families, in particular, their children. Post-apartheid South Africa is also marked by the increased female labour migration from rural areas to small towns and cities to look for employment. Their children are left behind in the grandmothers' care who then assumes the task of child rearing. The literature also indicates that it is common for Black children in rural areas to have regular, and sometimes, intensive daily contact with adults who are not their parents. Patterns of caregiving within families and between generations are being challenged and reconfigured by the HIV epidemic. The literature indicates that in South Africa, those living with HIV/AIDS are under the age of 50 years. Younger generation that is supposed to be providing care for elderly people (particularly grandmothers) are no longer able to do so due to their own HIV/AIDS related illness, and 60% of orphans in South Africa live in grandparent-headed households. As a result, many older people have taken on the role of sole caregiver to the younger generations due to HIV/AIDS deaths among young adults. Therefore, Black grandmothers play a pivotal role in child rearing and parenting support, yet there is very little literature available on the role of rural grandparents in black families in raising their grandchildren. Black grandmothers' involvement in child care is related to parents' need for help. Grandmother care-giving is very crucial particularly when the well-being of children is in jeopardy, families have low-incomes and limited resources, and parents are experiencing social problems.

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A6 Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:

What are the factors which influence Zimbabwean immigrants' preferences to reside in Hillbrow?

Hillbrow is being viewed as a home for many African foreign nationals as a result overcrowding, overpopulation and crime have been prevalent in Hillbrow. Most studies conducted in Hillbrow have focused on HIV, Aids, prostitution and crime amongst others but not much has been done on the factors influencing Zimbabwean's immigrants' choice of residing in Hillbrow over other residential areas in Johannesburg. This proposed study will focus on the factors influencing Zimbabwean immigrants' preferences in residing in Hillbrow. The proposed study aims to identify what is it that is in Hillbrow that attracts Zimbabwean immigrants despite the image and negative stories associated with Hillbrow. It is noted that there are so many African immigrants residing in Hillbrow and the Zimbabwean immigrants constitute a large number. Furthermore, the proposed study seeks to find out whether there is a link between xenophobia and preferences to stay in Hillbrow.

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F1 Health 1::

Adolescent risky behaviours in South Africa: the individual-level demographic and socio-economic determinants

Risky behaviours among adolescents are notably the most important factors contributing to negative health outcomes. During 2012, an estimated 2.1 million adolescents in the world were living with HIV. Of the 2.1 million adolescents 85% of them resided in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2014, 36% of maternal deaths in South Africa were a result of teenage pregnancies. Adolescents have been identified at the centre of sustainable development on a global level thus this research has youth policy implications. Using data from the South African Youth Life Style Survey of 2008, the main aim of this research is to identify the individual level demographic and socioeconomic determinants of adolescent risky behaviours in South Africa. The research argues that engaging in risky behaviours is determined by the adolescent's education level, gender, household composition, living arrangements including members social grant status. The findings of this research contribute to expanding the body of literature on adolescent risky behaviours by identifying the key determinants of the phenomena.

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A2 Economic & Industrial Sociology 2:

Zamazama livelihood strategies and resistance to police brutality in the Westrand area, Johannesburg

In 2013, a pregnant woman collapsed and suffered a miscarriage whilst trying to escape from arrest by police at one of the man-made "gold processing plants established by illegal miners popularly known as zamazama. While illegal mining plays a central role in poor household's livelihoods, the case of Maria depicts the human rights atrocities suffered by women and men (mostly cross-border migrants) who find a living in the old abandoned mine dumps in western Johannesburg. Using ethnographic methods of participant observation, shadowing of the zamazama and in-depth interviews with miners and key informants, the paper focuses on an often forgotten area of informal and precarious labour processes. Much of the scholarly work by industrial sociologists pays much attention to the precarious nature of formal mining processes which tend to conform to the societal norms thereby neglecting the illegal mining sector as morally criminal. Preliminary findings demonstrate that while zamazama, in particular cross border migrants are vulnerable to police brutality as a result of lack of documentation, they have, however, devised resistance strategies over the years to respond to police violence.

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G3 Environment and Natural Resources 2:

Challenging the power to pollute

Where does the power to pollute come from? What enables it? How is it legitimated? What allows it to continue? Can it be countered, and if so, how? This paper will analyse the power to pollute in three dimensions of power: material, social and discursive. It will argue that the power to pollute originates in a period of primitive accumulation, in the early years

of the South African mineral revolution, theorised as the Minerals Energy Complex. This power continued under apartheid with little restraint, in tandem with the system of migrant labour (which included direct practices of workplace pollution), racial discrimination and racial Fordism, but also under the sign of “progress”. Its persistence in post-apartheid South Africa is related to the continued segmentation of society, the tax-dependent state and its compromised approach to regulation, and a politics of hegemony in growth-centred new, democratic South Africa. Discourses/practices of sustainable development and environmental management serve to legitimate pollution alongside the strong discourses of growth. The result is corporate impunity. However, the framework of environmental justice, and the power of solidarity inherent in it, is able to challenge such impunity as the recent appeal court victory of the Vaal Environmental Justice Alliance over ArcelorMittal, in which ArcelorMittal was forced to hand over sensitive documentation about the pollution, shows that this power can be challenged. This paper reports on an exploration, via a case study of the pollution of Steel Valley and the struggles around it, of the conditions of possibility of the power to pollute. It is based on my Ph D (2012) and subsequent work.

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A4 Economic & Industrial Sociology 4:

Trade unionism in South Africa's post-apartheid platinum belt: The case of the Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU)

The Marikana Massacre which took place in August 2012 presents a turning point in labour relations in South Africa, impacting directly on trade unionism in the platinum belt. AMCU emerged as the largest union out of the 2012 strike wave and within a year of organising, AMCU went on to lead a historic 5-month long strike in 2014. This strike has changed labour relations and organising in the industry. This paper aims to understand the changing nature of trade unionism, through a study of AMCU within the platinum mines. Moments such as the founding of FOSATU and COSATU, the 1994 transition to democracy presented changes in the nature of unionism in South Africa. This paper argues that while it is too early to tell if Marikana presented such a shift, a close examination of AMCU presents a glimpse that workers and AMCU style of trade unionism has shifted in the Platinum mines located in Rustenburg.

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H5 Development 3:

Neoliberal agro-businesses and socio-ecological disruption: The case of Zambeef, Zambia

Many African countries are witnessing unprecedented growth and expansion of privately owned large scale integrated agro-businesses. In countries such as Zambia, these agro-businesses are driven by state-sanctioned private land purchases and leases which in most cases result in the forced displacement and resettlement of local people. A case in point is Zambeef Products PLC which is one of the largest integrated agro-businesses in Zambia. This large scale agro-business operation is firmly rooted in neoliberal ideology and is hailed by ‘Washington Consensus’ enthusiasts as a modern sustainable progressive business which not only makes profits for its shareholders but also addresses local economic development and improves the living conditions of local ordinary people. This paper begins to question this uncritical romanticisation and portrayal of Zambeef as a neoliberal success story in Zambia. It is a success for whom? Who is benefiting from Zambeef? At what socio-ecological expense has this ‘economic success’ (read profit) been achieved? What happened to the local people who were forcibly displaced to make way for Zambeef operations? The paper finds that this agro-business model has given rise to a ‘new regime of accumulation’ benefiting a few local elites and their international business partners at the expense of indigenous Zambians. Furthermore, the displacement and resettlement process of local people has resulted in livelihood and food insecurity due to loss of fertile agricultural lands.

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C2 Clinical Sociology 2:

Conceptualizing alternative interventions for gender based violence in South Africa in a contemporary context: reflections on strategies and approaches

The challenge of gender based violence (GBV) in all its stark manifestations confronts contemporary South African society on virtually a daily basis. While it is a phenomenon that is part of a global scourge afflicting societies across the world, its presence in the local context sometimes takes a peculiar and uncomfortable form. This includes for example corrective rape (of lesbian women), Ukhutwala (abduction for the purpose of marriage), intimate partner violence etc. In attempting to address and subsequently reduce the prevalence of GBV in our society, it is critical that we reflect on the existing local capacities within communities through Indigenous Knowledge frameworks as well as examine best practice approaches used in the professional fields of counselling and crisis intervention. While the existing South African legal framework is meant to enhance the ability of victims of GBV to seek justice, it is often the case that it does not actually deliver on its intended outcomes. This is another area where interventions can be further improved and modified to serve the ends of justice and accountability. This paper will seek to identify some of the gaps that have emerged in efforts to address the challenges presented by GBV in South Africa, as well as explore possible holistic approaches to tackle, reduce and possibly eradicate most if not all forms of GBV in our society.

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D4 Social Movements and Popular Protest 3:

Civil society and the framing of non-violent collective action in post-2000 Zimbabwe

This paper deploys the concept of collective action framing, in order to understand the opportunities and constraints faced by civil society coalitions in mobilising non-violent collective action in post-2000 Zimbabwe. The paper seeks to answer the question ‘What frames were used to respond to state-sponsored violence and, how and why did they impact collective action responses within and outside civil society coalitions?’ While violent political repression is often flagged up as an obstacle to civil society driven collective action against the ZANU-PF regime, post-2000 Zimbabwe demonstrates however that collective action framing disputes within civic coalitions also weaken their potency as agents for non-violent political change. This paper therefore contributes to the symbiotic agency-structure relationship as a determinant of successful collective action by coalitions and also contributes to the wider debate on factors that determines civil society’s capacity to influence non-violent change.

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D2 Social Movements & Popular Protest 1:

Community protests, repertoires and dynamics of the state’s response: a case study of Duncan Village, East London

South Africa’s democracy has been characterised by a continuity of community protests which were part of the repertoires of resistance against the apartheid regime. This has raised questions on the country’s socio-economic and political context post the democratic transition. This subject has attracted a number of scholarships. However, most of them focus on understanding community protests drawing from the voices from below in these communities whilst almost paying lip service to state perspective. This paper examines, through an ethnographic study, how the state understands community protests drawing from the experience of Duncan Village in the Eastern Cape Province. The paper argues that the continuity of the old repertoires of protests is tied to new meanings derived from the experience with the state and how it deals with different classes. In addition, these repertoires expose variations in the interpretation of the meaning of the protests post-apartheid.

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E3 Media, Culture and Society 1

Social media usage in electoral violence in Africa: The case of Kenya and Ivory Coast

Election violence is a lamentable but common feature in many African countries. While there is a complex combination of issues, institutions and individuals that are the primary causal factors of election violence, the media (in all its formats) has been identified as one of the 'triggers' of election violence in Africa. Traditional media (print, radio and television) plays a central role in civic education and disseminating information about impending elections, political parties, their manifestos and candidates. It also has an important role in post-election political processes. The last decade has witnessed the growth and widespread use of new social media in African political, economic, social platforms and processes. Social media is deconstructing and revolutionising the media landscape as news and messages can be shared across different platforms globally with limited or no censorship (or control) at all. This is the case not just in African economic and social matters, but in election processes too. Within this context, this paper aims to investigate the role of social media as a new and alternative medium for citizen communication during the violence-ridden Kenyan elections of 2007/2008 and the subsequent relatively peaceful 2013 elections. The analysis also extends to the violence and bloodshed witnessed pre and post the 2010 Ivory Coast elections. In both cases, social media had some influence as a platform for citizen journalism. This citizen journalism is the epicentre of analysis herein since it allowed exchange of information and interaction with positive and negative consequences. These consequences encourage a rethink of the role of social media in electoral processes since they reveal its 'bright' side and attendant 'dark' shortcomings. Key words: Media, social media, violence, elections.

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H6 Rural Sociology 1

A narrative enquiry into the interface between violence, context, culture and disability in a rural South African community

People with disabilities are vulnerable to multiple forms of overt and symbolic violence in their everyday life experiences. Despite increasing reports of violence against this population, little is known about this phenomenon, especially in the context of poverty, with limited insight into the ways in which stigma and traditional models of causality impact on the contours of violence. This project employed narrative inquiry as a culturally and contextually appropriate tool to explore the systemic dimensions of violence among adults with disabilities living in rural South Africa. Thirty participants with a variety of disabilities living in 12 villages in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa participated in the study. Data were collected using Frank's (1995) approach to narrative inquiry combined with participant observation. Results were analysed using thematic analysis and suggest that exposure to multiple and repeated forms of violence are a defining theme in the lives of persons with disabilities living in the context of poverty. Furthermore, the reporting of violence was demonstrated to be difficult due to limited access to services, the impact of language and cognitive impairments, and dependence on the perpetrator. All of these factors serve to isolate persons with disabilities from society, compromising both health and human rights. These findings highlight the need for future research to explore the scope of violence against persons with disabilities in greater depth, and suggest important clinical, theoretical and policy implications.

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B6 Gender Studies 6:

An African Feminist Perspective to the Marikana Tragedy

The Marikana tragedy has been one of the most disconcerting incidents in the history of violent protests of the democratic South Africa. It is a well-established fact that many Lonmin miners are drawn from other provinces and live with their families in squalor conditions of the informal settlements surrounding the mines. Although many women were directly affected by the protracted strike and even involved on the day of the massacre that took place on 16 August 2014, through the support they were providing their husbands who were fired during the strike, up to the subsequent Farlan Commission; the voice of women has remained silent. Based on the African feminist perspective, this paper critically reflects on the role of women during the Marikana tragedy, with specific focus on the approach used by government and Lonmin management to reconcile families in the aftermath of the tragedy. It argues that although many strides have been taken in South Africa to empower and emancipate African women from poverty since 1994, the voice of women continues to be marginalised, and approaches used to reconcile differences continue to be insensitive to

African value systems. Through interviews carried out with female victims of the tragedy, in particular, the wives of the deceased victims, the paper exposes how women continued to fight in defence of the rights of their husbands despite deeply entrenched patriarchal tendencies.

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A5 Economic & Industrial Sociology 5:

Skills, production and the content of work: Reflections on interviews with workers in two Automotive Assembly plants in Pretoria, South Africa

Since the post-apartheid era sociologists of labour in South Africa have paid less attention to the skills question as compared to the late apartheid era in which studies of craft production, cheap labour and the rise of the Black Trade Union movement were huge areas of focus. Changes in the organization of work due to technological changes have brought a bi-polar dynamic in skill. On one hand fewer workers with technical skill and knowledge design work process through engineering related planning schedules. While on the other hand general workers mainly follow the instructions which are programmed either through machines or technological apparatuses linked to the production process. The transformation of production processes from what was historically referred to as 'Fordism' or mass production since the early days of industrialization to what is often defined as 'post-Fordism' which is understood to entail 'flexible specialization' has brought into focus new ways of thinking about the structural changes in the labour process. Technological innovation is inherently contradictory; on one hand it increases productivity and takes society to new levels of development that is its progressive part. However it is disruptive in the sense that it leads to high unemployment by replacing existing workers with automated machines. This paper draws from interviews conducted with 16 workers and training supervisors across two companies in the automotive sector cluster in Pretoria. The findings of the paper show that while skill is critical to production, there is also an inverse process of staff reduction following introduction of robotics and other technologies in production over time.

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E4 Urban Sociology 1:

'Amakomiti' and the dialectic between structure and agency: Comparing the impact of context in the operation of committees in two South African informal settlements

There is strong evidence to suggest that in almost all the informal settlements in South Africa there are various types of committees in operation. My research into more than a hundred informal settlements in four provinces suggests that in each settlement there will be one or more type(s) of committee(s) in operation. The question is how and why particular types of committees come to exist in a particular informal settlement and not in another. Also, why and to what extent the same type of committee tends to operate differently in different contexts. This paper seeks to answer these question by comparing committees found in two informal settlements, namely, in Nkaneng-Bleskop, Rustenburg, and in Thembelihle-Lenasia, Johannesburg. Firstly, ward committees and ANC political party committees can be found in operation in both informal settlements. However, the operation of these committees differs significantly in each settlement and in this paper I present these differences and seek explanations for them. Secondly, in Nkaneng there is a unique type of committee called inkundla in operation whose genealogy can be traced back to committees operated by traditional leaders (chiefs) in the rural areas of the Eastern Cape, whereas political life in Thembelihle is dominated by a social-movement type of committee that has organized and led a series of prominent street protests in the settlement. In the paper I deploy the concepts of structure and agency in an attempt to explain the dynamics behind the differences in the operation of committees in the two informal settlements. I critically engage with the literature on urban housing, development studies and social movement theory focusing on how the relationship between structure and agency is understood. I conclude that this relationship is dialectical in nature.

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I4 Political Sociology and the Law 2

Ghanaian immigrants in the informal sector of Mthatha: friends or foe?

The presence of foreign nationals in South Africa and Mthatha in particular may be triggered by several forces including neoliberal market economy and advances in communication technology. This study assessed the sentiments of South Africans towards Ghanaian immigrants into South Africa, and the informal sector of Mthatha as well as Ghanaian nationals' responses to these feelings using the social network capital theory as an enabler to migration. Data was collected using questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, and analysed using SPSS. A sample size of 100 respondents (50 Ghanaian nationals and 50 South Africans—both males and females, between the ages of 20 and 60 years) was used. The results showed a significant relationship between the participation of foreign nationals in the informal sector and xenophobic reactions. Once in South Africa, challenges such as unemployment in the formal sector of the economy, and high cost of living among other factors repel immigrants to the informal sector of the economy for livelihood. Although the findings suggest that xenophobic violence against Ghanaian nationals are low, this trend may be explained in part by history, and the fact that such cases are often under-reported. There is therefore need for further studies that address the issue of Ghanaian migration to Mthatha in particular. Sandla NOMVETE, University of Pretoria (songezo.nomvete@yahoo.com)

A6 Economic & Industrial Sociology 6:

From Pondoland to eGoli: Revisiting the cheap labour power thesis

Some would argue that the oscillating migrant labour system in South African mining is merely part of a declining legacy of our apartheid past. If this assumption is true, policy instruments merely have to deal with the issue as the final stages of a passing phase. Nevertheless, recent events on the platinum belt and the language dominance of migrants in Westonaria and other migrant labour absorbing areas seem to suggest that the system remains in place. This is in spite of the fact that the post- apartheid, unlike its predecessor, no longer enforces the system. To be sure, measures such as targets to reduce the number of employees in single- sex hostels have been put in place in order to move beyond the migrant labour system. This paper therefore seeks to challenge Wolpe's notion of cheap labour power that manifests cheap migrant labour as an apartheid phenomenon. This paper seeks to further prove that the system shows no signs of diminution.

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H4 Development 2:

The hidden enterprise culture: An ethnography of an Indigenous enterprise in Harare, Zimbabwe

A growing set of literature especially given momentum by the growing interest in the relationship between entrepreneurship and informality has resulted in a critique on the discursive representation of entrepreneurs in a sublime fashion as economic heroes. They are constituted as possessing virtuous attributes that make them achieve extra ordinary business feats. In development policy, entrepreneurship has equally become a recommendation of choice especially for developing economies. Neo liberal thinking has come clothed in entrepreneurship enhancing veils and encouraging entrepreneurship is now the new development policy cutting edge frontier. However, this paper seeks to add to the growing voices highlighting the limitations of this drive. This paper provides a narrative out of two years of ethnographic embeddedness in an indigenous (black owned) business in Harare. It gives an account of the inside workings of an indigenous enterprise including highlighting purpose made formal-informality linkages. It juxtaposes the social and economic benefits of this entrepreneurial venture against other below the surface dark sides to profit. It shows how an otherwise well-established enterprise has elements of its operations informalized to maximize on profits. The paper engages with whether the drive for indigenization (black ownership of business) is another sublime concept that hides otherwise the clearly visible (albeit primitive) accumulation. This research contributes to the overlap between institutional and post structural theories in the area of informality and entrepreneurship that highlight institutional incongruence and rule breaking as a fertile area for gaining profit by a type of entrepreneurship.

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F3 Health 2:

Understanding the Place of Sangomas in Young Men's Lives: A Sociological Study in Chiawelo, Soweto

There is some debate on whether young men visit Sangoma's regularly, or take seriously their healing rituals and social roles. However there is currently, inadequate information on young people's experiences and thinking on sangomas within a sociological framework. Research indicates that young South African men do draw on the services of sangomas, they nevertheless have contradictory experiences of them. Through in-depth interviews with 15 participants, of whom 11 were young men in the age group 18-35 years and 4 key informants, all residing in Chiawelo in Soweto, in the South of Johannesburg, qualitative insights were gathered on how these contradictory experiences panned out. The study also included a quantitative survey of 100 young men in Chiawelo. The study findings offer insight into how various life circumstances prompt some young men to consult Sangoma's even when it is not their obvious preference to do so. The paper concludes with thoughts about theoretical relevance and future studies in the area.

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I5 Sociology of Youth and Sport 2:

Views of staff and students of sports organization at SA universities

This paper aims to outline the views of three sets of sports students (cricket, rugby and soccer) from three universities in South Africa. The focus on how different sports constituencies have some similar views and perceptions of sports at universities, but also how there are differing views within institutions despite them partaking in sport, sometimes the same sport, at the same institution.

The aim of the paper is therefore to define varying notions of the 'same' and of 'difference' from within sports organizations as institutional structures at campuses. and how these are conceptualized, developed and practiced at such universities. The folds of sport are multiple, turning out the new and the old in various forms, from the racial exclusivism of institutional languages to the eradication of racial difference, or from the class and gender divides of antiquity to the development of new forms of class alliances, class bridging and class crossings from within university sports and its organizations.

Sport is therefore at the cusp of both the old and new, with its rebirths, stillbirths and regressions in terms of its old forms and practices. While the tripartite social categories remain (race, class, gender) in its institutionalizing stratification practices, sports sees a range of proliferations of discourse, from lexicons (bureaus, academies, institutes) through to interpenetrations into the academic world with its accompanying conflicts between academics and sports practitioners, and to the possible (but also contradictory) developments of a combinatory forms of the 'new-old' social sporting imaginary on campuses.

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G2 Crime, Violence and Security 1:

The Effect of Xenophobia on Immigrants' Children's Perception of Identity and Integration in South Africa

The rejection, intolerance and subsequent violent attacks on immigrants in South Africa have both positive and negative effects on the children of immigrants who are growing up in South Africa. Although it impacts negatively on the integration of the immigrants as well as their children, it however has positive effect on their construction of identity. Research has revealed that the frequent bullying and teasing of African second-generation immigrants in schools actually reminds them of who they are and reinforces the desire to maintain their identity.

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B6 Gender Studies 6:

The influence of "mommy porn" on the construction of South African women's sexuality

Gender and sexuality are rooted in and expressed through heteronormative ideologies, which prescribe different responses, values, expectations, roles, and responsibilities given to individuals and groups according to their biological sex (Johnson et al., 2007:5). Hegemonic masculinity is particularly dominant, and while not static in any way, in most cultures it emphasises strength, aggression, courage, independence, and virility (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005:830). The success of pornography, or more mainstream “mommy porn” such as 50 Shades of Grey, Folly and the Crossfire-series, the male protagonists are clearly identifiable as hegemonic males, which brings a dualism to the foreground. On the one hand, it emphasises Western cultures’ obsession with primarily heterosexual, patriarchal, white and dominant middle class males (as per anti-pornography feminism) (Noble, 2004:4; Schippers, 2007:89). On the other, however, the researcher will seek to explore the manner in which ‘the heterosexual imaginary’ may in fact be challenged by women’s potential to engage with pornographic media as ‘tool’ to liberate themselves from proscriptive heterosexual prescriptions (as per pro-pornography feminism) suggesting women’s potential reclamation of their femininity through their submission to hegemony (cf. Connell, 1987:6). The paper reflects the work of the researcher in a Masters study which focuses on the possible influence of mainstream pornography on the construction of female sexuality. The researcher regards it as necessary to undertake such a study in South Africa, due to the limited available studies on the influences of pornography on South African women as opposed to the several studies that have been conducted in America.

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B1 Gender Studies 1:

Contemporary School-based Violence: Adolescent female perspectives of identity formation

School-based violence has become an international endemic (Boulton and Smith, 1994; Burton, 2008; Burton & Leoschut, 2012; Gentile, Lynch, Linder & Walsh, 2004). However, reports and research regarding female-induced violence in schools continues to be overlooked, due to a heavy concentration on male-induced violence in general. This study takes up this omission, building upon the findings of nine semi-structured interviews with adolescent females from disadvantaged communities. It contributes to contemporary understandings of how school-based violence has evolved in relation to gendered behaviour, as well as to the understanding of how exposure to violence influences the identity development of South African adolescents. In recent times, school-based violence in disadvantaged communities in South Africa has severely escalated. As a result, this study advocates that the contemporary trends of school-based violence and its influences on human development should be understood from a post-modern socio-ecological approach. Furthermore, social interventions should also be informed by the current interactions of the various social and ecological systems in which adolescents interact and develop. This study concludes that adolescent gendered identities and performative acts such as violent acts are guided by social stimuli (Erikson, 1980; Butler, 1999). Therefore, aggressive adolescent identities develop through social interactions between individuals and amongst different ecological environments. Additionally, this study confirms that exposure to school-based violence, tremendously impacts on the identity formation of female adolescents in disadvantaged communities.

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G5 Environment and Natural Resources 3:

Small grains ‘resistance’? Making sense of Zimbabwean smallholder farmers’ cropping choices and patterns within a climate change context

There is irrefutable evidence that climate change induced erratic, inadequate and unpredictable rainfalls, floods as well as high temperatures (leading to droughts) are negatively affecting staple food crop production in Southern Africa. Consequently, climate change is having negative impacts on food availability and access especially in vulnerable and relatively poor agro-based localities in remote rural areas. To adapt to these negative climate change effects on food production (availability and access), crop scientists, climatologists, climate change ‘think tanks’, UN agencies as well as governments are ‘authoritatively’ advising smallholder farmers in countries such as Zimbabwe to change their cropping choices and patterns. This primary advice revolves around shifting from staple maize production to small grains

production, especially wheat and sorghum production. The rationale for this shift has crop science basis since these specific small grains are well known for their short 'gestation' (maturity) period and drought resistance. However, despite these positive attributes of small grains within the context of a changing climate, their uptake is very low among smallholder farmers in climate change affected districts such as Tsholotsho and Gwanda in Zimbabwe. This low uptake ('resistance' in other words) raises one overarching main question: Why are smallholder farmers not shifting to small grains production en masse in response to climate change so as to address their food insecurity gaps? This paper begins to address this broad question through an examination of the small grains production value chain with specific focus on their input and labour requirements compared to maize production. It further analyses smallholder farmers' general attitudes towards small grains, the marketability of small grains as a food commodity in comparison to maize as well as the staple food consumption choices of farmers in the case study districts. The sustained comparison with maize production is crucial in understanding why smallholder farmers continue to farm this crop which is not producing optimum yields while 'resisting' adopting small grains with a proven productive capacity in the midst of 'raging' climate change. Key Words: Climate change, Sorghum, Millet, Semi- Arid Regions, Zimbabwe.

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H5 Development 3:

Structured Suffering: Female Responses to Inadequate Water and Sanitation Provision in Westfort, Pretoria

The ideology of development that is represented in the language of media when it comes to water and sanitation in informal settlements however underwrites a specific model of "ordentlikheid", which is heavily classed and gendered in nature. In this paper, I argue that women in Westfort, an informal settlement in Pretoria West, City of Tshwane, both subverted this ideology through, the use of social relations and refusing to be victims of infections, sexual assault and harassment. In particular, this paper looks at how women use friendships and solidarity to respond to existing conditions associated with inadequate provision of such services by the municipality. By adding gender, shame and fear as factors that enormously impacts the position and responses taken by different household heads, the research findings agrees with Fiona Ross (2010) writing on how hope, aspirations and coping strategies have long provided an alternative form of social security to impoverished residents. Women in this study reassert their independent role played both in the process of survival and taking authority over social definition contrast to those provided by the media."

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F3 Health 2:

The application of Projective techniques in a Health Lifestyle Research project in a Diabetes Clinic in Tshwane, South Africa

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycaemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. The prevalence of diabetes has increased substantially over time, with a particular steep rise over the past 10 years, and with this increase it has been characterized as an epidemic. According to the International Diabetes Foundation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas, the estimated number of adults living with diabetes is 366 million. This represents 8.3% of the global population. The World Health Organisation states that the developing countries like South Africa are the worst hit, and predicts that the numbers will triple in the next 15 years. Research shows that approximately 3 to 4 million people in SA have diabetes and that most of these people are unaware that they have the condition. The investigation of the role of population-based factors in self-care management of Type 2 diabetes mellitus formed part of a larger randomized controlled study to evaluate a six week peer support-group health lifestyle education programme, added to standard care, compared to standard care alone in patients with Type 2 diabetes mellitus. The randomized controlled study was conducted at the Kalafong Hospital Diabetes Clinic, District of Tshwane, South Africa. Twelve focus groups discussed the role of population-based factors in their diabetes self-care management. Each focus group had to utilise projective techniques to summarise the discussions and present their final reflections on self-care. The researcher utilised a combination of the construction technique and the choice or ordering technique during the focus group discussion. These techniques enabled the groups to provide a reflection of their combined experiences, ideas and perceptions of the population-based factors involved in their diabetes self-care management. The technique provided an effective tool for each group to present a final summary of their final deliberations and

reflections in the groups.

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C2 Clinical Sociology 2:

Social Vulnerability to Climate Change in Cities: Interrogating the Intersections of Culture, Disaster Risk and Power

Urban populations have a high exposure to climate-related hazards such as heavy to extreme precipitation, sea-level rise, cyclones and storms. In Asia, for example, 18 percent of the urban population live in low coastal elevation zone (LECZ) and face disaster risk. This paper examines the role of culture in shaping risk, vulnerability, adaptation and resilience to natural hazards and climate change, and in turn, being shaped by these forces. In particular, it will examine the cultural drivers (e.g., gender roles, beliefs/values and social capital) of livelihood vulnerability, adaptation and resilience to hazards and climate change. More specifically: How do cultural norms/values regarding gender roles, social capital and power among vulnerable populations shape their constructions of livelihood vulnerability, adaptation and resilience within the context of climate/disaster risk? In turn, how do women's livelihood groups mobilize their livelihood resilience strategies to carve a slice of the local government resources for their communities and families? In turn, how are their livelihood mobilization strategies being mobilized by gatekeepers/powerbrokers at the institutional spaces of their local governments, in the process, transforming the community's risk reduction initiatives? In answering these questions, the session hopes to build an empirical basis for re-examining as well building new ways of framing the intersections of culture, risk and power among vulnerable communities in hazard-/disaster prone areas.

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J6 Family and Population Studies 4:

"Do men mother?" Do women father? The fluidity of parenting in South Africa

The underlying notions of motherhood and fatherhood are interrogated in this paper by focusing on the opposing theoretical concepts 'difference feminism' and 'equality feminism' as it relates to parenting. There are universal understandings of motherhood and fatherhood but these terms are better understood within a specific socio-historical context. In this paper the South African realities of parenting are focused upon firstly by considering the material and financial needs of children. This is followed by an interrogation of patterns of fathering and mothering in South Africa in order to give a realistic picture instead of idealised notions of what mothering and fathering should be like. By focusing attention on the lived realities of caregivers of children in South Africa, 'difference feminism' and idealised discourses on fathers and mothers are challenged.

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E3 Media, Culture and Society 1

The construction of child mortality in modern South Africa

This research seeks to identify the ways in which childhood mortality is constituted in social interaction. By examining locally produced practices, both current and historic, the study will show that childhood mortality is socially constructed and its presence acts to fulfil various social functions. The practice of partitioning of deaths into natural or non-natural categories, and the increasing segmentation of non-natural deaths away from violent deaths (such as homicides) is crucial in understanding the ways that violent and non-violent child deaths are constituted in South African society. The examination of record-keeping as an ideological practice that produces a governable and self-regulating population allows us to identify how and where it is incorporated into social life as an everyday morality, so that death must be constituted as a medical necessity, rendering it culturally relevant, in order for social life to continue to be considered a meaningful and purposeful endeavour. The child's status in society as a sacred citizen ensures that children's deaths are constituted in even more particular ways, so that the possibility of medically unnecessary child death remains morally unthinkable and thus does not expose the ideological underpinnings that continue to produce social life as a moral and

thus meaningful affair. The study will draw a data sample of news reports from various media sites that report on cases of child death, examining these for the categorization practices that they use to produce discursive accounts of the events being reported. Data will be analysed using a discourse analytic methodology that allows for a careful and critical reading of the data and ensures that theoretical conclusions are empirically grounded.

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I6 Sociology of Youth and Sport 3:

The influence of gender-based violence and victimization in university student living spaces

Gender based violence and victimization in university student living spaces contributes significantly to the academic disengagement of students and a compromised mental and emotional state of well-being. There exists a paucity of literature that seeks to address this phenomena outside of the limits of socially constructed gender binaries within student living spaces. Reinforcing existing gender binaries means that those who are already marginalized (including underrepresented or vulnerable groups) within these spaces are grossly neglected. Students embody negative perceptions about both the nature and availability of social support systems aimed at addressing their concerns resulting in a number of unreported cases and a visible absence of meaningful and impactful prevention interventions. Positively preventing violence in student living spaces calls for university policies to establish clear distinctions between acts of violence such as sexual misconduct, stalking, intimate partner violence etc. An approach that observes an individual as more than a perpetrator or an ally but as advancer to the harmful threads presented by the standards of heteronormative interaction. This paper seeks to highlight the theoretical importance of analysing gender relations under the scope of culturally and socially reproduced norms that reinforce gender inequality within the traditional living spaces of students.

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D3 Social Movements and Popular Protest 2:

Youth and political participation in the 2014 national elections: The case of Zamdela, Sasolburg

This paper traces the attitudes of the youth towards elections from the period after the protest until shortly after the election in May 2014. It focuses on four time periods, March 2013 after the protest, November 2013 that includes the day of registration, prior to the elections in May 2014 and immediately after. It highlights the transition of the youth's political moods in Zamdela throughout this periods, thus aiding in understanding how the youth in Zamdela voted in the manner in which they did. Four sources of data were used in the collection of data, qualitative interviews in the first three time periods, supplemented by a survey of 258 young people post 2014 elections. What the paper ultimately demonstrates is that, firstly, critiques the youth have towards politics and elections do not necessarily demonstrate apathy, more so they show a great level of engagement and awareness. Many of them are simply conflicted between the lack of services from the ruling party and the lack of alternatives in times of elections, and this is relatively changed by the entry of the EFF in the elections. Secondly, the attitudes of the youth towards elections varied from March 2013 to May 2014 in different ways. And lastly, there is a high proportion of youth who voted in the end, and that turnout may have been greater among youth who were more likely to have participated in the 2013 protest, thus partially contesting Booyens' ballot and the brick analysis of the relationship between protest and elections.

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E4 Urban Sociology 1:

Between the devil and the deep blue sea: An exploration of violence and spatial praxis in Berea, Tshwane

The high rate of violent crimes as well as the contravention of by-laws by street traders in the City of Tshwane are often cited as challenges in the city's endeavour to achieve its 'Vision 2055' which will see the capital becoming more liveable, resilient and inclusive. The City of Tshwane, in partnership with property developers and business owners, has instituted

a number of measures to respond to these challenges but is inversely accused of expending both symbolic and physical violence in the execution of its mandate. This paper seeks to explore how space is contested and surveilled by the state and private companies in the Berea precinct of Tshwane's inner city, as well as if and how these spatial practices entail the use of physical and symbolic violence. A feminist application of Michel de Certeau's theory of tactics of everyday practices enables the exploration of spatial practices related to safety and security. The practices deployed by the City and its affiliates which come under scrutiny are: surveillance, community policing and crime prevention and the use of design features which may hinder or aid both physical and symbolic violence.

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B5 Gender Studies 5:

The Influence of Social Constructions of Family Abused Women's Help-seeking after Domestic Violence

Ideas about maintaining the 'solidarity of the family', in contrast to women's interests, is starkly evident in domestic violence situations, where notions of maintaining the family have been intrinsic to women's decisions to remain in abusive relationships. Research with 17 abused women highlights various social discourses that served to preserve families above the safety of women. This paper will show how socio-cultural discourses that promote the maintenance of the family above women's safety through normalising abuse in marriage and expecting women to self-sacrifice contributes to women's reluctance to leave abusive relationships. Informal networks insistence that women should endure abusive relationships, contribute to abused women feeling an overriding commitment to maintaining the family. As a result of these discourses and a lack of support from informal networks, women are reluctant to disclose abuse to professionals, because seeking help for abuse implies that they are challenging socio-cultural norms that are entrenched at the level of the family and community. It seems that these discourses highlight the tension between, on the one hand, preserving the family and, on the other, the rights and dignity of women to be safe and free from violence. It is argued that the impetus to maintain the social fabric of society, through keeping patriarchal violent families intact, is detrimental to a healthy family environment. Hence, these socio-cultural norms that perpetuate domestic violence need to be challenged and the true impact of domestic violence on social life needs to be highlighted.

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D6 Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 2:

An analysis of sexual and gender minority hate crimes in South Africa: Exploring the transgender individuals of Shauderville in Port Elizabeth

"Hate crimes occur worldwide and are typically directed towards characteristics such as race, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, religion, or health status. A hate crime is any incident that constitutes a criminal offence, perceived as being motivated, in whole or in part, by prejudice or hate" (IACP 1998, quoted Nel and Judge 2008: 20). South African studies have focused on gay bashing and other forms of homophobia towards sexual and gender minorities (SGM). Too few studies have explored hate crimes against black and coloured sexual and gender minorities in South Africa. In this paper I will explore and focus on how a hate crime is defined amongst self-identified coloured SGM's, how they experience sexual and gender identity, and how they deal with hate crimes. Although studies have focused on the macro aspects such as gay bashing and corrective rape, too few have highlighted the micro aspects. The paper is based on a qualitative case study as part of an assignment for a module at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University. It was undertaken in October 2013 amongst the transgender community of Shauderville in Port Elizabeth. A group of five transgender individuals (M2F – male to females) shared their narratives on their experiences in their community and how it relates to their sexual and gender identity. A key central finding was centred on the way in which transgender individuals are socialised in their community. Of interest here was the fact that because of high crime rates in these areas, transgender individuals, themselves, became part of gangsterism, this is due to personal gain, wealth and protection. Coloured sexual and gender minorities experience a totally different kind of hate crime. These groupings experience their own forms of micro and macro aggression.

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D1 Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 1:

The (De)Professionalisation of the gay male academic identity: Locking the closet door in South African tertiary education

Considered as a principal method in organising forms of sexual orientation, the heterosexual/homosexual binary emphasises the centrality of heteronormativity in the everyday lives of social and sexual actors; thus homosexuality is not only differentiated from heterosexuality, but potentially also rendered subordinate to its heterosexual counterpart. Using this as a point of departure, the article focuses on a critical qualitative sociological study undertaken into the influence of a binary logic on gay male academics in South African tertiary education. Primary emphasis is on these men's choice either to professionalise or deprofessionalise their gay male identity on their respective university campuses. This was done to explore whether they assimilate into or transgress heteronormative prescriptions.

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D1 Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 1:

'Othering' non-normative sexualities through the objectification of "the homosexual": Discursive discrimination by pre-service teachers

Heterosexuality is associated with normative, 'normal' or 'natural' social and sexual relations. Concomitantly, those who do not conform to heterosexual standards are 'othered'. Conforming to normativity creates the "heterosexual imaginary" (Ingraham, 1996) and perpetuates heteronormativity. This article focuses on the dangers of institutionalised heterosexuality, particularly the objectifying of non-normative sexual and gender diversities as anti-humanist. In the research that is described, snowball sampling was used to select the 39 fourth-year pre-service teachers, from three public South African universities, who participated. Data from focus-group discussions held reveal that the responses of many of the participants have heterosexist and homophobic undertones. The three main themes that emerged are objectification of "the homosexual", conflation of "the homosexual" and accommodation of "the homosexual". In response to these findings, objectification and discursive discrimination highlight the way language reinforces a binary logic and further perpetuates heteronormativity. To conclude, possible ways of addressing discursive discrimination are suggested.

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D2 Social Movements & Popular Protest 1:

Crowd incidents and protests recorded by the South African Police Service: A preliminary analysis

South Africa has been dubbed 'the protest capital of the world' with scenes of protesters toyi-toying and burning tyres a common sight. However, to date, an accurate analysis of the level of protest in South Africa has been constrained by the lack of reliable, publicly accessible data. This is the first paper to offer an analysis of protests using police statistics, which have only recently been made available. The Incident Registration Information System (IRIS) maintained by the South African Police Service (SAPS) records crowd 'incidents', rather than protests. Working from a large random sample, non-protest incidents were filtered out. The paper offers the first estimate of the total number of protests that occurred in South Africa between 1997 and 2013 based upon official SAPS data. The paper discusses how protest incidents are recorded by SAPS, the variety of protests incidents and the implications such data has for the analysis of protest in South Africa.

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E5 Urban Sociology 2:

(Dis)unity in diversity: How common beliefs about ethnicity benefit the white Mauritian elite

White Africans are particularly associated with the troubles South Africa and Zimbabwe have faced throughout their histories. The story of the Franco-Mauritians, the white elite of Mauritius, and how they have fared during more than forty years since the Indian Ocean island gained independence, is much less known. However, their case is relevant as a distinctive example when attempting to understand white Africans in postcolonial settings. Unlike whites elsewhere on the continent, Franco-Mauritians did not apply brute force in order to defend their position in the face of independence. Yet the society that emerged from the struggle over independence is one shaped by dominant beliefs about ethnicity. Despite a number of inverse effects Franco-Mauritians have benefitted from this unexpected twist, and part of the explanation for their ability to maintain their elite position lies therefore in the complex reality of ethnic diversity in postcolonial Mauritius. As I will show in my presentation, essentialising cultural differences and mistrust between people of different ethnic backgrounds can contribute favourably to the elite position of ethnic elites. In other words, the emphasis on ethnic differences does not necessarily jeopardise elite power but, on the contrary, can facilitate the maintenance of exclusivity and privilege of small ethnic minorities. Equally in other postcolonial states, which are often, in name at least, non-racial and liberal, like South Africa, similar patterns below the surface may favour white and/or elites strongly associated with ethnic characteristics.

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E4 Urban Sociology 1:

The social uses of the law and struggles over waste: Reclaiming the law and the state in the informal economy

Grappling with the relationships between the informal economy, the state and the law has been central to theorizations of the informal economy. Early scholarship cast the informal economy as completely outside the state and the law. A more recent body of literature argues that although laws and regulations take the formal economy as the norm, they nevertheless shape and affect the informal economy, usually in perverse and detrimental ways. Many scholars working within this strand therefore focus on proposing laws and policies that would be more beneficial to informal workers and enterprises. These approaches all implicitly accept a modernist framing of the law that assumes laws are developed and implemented by the state, and are simply concerned to explore how the law impacts the informal economy. By contrast, this paper argues that interrogating how informal workers understand, engage and deploy the law allows us to develop new, more nuanced theorizations of the nature of the law and the state.

In this paper I develop the concept 'social uses of the law' to analyze how a legal victory by reclaimers of reusable and recyclable materials at the Marie Louise landfill in Soweto, South Africa over the municipality shaped their subjectivities and became bound up in value struggles at the dump. While the court simply ruled that the municipality could not evict the reclaimers without proper notice, the reclaimers infused the ruling with new meaning that far exceeded the judgment and used it to establish a claim to own the space of the dump and the right to regulate the entrance of newcomers. Engaging with critical legal theory I argue that in a social world where most people do not read or cite court rulings, the 'social uses of the law' can be of much greater import than the actual judgment, the precise contents of which may be irrelevant to struggles on the ground. Nevertheless, the claim that a state institution supposedly sanctioned a particular understanding of a legal process is a crucial component of the social uses of the law. Through the social uses of the law reclaimers therefore reshape not only the law, but also their relationship with the state. The paper concludes by exploring how the social uses of the law challenges us to think through how the law, one of the cornerstones of state formalization, can never be separated from the informal ways in which it is understood and deployed.

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C1 Clinical Sociology 1:

An Entrepreneur of Clinical Sociology

Norwegian clinical sociology has been characterized as a science of opposition. In its founding years after World War II until around 1970, the researchers were mainly concerned with writing about underprivileged groups who fell outside the, at that time, emerging welfare state. But from the beginning of the 1970s, clinical sociology took another turn under the influence of professor Gudmund Hernes. Hernes tried to make sociology a tool for political reforms for the Labour Party. The Labour Party had dominated Norwegian politics until around 1965. Most sociologists at that time were

politically to the left of the Labour Party. But Hernes, when returning from his Ph.D.-studies in the United States, had a significant background in the Norwegian Labour Party. Also, he had been a student of James Coleman in the United States. Coleman was, among other things, well known for his interest in applied sociology, particularly education and equality. Hernes managed to get government grants for large sociological investigations into topics like education and equality, power and democracy. These were topics that could renew at the time stagnating Labour Party. At the same time, Hernes also became a professor at the University of Bergen, and thus moved the centre of sociology from the capital of Oslo to Bergen. The large government sponsored reform-oriented sociological investigations now became the main focus of clinical sociology in Norway. Gudmund Hernes later on became a minister several times for the Labour Party. After having a long career in academic life and in politics for the Labour Party, Engelstad (2002) wrote about Hernes: Gudmund Hernes is far from the only important professor- politician in post-war Norway. His characteristics lies in the way he has drawn on his insights into social science in politics. As an investigator of power and an organization researcher, he understood that reforms had to be implemented rapidly if they should not be forced back”.

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C3 Clinical Sociology 3:

The Norwegian Research Project Scenarios 2000

The Norwegian research project Scenarios 2000 was started in 1986. The initiative came from the Norwegian Business School. The project group consisted of 12 persons; three sociologists, five economists, two political scientists, one geographer and one historian. The final report was published as a book in 1987, edited by sociologist Andreas Hompland, who among other things, is a commentator in the liberal newspaper Dagbladet, and thus a very well-known public sociologist. Many of the participants in the research group had experience from political life, and they represented several parties. The project was financed by several large Norwegian business companies, several government ministries, Norway's Central Bank, Aftenposten (the largest newspaper in the country), The Norwegian Research Council and the Norwegian Business School. When the report was published, it spurred a lot of public debate, and it also spurred several other scenario studies, mostly of different regions in the country. It also led to an alternative scenario report from FAFO – the research Institute of the Norwegian Labour Union. When the Scenarios 2000 was summed up in the year 2000, it was argued that it was not so interesting which of the three scenarios; Care, Disintegration or Renewal hit best, but whether experience had shown that the scenario technique is a good tool in the political process. To the researchers the answer to this question was unconditionally yes. The research also created a number of new concepts that entered into public debate in the country.

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A1 Economic & Industrial Sociology 1:

The Political Economy of Social Protection in South Africa

It is generally understood that trade unions were key actors in the development of the welfare state in the global North. However, in the global South, the role of organized labour in shaping social welfare policy has been seen as much more ambiguous. In the mid-twentieth century many Southern countries implemented welfare provisions, such as pensions and health insurance, for the small numbers of formal wage workers in the public service and nascent urban industrial sectors. In light of this history of what some have called “workerist” welfare provision, Southern workers are often seen as barriers to, rather than drivers of, the broad-reaching egalitarian social welfare policies that many see as necessary today. This paper presents an analysis of the development of welfare policy in post-Apartheid South Africa. The South African case provides a clear example of the role that unions can play in pushing for generalizable forms of social welfare. The South African case also shows that the presence of workerist welfare systems is not always the result of the narrow demands of workers. In South Africa, the shape of the welfare system excludes many who are not in formal wage work. However, this system has been driven not by unions, but by the state, as it has attempted to respond to the demands of unions and other social actors for broad generalizable forms of welfare within the confines of the workerist system inherited from the Apartheid era.

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C5 Clinical Sociology 4:

Women in the Academy

South African women in particular have always suffered multiple levels of oppression. In apartheid state they were oppressed based on their, gender, race, and socio economic and marital status. A woman in the academy faces a unique journey to the top. The challenges that she will face on a daily basis in an institution of higher learning, will leave her feeling isolated, unsure and to a certain extent question her presence in the academy. This paper is based on interviews conducted with 10 women in the academy, their experiences and the challenges that they face within the context of transformed higher education institutions in South Africa, The way in which they cope with these challenges and the avenues available to both assist and guide them on their journey.

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B3 Gender Studies 3:

The missing part in the puzzle: Government's role in fighting gender based violence

It is an abomination for any scholar or researcher to reflect on the current scourge of gender based violence (GBV) in South Africa without linking it to the violent history of colonialism and apartheid. Patriarchy and rigid forms of masculinities are also agreeably persisting hindrances to ending GBV. With the challenge growing extensively worse however, it becomes important to question the role of government and political leadership in fighting GBV. Through the use of document analysis and individual interviews with the members of the National Council on Gender Based Violence (NCGBV), this study found that there is a lack of political will to invest in and take charge over the fight against GBV. The NCGBV as a national coordinating structure to end GBV experienced a number of structural and operational challenges due to lack of funds and slapdash. Plans were put in place without the appropriate strategies and funds for execution, and the civil society leg of NCGBV had to persuade the Ministry for Women to put a National Action Plan in place. The paper concludes that without political interest and will power to dismantle GBV, any effort to end this blight will continue displaying the fire extinguisher effects.

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G4 Crime, Violence and Security 2

Workplace violence: Nature, dynamics, manifestations and intervention

This paper intends giving a brief exposition on which forms of behavior in the workplace could qualify for the label "violence" based on a definition of "workplace violence." The actual dynamics relating to the fact that workplace violence is a derivative of a societal culture of violence will be explored. The question of who perpetrators and victims in the workplace could be, the motivational background to violent interaction in this context, individual and institutional responses to this problem will also be addressed briefly.

Nelly SHARPLEY, Walter Sisulu University (nelicious2@gmail.com)

F3 Health 2:

Unhealthy Health and Women Patients in the Eastern Cape

The research presented in this paper is a mixed methods study of how health related services are administered and facilitated in the district of OR Tambo at the King Sabata Dalidyebo primary health care. The study presents current challenges observed in relation to women and health. The aim is to present such challenges while drawing our attention on the realities of women and health in the local municipality. The study is prompted firstly by the socioeconomic

challenges with regards to health and illness in the local municipality. Secondly by the growing imbalances in relation to women and health care access and support. The findings suggest a need to make health care services relevant and responsive to the needs of the serviced population, in this case women.

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I4 Political Sociology and the Law 2:

Political Opportunity and the establishment of the Community Work Programme of South Africa

Political opportunity theory is useful in explaining how social innovators succeed in lobbying with government to get government financial support for their initiatives. Using the political opportunity theory to explain the success of social innovators is an idea borrowed from Vasi (2009: 168). He shifts attention to the social context, identification of political opportunities, working within institutions, and mobilisation of grassroots groups. I argue that political opportunity theory can be used as a lens through which we can examine the successful establishment of the Community Work Programmes (CWP) in South Africa. The CWP is a Public Employment Programme (PEP) that was conceptualised, developed and tested by a number of social innovators outside government. Relentless lobbying and political and other opportunities that opened up for the programme enabled it to be adopted by the South African government. Adoption by the government meant stable funding and scaling up the programme so that it can reach more unemployed people, both of which are markers of a successful programme.

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I5 Sociology of Youth and Sport 2:

Gendering Moral Ethnicity: Becoming Men in the Case of Kenyan Athletics

Writing *The Age of Empire*, Eric Hobsbawm asked, 'How could women compete as women in a public sphere formed by and in terms suited to a differently designed sex?' This presentation examines the answer that emerged for internationally successful Kenyan women runners during the early era of professionalism in athletics from the late 1970s to the early 1990s. Beginning with the breakthrough of the first Kenya woman to reach an Olympics Games final, it covers the contradictions of female runners' progress that were cause for anxiety within local Rift Valley communities. A moral community depended on the attainment of productive households, which in turn depended on the diligent commitment of women to marriage. Long-held gender norms associated with marriage constrained most sportswomen, but some during this period could, under certain circumstances, use these norms to advance their own positions. Tensions between the need for disciplined female sexuality and for ethnic patronage could only be bridged by success, however. The handful who emerged at this time as Olympians, as soldiers and as global travellers - 'Big (Wo)men' - were acclaimed locally because they were able to perform a (male) patronage role, thereby drawing up, and reinforcing, the existing intra-ethnic moral economy.

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D3 Social Movements and Popular Protest 2:

Ethnographic Necessity: The Subterranean forms of Worker Organising and Management Responses in Lonmin, Marikana

The Marikana massacre and the related industrial action at Lonmin mine has thus far received an enormous amount of scholarly attention. For a range of reasons, scholars have often provided inadequate and, in some cases, entirely misleading explanations for how the 2012 unprotected strike at Lonmin originated and evolved over time. This article argues that in order to more adequately understand the strike, abstract theoretical lenses as well as historical perspectives are potentially useful, but need not be imposed onto people's realities – principally, thorough ethnographic work is required. Drawing from ethnographic work undertaken over a period of more than 18 months, this article demonstrates the subterranean process through which workers, through an ad hoc committee, approached

management independently in order to demand R12,500. It highlights the ways in which this worker committee changed over time in response to different structural contexts and was multifaceted. The article then details the ways in which the upstart Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU) engaged, in seemingly contradictory ways, with these committees and concludes by providing insight into the relationship between rank and file democratic organizing and the great 2014 platinum strike which occurred under the auspices of the union.

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D6 Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 2:

The symbolic violence of religious heteronormativity upon gay men within the MCSA in Grahamstown

This paper is a chapter from my thesis which seeks to investigate the experiences of gay men within the Methodist Church of Southern Africa (MCSA) in Grahamstown. This thesis engages with Bourdieu's concepts of capital, field, habitus and symbolic violence in order to describe and locate the experiences of gay within theoretical framework. Bourdieu defines symbolic violence as, "a gentle violence, imperceptible and invisible even to its victims, exerted for the most part through purely symbolic channels of communication and cognition, [more precisely, mis-recognition], recognition or even feeling [and which] grasps the logic of domination exerted in the name of a symbolic principle".

Religion is often presented as a hierarchical, patriarchal, heteronormative and gender-normative institution and religious spaces represent a "field" where people forge personal and collective identities. However, most homosexuals acknowledge a desire for a relationship with God, but religion as an institution often excludes them on the basis of their homosexual identity. Six gay men from different congregations of the MCSA in Grahamstown were interviewed for this study. The fact that most gay Christians have to choose between staying in the closet within the church, and abandoning the closet which usually leads to abandoning the church too due to the homophobia inside the church is in itself an act of "soft violence" against them. This chapter also problematizes the closet as a heteronormative structure of gay oppression.

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C1 Clinical Sociology 1:

Teaching and action research: Lessons from the 'journ2engage' private blog

The Paper assesses the role of blogs as a learning platform for media education and training. Using the 'journ2engage' private blog as a case study, the paper presents some findings on the strengths and limitations of blogs as an education tool, as well as the role of self-study towards improved teaching practices specifically. The paper is a reflective account of my personal experiences using new media technologies for teaching and learning purposes at the Durban University of Technology, South Africa. It presents a contextual framework of a cohort of students from rene@renealicia.com diverse backgrounds (poor to middle class), existing experiences of e-learning, the affordances of new technologies and assumptions regarding digital literacies; before engaging the potential impacts on teaching and learning and the role of self-study in improving one's teaching practice. Using action research, the paper not only reflects on self-study for transformative higher education (Whitehead, 2010) but also on the role of new media technologies in transforming teaching and learning. It analyses this in relation to findings from other recent, local collaborative research on emerging technologies (Gachago et al, 2013) and presents some lessons on a possible student-centred approaches to teaching practices.

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B2 Gender Studies 2:

Envisaging a path towards gender neutral career paths: an examination of materially heteronormative influences upon undergraduate students at the University of Johannesburg

Female labour market participation lags behind that of South African men, which is well-documented (Statssa 2011). South African women are most often employed within traditional feminine jobs' but this is less explored (OECD 2006). This paper examines the latter by focusing upon undergraduate student experiences at UJ. Survey findings (n = 1214) suggest that embedded heteronormative ideals gender youth career choices. Survey data revealed that an overwhelming number of young men were registered in engineering, while young women occupied most spaces in the nursing degree programme, and the difference was corroborated statistically. Additionally, ten engineering students and ten nursing students were interviewed to further examine the heteronormative mechanisms at play in setting gendered career aspirations. Stereotypes were attached to engineering and nursing career spaces and identities by students interviewed. Gendered career choice is a heteronormative bulwark that is entrenched and underlined at UJ by various materialist forces. As such, the university is a site of potential transformation, and a powerful mediating influence, as well as powerful intermediate space in the youth life cycle.

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H2 Higher Education and Science Studies 1

Collaboration, Productivity and Electronic Communication

Prior research has investigated the relationships between collaboration, connectivity and the publication productivity of scientists. Most of this research has been conducted either in developed countries where the internet facility is highly advanced or developing countries with little internet access. Investigations in countries that fall in between these two extremes are rare. This study of respondents from higher education institutions and research institutes examines the relationship between collaboration and internet use, as well as productivity and internet use in the South African scientific system which has become a strong contributor to science in Africa. This paper examines the relationship between the use of the internet, collaboration in research activities and the publication productivity of academics in universities and scientists in research institutes from a sample population of the South African scientific system. This empirical study shows a set of combinations between the variables of collaboration, productivity and communication. The relationship between the internet variables and research projects, collaborative projects, domestic collaborative projects, collaborators in career and collaborated years in the career is obvious. The use of email for research purposes was positively correlated with the number of research projects, and the number of collaborative, domestically and internationally collaborated projects of the respondents. The association between the number of hours spent on emails in a typical week and collaboration variables (domestic and internationally collaborated projects and the number of years of collaboration in the professional career) was statistically significant. The time spent on the web in a week was positively associated with the number of research projects the respondents have and the number of international collaborative projects they associate with. The relationship between productivity and electronic communication, communication variables such as the number of emails related to research is positively associated with total productivity of all publications. The study offers new insights into the ways in which a scientific system is operating in a country.

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B4 Gender Studies 4:

Standpoint theory: The benefits for research on rape

Within research on rape, the feminist standpoint theory can play two critical roles. Firstly in line with Smith's (1992: 88) definition of standpoint theory as a theory which beginnings from within "the actualities of a woman's experience" and from their actual bodies. Smith (1992: 89) stressed that the standpoint a person has is important. She understands that feminism is primarily about "beginning with what we share as women, our sexed bodies". This points to the first use of "standpoint theory" whereby women who have been raped share a common experience. The second use of "feminist standpoint theory" is linked to having a particular standpoint and for a researcher to conduct research from within or with a particular standpoint. This research is known of as "reflexive research". According to Smith (1992), there was no entirely "objective knowledge" as she notes that "no two people have exactly the same standpoint". By starting the

research from within “a woman’s lived experience” it gives the woman an advantage. This paper will explore how the “feminist standpoint theory” benefited the research that was done on “rape in South Africa” for my Masters report. It will further look at how using my own experience of rape as the starting point for the research assisted with the research process as well as acknowledge any areas of weakness in the research due to the experiences of the researcher.

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I1 Sociology of Youth and Sport 1

Participatory democracy and youth activism in South Africa

After 20 years of democracy in South Africa, many young people are still faced with major challenges related to social, political and economic problems, which many political commentators and scholars argue is a result of apartheid. Even though the South African youth does participate in many activities through different structures such as non-governmental and non-profit organisations, however, for the purposes of this paper I will be looking at the role of the youth, especially the youth that is engaging on developmental programs and projects, and the youth that its role is aimed at empowering themselves and contributing towards democracy and development. This paper further explores the role of the youth as both leaders and activists, and to ascertain to what extent the youth are shaping their own society. Moreover, this paper will argue that it is not ideal for the young people to be given solutions, but I will argue that unless young people are actively involved in the decision making processes and given platform to influence those decisions, this process of activism I will argue is a most democratic process that will assist the youth to be activists and community leaders. This process will not just help the youth to be better people or community leaders, but it will create the environment in which the youth can positively contribute toward community development and empowerment, and democracy.

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B4 Gender Studies 4:

Delving into ‘structural prisons’: As insight into Muslim Women’s struggle with domestic violence

The primary sources of Shariah: The Quran and the practices of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), prohibit domestic violence. However there is growing evidence of domestic violence experienced by married women in the Muslim community in South Africa. While Islam allows women recourse to leave their abusive marital relationships, the context within which find themselves, acts as a barrier. As far as the marital relationship is concerned, there is a disjuncture in what is stipulated in Shariah and how Muslims adhere to its stipulations. Using direct, structural and cultural violence, this conceptual paper seeks to explore literature around these key themes with a focus on married Muslim women and Islamic law. A preliminary search on relevant literature, together with anecdotal evidence and exploratory interviews with representatives from Islamic Careline and the NISSA institute, revealed that despite being victims of domestic violence, women receive little help from relevant structures such as family and religious organisations. If they choose divorce, they are stigmatised by relevant structures. Using direct, structural and cultural violence as analytical instruments, this conceptual paper explains why Muslim women remain in abusive relationships by problematising the context in which they find themselves. Certain structures act as either perpetrators or victims of structural violence. Hence they place women in ‘structural prisons.’

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E1 Race, ethnicity and class 1

Dealing with Racism: Lessons from Two Former Model-C schools

Racially diverse schools are often presented as places where students can learn to challenge racist discourse and practice. Yet research identifies a variety of processes through which such schools reproduce the very hierarchies they are meant to dismantle. Drawing on 18-months of fieldwork in two racially diverse former model-c schools, I add to the literature

by analysing moments that threatened to undermine harmonious race relations. First, I focus on racially charged interpersonal incidents at school. Second, I examine how teachers dealt with discussions of racial inequality that emerged in the context of the formal curriculum. School personnel addressed these challenges in ways that hindered discussions of interpersonal and structural racism. A normative climate limited students' abilities to label racially charged incidents as racist. Further, teachers managed potentially conflictual classroom dynamics by downplaying the salience of contemporary racial stratification. Implications for scholarship on racial inequalities in racially diverse schools are discussed.

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G5 Environment and Natural Resources 3

Good fences make good neighbours: A social constructionist analysis of human-baboon and human-human conflict on the Cape Peninsula

Picturesque Cape Town is the epitome of an urban/nature interface. Its chacma baboons (*Papio ursinus*), however, face slandering for transgressing both the socially constructed human/animal and nature/culture divide and/or the actual, physical borderline separating these constructs. The difficulties associated with retaining baboons in nature, because of their ability to traverse physical boundaries, are compounded by them crossing metaphorical boundaries by featuring prominently in, for example, the South African and Afrikaans cultures, characteristic modes of expression, folklore, cartoon strips, and television documentaries. This shows that people's conflicting perceptions and subsequent characterisation of baboons are not simply about the animal itself. Rather, the characterisation is an indication of how the social construction of baboons, and animals in general, is spatially dependent and has both physically and ethically related consequences. As people interact ever less frequently with wildlife because of the increasing distance between humans and animals, people need to rely increasingly on the representations of animals featuring in the abovementioned cultural artefacts for some form of indirect interaction. This limits the possibility of contesting the negative symbolisms and social constructions of baboons and also the ability to decrease human-baboon conflict. The primary objective of this research is to explore the varying social constructions of chacma baboons and human-baboon conflict on the Cape Peninsula. By reporting on the results of these, and the extent to which they differ among a range of stakeholders, I also intend to unveil the human-human conflict that seems to underpin the human-baboon conflict.

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D1 Lesbian, Gay and Queer Studies 1:

Investigating NWU student groups attitudes towards homosexual students on campus

Homosexuality has been, and remains, a controversial issue for some individuals in contemporary South African society. Regardless of the progressive Constitution that acknowledges the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered and Queer (LGBTQ)-people, university students have different attitudes towards homosexual students on campuses. The paper provides an indication of the attitudes of student groups about homosexuality on the North-West University, Potchefstroom Campus. A survey of 180 North-West University undergraduate students (90 female students and 90 male students) was conducted in 2014 as part of an Honours Research Project. The findings indicated that there is a significant relationship between sex, race and personal acquaintance of the respondents and their attitudes towards homosexual students on campus.

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G3 Environment and Natural Resources 2:

Gas fracking and the Karoo: exploring the risk perceptions of actors in the Karoo-gas fracking discourse

The increasing shortfall in South Africa's energy production and decreasing capacity to meet the energy need of the country have preoccupied policy makers over the past decade. As a way of overcoming the looming crisis in the energy

sector, both government and the business community have initiated the exploration of the Karoo region of South Africa for gas resources. Initial seismic study has revealed the existence of gas in commercial quantity in the Karoo – which the government intends to exploit through the process of hydraulic fracturing, otherwise known as gas fracking. For the government, exploiting the Karoo gas resources would be a “game changer” in its struggle to achieve energy sufficiency for the country. While the state and the multinational oil and gas companies (such as Shell), see the Karoo and its gas resources as the answer to South Africa’s energy need, local communities, mainly farmers and environmental advocacy groups view fracking as a threat to the underground water resources of the Karoo. This evolving argumentation borders on the narratives of risks, vulnerability, merits and demerits of fracking. This paper explores the risk perceptions of the major actors and their narratives in the Karoo-gas exploitation discourse. The paper uses secondary data as its analysis.

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C1 Clinical Sociology 1:

Facilitating Anonymous Whistleblowing

This paper considers the role of facilitators of anonymous whistleblowing, which provide an important opportunity for whistleblowers to place their concerns in the public domain where the power holders can be held accountable, without necessarily revealing their own identity. Are these facilitators successful in their attempts to assist whistleblowers to get attention focused on their message? Companies and government departments often employ anonymous hotlines as a means of encouraging employees to disclose suspicions of perceived wrongdoing internally. This practice tends to blur the distinction between whistleblowing and informing in the eyes of employees: is the aim to establish whether employees are defrauding the organization, or to enable employees to expose that the organization’s perceived unethical behaviour? Other facilitators to be considered are ombudspersons, the media and WikiLeaks.

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G2 Crime, Violence and Security 1:

Preventing violence through state-community collaboration? The impact of the Community Work Programme

The Community Work Programme (CWP) is a government programme implemented in recognition of the structural nature of unemployment and intended to assist the poorest of the poor. At the sites where it has been established the CWP offers two days of work per week to participants in return for which they are reimbursed at a rate of R71 per day. CWP members work in their own communities, and community representatives make decisions about appropriate projects for each CWP site. A study by the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation examined the social impact of the CWP and assessed whether they impact on social and civic cohesion in communities that face a high risk of collective and interpersonal violence. Based on preliminary findings from research in six communities, this paper explores questions about the relationship between poverty alleviation, job creation, inclusive and participatory development and the prevention of violence.

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J6 Family and Population Studies 4:

Negotiating the Work-Life balance: A case study of white, Afrikaans speaking women in management in the financial sector of Gauteng

The general problem explored was that of how white Afrikaans-speaking women have experienced the post-apartheid transition to democracy and the extent to which this democracy has enabled or inhibited their inclusion in the workplace. The focus of this article is on how the participants experience, understand and deal with balancing home and work responsibilities whilst working in a manager capacity in the financial sector of Gauteng. For this particular study a qualitative case study design was used and purposive and snowball sampling techniques were

applied to locate participants. A semi-structured interview schedule was used and participants were all asked a similar set of questions in order to reach knowledge saturation. The analysis was based on the interpretations of ninety to one-hundred-and-twenty minute recordings and qualitative transcripts and was thematic in nature. Intersectionality was used as a framework to interpret the data and guide the study.

This study was conducted in the Gauteng province of South Africa in 2011 and the participants were chosen because they either lived or worked in Pretoria or Johannesburg. The fourteen (14) participants fell in a particular age group (30-65 years of age), were of the same race (white), shared the same language (Afrikaans) and fit into the same socio-economic bracket (middle to middle-upper class). Participants were chosen if they were currently working in the banking, corporate law and auditing fields, that is what was categorised as the financial sector for the purposes of this study. Furthermore, the participants had to be an executive, senior or middle manager in their particular organisation.

In summary my research found that women employed in the upper echelons of management find it stressful to strike a balance between their home and work lives.

This research builds on the current literature relating to women in the labour market and the challenges and obstacles they face as well as the opportunities that are available to them, particularly in South Africa, where limited research has been done on the topic.

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B6 Gender Studies 6:

Researching culture in ways that do not reproduce gendered stereotypes

In researching social “problems” such as culture, be it using a gender lens or otherwise, there is a tendency by researchers to focus on researching the poor, rural, and uneducated women and men because they are perceived to be the ones who cannot escape from its jaws. I argue in this paper that we need to interrogate our gendered political and ethical motives in the selection of research populations whom we choose to focus on. Why do we choose to focus on a specific study population and not the other? Why do we focus on women only and not men? Why focus on the rural and not urban populations? Why conduct research on people from the lower classes leaving out those from the middle class? Upon what assumptions are we basing our selection of these participants and with what implications? In this paper, I reflect on my research experience on the practice of labia elongation, and how my initial assumptions were questioned in ways and places I had not initially imagined. I argue that as researchers we need to move beyond these binary and stereotypic constructions of participants in terms of women vs men; rural vs urban; young vs old; educated vs uneducated, and rich vs poor as this often obscures the messiness in how people construct their social reality in contemporary societies.

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B3 Gender Studies 3:

Violence against women, gender-based violence, and sexual and gender-based violence: What's in a name?

Violence against women, as both a politics and concept, largely emerged out of second wave feminism. By 1993 it had formally entered the UN lexicon through the Declaration to End Violence Against Women where it was defined as any act of gender-based violence that resulted in, or was likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women. The term was transformed again by practitioners in the field of public health to ‘sexual and gender-based violence.’ This paper traces the genealogy of these terms and critically examines the notions of gender underpinning each, exploring how these open up and close down understanding of violence. It considers too the varied deployment of these terms in South Africa as analytic and conceptual tools; as descriptive references to categories of persons; and as terms referring both to forms and relations of violence. What politics and possibilities do these varied usages and conceptualisations of violence present? These questions form the concluding section of the paper.

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B4 Gender Studies 4:

"It sucks": The micro-politics of post-rape services in South Africa's Thuthuzela Care Centres

The high number of rapes reported in South Africa has prompted the development of a range of state and civil society services to rape survivors. Adopted a mixed methods, case study approach informed by grounded theory, this study examined post-rape services provided by 28 organisations based at the state's flagship response to rape, the Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCCs). Post-rape care offered by organisations in South Africa takes a diversity of forms, often shaped by the facility in which it is offered and reflects a range of theoretical underpinnings. It is however, the micro-politics of the TCCs' institutional arrangements, as well as their funding, which largely determines the scope and nature of organisations' services. These services are systematically under-funded as a matter of policy. Comparison of funding to other components of the TCC model further highlights the lesser value placed on the counselling aspect of post-rape care.

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H2 Higher Education and Science Studies 1:

In pursuit of gender equality at Stellenbosch University: A mixed methods study of academic women and the gender-related challenges they face

"In 2014 South Africa celebrated 20 years of democracy as well 20 years of gender equality's enshrinement in the South African Constitution, yet women working in the country's higher education (HE) institutions still experience various levels of marginalisation (Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill, 2013). Discriminatory practices and unequal relations between men and women continue to exist within our institutions and have often gone unnoticed. Through this research I will be examining the situation of female academics in South Africa and the various challenges they face, by focusing on Stellenbosch University (SU) as a particular case study on the issue. Figures from SU's Factbook (2013), which includes staff statistics, show that of all professors and associate professors, 47 percent are male research personnel with permanent appointments, whereas only 22 per cent are female. As rank decreases from full professor to associate professor, senior lecturer, lecturer and junior lecturer, the percentage of women in these positions increases, whereas the percentage of men decrease. I aim to explore this phenomenon by designing a questionnaire informed by a qualitative study of South African women working in HE institutions in the Western Cape region, which will be distributed among female academic staff at SU. The questionnaire will explore variables such as institutional climate, underrepresentation and obstacles to career advancement that might hinder the progress of academic women. This research also addresses many other issues such as the potential role of activism but the lack thereof, as well as the constant juggling of academic work and motherly duties."

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B1 Gender Studies 1:

Practicing Agency: women's participation in local spaces in South Africa

In this paper I look at the ways in which women are creating spaces for economic and political participation in South Africa. The post-apartheid South African Constitution has been hailed as one of the most progressive constitutions in the world with its entrenchment of socio-economic rights and recognition of equality along various cleavages such as gender, race, and sexual orientation. There are myriad policies and legislation entrenching women's rights. Despite the conducive policy environment, the state has not created spaces for women's participation at local levels. Despite the lack of 'invited' spaces, women are creating their own spaces of political and economic participation, linking up with the state when and where it is possible, and forging ahead when it is not possible to tap into the state. Based on empirical research (interviews and participant observation) in two localities inhabited by economically and politically marginal populations—Ivory Park (a Johannesburg township) and Keiskammahoek (a rural area in the Eastern Cape province)—I show that women's participation is influenced by electoral dynamics and party politics; the relations and networks that women are part of both collectively and individually; the intersectionality of gender with other social structures based on caste, class, and race; and relations in the wider political economy including changing market relations as a

consequence of globalisation. While South Africa has one of the most progressive constitutions for gender equality, it has not established 'invited' spaces for women's political participation at the local level, directly targeting poor women. However, we find quite a few very interesting 'invented' spaces of women's political participation, from the bottom-up, through cooperatives, various forms of voluntary work, and political engagement.

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A4 Economic & Industrial Sociology 4:

Afrikaner Economic Empowerment and Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment: A study of Iscor/Arcelormittal in Vanderbijlpark

The study investigate the processes of empowerment that took place during the National Party era and now in post-apartheid South Africa, what they meant to the people involved and how they were interpreted. This presentation will report on the early findings of 3 year research that includes primary and secondary data.

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E1 Race, Ethnicity and Class 1:

A Typology of Xenophobia

Xenophobia is a worldwide phenomenon that dates back millennia, and is based on a phobia of the 'other'. Here the 'other' is believed to possess certain traits that are perceived to be a threat to the native group. Like many social phenomena, xenophobia is socially constructed, developed through processes of negotiation to establish which foreign or different practices of the 'other' delineates them as a threat to group identity and survival. Xenophobia is not only rooted within individuals, but also in governments of countries, popular discourses and media portrayals. But is it a fair assessment to lump xenophobia into a singular, homogenous concept when throughout history and all over the world xenophobia has stemmed from different aspects like racism, anti-Semitism, religion or culture? The term 'xenophobia' is contentious, in our current globalised society this term has become an all-encompassing umbrella term that pertains to prejudice and discrimination against foreigners. Although the latter is valid measure, it does not fully explain the different forms that xenophobia manifests within different contexts. Simply put- not all xenophobia is the same. These distinctions are imperative in our globalised society where international travel and migration have become daily activities. Simply terming all prejudice and discrimination against foreigners 'xenophobia' is problematic in that it masks the true embedded social issues through which the xenophobia manifests. With this paper I propose a typology to break down the umbrella term 'xenophobia', by looking at the different aspects that xenophobia manifests in different contexts. I propose a four part typology. The types of xenophobia I identify and investigate are Primal Xenophobia (an inherent and instinctual fear of any 'other'), Negrophobia (a fear of black foreigners), Ideological Xenophobia (a fear that the 'other' poses a threat to internalised ideologies like religion, culture, norms and beliefs) and Intergroup Xenophobia (the belief that the 'other' is stealing resources like land, housing, employment and mating partners).

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E2 Race, Ethnicity and Class 2:

Black Skin, White Masks: The Case of the South African Coconut?

The colonial and apartheid history of South Africa has greatly influenced black identity. This country has gone from a period of fighting racial oppression and growing black pride- which is reflected in movements like Black Consciousness - under apartheid, to our current democratic era where there is an aspiration towards white cultures, ideals and values. This is manifest in the decline of cultural practices, customs and use of vernacular languages among some of the black South African youths. During this shift a new black identity of coconuts or Oreos, which refers to black South Africans who are socially viewed as black on the outside and white in the inside, emerged. As a result of wanting to assimilate into society and escape the negative associations ascribed to black South African identities, coconuts internalise

(consciously or unconsciously) a white cultural identity. In westernised and globalised contexts like schools and the job market, this identity is seen to help black individuals and groups, identified as coconuts, to assimilate and advantages them. However, within predominantly racially and ethnically black environments, the coconut identity serves as an 'other' identity that is seen by some black people as a deviant identity, and as a result coconuts become ostracised. With this research, I intend to interrogate this identity, going as far as linking it to the phenomenon Fanon (1967) described as Black skin, White Masks. It is important to unpack the ideologies, practices and structures within which this identity emerges and is shaped by. My study is proposing a deeper exploration of the coconut identity. The core of this research will be looking at the elements of structure and agency, the mediation of the two within a westernised context - specifically Model C schools. The former Model C school system is identified as a key component in the creation of the coconut identity, with the link going as far as the labels coconut and Model C being used interchangeably to identify the same group of black students. This study will look at how South African youths described as coconuts define the coconut identity, identity in general, and their lived experiences as people identified as coconuts. My research will look at individuals who have been identified as coconuts in order to investigate how they differ or are similar in conceptualising their identity, and how educational institutions and personal experiences have shaped their identity construction. This research is undertaken with the intent to answer the research question: 'How do young black South Africans, specifically coconuts, who attended Model C schools in the Sandton area construct their forms of identity?'

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F5 Methodology and Social Theory 3:

Identity and Difference; at the praxis of the self

Why have we returned to the question of identity? Hall (1997) states that "I return to the question of identity because the question of identity has returned to us". The implication of such a statement is great. Within this statement is encapsulated the idea that there was a period of time when the question of identity had left us, or became divorced from our daily realities. Theorizing on identity and the philosophical question of identity debunk this statement by Hall. The question of identity, has not returned to us, but rather has become the more salient question for us in the multicultural and globalized world because of the daily interruptions on our routine understanding of our identity. This has led to the question of identity experiencing philosophical, psychological and sociological breakdowns. Theorizing on identity has resulted in a labyrinth of understanding the self, collective and the temporal space that shapes identity. The field of identity has become a swamp of multiplicitous identities that exist in binaries of each other, each attempting to be a mutually exclusive category. However, identities cannot be constructed as mutually exclusive categories because they are constructed in relation to each other and interact at social, historical and political spheres. With this conceptual paper I propose a theory on identity that looks at identity as being in constant flux. Even though contemporary studies on identity maintain that Identities are never completed because they are constantly being performed, constructed and restructured; this idea becomes self-defeatist because explorations of identity have entailed a capping of identity which categorizes identities in order to study identities. This paper proposes that although such studies of identity claim a dynamic study of identity, they fall into a static exploration of identity which is problematic. This paper is proposing a different perspective on studying identity by shifting the lens from studying identities ad being assumed as completed, but rather exploring the process of identity construction, adoption or rejection. Predicting identity is not the purpose of this theory, but rather to contextualize identities within the praxis of the vast self.

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J6 Family and Population Studies 4:

By the Authority Vested: Marital Status as Social Production

This article argues that marital status – not marriage, but specifically marital status – is a complex social production meriting systematic study. I argue that it is useful to conceptualize marital status as produced primarily through everyday "acts of recognition" that distinguish people into the different forms of marital status – married, divorced, single, etc. – commonly understood to be available in that local context. These acts of recognition translate the local semiotic connotations of marital status into material consequences, and thus often attract the attention of elites who struggle to

influence or even control them using large-scale institutions such as the state and religious institutions. These struggles often resolve, at least for a time, into a relatively stable constellation of authority over marital status, but in ways shaped at least in part by the regulated populations whose everyday acts of recognition remain central to the concrete social reality of marital status.

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H6 Rural Sociology 1

The Land Question: The Case of Soekmekaar in Limpopo Province, South Africa

The land question has played a key role in the history of South Africa, and its successful resolution is critically important for meaningful stability, democracy and development. From the 17th century onwards, dispossession by white settlers of the land occupied by indigenous black societies was centrally important in creating a racially polarized and highly unequal society. This triggered a lot of resistance from black people. From 1948 to 1990 the apartheid government relocated millions of black people, in both urban and rural areas, attempting to create separate racial zones and ethnically-defined 'homelands'. The present South Africa is shaped by such a historical era and Soekmekaar is not an exception. Conflicts over land ownership are tense in Soekmekaar and the areas around Tzaneen as well given the skewed land ownership and access. Productive land was lost and the small-scale farming that helped rural households to survive was undermined. In contrast, white commercial farmers were given massive financial support and subsidies, and over time they became highly productive. The legacy of this history is immense bitterness amongst black South Africans and a powerful desire to have the land restored to its rightful owners. This is one reason why land reform was seen as a high priority by the Mandela government that took power after the first democratic elections in 1994. To this day, high levels of racial inequality in land ownership in Soekmekaar symbolize and evoke a much wider range of deprivations and oppressions that were experienced in the past and are seen to require redress in the present. Land therefore carries a powerful political charge, as is the case in neighbouring Zimbabwe, which has a similar history to South Africa's. It was for this reason, too, that 'reconciliation' was seen in 1994 as one of the important motivations for resolving the land question. The researcher used focus group discussions to collect the data and the thematic analysis method was implemented in the analysis of data. The focus group discussions allowed the researcher to delve into the deeper thinking of the knowledge holders/participants.

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J4 Family and Population Studies 3:

The Experiences of Caregivers in Accessing Education for their Refugee Children with Disabilities in central Johannesburg

Despite South Africa's commitment to strive for universal primary education, refugees and children with disabilities continue to be marginalized from access to schooling. This is even more apparent in the case of refugee children with disabilities, who are riddled with multiple overlapping vulnerabilities. Caregivers of refugee children with disabilities often seek the expertise of NGOs in attempting to enrol their children in schools when they have exhausted all other options. This study sought to uncover the experiences of these caregivers in expending some of these options in order to access schools and the changes that preceded seeking support from local NGOs. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 6 caregivers and the findings, though non-generalisable, indicate that these caregivers, in addition to xenophobic and prejudiced treatment, were excluded from receiving health care, security and protection, and most importantly for this study, access to schools. Their children were often placed on long waiting lists, or turned away for not having the right documents, despite their refugee status. These unemployed single mothers also had a weak support structure and were unable to financially support their families. Whilst these experiences did not necessarily vanish when they joined the NGO, caregivers report having felt better equipped to deal with their challenges. They had more information regarding their rights as well as support from other caregivers, which enabled them to feel less distraught about their predicament. This study was important in highlighting the experiences of this generally hidden population that occupies an under-researched field of study.

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G1 Environment and Natural Resources 1:

The role of SADC in transboundary water governance after apartheid: The case of Incomati River Basin

The demise of apartheid regime in South Africa was not only a beckon of democracy and change within the country but also heralded a change in the geopolitical landscape of Southern Africa. This coincided with changes in Mozambique, which like South Africa, was coming out of a political turmoil, having ended a 16 year civil war in 1992 through a peace deal and conducted the first multi-party elections in 1994. This in turn brought new players into the political scene; these geopolitical changes had consequences on the way the region managed transboundary resources. This was particularly pertinent with respect to scarce and strategic natural resources such as water resources which tend to be subjected to securitization and territorialisation efforts by states. Southern Africa is a water scarce region with an inherent climatic variability and uneven distribution of perennial rivers which limits the economic growth potential of the region and makes water a strategic resource. This puts water as a potential cause for territorial dispute under the spotlight and begs the question what socio-political and economic factors lead to territorialisation of water resources despite the interactions by a number of actors outside the state domain. What role does the Southern African Development Community through the Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems play in this regard? The paper draws largely on secondary sources to explore the experiences of Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland in the Incomati River Basin. It recommends policy actions on regional integration, peace and security within SADC.

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I1 Sociology of Youth and Sport 1:

'Doors of learning are closed': students with disabilities

The challenges faced by students with disabilities are enormous and certainly require parents of students with disabilities, people with disabilities, civil society, and organisations for disability, government, national businesses and international community to be involved in adequately addressing these challenges. The main reason to include everyone is that the changes faced by students with disabilities are different based in number of issues. The majority of people with disabilities are not in schools or do not even learn. Most of those that are in schools are likely to perform below average due to lack of adequate support in terms of learning and affordability.

The schools and institutions of higher learning in South African context in particular have so much ground to cover in fully integrating the students with disabilities. It has to be realised that students are diverse in many ways and none should be excluded to access education. Moreover, the inclusion of students with disabilities that starts right from the beginning of their studies has a potential to benefit all the stakeholders irrespective.

According to the ideal nation none should be excluded on any ground, it makes it worse to have special schools while tertiary institutions and places of employment have to be integrated. The manner to effectively deal with this predicament is to ensure that everyone is involved; that's include schools, institutions, administrators, teachers, parents, students, businesses, etc. All challenges have to be put on table and interrogated well to find reasonable solutions. It has to be understood that students with disabilities have an important role to play in society just like everyone.

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