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MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

The theme of this year’s Faculty of Arts Conference is ‘Social Justice and Sustainable Development in Africa Today’. Never before have the two issues of social justice and sustainable development been more relevant to the project of making South Africa a better place to live for all of us.

Social justice has become increasingly important as a concept because it has the power to get people to talk about the massive inequalities that continue to harm our communities. Although the term has a long history across different disciplines, including theology, philosophy and sociology, it has gained prominence in the public domain as a way to express the need for a more equal, inclusive and just society. This need is evident in a number of ways. For example, the treatment of women in South Africa shows that we still have a long way to go. The devastating story of the rape and murder of UCT student, Uyinene Mrwetyana, has moved many of us to ask why women, in this day and age, must still live in fear of men.

But social justice is not confined to the interrogation of gender disparities. It also forces us to ask searching questions about the continuing wealth disparities that persist in South Africa as a result of the legacy of colonialism.

These issues relate to sustainable development, in that socio-economic development cannot happen sustainably unless the inequalities in our society are addressed. The relationship between sustainability and equality is made plain the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal six is gender equality and goal 10 is reduced inequalities. Moreover, all 17 SDGs show that in order to seriously undertake any one goal, we need to factor in the impacts of pervasive inequality. Aiming for a more equal society starts with the pursuit of Social Justice.

As Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Zululand, I am proud that this, the 10th anniversary of our Faculty Conference, showcases research that shows our commitment to making life better for our society, our communities, and for each one of us who shares this beautiful continent.

Prof. Mogomme A. Masoga, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Zululand
Dr Simangele Constance Cele – Conference Chair
Prof. Paul F. Stewart – Programme Chair
Dr Neil Davies Evans
Prof Glenrose V. Jiyane
Prof Dennis Ngong Ocholla
Dr Peter Mwipikeni
Dr Gugulethu Sebenzile Nkosi
Dr Innocent S Nojiyeza
Prof Thandi Nzama
Ms Frances Ringwood

GUEST SPEAKERS

Advocate Busisiwe Mkhwebane – Public Protector of South Africa
Professor Muxe Nkondo – Member of Council, University of South Africa
KEYNOTE ADDRESS

RURAL-URBAN INTERFACE: TRANSFORMING SPACES AND RESTRUCTURING THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY FOR INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Vuyo Mahlati

Abstract

The rapid urbanization in an environment of low growth locally and globally, particularly within the last decade’s post global financial crisis, has exposed the impact of poor rural-urban linkages. The shifts to and from ‘urban bias’ or ‘rural bias’ have generally entrenched spatial inequalities, with poverty and food insecurity shifting from rural to urban, also resulting in social instability (the Statistics SA 2017 General Household Survey indicates that 41.6% people with severely inadequate access to food are in rural areas, with 59.4% in urban areas). Of concern is that existing policies, legislation and implementation have not adequately addressed spatial inequality in either rural or urban areas. The 2013 Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) refers to the importance of the rural-urban interface, highlighting interdependence.

This paper unpacks the systematic and dynamic connection between rural and urban areas of South Africa. It also discusses the historical perspective and the political economy of the rural-urban divide. The paper goes beyond problematizing the issue to consider the global trends and implications of recent land reform and economic proposals, as well as climate change.
Vuyokazi (Vuyo) Mahlati is public policy and development planning specialist. She is also the President of African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA). In September 2018, she was appointed by the President to Chair the Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture. She is serving her second term as a member of South Africa’s National Planning Commission (2010-2020) that released the National Development Plan. Mahlati holds a PhD from the University of Stellenbosch. Her thesis focused on the role of value chains in mainstreaming rural entrepreneurs into global markets. She obtained her M Sc from the UK London School of Economics.

On 28 October 2014, Mahlati received the Mail and Guardian Southern Africa Trust Individual Award for Drivers of Change. The Judges of this award commented:

President of the International Women’s Forum of South Africa and entrepreneur – typifies the idea of an African Renaissance woman. While working both practically and intellectually in the urban development, poverty reduction, gender equality and policy implementation spheres – she is still committed to the ethos of Ubuntu and care. Her humility and keen grasp of economic and development issues at the micro and macro levels make her one of Africa’s most persuasive young leaders.

She also received an Honorary Doctoral Award in April 2019 from the Nelson Mandela University for her, “contribution to bringing urgency and intensifying the global call for inclusive economic growth and development, and to [her] scholarship and praxis of entrepreneurship and economic development, particularly in marginal rural economies.”
Abstract

In South Africa, agriculture takes a dual form, characterised by commercial and subsistence farming. Many of the subsistence farmers reside in the rural areas. It is this rurality that makes these spaces unique. As such, undergirded by indigenous knowledges, the same spaces present a panoply of opportunities that are democratic, inclusive, participatory, emancipatory, liberating and developmental if driven by human-centred policies. This paper will argue that possibilities for sustained growth can be leveraged through a human-centred and innovation-led rural development approach. Innovation is at the heart of sustained growth and prosperity. It behoves us to search for new knowledges and new ideas that enhance the services, processes and products that we produce as Africans for their deployment and diffusion for the common good, for equity as well as for social justice and survival. At the same time, land reform and climate change are framing challenges for rural development. This paper will argue that the logics, conduct and performativity of land reforms can open up new vistas for transformative, innovation-led rural development. While climate change can encumber rural transformation, the paper will argue that innovative approaches, methods and systems can ameliorate and mediate its negative impacts. This paper will challenge African scholars to theorise and generate new methodologies, epistemologies and paradigms on rural development from an African perspective. At the core of this call is the notion of trans-disciplinarity. It is through a multiplicity of worldviews and knowledges, which trans-disciplinarity supports, that
sustainable solutions to complex and wicked problems can be produced and re-produced. In leveraging knowledge, there should not be boundaries and compartmentalisation. Knowledge is knowledge if it improves the status of humanity. The goal is to develop African critical thinkers and problem solvers who embrace new knowledges and their imbrication.

Oliver Mtapuri is a Professor in Development Studies in the School of Built Environment and Development at the University of KwaZulu Natal (UKZN), Durban South Africa. He has a PhD in Development studies (UKZN) and an MBA degree from the University of Zimbabwe. He is an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. Prof Mtapuri is the Interim NRF SARCHI Chair in Applied Poverty Reduction Assessment and is an NRF rated scholar. His areas of research interest include poverty, redistribution and inequality, community-based tourism, public employment programmes, research methodologies, financial management, climate change and project management.
ABSTRACT
Rural dynamics play a key role in development processes. For long the theoretical and policy agenda has been directed and legitimised by expert views and opinions (e.g. consultants, academics, policymakers) that assume that interventions from outside generate the necessary dynamics for development. Development equals modernisation. Modernity in these views originate from elsewhere and not from the context. In my work I argue that modernisation is not dictated by external actors but is a process that is self-organised at the ‘local’ level by actors who negotiate the interfaces between themselves and those operating at the ‘macro’ level (traders, policy makers, new organisational models, and new materialities such as externally developed technologies, etc). Modernity is thus made and given meaning by people themselves, hence the title ‘from below’ and ‘from within’ which emphasise the endogeneity, creativity, self-made and many sided nature of the development processes. Such a theoretical position has serious methodological implications, which will be laid out in the paper.
Paul Hebinck (PhD) is a rural sociologist with experience in land and land-related issues, land and agrarian reform, agriculture, rural development, rural livelihoods, re-agrarianisation and re-peasantisation and rural development. He has carried out longitudinal fieldwork for over 30 years in Luoland, West Kenya; Eastern Cape, South Africa; North East Zimbabwe; and more recently in Northern Namibia. Professor Hebinck is Adjunct Professor at the University of Fort Hare.
MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIR

This year, the Faculty of Arts boasts its 10th Humanities and Social Sciences Conference (HSS). It took a collective effort from our dedicated conference organising team to come up with a theme that is relevant to all spheres of society; i.e. “Social justice and sustainable development in Africa today”. South Africa is currently engulfed in diverse social ills, hence the choice of our theme. As an academic institution, it is our responsibility to engage in well-researched and impactful discourse. It is through events such as this that we have the opportunity to share all of our collective scholarly knowledge. The organising committee was also particularly pleased with the number of scholars from other institutions from South Africa and the rest of Africa, with whom we all look forward to sharing and collaborating.

For the first time, the conference venue will be at the beautiful Meet Mekaar Resort, North of Empangeni. The intention of this choice of venue was to ensure focus and commitment to conference discussions, in order to foster academic growth and the transfer of skills.

The 2019 conference participants are a rich amalgam of scholars from various sectors and institutions, including members of the public sector, professionals, academics, post-graduate candidates and undergraduate students. As aforementioned, the aim is to discuss pertinent societal issues and grow young academics to become scholars who will continually share well researched information with our communities throughout their lives.

As chair of 10th 2019 HSS Conference, I am extremely proud of the stride taken by our faculty to remain firm on making our tenth conference an exceptional event.

Dr Simangele Constance Cele
MESSAGE FROM THE PROGRAMME CHAIR

Postcolonial societies, in Africa and elsewhere, have embarked on the considerable challenge of combining the quest for social justice and sustainable development in the face of a neoliberal-dominated world. On the one hand, the legacy of the colonial past demands such an approach by newly independent states. On the other hand, the logic of the globalised free market pushes postcolonial societies to modernise along its lines. In the first instance, young democracies such as found in South Africa, must contend with global capital which requires low taxes and cheap labour in order to invest. In the second instance, global capital simply withdraws where conditions for investment do not suit the inexorable logic of capital accumulation based on exploitation of people and resources. It is this challenge that the Conference seeks to address. How are the inequities of the past and expectations of people in societies in the global south addressed under conditions of contemporary market dominance? What is the role of the state and how is it attempting to balance seemingly contradictory imperatives? How have academic research initiatives, programmes and policies responded to this significant challenge?

The Conference will interrogate the range of issues which developing societies face. The collective desire, and indeed the moral imperative, is to achieve social justice via sustainable economic development. These twin aims have been entangled and interconnected. The Conference will unravel the trajectories and journeys of these concepts, both separately and together. The aim is to expose the myths and highlight the realities surrounding them, both historic and current. It is envisaged that the Conference will explore the theories and the practices about them, whether real or imagined. Where, why and how development initiatives have too often failed, and social justice has been denied, will be explored. Why and how postcolonial societies’ attempts to combine social justice and sustainable development have
engaged in this struggle demands greater critical and sympathetic attention. Where real change has occurred, this will be celebrated. The Conference will revisit how all this has shaped individuals, communities and indeed whole societies. Our focus is Africa – viewed, lived and experienced – from within or considered from without.

Prof. Paul F Stewart, Programme Chair
LAND RE-REFORM AND EXPROPRIATION WITHOUT COMPENSATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: EXPLORING THE COPENHAGEN SCHOOL’S SECURITISATION THEORY

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Abstract

Land and land-related issues have dominated public discourse and policymaking in both apartheid and Post-apartheid South Africa. The apartheid regime was noted for land dispossession, while successive post-apartheid governments continue to face the daunting task of resolving the land question. Despite the implementation of land reform programmes as instruments for addressing land injustice, promoting land utilisation, and combating other land-related problems, there are compelling evidence of land inequality, rising poverty levels, land agitations and farm battles. The government recently responded to the failed land reform scheme by categorising the unresolved land question as an existential threat to the socio-economic and political stability of the country. land expropriation without compensation (LEWC) thereby becomes the preferred policy framework to attain government goals in the land sector. Through the framework of the securitisation theory and unstructured interview, the article explores the securitisation of land expropriation without compensation, examines the factors responsible for the adoption of LEWC by the ANC-led political leadership and assesses the appropriateness of the proposed policy shift. Indeed, LEWC is politically motivated and securitised for electoral mobilisation. In conclusion, the article recognises the imperativeness of proposing land re-reform, but makes strong arguments for exercising caution in the adoption and implementation of expropriation without compensation.

Keywords: Land Reform, Land inequality, Expropriation without Compensation, Securitization, South Africa
Abstract

Without any form of prejudice, it is a fact that Nigeria is a multi-ethnic state with differences in its socio-political and economic development, all of which have resulted into conflicts and counter conflicts. Ethnic politics in Nigeria’s political system have come to be a tragic constant of Nigeria’s political system; where one must belong to the main stream of ethnic politics for political relevance. It depicts attachments to the sub-national ethnic groups which threaten to undermine national integration, and therefore, divide the nation. Significantly, ethnicity in Nigeria was orchestrated by a long period of colonialism, a period which witnessed the ascendancy of the three major ethnic groups in Nigeria to the socio-political domination of other ethnic groups. It was a period when the three major ethnic groups were used by the colonialis as a pedestal for the distribution of socio-political and economic goods. Using mixed methods, this work argues that Nigeria’s political problem hinges on the negative consequences from ethnic politics. The paper concludes that if Nigeria’s political system must progress it must be anchored on the need for the review of the constitutional and political structure of Nigeria to restore healthy political competition as opposed to the existing outdated political mechanism imposed on Nigeria by the military under the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Keywords: Ethnic politics, Development, Globalization, Nationalism, Ethnic loyalty
DISCOURSES OF CORRUPTION IN AFRICA: BETWEEN THE COLONIAL ‘PAST’ AND THE DECOLONISED ‘PRESENT’

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Abstract
The false notion that colonisation was somehow a mission to civilise and rescue colonised populations from self-destruction was one of its cardinal ideological assumptions. This, of course, rested on the equally false idea that colonised people, compared to colonisers, were evolutionarily, culturally, intellectually and morally deficient and incapable of the advanced levels of social and political organisation befitting of humans. Such ideas were explicitly canvassed within dominant colonial narratives—whether ‘scientific’, anthropological or historical all of which were instrumental to entrenching subservient relations between coloniser and colonised. This paper explores how contemporary discourses of corruption in Africa appear to echo those colonial narratives that sought to characterise colonised societies as incapable of self-governance. I interrogate how the production and circulation of these discourses tend to downplay, ignore, or in some cases, deny the historical, global and neo-colonial structures that enable and sustain contemporary miss-governance over and above local human conditions. By mapping the evolution of this key colonial assumption, I highlight the extent to which it continues to undermine decolonisation, this paper and the socio-political aspirations of indigenous peoples.

Keywords: Colonial, postcolonial, Africa, construction, governance, decolonisation
Abstract

This paper examines the role of Non-government organizations (NGO) in the use of indigenous women social entrepreneurship as a means of reducing poverty in Northern Ghana. The study focused on an Estonian NGO working in significantly poor rural districts of Ghana. The study employed case study design and employed face-to-face semi-structured interviews to gather data from local women entrepreneurs, NGO staff and local government officials. A sample size of twenty-one (21) respondents was used purposively to achieve the aim of the study. The study found out that, most of the poor communities in Northern Ghana are endowed with resources needed for production. However, they lack: managerial training, financial and technical support, as well as market access. Development NGOs connect indigenous resources such as raw materials, human capital and social capital together through the provision of equipment and skills training to produce internationally certified products for both local and international markets. The study further found out that, the possibility of producing local products for international market increases the rate of poverty alleviation, since many local people get involved and the financial returns is higher than producing for the local market. The study also identified the creation of new macro-micro international relations between the NGO’s home country and the indigenous communities. This paper contributes to discussions on indigenous entrepreneurship and development research in the era of achieving a Sustainable Development Goal that seeks to erase poverty. It is also useful for the development NGOs and policy makers in designing poverty alleviation strategies.

Keywords: Indigenous, social entrepreneurship, poverty alleviation, development NGOs, Ghana
Abstract

South Africa is arguably one of the largest and most sophisticated economies on the African continent. However, the country has still not been able to move past the transitioning process in terms of providing an equal, equitable and just society for its previously disadvantaged people, which comprises a majority of its population. The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the discourse on social justice, socioeconomic development and integrated sustainable development as the fulcrum to which South Africa will be able to shake off its ugly past and achieve real transformation in the nation. The country is faced with many socio-economic challenges, which invariably adversely affect the business community. Government alone cannot tackle all these challenges. The assistance of other stakeholders, particularly non-state actors, is required to build a just, healthy and robust environment, which translates into a strong community, and portends a sustainable business environment. In order for South Africa to develop an enabling environment for sustainable business investment and economic growth, it must overcome the socio-injustices of poverty and socio-economic developmental challenges plaguing the country. Businesses will have to participate in bringing about social justice and socioeconomic development through their corporate governance policies and corporate social responsibility (CSR) implementation strategies in order to bring about a sustainable businesses environment for South African corporations. This paper will employ content analyses to examine ways in which South African companies have failed in sharing in the social responsibilities facing the nation. The paper will make recommendations on how businesses can drive social transformation through social justice and socio-economic development thereby creating a sustainable business environment.

Keywords: Social justice, socio-economic development, sustainable development, CSR, corporate governance
THE STRATEGIES USED BY THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES TO ENGAGE COMMUNITIES ESPECIALLY WOMEN IN THE PHASES OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

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Abstract

Feminisation of poverty is linked to gender inequalities in social, economic and political factors, whereas the aim of the local economic development strategy in all local municipalities is to make sure that there is a fair distribution of capital regardless of the gender. Guided by feminisation of poverty, this study view women participation as the most important factor that must be taken into consideration when the municipality is planning to deliver services to the people, as it can guide the municipality on the needs that must be prioritised, this is done through the strategies that is being formulated by local municipalities. The study evaluates the strategies used by local municipalities to involve women in the planning and implementation of development projects, such as community meeting or communication through ward committees, establishment of women co-operatives, as well as conducting needs assessments for local economic development projects. Therefore, this study presents strategies that focuses on the planning and implementation plans aimed at realising the economic empowerment of women through participation in local economic development projects. The research methodology employed to achieve the set objectives of the study is qualitative, as well as exploratory approach. Semi-structured interviews were used to collect data. The findings of the study include creating platforms where women will be able to express their thoughts without fear. This will be a wakeup call for the municipality to check whether they are still on track or not.

Keywords: Feminisation, women, local economic development projects, local municipalities
INFORMETRICS ANALYSIS OF UNIZULU MASTERS AND PHD RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY FROM 2010 TO 2018

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Abstract
While research is an integral requirement for, inter-alia, planning, policy development and decision making, it is also a requirement for institutions of higher education to gain international visibility. The institution’s research productivity enhances its visibility. Like any other institutions of tertiary education, the University of Zululand (Unizulu) strives to achieve global attention and competitive advantages through research. Worryingly, it is not remarkable; for when was the University of Zululand last mentioned in the list of best universities in South Africa? Out of twenty-six universities officially recognized in SA (UniRank, 2019), the Business Tech website (2018) provided a list of 18 best universities in South Africa, and the Unizulu is not mentioned. Again, the (UniRank, 2019) reveals that the Unizulu is ranked number 21 in the country, and number 5650 worldwide in 2017/18 ( UniRank). This issue has motivated the researcher of the current study to adopt informetrics to assess the University of Zululand’s research productivity from 2010 to 2018. The study aims to analyse Unizulu’s masters and PhD research productivity from 2010-2018. Objectives of the study are to analyse: the research productivity by departments and supervision; compare masters and PhD research productivity; and to analyse the publication trend. The study targets theses and dissertations published in the university’s institutional repository (UZSpace). The study is expected to help the university identify departments and supervisors that need recognition for peak research productivity. The departments with less research productivity will be identified and necessary support for them will be recommended. The trend analysis will assist in determining whether the university is growing or falling in terms of its post graduate research productivity. The researcher is aware of the possibility that some thesis and dissertations are not published through the institutional repository. Therefore, the study will advise post-graduate students to encourage publishing of their work through the institutional repository.

Keywords: Unizulu, Research productivity, Masters, PhD, UZSpace
Abstract

Public libraries provide a wide range of information services to community members. This study examined the role of public libraries in promoting social justice in communities they serve. This study was guided by the following objectives: determining group of people within the communities the libraries serve; examining library collection in public libraries; determining challenges involved in promoting social justice and offering guidelines on how to promote social justice within communities. The study adopted qualitative approach with face-to-face interviews being the data collection tool. Eight librarians within Polokwane municipality libraries were purposively selected. The study found that although there are different people with different cultural heritages and traditions within communities, the library services rendered do not cater for everyone within the communities. Traditional healers, among others, are the ones mostly excluded. This study recommends community profiling for the libraries to balance their collection to serve all the stakeholders within the communities.

Keywords: Information services; Limpopo Province; Polokwane municipality; Public libraries; Social justice; South Africa
Abstract

This study investigates the types of records management systems used by Registrar’s office to manage student’s records at University of Zululand. Records support decision-making, organize documents, provide evidence of policies, decisions, transactions and activities, and support the university in cases of litigation. The study reviewed literature on records management and it was discovered that there is an insufficient attention paid to depth of student’s records management systems in the Registrars of the institutions. The study used qualitative research. Purposive sampling technique were used to select (6) six participants from the Registrar’s office, only (5) participations were involved which make the response rate 87.5%. The study adopted a case study research design. The findings were analysed through thematic and content analysis. The findings revealed that the University of Zululand Registrar’s office still has a long way to go with respect to students’ records. There also appeared to be no specific policy for records management. Proper training, workshops and skills in records management are therefore lacking in administrative practitioners at the University of Zululand Registrar’s office. The study therefore recommended quick review and adoption of the records management policy, revision of the filing classification scheme, establishment of a central registry system, engagement of more records professionals as well as appraisal and eventual disposal of inactive records. The study further recommends that training around records management should be provided to all staff that deal with student’s records at University of Zululand.

Keywords: Registrar, students’ records, electronic records, records management
Abstract
The study explored the contribution of rural community participation to enhancing service delivery. The purpose of this study was to assess the nature of community participation in Umhlabuyalingana local municipality. It is evidently indicated that participation of rural people in decision-making has not yet improved, and is marked by violent service delivery protests happening across the country. It appears that inadequate service delivery is attributed by the fact that people from rural areas fail to take full ownership of the programmes that are meant to enhance service delivery, and they do not see themselves constituting an integral part of local government. Purposive and convenience sampling were used to select participants for the study. Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) were utilised to attain data pertaining to community participation in improving service delivery. Data was analysed through qualitative content analysis. The study found that municipality provided enough space for community members to participate and to enhance service delivery. Additionally, it was revealed that the municipality had well planned public participation meetings where community members were allowed to voice out their concerns pertaining to service delivery. The local municipality also closely followed the Batho Pele principles to ensure that the needs of the community were met through proper service delivery. The findings recommended that ward councillors and municipality officials express an urgent need for private and public organisations to engage themselves in supporting rural communities. It was stated that business forums and rate payers’ association should take part in helping rural communities with information that will empower them and add value in their lives.

Keywords: Service delivery, community participation, rural communities, rural development.
THE CONTRIBUTION OF RURAL ENTERPRISES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IN KWAZULU-NATAL

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Abstract

The role that both farming and non-farming rural enterprises play in rural development has been recognised worldwide. These enterprises are able to create jobs, alleviate poverty and help in achieving food security. This study focuses on assessing the contribution of rural enterprises on rural development. Various methods such as snowball and purposive sampling technique were used in selecting the participants for the study. For instance, snowball method was used to select twenty rural enterprises, while purposive sampling method was used to select seventeen government officials from the Department of Agriculture and Department of Rural Development and Land Reforms, and fifty employees of rural enterprises. Data was collected using a mixed-method approach, which included the administration of structured questionnaire to rural enterprise owners and government officials, and an interview schedule for focus group discussions with employees of the rural enterprises. The results revealed that there were more farming enterprises than non-farming enterprises. The rural enterprises were not sustainable since there were challenges which included: lack of access to finance, lack of entrepreneurship skills, and limited access to markets. Although, there were well-formulated policies to support both farming and non-farming enterprises, however, the non-farming enterprises were neglected during the implementation of the policies. Associations that existed, and which the participants were members of, were those aiming at stimulating rural farming. Conversely, there was no evidence of associations for non-farming enterprises. In conclusion, for the rural enterprises to contribute significantly to rural development, the government, non-governmental organisations and financial sector must work together to find better mechanisms of stimulating them.

Keywords: Rural development; Rural enterprises
Abstract

Worldwide, lifelong learning remains the centre of academic life, particularly that of postgraduate students even though it comes with challenges of resources and space for learning by this group of users. In their effort to better their services, the notion of learning commons (LCs) has made inroads in many academic libraries and its use is accepted with both delight and disappointment. This conceptual paper was based on the literature review. The paper is aimed at analysing information sources, in order to bring forth the benefits that academic libraries can play in assisting postgraduate students to be aware of LCs, and to encourage them to meaningfully reap the benefits. While, it is true that academic libraries have created the open doors for every learner, they, however, still they need to transcend their existing frontiers to improve research that will aid the completion of masters and doctoral projects of postgraduate students.

Keywords: Life-long learning, learning commons, academic libraries, use, South Africa.
Abstract

Rural enterprises can contribute to rural development effectively if they are sustainable. The sustainability of these enterprises can be ensured if there is access to markets, finances, and if the business skills of enterprise owners are developed. This article is part of a larger study, which seeks to assess the contribution of rural enterprises to rural development. The focus of this article is on approaches that ensure sustainability of rural enterprises in Zululand District Municipality. Snowball method was used, and twenty rural enterprises participated in the study. A mixed methods approach, which included qualitative and quantitative methods, was used to collect data from the participants. Data was collected using structured interviews in order to collect data on challenges encountered by enterprise owners concerning access to markets, access to finance and the development of their business skills. Results revealed that most enterprise owners have poor access to financial assistance from banks. The majority of farmers get financial assistance through government grants. Enterprise owners have poor business skills that are evident in their poor record keeping and marketing skills. Most participants depend on word of mouth, as their marketing strategy. A majority of participants revealed that they have never written a business plan and do not know how to develop one.

This article will contribute to sustainable livelihood approach especially capital assets. In conclusion, the rural enterprise owners need to be assisted by government and non-governmental organisations to develop their business skills, improve access to finance and markets, so that the rural enterprises can grow and contribute significantly to rural development.

Keywords: Rural enterprise, rural development, sustainability, South Africa
THE IMPACT OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES (SAPs) ON WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN ZIMBABWE

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Abstract

Structural Adjustments Programmes were implemented in Zimbabwe as part of conditions attached to loans from the World Bank and IMF. Zimbabwe, faced with growing budget deficit decided to adopt the neoliberal market driven policies in anticipation of economic boom and improved welfare of its people. Having inherited a capitalist economy at independence, the government at first followed the socialist ideology and implemented the social policies meant to empower the disenfranchised populace in the pre-independence era. At the turn of the decade in 1991, there was a rush to implement the SAPs, without careful considerations on their impact on the people, especially women. Women in Zimbabwe have remained key in the economic and social sphere, as they have always played a pivotal role in both economic and political crises in the pre- and post-independence era. The paper seeks to explore the gender differentiated effects of SAPs on women in informal sector in Zimbabwe. The research takes the position that the SAPs were gender blind and that it was one of the major reasons they failed to achieve intended goals. It seeks to highlight how the government blundered on this policy; especially on women in the informal sector, which was a developing segment in need of government support. Informal sector in Africa remains an area in which the governments are failing to develop sustainable development, as their policies support the pro-western MNCs at the expense of their own industries. By failing to recognise the informal sector, especially the role women played just after independence, it means that the government of Zimbabwe was detached from reality. The study shall use the documentary reviews, questionnaires and interviews to collect data and use SPSS and content analysis for the data analysis.

Keywords: Women, informal sector; SAPs, neo-liberal policies, gender
PERCEIVED FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HIGH LEVELS OF LABOUR DISPUTES IN SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract

Since 1994 when South Africa became a democratic state, economic equal rights and opportunities amongst races has been the main area of focus. The Marikana massacre is one example of labour disputes that took place in South Africa, which indicated how employees’ needs are not treated with urgency by employers. Unfair dismissal as a factor that is related to labour disputes has been an area where the state tries to intervene with labour legislations and labour laws, to maintain power relations between parties in employment relationship. This paper hypothesises that the continuous labour unrests in South Africa has a huge impact on productivity; that, in turn, negatively affects the country’s GDP, and unsatisfactory wages as one of the major causes. While there is existence of trade unionism in work relationships, this paper also interrogates the effectiveness of trade unions in the issue of worker exploitation and unfair labour practices. Therefore, this paper seeks to argue that unfair labour practices by employers and slow economic growth in South Africa have a huge impact on the existing incidences of collective action. Further to that, this paper argues on the effectiveness of trade unions in the current debate on labour relations in South Africa.

Keywords: Economy, labour unrest, labour laws, trade unions, wages
TOURISTS’ AND COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY OF THE UMTHAYI MARULA FESTIVAL, SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract

Community-based events, such as festivals, are gradually increasing in number and are becoming more popular. This study seeks to examine the sustainability of the fast-growing community-based event, uMthayi Marula Festival, that takes place annually at eMfihlweni Royal Palace, uMhlabuyalingana Local Municipality area, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The focus will be on assessing the economic, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability of the Festival. The study is premised on the Triple Bottom Line (TBL), namely: Social/cultural, economic and environmental aspects. Umthayi Marula Festival is indeed connected and unique to its location. This study will adopt a quantitative method for collection of data. The simple random sampling technique will be employed for community and tourist survey, since this technique provides the target population with an equal probability of being selected as part of the sample. The target population will include event tourists and community members, who attend the event. The statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) version 25 will be used to analyse the collected data, since it allows researchers to perform in-depth descriptive analysis through frequencies and cross tabulation of variables. It is envisaged that the findings and recommendations will be cascaded to the stakeholders of the event to make a meaningful contribution to the future planning and hosting of Umthayi Marula Festival.

Keywords: Cultural event, Economic sustainability, Environmental sustainability, Socio-cultural sustainability, Umthayi Marula Festival.
A CRIMINALISED PRECARIAT: CONSEQUENCES OF THE PERMANENT UNEMPLOYMENT OF EX-OFFENDERS

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Abstract

Ex-offenders are forced to construct and negotiate new identities in order to successfully reintegrate into society. Being unsuccessful in finding permanent employment hinders these efforts and has adverse effects not only on ex-offenders but also on society at large. This was an exploratory qualitative study of the experiences of n-15 non-violent ex-offenders seeking permanent employment. The study found that these ex-offenders were subject to discrimination based on the fact that they had been incarcerated, which actively opposes government’s social reintegration policy programmes. In-depth interviews were used to collect data which was analysed using thematic content analysis. The conclusion of the research suggested that, because of their ‘spoiled identity’, ex-offenders are condemned to a precarious existence. The exceptionally high rates of both recidivism and unemployment in South Africa are a clear indication that there is a need for careful reconsideration of these issues coupled with innovative solutions.

Keywords: Ex-offenders, unemployment, reintegration, precarity
Abstract

In this paper, I shall trace the rise of the green and environmental justice movement in South Africa. My methodology is participant observation, since I was an intimate part of that history. It started with the Society Against Nuclear Energy in Pietermaritzburg in the early 1980s. Then it evolved into Earthlife Africa in 1988; the primary campaign being against the importation of mercury rich toxic waste by Thor Chemicals. This involved collaboration with Greenpeace USA and a St Louis Post Dispatch environmental journalist, and book author, Bill Lambrecht. The poisoning of workers bodies and contamination of rural water in The Valley of a Thousand Hills led to the concept of environmental justice in 1992. When EJNF had run its course and Bobby Peek, Gill Addison and Linda Ambler set up groundWork (environmental justice action) in 1999. In 2018 in The Cape High Court SA Faith Communities Environmental Institute (SAFCEI) and Earthlife Africa put stop to Jacob Zuma’s deal with the Russians to build several nuclear power stations.

Keywords: Green movement, Earthlife Africa, South Africa
Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to theorise community tourism (CT) in relationship to local economic development (LED) in Umzumbe Local Municipality in Ugu District Municipality, KZN. This is precisely because, Umzumbe Local Municipality area has abundant and different tourism resources. Nevertheless, none of these attractions are utilised to benefit local community members. Therefore, it is anticipated, that, theorising the concept of community tourism within the context of local economic development should assist a better understanding of community tourism in the area under study. To achieve this, there was a thorough review of literature on the theories of CT. As a result, the following theories are central to this paper: human ecology, systems theory and field theory. From the analysis of these theories, it is possible to theorise CT, by first understanding the notion of community, and how this link to CT and development in a setting like that of Umzumbe Local Municipality.

Keywords: Community, community tourism and participatory theory
CULTURAL DIPLOMACY: A MODEL FOR SOFT POWER THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND CULTURAL EXPORTS

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Abstract

This study explores the dynamics of cultural influence as a model for soft power, which is sometimes referred to as “cultural diplomacy”. This new form of soft power through communication in the global system, follows the pattern of interaction and exchange, and strives to foster the exchange of views and ideas, promote knowledge of other cultures, and build bridges between communities in the global system. Ultimately, in accessing cultural influence as a new form of soft power seeks to promote a positive vision of cultural diversity, thereby highlighting it as a source of innovation, exchange of ideas and peaceful coexistence. In the U.S for instance, there are frameworks for cultural diplomacy, which are often either too narrow or too broad. On the one hand, self-identified practitioners of cultural diplomacy, within and outside government structure, tend to identify, if somewhat generically, specific exportable forms of expressive culture, that is - think: music, theatre, literature, dance, murals, or film, particularly for government-sponsored cultural diplomacy programming. Finding shows that, over the past two decades, cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, has become an increasingly evident – and fraught – subject of foreign affairs. Qualitatively, this study adopted migration theory to put things in right perspective, and recommended that, there is a need to promote peaceful coexistence through cultural exchange, and countries must design a strategic framework informed by activities at both local and national level.

Keywords: Communication, soft power, music, cultural diplomacy, interaction, cultural heritage
Decolonise Our Sustainable Development and Environmental Studies Curriculums and Protect South Africa’s Rich Ecological Heritage

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Abstract

South Africa has a rich ecological heritage with a diversity of plants, trees and wildlife, whose ecology is intertwined within interdependent webs of feeding, breeding and shelter. The purpose of this paper is to conceptualise the idea of decolonising our higher education curriculum in sustainable development and environmental studies, by acknowledging our ecological heritage. The paper makes reference to the book ‘Bring Nature Back to Your Garden’, which is also available in isiZulu, ‘Buyisela Imvelo Engadini’, by Charles and Julia Botha, which highlights the importance of conserving our indigenous natural heritage and avoiding exotic species. The findings, among others, propose that, unlike the many exotics, indigenous vegetation belongs in South Africa and creates the type of habitat that will support the largest biodiversity of life, while demanding the least amount of natural resources like water. The paper concludes that the introduction of this type of literature into the sustainable social development and environmental studies curriculum, and implementing its recommendations both on the Ongoye and Richards Bay campuses of the University of Zululand will help conserve our local ecological heritage, indigenous knowledge and demystify superstitions on some species found within our rural and urban communities.

Keywords: Indigenous, exotic, ecosystems, decolonization, higher education, curriculum, sustainable social development, indigenous knowledge systems
AMALGAMATION OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES TOWARDS WAR ROOMS AND SERVICE DELIVERY: THE CASE STUDY OF UMKHANYAKUDE.

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Abstract

With the defeat of apartheid, came the need for a new dispensation in local government that was more inclusive of the previously marginalised black population. This required amalgamation of local authorities in order to ensure viability by the Municipal Demarcation Board. The new municipal boundaries affect War Rooms in the sense that the War Rooms are either re-established, dissolved or merged. This in turn affects service delivery at community level. The amalgamation process mainly focuses on the institution to ensure a smooth transition. Less effort is put in place to ensure that war rooms remain functional and continue to facilitate service delivery. The study focus on the merged municipalities’ effects on war rooms and service delivery. The study is framed according to New public management and decentralisation. New Public management is totally different in many ways from traditional public administration and the latter failed to take cognisance of some vital environmental forces in spite of its tremendous appeal. Therefore, new public management emerges in response to the needs of citizens and a number of environmental forces which governments have faced in the past. The four indicators used to determine the sustainability or viability of municipalities were economic viability; tax sustainability; financial viability and dependence on inter-governmental transfers. It can be argued that the four indicators used to determine amalgamation do not directly address service delivery. During the amalgamation it was bound that some wards will be collapsed to form one ward. This would in turn affect the relevant War Rooms and therefore have an impact on service delivery. In this regard, it is necessary to test the effects of amalgamation of municipalities on War Rooms service delivery efforts.

Keywords: New public management, decentralisation, war rooms, municipal viability
EXPERIENCES OF PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

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Abstract

Child sexual abuse is a global problem that has significant consequences on public health. It has been a prominent topic of public concern for more than a decade, but many basic facts about the problem remains unclear or are disputed. This is a qualitative study which focuses on the male perpetrators of sexual abuse in KwaZulu-Natal. The participants are sampled from the population of Qalakabusha Correctional supervision Centre inmates at Empangeni, KZN. The study involves Blacks, Coloureds, Indians and Whites, young and old. This is a study in progress where the ethical clearance has been obtained for the main study for PhD in Community Psychology. Intervention strategies, after data analysis, are of special consideration in the prevention of socially unacceptable behaviour and the promotion of healthy behaviour among the citizens of the country. The study is envisaged to become a project that will impact various parts of the province.

Keywords: experiences, perpetrators, sexual abuse, global problem
Abstract

This paper seeks to explore how tourism Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) could be used to stimulate local economic development in communities adjacent to the Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve (OGNR). The establishment and promotion of tourism SMMEs have been considered by numerous scholars and stakeholders, in the tourism industry, as a mechanism through which increased earnings, foreign exchange, investment, employment opportunities, and minimisation of antagonistic effects on natural resources could be maximised. However, there has been minimal empirical investigation on the role of tourism SMMEs in stimulating local economic development, especially in rural areas. Moreover, research on factors that may hinder the establishment and/or promotion of tourism SMMEs has been very limited. The study adopted exploratory mixed methods design on the basis of the research question which reads: ‘How can tourism SMMEs be used as a strategy for local economic development in the study area?’ Informants, such as the officials, were sampled through purposive sampling, while households were sampled using convenience sampling technique. Survey questionnaires were used to collect both qualitative and quantitative data through on site or face-to-face surveys. Qualitative data were analysed using content analysis, while quantitative data were analysed using SPSS. The study found that the revenue generated from ecotourism activities at the Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve has not been redistributed to the local communities. Based on the findings, coupled with the researcher’s observations in this regard during data collection, the study concludes that this finding is attributed to the lack of community-based tourism SMMEs on which tourists could spend their money during and/or after their visit to OGNR. The lack of tourism SMMEs has an effect on the high unemployment rate, especially of youths in these communities.

Keywords: tourism SMMEs, stimulus, ecotourism, RNM, KwaZulu-Natal
Abstract
In a developing country such as South Africa, Non-profit organisations (NPOs) are seen as promising initiatives that can be used to alleviate unemployment. Subsequently, NPOs have been incorporated into development and conservation policies and strategies. This expectation has put more pressure on NPOs to deliver according to their mission and vision but most importantly, to deliver their mandate, which is not only to alleviate poverty, but to also create jobs to reduce unemployment. The aim of the study is to evaluate the unemployment alleviation activities of NPOs in Eastern Cape, from 1997 to 2017. It is expected that, the results of this study will not only contribute meaningfully to the academic sector, but also assist the newly formed Department of Labour and Employment, Social Development and the Non-profit sector. First, two workshops were conducted, one for forty-eight (48) NPO beneficiaries, and the other for forty-eight NPO Managers or Directors. Second, five face-to-face interviews were also conducted with two officials from DSD, one from SARS, one from Lottery board and the last one from Business South Africa. The total sample size was one hundred and one (101). However, since the study is not yet completed, a summary of the main findings and a statement of the conclusion indicative of filling the gaps from the literature review will be provided.

Key words: Non-Profit Organisations, Unemployment, Youth, Jobs creation, Evaluation.
Abstract

There is no gain saying that science and technology play a very crucial role in the development of any nation: spiritually, educationally, and socially, among others. Unfortunately, many nations remain underdeveloped due to total dependence on source languages of science and technology. It is against that backdrop that this work emphasises the importance of the use of Igbo language as a compulsory means of communication at certain levels, for the acquisition of the knowledge of science and technology in Nigeria. The paper reviews the conditions of language use as pronounced by the National Policy on Education in alliance with the Nigerian government and elucidates the role of Igbo Language in teaching science and technology in Nigeria. The neglect of the Igbo language in the acquisition of science and technology is regretted and decried. The paper enumerates various ways of improving the Igbo language education, in order to enhance science and technology education in Nigeria. The paper shall be useful to all developing African nations that are yet to uncover the fact that the acquisition of the knowledge of science and technology could be enhanced through the use of the local language of the people.

Keywords: Igbo language, Nigeria, science and technology
**Nigeria’s Civil Service Reforms and the Quest for Public Accountability (1999-2017)**

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**Abstract**

The idea of public accountability in a third world nation, like Nigeria, has reliably postured genuine difficulties since time immemorial. The mission for bureaucratic soundness, as a reason for arranging and executing government businesses, has been reliably enunciated as one of the quests for administering the populace in a genuine democracy. This paper studies the degree to which the Nigerian civil administration reforms have advanced feasible and justifiable public accountability in the course of time. This involves concentrating on the literature review of justifiable public accountability and in addition, the hitches of civil service administration and organisational bureaucracy. The methodology used in the course of this research solely depends on chronicle examination of important records relevant to the topic of research. The dire prerequisite for effective bureaucratic structures in ensuring and entrenching a justifiable public accountability is one of the major recommendations of the research.

**Keywords:** Civil Service, institutionalisation, justifiable, public, accountability.
Evaluation of Key Factors in Influencing Leadership Governance in South African Universities

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Abstract

Government changed the funding criteria for higher education institutions, then, new practices of business were introduced to survive the competition in the global market place. The literature review reveals that South African universities are faced by poor leadership governance. It is indicated that leadership involves good relationship with others, in order to ensure unity and cohesion in decision making. Transformation is important in leadership governance of each university in order to be able to tap into the micro-environmental behaviours of the university stakeholders. The study aimed to assess and identify contributing factors that impact on the leadership governance of all universities in South Africa. The targeted sample were members of the senate of all universities in South Africa. Conclusions of the study were drawn from the empirical findings; and one of the conclusions that, all departments within the universities should work together to identify ways and means of assisting students with socio-economic issues before they drop out of universities. The suggested steps to be taken by leadership governance of universities is to formulate a consortium of leading universities to decide and forward suggested strategies to government for authorisation.

Keywords: education; stakeholders; technologies; traditional; transformation
Abstract

Mass media exert reasonable degree of power as a gatekeeper of information, which are for both private and public consumption, despite that they operate in a society, where hegemonic states directly or indirectly regulate activities of many institutions — including the media itself. In a simple term, social injustice, unlike political, crime-related issues, hardly receive in-depth, and consistent media coverage. Also, much attention from researchers in communication studies have been focused on other issues. Then, how could the media rightly engage in making social justice develop in the light of the above? What approach does the mass media need to engage in the production and dissemination of information to develop social justice? This paper focuses on a critical assessment of the degree and modes in which communication/mass media outfits in Nigeria and South Africa have deplored their strength against social injustice, and offering the ways of developing social justice in their society. Through the content analysis, the roles of the communication/mass media in the modern society will be explored. In addition, survey will also be conducted (using semi-structure interview) for 22 selected mass media outfits comprising 10 radio stations, 6 TV stations and 6 newspapers in both Nigeria and South Africa. These two countries were selected for the study, as they have a well-developed media system, and also experience both similar, and different, social injustice. While a finding shows that communication/mass media report mostly the social injustice cases caught through group protests and not those investigated themselves, all findings will contribute immensely to the development of social justice in these countries and beyond.

Keywords: Communication/mass media, social injustice, information production and dissemination, hegemony, media approach
The dependence on indigenous knowledge in communities is continuous as it was years back. Thus indigenous knowledge remains the primary foundation for local decision-making in developing countries, and it is an imperative component of worldwide knowledge on development issues. Research in indigenous knowledge has witnessed enormous growth over the years, while most of indigenous knowledge is still found in its tacit form. It is necessary to evaluate the techniques of preserving traditional medicinal knowledge because of the nature of indigenous knowledge which is normally communicated verbally from generations to generations, in order prevent it from becoming extinct. The aim of this study is to evaluate and assess the techniques of preserving traditional medicinal knowledge in uMhlahuze area in the province of KwaZulu-Natal. This study targets traditional practitioners which includes diviners (Sangomas), traditional healers (izinyanga) and herbalists (someone with knowledge of using herbs to treat illness). This study will use interpretivism paradigm and will adopt qualitative research method in order to explore the problem in its natural setting. This study will use snowball sampling, so that the researcher can gain access to participants through referrals. This study will use thematic analysis as the means to analyse collected data. The facts obtained in this study will illuminate on the preservation techniques of traditional medicinal knowledge in uMhlathuze. The study will also uncover problems related to the preservation of traditional medicinal knowledge. Furthermore, the results of the study will become useful not only to owners of traditional medicinal knowledge but also to users of this knowledge.

Keywords: Indigenous knowledge; traditional medicinal knowledge; techniques; preservation; uMhlathuze area; challenges; effectiveness.
An Evaluation of Akehlulwalutho Pineapple and Vegetables Cooperative in the Socioeconomic Development of Kwanibela Area, KZN: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Cooperatives are organisations that emphasise the interrelated social and economic goals of their members. Cooperatives are an intensively used form of organisation that exist almost globally, in approximately all systems and in all fields of activities; however, with different amount of exposure, intensity and success. In South Africa, agricultural cooperatives are perceived as a contribution to poverty eradication, equal distribution of wealth, employment creation, and food security, and as a contributor to the economic activity. Through a qualitative case study research design approach, this study, which is ongoing, seeks to evaluate whether the existence of Akehlulwalutho Pineapple and Vegetables Agricultural Cooperative alleviates poverty. The study understands the KwNibela community and the Akehlulwalutho Pineapple and Vegetables Agricultural Cooperative as existing in a neoliberal economy, thus, the study adopts the sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) to make sense of the cooperative’s existence and work. Moreover, the study adopts the evaluation criteria developed by Development Assistance Committee (which is under the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) (OECD/DAC criteria) as the standard for evaluating the cooperative’s work. Presented herein is the literature review of this ongoing study.

Keywords: Evaluation, sustainable livelihoods approach, OECD/DAC criteria, cooperative
Abstract

Water is one of the key components of the ecosphere, a catalyst for development, and a natural capital, with its allocation and distribution always contested. Rural dwellers in the African continent find themselves at the grey in terms of infrastructure development meant for water service delivery. Furthermore, the South African national water policies are mute when it comes to adequate rural water supply, and they best serve places with functional water reticulation systems. Two questions worth pondering on from a South African developmental perspective are: ‘Are we able to meet water demand for rural dwellers’? second, ‘are we able to conserve water for sustainable development?’ Globally, the water sector in the 21st century has focused on water conservation and demand management, locally, water policies, such as Water Services Act 108 of 1997, National Water Act 39 of 1998 and the Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy have been architecture to realising the integrated water resource management principles. However, evidently the policies have not yet realised the desired results. This study used a quantitative research method to assess the state of water conservation and demand management in the district municipality of Alfred Nzo, Eastern Cape. Data was collected on 249 participants using questionnaires. The study made two major findings: ANDM residents are conserving water not because of a national or local policy reason but because accessing water for them is not easy, and ANDM residents do not get enough support from the government.

Keywords: Rural water supply; water conservation and demand management; policy; natural capital; allocation and distribution
THE POTENTIAL OF AFRICAN RELIGIOUS PILGRIMAGES AS A TOOL FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract
Religious pilgrimage is a process in which pilgrims depart, geographically and psychologically, from the social structure that governs their daily lives to personal development (Knoblauch, 2010). Pilgrimage, a component of religious tourism is a big revenue generator for different countries. African pilgrimages, however, have not been seen as a big revenue generator, due to inadequate tourism facilities for the purpose of tourism development, and because there has not been concerted effort to link religion with tourism. Researchers have suggested three approaches to creating an intersection of religion and tourism: the spatial approach (pilgrims and tourists occupying the same space with different behaviours), the historical approach (relationship between religious forms of travel and tourism), and the cultural approach (pilgrimage and tourism as modern practices in a post-modern world). This article, considering the concern of stakeholders on the current status of African pilgrimage, presents a review of the literature on the sustainable development of tourism at pilgrimage destinations, and intends to contribute towards the development of pilgrimage tourism in a sustainable way. This study will be underpinned by modernisation, dependency and globalisation theories, in line with the aim and objectives of the study.

Keywords: Tourism development, pilgrimage, pilgrim tourist, religious tourism.
THE EXPERIENCES OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ON WATER SCARCITY AT JOZINI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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Abstract

Water is a basic need that everyone has the right to access; however, water supply is, unfortunately, disrupted by many factors such as: management skills, technical challenges and illegal connections. The underlying cause of the water problems at Jozini Local Municipality is insufficient basic infrastructure; provision of water supply being very poor across the area. The aim of this study is to explore the experiences of rural households about water scarcity at Jozini Local Municipality. Therefore, the qualitative research design was adopted to address the effect of insufficient water in the community. The study conducted interviews to gather data from the community and municipal officials. Ten interviews were conducted and analysed using content data analysis. Findings of the study show that the Jozini Local Municipality is one of the worst municipalities with challenges of water shortage. The study recommends that the municipality should fix the boreholes in the community, as a matter of urgency, and that new reservoir should be built so that the water pump stations will have backup water storage. This will ensure efficient water supply for the households. In the meantime, it is also recommended that the municipal truck supply water, at least four times a week, in places where there is no water.

Keywords: water scarcity, municipality, rural households
Abstract
Is the expropriation of land without compensation a new concept in South Africa? Before the arrival of the Dutch and British in the 1800s, hundred per cent of the land was owned and controlled by Blacks in South Africa. The first practice of the expropriation of land without compensation was pushed by the Natives Land Act (No. 27 of 1913). Through that act, the Whites expropriated 92 percent of the arable land and left 7 percent of the land to Blacks. Post-1994, there were many policies and approaches (Land redistribution, restitution, and tenure) introduced to address the past injustice of expropriation. However, the implementation of the policies and approaches were never successful; this is because the Whites still own more land compared to Blacks, leading to the prevalence of the white capital monopoly. It is for this reason that the present study argues that the expropriation of land in 1913 has influenced the amendment of section 25 of the South African constitution, which, once again, encourages the expropriation. This paper depends on secondary sources as a means of gathering relevant and necessary data. It use will stick to textual analysis of the existing literature.

Keywords: Land-Expropriation-without-Compensation, South Africa
Abstract

Culture is said to be a spectrum individuals use to view and make meaning of their world. The importance of culture with regards to its intrusion in the shaping and conduction of an individual’s way of life, including parenting, cannot be denied. This intrusion has resulted into re-enforced, and re-created systems of norms and values associated with parenthood that members of the society are expected to abide by when making parental decisions. Adoption is an institutions of acquiring parenthood that has been practised by many societies, including South Africa. Joan Silks, like the South African Customary Law; views adoption, and kinship as adaptive practices of improving one’s inclusive fitness. Kinship might be viewed as relationships formed through biological ties. However, evidence shows that the term ‘kin’ culturally differs in meaning, and may include voluntarily formed relationships. Due to the evolutionary perspectives, which have been argued not to reflect all human behaviour, and Western cultural principles in which the Kinship Theory of Adoption by Joan Silks is founded, cross-cultural applicability and its relevance may be questionable. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to critique Silks Theory of Kinship, in that it does consider and allude to the cultural differences amongst different societies, which may impact on the adoption conditions from that of Oceania whereby the study is based. Therefore, this paper hypothesises that the cross-cultural applicability of Silks Kinship Theory of Adoption cannot explain the adoptive behaviour in the South African context.

Keywords: Adoption, biological ties, culture, family, kinship.
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Abstract

The study investigated the socio-economic outcomes of the fast-track land redistribution programme (FTLRP) in Kippure-Iram Resettlement Scheme in Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe. The research was qualitative in nature. The population of the study was constituted by the beneficiaries of the Kippure-Iram Resettlement Scheme. Focus group interviews were used to collect data. Descriptive statistics and content analysis methods were used to analyse data. The results showed that the majority of the participants indicated that the FTLRP’s outcomes in Kippure-Iram Resettlement Scheme were positive to a larger extent, mainly because they can now practice various farming projects to earn a living on their new land, as the programme has managed to distribute land to its rightful owners. However, a few respondents indicated that the results of the FTLRP were negative; because, after the FTLRP, they were left unemployed.

Keywords: Fast-track land redistribution programme, land reform, socio-economic, livelihoods.
Abstract

In regard of the present study, the term collaboration is used interchangeably with words like cooperation, partnership, and has become popular concept in areas of life where two or more individuals, organisations, institutions or nation embark upon a mutually agreed process. Collaboration provides the opportunity for experts and researchers to partner and fine-tune thoughts and develop strategies for multi-dimensional thinking towards achieving common and uniform practice. Collaboration between librarians and academics in the Department of Information Studies (DIS) has been seen as a strategic activity in the management of LIS education programmes and library and information services. The researcher believes that the changes in Library and Information Science (LIS) job market, changes in LIS education and the changing environment can be addressed through collaboration between librarians and academics in the Department of Information Studies (DIS). The consistent collaboration between librarians and the DIS academics can tremendously improve the relevancy of the LIS curriculum. The aim of this study is to assess the level of collaboration between librarians and academics in the Department of Information Studies (DIS) for the development of Library and Information Studies (LIS) curriculum, being aware that collaboration is an instructional strategy that positively affects student academic achievement. This study will adopt interpretivism paradigm, qualitative research method, and a case study qualitative research design. The data will be collected using interviews supplemented by document analysis. Purposive sampling will be used and the data will be analysed qualitatively.

Keywords: collaboration, academics, curriculum, librarian, library and information science, information literacy, research, department of information studies and academic libraries.
EXPLORING NGOs IN PROMOTING YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPALITY

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Abstract
The high levels of youth unemployment in South Africa, especially in the rural communities have grown tremendously. Another challenge facing government relates to the provision of relevant skills’ training and technology because of the low capacity. Therefore, NGOs create alliances and networks to put pressure on government to fast track the delivery of basic services to the poor and marginalised groups in rural communities. Furthermore, despite the availability of NGOs in rural communities, there is still high unemployment rate and a shortage of skills among young people. This study aims to explore the role of NGOs in promoting youth development programmes in uMhlathuze Local Municipality. The findings of the study will be informed by the following objectives: to determine the organisations that initiate youth development programmes; to determine challenges faced by NGOs in enhancing youth development; and to recommend possible solutions to improve youth development by NGOs. The theoretical basis of the study was informed by the sustainable livelihood approach by Chambers and Conway. This theory scrutinizes that poor people adopt various income generation activities by utilising different assets to survive. This approach is instrumental in the design, monitoring and evaluation of programmes implemented in rural communities. The study acknowledged the importance of NGOs in filling the gap that has been left by the government in addressing the needs of the poor youth in rural communities. However, NGOs face many challenges such as inadequate financial support; lack of capacity; lack of information and communication technology; lack of information and evaluation; lack of accountability and lack of participation among the youth. These challenges prevent them from contributing effectively in promoting youth development in rural communities. The study will assist NGOs to create new strategies that can be instrumental in formulating alternative models of youth development.

Keywords: Kwazulu-Natal, NGOs, youth development, Nyda, Nda, Seta, Youth
RECORDS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN QALAKABUSHA AND WESTVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

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Abstract

Records, by their very nature, provide proof of the activities of organisations or persons within a society. Thus, records serve as evidence of rights and obligations of individuals. Upon reviewing extensive literature, it was discovered that there is very limited literature on the management of records in correctional centres in South Africa, particularly in KwaZulu-Natal. Hence, study aims to conduct an in-depth investigation into the records management practices in Qalakabusha, Durban and Westville, Empangeni correctional centres. The purpose of this study is to investigate and explore records management practices in the prison context, to establish the nature of the records and the manner in which they are stored. In doing this the study will determine if the prisons rely primarily on physical records, electronic records or use the best of both worlds. Furthermore, the study seeks to find out about the policies and standards for records management, as well as the challenges related to records management in correctional centres. A multiple case study research design was considered to be suitable for making the comparison of the records management practices between the two prisons. The study is qualitative and therefore uses semi-structured interviews to collect data from the employees that work in the prisons. Observations will also be used as a means to see where records are kept and how they are classified. The study will employ thematic analysis as a data analysis tool, thus making it simpler to identify patterns and themes that are interesting and to use them to address the research objectives. The facts gathered will shed light on the type of available records management system, policies, standards or rules, and the challenges of records management, in the correctional centres.

Keywords: records management, prisons, record, correctional centre, record keeping, record management system
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Abstract

In the South African context, the emerging phenomenon of graduate unemployment is a matter that needs special attention, as more resources are lost in training graduates. Graduate unemployment can be a destabilising factor in a country, as it is linked with security concerns. Utilising the qualitative approach using secondary data, this paper investigates and reviews the issue of graduate unemployment in South African context. Further, this paper argues that in the South African context, labour market is characterised by discrimination, as the private sector discriminates against Black African graduates, and graduates from previously Black universities face discrimination in the labour market. Furthermore, females are discriminated against in the labour market which gives the rise of the concepts of feminisation of poverty. Race is also a predicting factor in the labour market.

Keywords: graduate unemployment, security, labour market discrimination, universities.
Assessing the Nature and Level of Youth Participation in Community Development Programmes, at Mtubatuba Municipality (KwaZulu-Natal Province)

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Abstract

This paper seeks to assess the nature of the youth participation and level of the youth participate in the community development programmes. The study employed the top-down approach and bottom-up approach to assess the nature of youth participation and further adopted the Headroom model of youth participation. The study was qualitative in nature since it intended to understand the extent to which the youths participate in community development programmes. Furthermore, the participants were selected using non-probability sampling methods: the convenience and purposive sampling techniques. The results revealed that youth participates in community development programmes that are planned and designed by government, and this implies that the nature of youth participation can be defined using Top-down approach. The level of participation was high in terms of Hart’s Ladder of young people participation; however, the level of youth participation was constrained by their involvement in decision-making and control. This was also supported by the finding that community development programmes are designed and planned by government officials. In essence, the study concluded that the primary principle of the Headroom youth participation model (which is to acknowledge youth participation) was not given the necessary attention. Therefore, the study recommended that government could acknowledge the youths as partners in progress of community development programmes. In addition, the youth participation could be improved by ensuring shared control in planning, designing, and decision-making in community development programmes.

Keywords: Youth participation, Hart’s ladder, youth participation and empowerment, pyramid model, youth.
**The Relationship between Gender and the Environment: A Case of the Umlalazi Nature Reserve**

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**Abstract**

The establishment of protected areas (PAs) goes hand-in-hand with an increase in conservation costs to communities living adjacent to these PAs. In South Africa, most of the rural women and men depend on natural resources for cash, and for their livelihoods. This paper sought to discuss the relationship between gender and environment, by providing a better understanding of the socio-economic contribution to livelihood. The study argues that men and women have different environmental concerns and experience environmental issues differently because of gender roles. Feminist political ecology theory underpins the study in understanding gender roles regarding decision-making practices, access to and control over natural resources, as well as socio-political forces influence. However, unsustainable harvesting of natural resources by rural people, including women, has been a major problem in the conservation of biodiversity in protected areas. The majority of local people collect resources from PAs illegally to meet their daily needs, despite restrictions on resource access. Dependence on natural resources tends to be gender-specific since poor rural women have a close association with forest resources. Women in rural areas collect Incema, Ikhwani, firewood, reed, and wild foods mainly for household use, while men rely on natural resources such as timber for sale. A combination of in-depth interviews, focus-group discussions were used to collect data from local people who live adjacent to these PAs. The findings reveal that the PAs impact both men and women, but the most significant impact is felt by women due to inequality in the gendered division of labour and resources at the household level. Poor men and women, especially women in female-headed households, suffer more from strong restrictions on access to PA-based resources than others as they have limited alternatives. The study recommends that more women in the area should be recruited into the services of the park to give them a sense of belonging.

**Keywords:** Incema grass, livelihoods, conservation
Abstract

Migration is not a new phenomenon in Africa, as it has been witnessed here for centuries. However, post the colonial era, there has been a drastic rise in the movement of individuals within the continent. Using a largely qualitative methodology, supplemented by secondary data, this paper examines the drivers underpinning youth migration in Africa. Through the use of Lee’s Push and Pull theory as a theoretical framework, it posits that migration is predominantly intra-African and the youth make up a large percentage of these migrants, perhaps to advance the opportunities of fleeing conflict(s) in their home countries. Such is manifested by the fact that post the colonial era, Africa has remained an underdeveloped continent with high poverty levels, youth unemployment and vast political instability. These factors have contributed as pivotal drivers of youth migration.

Keywords: Migration, African Union, regional economic communities, European Union.
THE EMERGENCE OF WOMEN AS MODERN DAY LEADERS: THE CASE OF RWANDA, SOUTH AFRICA, AND CAPE VERDE

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Abstract

In a mostly globalised and democratic world, women, to a great discontent, are still been marginalised and overlooked in terms of occupying leadership, corporate and governance positions. The role of women in modern-day society is still relegated to the kitchen and raising children, the notion of a career woman is still by far not fully accepted and embraced. However, the rapid interconnectedness of the global world has opened numerous opportunities for women, as we have witnessed women occupying respected leadership roles across the world, ranging from being presidents, CEOs, and managers of big and well-established corporate organisations. We have even seen women establishing their own organisations. With this continuing trend of women empowerment, can we, therefore, say that the era of women marginalisation is over? Can we say the tide has turned, and women are now recognised as leaders? Can we confidently conclude that women are now playing constructive roles in community development and consolidating democracy, law, and legislation? To engage these questions, this paper undertakes a cross-sectional analysis to compare how, and to what extent, women have been institutionally marginalised in Africa, and how globalisation has helped turn the tide on this problem. The paper will also analyse women in empowerment initiatives in Rwanda, South Africa, and Cape Verde. This paper will in detail try to explain how women have been marginalised in these countries and how they were empowered. The findings of the paper shall be carefully analysed using content analysis, in order to answer the key question at the heart of the study.

Keywords: Marginalisation, institutions, empowerment, woman, globalisation
Abstract

Taking a chronological approach, the study explores the lived experiences of the people of uMhlabuyalingana, during and after their forceful removal from their land, which was a result of the implementation of infrastructural development plan to build Parks and Game Reserves. This approach is influenced by the rise of decolonization, that is increasingly appreciating the importance of context and historical analysis, with an attempt to contribute to the interrogation of rural development and land reform in South Africa. The study depicts the impact of force-removal of people from their socio-cultural and traditional practices and their land. This was done by adopting a qualitative method underpinned by an interpretivism approach, using semi-structured interviews for data collection. The findings show that the event left excruciating experience on the people of uMhlabuyalingana. They are now being detached from, and denied access to the cemeteries where their beloved ones are laid to rest. They are also detached from the sacred places where they used to practice their rituals and other traditional ceremonies, and from the fertile soil they used for cultivation. It is against this background that the researcher recommends a committed consultation with the indigenous people on any form of initiative that brings about rural development, and full access to cemeteries, even after the development has taken place.

Keywords: uMhlabuyalingana, traditional practices, land, parks, games reserves
Abstract

It is a historical fact that water is a vital resource not only for life survival, but also for human survival. This therefore demands for unlimited determined hard work, financial and knowledgeable resources to manage water resources for the benefit of all South African citizens. Globally, women in rural areas are active in water supply policymaking, preparation and implementation. However, women are often excluded from water management activities; which can result in the failure of water projects. African cultures assume that women are only concerned about water for domestic purposes and men are responsible for productive water use. This patriarchy has not only led to several unsustainable development interventions around water, and lack of access to water, but has also underestimated women’s role. The importance of women in water has been recognised in IWRM. IWRM is a set of ideas to help manage water holistically. It is an integrated approach with more coordinated decision-making across sectors, scales and genders. Despite the significance of women in IWRM, studies show that women face various challenges that hinder them from effectively performing their decision-making roles. In most rural areas, women are predominantly recognised as the ones primarily responsible for the management of domestic water supply and sanitation. In these societies, women also play the role of family caregivers in terms of provision of food and nutrition. The study examines the nature of women’s roles in water governance, with a focus on Mtubatuba rural areas, South Africa. The study will be based on the premise that the literature related to women’s role and their governance in the water sector has side-lined the Dublin principles to achieve productivity, decision-making and equity in water governance. The design of the study will be quantitative in nature, the research will be grounded by Ecological Economics and African Feminism theory. Close ended questionnaires will be used for data collection. The population size will be (271-n) respondents from Mtubatuba rural communities, South Africa.

Keywords: water governance, women, rural areas
CORRUPTION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: A PERSPECTIVE FROM POST-COLONIAL AFRICA

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Abstract

One of the many impediments to the political, social and economic growth prospects of a specific region, country and/or continents is corruption. The aim of this paper is to unearth the drivers and consequences of corruption in post-colonial Africa. Corruption is a global phenomenon; however, when observing global corruption statistics and/or trends, it seems to be more prominent in underdeveloped continents such as Africa. Corruption in Africa is purely driven by low levels of economic growth, bad governance structures, weak constitutions political instability, high levels of poverty coupled with high and ever-increasing levels of unemployment. We argue that in the post-colonial era, there has been a rise in corruption activities within the continent, where individuals, including some African heads of states have looted the continent of the resources meant for the general populace. In this sense, corruption takes resources meant for the poor, limits foreign direct investments (FDI) and has severe effects on a continent that is already the least developed in the world. The purpose of this paper is to ponder the drivers and consequences of corruption in post-colonial Africa. This paper adopted a qualitative methodology by relying on secondary sources to collect the required data on the drivers and consequences of corruption in Africa, post-colonial era. This paper has argued that corruption has over the years played a big role in hindering the prospect of Africa’s development and economic growth. Without any doubt, the general populace has been severely affected by this.

Key Words: Corruption, Development, Good Governance
GLOBALISATION, CORPORATE RACISM AND MULTINATIONAL ADVERTISING IN THE INTERCONNECTED WORLD

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Abstract

This paper is focused on the problematic recurrent theme of racial mis-representation of Black people in multinational brand commercial advertising in the global village. Specifically, in this paper I analyse the 2010 Pepsi World Cup, Dove and Nivea and the 2018 clothing retailer H&M commercials. I explore the meanings, effects and reactions to these commercials in a globalised world. I use the concepts of the transnational alternative public sphere and globalisation as theoretical framings. Methodologically, I purposefully sample advertisements, comments and mainstream media commentary and reactions to the racism in these adverts and subject these to Historical Discourse Analysis (HDA) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). I conclude that social media has helped us realise that globalisation has been overly celebrated as it has failed to turn the world into one global village characterised by non-racialism, equality and human dignity. It is a myth meant to lull those communities disempowered and marginalised during colonialism into a somnambulistic belief of equality. The world remains characterised and ruled by the violent system that privileges the white race.

Keywords: Black people, racism, advertising, media, multinational, globalisation
CONTINUATION OF PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA: CHALLENGES OF WOMEN IN POVERTY REDUCTION

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Abstract
After 1994, South Africa has been experiencing the challenges of increasing poverty, unemployment and inequality. Although poverty affects both women and men in South Africa, it cannot be hidden that the number of women who live below the poverty line is higher than those of men. Gender scholarships show that the practice of patriarchy in African countries makes women continue to live in poverty. South Africa, like other African countries, continues to practice customary law, most especially communal. The present study argues that even though the South African government has policies that aim to address gender inequalities in different societies, women, however, continually experience the challenges of poverty. The study is underpinned by womanism theory; the theory believes that women have been neglected in societies. The paper relied on secondary sources as a means of gathering relevant and necessary data. It used strict textual analysis of the existing literature.

Keywords: Patriarchy, gender, women, poverty and challenges
Abstract

For decades, most public hospitals have relied on managing records manually, using different formats of classification. However, hospitals in South Africa are now changing to electronic health records for day to day functioning; driven by an eHealth strategy. Earlier studies conducted on the health record management in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Western Cape in South Africa, all point to diminutive evidence on change management in electronic health records implementation in public hospitals in South Africa. This paper presents empirical results of an investigation regarding the management of change in the implementation of EHR system at the Inkosi Albert Luthuli Central Public Hospital eThekwini area, KwaZulu-Natal. The findings showed that an ill-defined change management approach in the EHR system implementation could hinder the progress and health service delivery. The study recommended that the implementation of robust and functional EHR system must be equally accompanied by viable and execution-able parallel change management blueprints.

Keywords: Change management, electronic health records system, health information technology, EHR, Inkosi Albert Luthuli Central hospital, public hospital

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Abstract
The paper examines the post-colonial policy on education. The early educational policies were not meant for human development; in fact, it was to service the British interest. It was also shown in several research conducted that first educational policy in Nigeria before independence attempted to promote education, that served their interest. In its early stage, Nigerian were trained as record officers, court interpreters, and shopkeepers. Consequently, educational programmes embarked upon were aligned to these ordinary demands of simple literacy skills, which were needed by these desk-oriented professionals. Even after the attainment of independence on 1st October, 1960 British colonial policy of education continued to be guiding principle of Nigerian educational policy up until early 1970s. The paper also argued that since the inception of democratic regime in Nigeria in 1999, federal, states government and private individual embarked upon establishment of Universities within Nigeria. This paper is an attempt to examine the level to which the standard and quality of education are compromised in the interest of few individuals, especially those at the helm of the country’s affairs. The newly established universities lack facilities and teaching staff, as well as office accommodations and lecture theatres which have serious impact on the students and system in general. However, poor salaries, frequent strike and corruption have seriously affected the quality of education not only in the newly established universities but the entire system. This paper suggests the way forward.

Keywords: Quality of teaching and learning, post-colonial educational policy, and Compromised of standard of education.
ACCESS TO AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDS AT THE NATIONAL FILM, VIDEO, AND SOUND ARCHIVES OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract

The study investigated the promotion of access to audio-visual records (AVR) at the National Film, Video, and Sound Archives of South Africa (NFVSA) in Pretoria. The aim of the study was to assess the processes and means to access AVR, to know if they are suitable for the 4th Industrial Revolution. The focus was on barriers to both digital and analogue AVR access. Furthermore, to give recommended practices and strategies on solving these problems in order to enhance access to the carrier and content by all in Africa and beyond. The quantitative approach, descriptive, cross-sectional survey was used. A response rate of 76% was achieved. The results of the structured, self-administered questionnaire, structured interview and observation schedule show that NFVSA staff had limited knowledge of 4th Industrial Revolution to aid the promotion of access to AVR. Other barriers to access included the lack of digital infrastructure, articulation of access policy, digitisation of collections, digital platforms and massive uncatalogued AVR; lack of finding aids and playback equipment; and degrading collection which was mostly originals. Systematic barriers hindered users from accessing AVR. The study recommends that NFVSA should design policies, procedures and practices that are responsive to the 4th Industrial Revolution. Staff should get training on the use of Web 2.0 in order to promote access to AVR content and services. Provision must be made to digitise and transfer information to other sustainably accessible, file-based formats while access to the original information is still possible. NFVSA should keep at least two copies of all archival items in their custody.

Keywords: Audio-visual records, Digitisation, Web 2.0, National Film, Video, and Sound Archives of South Africa, access, access policy
ARCHIVAL LEGISLATION AND ACCESS AT THE NATIONAL FILM, VIDEO AND SOUND ARCHIVES OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract

The purpose of this qualitative case study was to map access to audiovisual records at the National Film, Video and Sound Archives of South Africa. This study investigated the role of legislation in upholding the right of access to information as a human right established in Section 32(2) of the Constitution, 1996 during this technological revolution. Furthermore, the study argues the effect of Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000, proclaiming that records should be managed and preserved in a manner that it is available, accessible and secured. This article points out that the Legal Deposit Act 54 of 1977 does not mandate the National Film, Video and Sound Archives to embark on digital preservation and ensure access to documentary heritage, and it is silent about the rapid technological obsolescence. A survey research design was employed. Face-to-face interviews, observation and artefact analysis were data collection methods. The results showed that legal authorisation of access to physical audiovisual records exists; however, digital platforms are excluded. There is no enforcement system in place for digital works produced, distributed and used without depositing a copy at NFVSA. Gaps identified hinder guarantee to the right of access and accessibility to innovation of audiovisual archives. There are other impediments identified that hinders access to the information. This study concludes by making recommendations that offers a perspective on how the digital preservation can enhance the right of access to information and how it can be approached in practice in the 4th Industrial Revolution.

Keywords: Archival legislation, audiovisual records, Digital preservation, National Film, Video and Sound Archives of South Africa, Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000, Legal Deposit Act 54 of 1977
Abstract

The purpose of this study is to discuss the importance of web-archiving and the prospects of access to digital content globally. Audio-visual records (AVR) are the primary information resource and cultural heritage. Over the years, archival institutions embarked on digitising AVR collections for preservation and access purposes. They selected representative collections and uploaded them to their websites. As such, these websites are unique records and information resource of massive scale used by nations. Ideally, properly preserved websites can be accessed by future generations. Literature review, desktop research and interviews were data collection methods used in this study. The results showed that threats to web-archiving are: technological obsolescence, lack of technical know-how, authenticity, data protection, regulatory requirements, copyright, malware, duplication, sustainability, availability of software applications and tools, and education and training. However, challenges adversely contribute to the loss of content consequently digital cultural memory and institutional accountability. This article concludes by making recommendations on proper planning and technical approaches to web-archiving.

Keywords: Web-archiving, audio-visual records, access, website, obsolescence, authenticity.
Exploring Social Justice

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Abstract

This is a research study in Political Philosophy. It defends the following thesis: where there is poverty there is a lack of power and thus a lack of freedom. This lack of power and freedom constitutes an injustice. It does not follow from this that a life of wealth is a life of freedom and a life of poverty is a life of complete freedom. This is because full freedom involves other components, such as political freedom, economic freedom and so on. The thesis defended here is simply the negative one that humans remain unfree so long as they live in conditions of poverty. Thus poverty should be construed as lack of freedom or justice in the sense of constraints or the fetters it casts upon people collectively. For example, the harsh effects of segregation in the United States and apartheid in South Africa are that people continue to live in separate communities somewhat along the colour line. The worse effect of this is that those who live in poorly resourced communities tend still to be Black. They, in this manner remain without freedom, here construed as power to turn their situation around. This thesis criticises the liberal account of Berlin and others of similar persuasions and offer a distinct account of freedom that locates it in an individual’s capacity to carry out desired actions. It will then argue that poverty constraints freedom in this sense. Thus if you are poor, you are unfree and without power to generate the requisite necessaries of life. This thesis also aims to show how the two concepts of liberty, or the liberal perspective of freedom as such, do not take into account the important social problems confronting us in the world today; for example, poverty, which in this paper is taken as an exemplar of lack of freedom or justice. Poverty is characterised best as being without the necessities to meet basic human needs such as food, shelter and recreation. More importantly, any alternative to address poverty must take into account the fundamental significance of participation in politics.

Keywords: Social justice, poverty, black, South Africa
Abstract

This article reviews literature on the social and psychological outcomes of corporal punishment. It focuses on understanding the different definitions of corporal punishment, creating a clear understanding of the various perspectives on corporal punishment. Others take “spanking, extra chores” as a form of punishment, reinforcement, discipline or even abuse. This article aims to differentiate those terms and understand to what extent corporal punishment can be taken. For many years, corporal punishment has been normalised, and considered as an effective, even necessary disciplinary measure. It is used to create a firm foundation of a respectable relationship between generations. It was said to be one of the most patent things to reinforce acceptable behaviour. Over a period of time, there was a shift in perception of corporal punishment. The existing literature shows a close association between corporal punishment and long-term negative developmental outcomes. A number of unusual behaviours are from the experience of physical punishment. The negative outcomes vary from individual developing anti-social behaviours, believing that violence is the only solution to a disagreement, to an individual possibly suffering from depression, overall mental health problems, as well being the cause of rebellion in an individual’s academic life. The experiences of corporal punishment from childhood continue to adulthood and affect the individuals’ life in years to come.

Keywords: Corporal punishment, Long-term developmental outcomes, Rebellion, Discipline, Protection, Abuse
ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY THROUGH ECOLOGICAL GOVERNANCE OF SOLAR HOME SYSTEMS IN SOUTH AFRICA

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&

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Abstract

South Africa has long recognised the need to eliminate energy poverty and significant progress has been made since 1996. South Africa implements different non-grid electrification programmes, which focuses on ensuring universal access to clean energy by all, with one of these initiatives being the Solar Home Systems Programme. This study aims to contribute to academic discussion and knowledge about the role that solar home systems can play in bringing change to the current status of the energy poverty eradication initiatives that has negatively affected the environment and the people. The study used a qualitative approach and semi-structured interviews were conducted with a total of 40 households in Limpopo, officials from government departments in the Province, as well as a service provider responsible for the roll-out and maintenance of solar home systems in Limpopo. Framed within the ecological economics theory which advocates for ecological and environmental solutions that take into consideration the future generation, the study established that the solar home systems can eradicate energy poverty and contribute to the protection of the environment if managed in line with ecological governance principles. The study further revealed that the Solar Home Systems Programme in South Africa failed due to lack of proper governance systems that provides solutions for the future as the programme was short term focused and lacked proper ecological governance systems. The study recommends a total overhaul of the programme, which include ensuring that the provision of SHSs is not viewed as a temporary measure that is only meant for poor rural households, but a long term and sustainable initiative.

Keywords: energy poverty, solar home systems, ecological governance, access, affordability, sustainability
Abstract

Museums are public spaces dedicated to the interpretation of the past, and are almost trusted sources of information. Its need is felt by the imagined communities for tangible expressions and symbols of their existence in time and space. The general objective of this article is to look at the stereotypes of museums, as warehouses of treasure or irrelevant ephemera that may persist among certain segments of their open displays. Recent controversies of the public display of the apartheid flag in public gatherings, like Blood River Museum’s Day of Reconciliation, December 16, commemoration, leave much to be desired. Using an interpretative phenomenological analysis theory, this paper investigates the perceptions of the old flag as an apartheid symbols, which perpetuate an unforgotten painful past. It further explores to uncover controversies of existence or banning the old South African flag as it calls instances of racial abuse, incite harm and promote hatred. Unrequited arguments, emanated from the above do pose threat to the national agenda of nation-building and reconciliation. This paper suggests a number of mitigating factors that dichotomises the racial thinking of the historical narration of the old South African flag and striving to build a new nation.

Keywords: museum, public display, old South African flag, nation-building, reconciliation and Ncome/Blood River
Assessing the Contribution of Amatikulu Sugar Mill Towards Small-scale Sugarcane Farmers of the Amatikulu Area

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Abstract

Amatikulu is a small area dominated by black small-scale sugarcane growers; these farmers supply sugarcane in the steady flow of sugarcane to mills. However, there are challenges affecting the production of black small-scale sugarcane growers at Amatikulu area. One of the major problems is that small-scale black sugarcane farmers do not have means of transporting their production from their farms to the sugar mill. Therefore, the sugarcane spends more time than necessary on their farms, waiting to be transported to the waiting station (Ephayindini), which leads to the degradation in the quality and quantity of the sugarcane. A qualitative study was designed for the purpose of collecting data related to stakeholder’s perceptions and views on small-scale sugarcane growers. The sample included small-scale black sugarcane farmers, sugar mill management and the association for the farmers. Seven interviews were used to generate data from the participants. The researchers will use the content analysis to transcribe the interviews and data will be categorised into themes. Nonetheless, the paper is still in progress, but it is concluded that the South African sugar industry makes an important contribution to the national economy, given its agricultural and industrial investments, foreign exchange earnings, its high employment, and its linkages with major suppliers, support industries and customers.

Keywords: Sugar cane growers, small-scale farmers, waiting station, sugar mill
AN INVESTIGATION OF STATE INTERVENTION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

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Abstract

The researcher’s assumption is that, state has made a significant contribution to improve employment relationships through legislature, yet employment relationships remain under strain. The researcher’s intention is to investigate the factors responsible for the persistent non-favourable relationship between employer and employee, irrespective of state intervention. This study is important because it brings these issues to the forefront and forces us to rethink the role of the state in employment relationships. The researcher will apply a qualitative methodology, where data will be collected using interviews to highlight the experiences of 10 employees working at the University of Zululand. Participants will be selected using the purposive sampling technique and the data collected will be analysed using ATLAS.it. Understanding issues that inhibit an effective employment relationship will assist in drawing attention to the need for new methods of dealing with conflicts between employee and employer.

Keywords: Employment relationship, human resources, conflict management
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND RECREATION AT ESKHALENI, KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract

The popularity of sport as a vehicle to wider development is growing worldwide in all communities, whether small or big. Previous studies argue that partaking in sports is often associated with efforts to alleviate rising obesity in adults, children, youth and idleness epidemics, as well as socio-economic disadvantage. Sport and recreation in South Africa comes at a time when there is both high crime and pregnancy rate that affect both young and old people in the country. This study employed the non-probability sampling method, and adopted mixed methods research because of the combined strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. 66 participants were selected using snowball sampling method. The study, based on qualitative research approach, employed content analysis method. All quantitative data collected, using structured questionnaires, were analysed using SPSS version 25. The results of this study validate that the mainstream of community members who participated in this study were aware of the availability of sport and recreational facilities within their community. Participants revealed that their participation in sport and recreational activities are motivated by friends and relatives, municipality officials, coaches, and colleagues. The local municipality officials advocate that they are using different ways of inspiring community members to participate in sport and recreational activities. In conclusion, the study felt that there is an urgent need to increase the sport budget to improve and upgrade sport complexes. Based on the findings, the study recommends that more studies on sport and recreation activities be conducted to create greater understanding and advance the current knowledge of sport and recreation participation in townships and rural communities for the benefits of all members.
Abstract

Although worldwide unemployment is reaching its high level in history, the tourism sector is thriving. In South Africa, there is an increasing recognition of tourism and rural women in the tourism sector, since the end of apartheid regime in 1994. In South Africa, various sectors, institutions and organisations are making efforts to increase economy, with rural women at the forefront of the different initiatives. Tourism literacy, therefore, becomes a crucial issue among rural women that are engaged in this sector of the economy. This is a conceptual paper that seeks to demonstrate that tourism literacy is instrumental to rural women participation in tourism activities in KwaZulu-Natal. It also adds to the body of knowledge advocating tourism literacy for rural women. The paper addresses the issue of development and empowerment of rural women, which is one of the country’s development focus area. It thus sheds lights for policy-makers and stakeholders on the important role of tourism literacy in rural women development.

Keywords: Tourism literacy, development, rural women, tourism, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA: A CREATIVE DESTRUCTION OR A DESTRUCTIVE CREATION?

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Abstract
The emergence of neoliberal waterscape through the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) has been implicated in the extant uneven waterscapes in Ghana, Malawi and South Africa. This chapter compares the implementation of IWRM in these nations, and draws out some crucial lessons for the unmaking of the troubled waterscapes across Africa. To this end, it presents the disparate histories of IWRM in Ghana, Malawi and South Africa; documents the varying experiences of individuals who navigate and negotiate IWRM’s prompted unfriendly waterscapes to maintain their basic reproduction; interrogates the continuities and changes in the IWRM’s produced waterscapes of Ghana, Malawi and South Africa; and draws out lessons from the IWRM’s prompted waterscapes for BRICS-PLUS.

Keywords: IWRM, waterscapes, Ghana, Malawi, South Africa
Towards Women Justice in the Fourth Industrial Revolution in South African Academic Libraries through Selected Global and National Conversations

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Abstract

Communities of academic institutions world over has a significant number of women population, particularly in the race to the fourth industrial revolution (4IR). Women justice has been in global conversations for some time now, however, some issues affecting women such as climate change and attacks on women are on the rise. South African academic libraries’ readiness to enter into vigorous conversations is dire. This paper seeks to report on the study done at the University of Zululand to ascertain if the library was cognisance of global and national conversations and was engaged for women justice, especially in the 4IR. Quantitative data was collected through a questionnaire from seven information librarians between August and September. It was found that the University of Zululand library does address the scourge on climate change and attacks on women and other topical issues of the time through their collection, displays and in their meetings; however, they lack resources. Time, human resources and equipment supported the library to a certain extent, which slowed the library to engage relevant stakeholders such as students, researchers and management of various entities within the university.

Keywords: Women justice; academic libraries; 4IR; South Africa
THE PERSISTENCE OF LANGUAGE SOCIAL INJUSTICE IN AFRICA GENERALLY AND SOUTH AFRICA IN PARTICULAR

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Abstract
The simplest calculation in the success of developed countries involves language. It remains a painful paradox that the attainment of independence in many African states and the undoing of apartheid laws in South Africa did not put language at the centre, but instead strengthened reliance on foreign languages, which has not improved either the economic outlook or the dignity of the common citizenry. This paper argues that re-centreing language to the advantage of the majority will move the developmental stalemate facing our country and continent. Following a critical approach, the paper interrogates the aspirations of the language-in-education policy against realities on the ground. It further questions the abeyance of PANSALB (a chapter nine institution that has the same power as that of the Public Protector). The conclusions drawn from this critical interrogation are that a revolutionary ethos needs to be adopted in order to move the language to the centre of development. It further concludes that this revolution requires the input and active participation of the youth, which implies the handing of the baton by the current elitist beneficiaries of the foreign languages. This proposed ethos has implications at policy and educational level.

Keywords: Language-in-education policy, local languages, foreign languages
PROFILING ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOUR BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AT MTUBATUBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract
Previous studies have recognised entrepreneurs as a significant part of the global pursuit for sustaining economic development and social progress in the world. Entrepreneurship is a driving force behind the socio-economic success of any nation. In South Africa, entrepreneurs have played key roles in changing the standard of living in the society. Researchers suggest that an entrepreneur is someone who exercises initiative by organising a venture to take benefit of an opportunity. The attributes that lead to successful entrepreneurial undertaking need to be properly researched. Other scholars argue that, there is a difference between business attributes and entrepreneurial attributes. This study, therefore, explores how the entrepreneurs’ socio-demographic variables may correlate with documented entrepreneurial attributes in South Africa, using Mtubatuba Local Municipality as a case. A structured questionnaire survey was used to collect data. The study used a convenience sampling method of the non-probability sampling design to select 124 tourism-related entrepreneurs living in different regions of Mtubatuba Local Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal Province of South Africa. Data analyses will be done using IBM’s SPSS version 25 software. Descriptive (Frequency, Mean, Standard Deviation), bivariate (Spearman’s Correlation test, Mann Whitney U test) and multivariate (Reliability test using Cronbach’s Alpha) data analyses will yield information to address research objectives.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, tourism entrepreneurship, tourism entrepreneur, entrepreneurial attributes, sub-Saharan Africa
EVALUATING MARKETING STRATEGIES IN ORGAN DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION

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Abstract

Patients that are suffering from end-stage diseases are waiting with expectations for life-saving organs that could improve their quality of life. However, there is widening gap between the demand and the supply of organs. The ambition of this study was to explore and evaluate marketing strategies in organ donation and transplantation. In its quest to pursue the purpose of this study, a qualitative approach was employed. Phenomenology was used as the research design for this study. The study used social marketing and the theory of social constructivism as the theoretical frameworks for the study, and data was collected through in-depth interviews. The qualitative data was analysed through thematic content analysis. Purposive sampling was used to select thirty organ donation coordinators. The study finds that public education is the main vehicle through which organ donation and transplantation are promoted. Educational talks, distribution of information, media, social media, distribution of information, expos, awareness events, and cooperate and educational talks are amongst the strategies that can be used to promote organ donation. The study recommends that the Department of Education should include organ donation in school curriculum, and religious organisations, regular worksite campaigns, regular television advertisements should also be used to promote organ donation and transplantation. Furthermore, it is recommended more public awareness campaigns should be held in black communities. It is, respectfully, recommended that Organ Donor Foundation should consider opening satellite offices in all nine Provinces in South Africa.

Keywords: Evaluation, Marketing, organ donation
The potential of packaging indigenous knowledge of stars as a tourism product: The case of uMkhanyakude district

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Abstract

The use of indigenous knowledge of stars by the local communities to promote local tourism has a two-fold benefit to the local community. Firstly, it provides the local communities with an opportunity to promote local tourism by showcasing their indigenous knowledge of stars to visitors. Secondly, it gives the local communities the opportunity to perpetuate their indigenous knowledge of stars that is threatened with extinction and distortion. Indigenous knowledge is gradually being recognised for both economic development and culture heritage preservation for indigenous rural communities. It is important for the communities to recognise the value of their knowledge, in order for them to be encouraged to preserve it and to seek its development for economic benefits. Packaging of indigenous astronomy presents an opportunity for local communities to participate and benefit from astro-tourism, which is still relatively new in South Africa. A mixed method approach was used for this study, which suggests that both quantitative and qualitative modes of research enquiry were adopted for the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. Face-to-face interviews, using semi-structured questionnaires were used to collect data from a sample of 60 respondents. The quantitative data were analysed by means of the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Content analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data, in order to provide the respondents with an opportunity to express their views on the chosen topic. The findings indicated that the knowledge on indigenous astronomy is rapidly being forgotten as it is not passed on to the youth and there are no measures and means to preserve it. The findings further indicated that even though respondents expressed interest and pride in their indigenous astronomy knowledge, but they were not aware of its economic value and how it can be packaged as a tourism product.

Keywords: indigenous knowledge of stars; indigenous astronomy; astro-tourism; tourism product
STATUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF FARMING HOUSEHOLDS’ FOOD SECURITY IN NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT, SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract

The food security concern relates to the problem of poverty, which is noticeable in many developing parts of the world. Rural people around the world continue to struggle with food insecurity, persistent poverty and inequality, and environmental degradation. The objectives of the study were to evaluate food security status and its determinants, also to compare the gender dynamics of food security status in the study area. A cross-sectional survey was conducted where 346 maize farmers in Ngaka Modiri Molema District of the North West Province, South Africa were interviewed. A logically structured questionnaire was used to collect data, where household expenditure survey (HES) was used to evaluate the food security status, after which logistics regression model was used to determine the factors responsible for food security. Farming experience of the household head, household size and the age of the household head were responsible for food security in the study area. The result also revealed that more than half of the farming households were food secure, while the female-headed households were more food secure in proportion, compared to the male-headed counterpart.

Keywords: Household food security status, household expenditure survey, logistic regression model, gender dynamics, North West Province.
AN ASSESSMENT OF ACCESS, INCLUSION AND EXPERIENCES OF STUDENT PARENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

This proposed qualitative study adopts a narrative inquiry approach to explore the educational experiences faced by student mothers and fathers, in relation to access and inclusion and the struggles which occur at the meeting point of parenting and studying, for young black South African men and women. The study will employ in-depth semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions as the main data-gathering tools to elicit responses from parent-students to the research questions: How do parent-students in the University describe their situations, circumstances, social and financial limitations as well as the day-to-day challenges in the university? How do parent-students in the university construct their identity as parents and students? In what ways do parent-students perceive and utilise institutional support and, or resources in the university? How do parent-students navigate their day-to-day challenges to stay afloat in their dual roles of students and parents, as per academics and parenting? How do people perceive them? What institutional supports are available and how helpful are they?

Data collected from the interviews were transcribed and analysed thematically. Preliminary findings show that: (1) parent-students often feel invisible and stigmatised (2) parent-students adopt various strategies to balance their dual roles and are resilient in (3) parent-students express doubt over their retention and degree completion outcomes (4) parent-students find it difficult to access financial support such as grants and scholarships especially for postgraduates (6) Perceive the absence of, insufficient and ineffective institutional support.

Keywords: Narrative Inquiry, Higher Education, Student Parents, Multiple Identities, Dual Roles
Drought Mitigation and Sustainable Development in South Africa: Making a Case for Public-Private Partnership

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Abstract

South Africa falls within one of the regions of the world - Southern Africa - prone to the vagaries of the phenomenon of drought. The panoply of its impacts cuts across households and water-dependent farming, pastoralist and industrial activities. Although, there is evidence in extant literature about the roles of national and provincial governments in South Africa at mitigating drought in terms of provision of relief scheme, there is lack of any evidence of the co-opting of organised private sector in drought mitigation in the country. Thus, relying on stakeholder theory and participatory resource governance model as theoretical thrusts, and using content analysis as the method of inquiry, this paper argues the need to de-bureaucratise drought mitigation schema and integrate relevant sections of the private sector because of the fact that drought is an ever-present emergency that cannot be tied to government bureaucracy and appropriations. This is an imperative, if there is going to be a sustainable mechanism through which drought problem will be managed in South Africa.

Keywords: drought; de-bureaucratization, sustainable development, South Africa
CORRUPTION IN SOUTH-WESTERN NIGERIA: THE PROBABLE SOLUTION

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Abstract

This article analysed corruption in Nigeria, using south-west Nigeria as a case study. It states that corruption is alien to Nigeria and that a sizable number of African pre-colonial nations–states were founded on strong ethical values ensuring social justice and compliance. This article, therefore, argues that colonialism imported corruption to Nigeria, and by extension, south-west Nigeria. It explains corruption from different perspectives and concludes that corruption is innate and deep-seated in south-west Nigeria, particularly in the public sector. The article then identifies non-conformity religious tenets, values, culture, ethnicity, favouritisms, nepotism and weak legal systems, among others, as the causes of corruption in south-west Nigeria. Thus, the article finds four factors as the causes of corruption in the country: political, economic, social and environmental factors. Finally, the article puts forward some points as possible options and frame-work for curbing corruption in south-west Nigeria.

Keywords: Corruption, Nigeria, south-west Nigeria
Abstract

The formal emergence and legalisation of trade unions for the South African population in 1979 offered, not only political liberty and expression for the black masses, but also appealed to the South African labour market from a holistic outlook. To address and eradicate racial segregation in the labour environment, the Industrial Conciliation Act 1924, allowed the establishment of the collective bargaining institutions. However, black people were still denied the freedom of association to trade unions. Until 1979, the constant request for trade union participation amongst the black population remained unanswered and unenforceable. The result of their radical emergence in the post-apartheid era has allowed employees the freedom to fully partake in work processes, however, it did not limit them from making a constructive contribution to national development. The definition attached to trade unions in the 21st century is that trade unions refer to an organisation of workers who voluntarily work at protecting and promoting the interests of employees. However, the way in which they are defined does not limit their impact. Trade unions equally share the responsibility of refining the labour market with the state and employers, as they share a role in the tripartite relationship. The presence of trade unions has been deemed significant in state owned entities. However, the absence of trade unions lies unattended, and there lies the purpose of this paper.

Keywords: Trade unionism, state owned entities, employment relationship, labour market.
Abstract

The governance and conservation of water resources is considered essential for effective water delivery for enhancement of rural livelihoods. Utilising the post-positivist epistemology and the cross-sectional survey, this rural ecological study hypothesised that there is no link between ecological governance and sustainability of water conservation among historically disadvantaged rural households in Bole, Damongo and Buipe Districts of the Savannah Region, Ghana. The systematic sampling, simple random and proportionate techniques were utilised to sample 450 respondents, composed of 392 (87%) household heads and 58 (13%) local officials. Data was collected, utilising self-designed and semi-structured face-to-face interviews and questionnaires. The results showed that majority of the respondents never participated in governance and water conservation, and ages between 29-39 constituted the largest populations who were not participating in decision making on environment and household water conservation. With strong participation, maintenance, M&E, labour support, and gender balance in water and ecological decisions, there is almost irresistible likelihood for water provision to be locally sustainable. A democratic and decentralised approach to eco-governance is apriorism to a flourishing, participatory and better ecologically self-governing society. Policy inclusivity and credibility should be assured while decisions made must be more tailored and adaptable to sensitivities, peculiarities and needs of local environments.

Keywords: Ecological governance, sustainability, rural households, water conservation, savannah region, Ghana
Abstract

Solomon Plaatje’s novel Mhudi (1930) uses the social institution of marriage as a synecdoche for how a perfect society, or utopia, in South Africa’s past, might look. Significantly, the God presiding over the marriage between the titular protagonist Mhudi and her husband Ra-Thaga is the ‘God of the rain’. No other conscious observer is present. There are no prying relatives, drunken uncles, or interfering aunts. There is no architectural construction like a church. There is no ceremonial garb, no symbolic tokens of exchange, and no bleary-eyed father to handover his daughter to the next man. There is no Holy Book on which the couple swears their oath of love. There is no State Register and no legal system that binds them. There is no decision to be made over whether or not a prenuptial contract is to be signed. Stripped of these social trappings, Mhudi and Ra-Thaga are able to enter into an egalitarian partnership; this representation of gender equality is connected to other representations of parity and justice in Mhudi. Set in the rural wilds of what used to be called the western Transvaal, the book tells the story of the Matabele chief, Mzilikazi’s Mfecane and the eventual downfall of his capital Inzwynyane. Mhudi and Ra-Thaga are a few of the last remaining survivors after the Matebele’s violent genocidal attack on the Barolong at Kunana in 1832. If there can ever be an authentic South Africa’s vision of its own rural utopia, it is the one represented by Mhudi and Ra-Thaga’s marriage, and the hope it brings after devastation. By applying Louis Althusser’s notion of state apparatuses, combined with Michel Foucault’s paranoia about prison like-institutions (as marriage can sometimes be), this paper will describe Plaatje’s vision of a perfect rural society. Significantly, the perfect society implicit in Mhudi and Ra-Thaga’s union can come into being only after the injustices of the past have been redressed. Once the is achieved the married couple embrace the ‘new technology’ represented by a gift of a Boer ox wagon, and ride off into the sunset together. The implication of this conclusion is that the married couple have the potential to bring about a new Golden Age for the reconstructed Barolong people.

Keywords: Social justice, Mhudi, Ra-Thaga
Abstract

Research by women academics has taken centre stage in many universities due to various issues that still exist socially, economically and educationally, which need women academics to provide possible solutions to. The steady increase of women academics in universities in South Africa should boost research and scholarly productivity in institutions and communities; therefore, they need to be encouraged and popularised. However, literature review reviewed that there is lack of research progression and productivity among women academics and the proverbial glass ceiling, despite the increase in the number of those entering higher education as academics; and there have been few efforts to support women academics in research. As a result, new effective interventions and strategic programmes are thus needed to encourage, promote and support women academics in research. This is a conceptual paper based on literature review, and which aims at analysing information sources that highlight frontiers existing for women academics to conduct research and be scholarly productive. It is expected that the findings of this research will add to the existing literature in promoting a research environment which fully supports equality and women academics to be more productive in research.

Keywords: women academics, women academics research, sustainability, popularising research, universities, South Africa
THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC SOCIO-CULTURAL SPACES IN THE NDULINDE AREA, KWAZULU-NATAL

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Abstract

The study focused on the lived experiences of women in the public socio-cultural spaces in Ndulinde area, KwaZulu-Natal. Such experiences include women’s interaction with their male counterpart, their interaction among themselves as women and the socio-cultural and traditional expectations women have within the public spaces. In addition, the study explored the experiences of women on how they negotiate their identity and exercise their agency, and how women are positioned within the socio-cultural spaces in this community. The study, however, focused on the nature of social interaction between men and women in the public socio-cultural spaces of Ndulinde. The study was conducted using the methodology of ethnography and the theoretical frameworks that underpinned this study are black feminist theory and social constructivism theory. The study found that women are still excluded, in women participation in socio-cultural spaces, whereas, men appear to be dominating decision-making in the society. The interaction between men and women is still driven by the traditional notions that a woman supposed to be submissive and a man must speak on behalf of a woman. Furthermore, gender roles are constructed for women which causes gender disparity between men and women in the socio-cultural spaces. Therefore, the status of the majority of women in this community is shaped by the continuation of cultural and traditional practices, particularly, in rural areas. The study recommends that local independent women in Ndulinde area promote a course of leadership development to educate all women about challenges and effect of social injustice to individual personal growth.

Keywords: Women, socio-cultural spaces, Ndulinde, KwaZulu-Natal
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Abstract

South Africa is one of the developing countries that is said to be food secure at the national level, but people at household levels still experience food insecurity. Food insecurity at the local level is connected to the decline in indigenous foods which is caused by harsh environmental factors such as climate change. The practice of indigenous foods plays a major role in addressing food insecurity of households. Food insecurity affects rural households negatively in the areas of: health, food production, and the well-being of the people. Indigenous foods have not been fully utilised in the South African context. Rural communities need to be educated about the significance of indigenous foods, their nutritional value and how they can benefit from them, especially in generating household income, when they sell these foods not only in their local markets, but also in the nearby cities. In doing so, poverty can be alleviated.

The paper depends on secondary sources, as the means of gathering relevant and necessary data. It will use stick to textual analysis of the existing literature. The study shall be underpinned by the Afrocentric theory, which promotes the use of African indigenous knowledge systems, to investigate if rural households still use indigenous knowledge in the production of indigenous foods.

Keywords: Food security, indigenous knowledge, indigenous foods, households, poverty alleviation.
EXPLORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF URBAN AGRICULTURE AS A STRATEGY TO ATTAIN TWO SELECTED SDGS: TO END POVERTY AND TO CREATE A DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH BY 2030

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Abstract

Urban agriculture is regarded as an important strategy to eradicate poverty and improve townships economy in urban areas. The perpetuation of poverty in both urban and rural areas has resulted in the United Nations (UN) ranking poverty eradication as a first crucial goal of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). For this reason, this paper seeks to explore the effectiveness of urban agriculture as a strategy that could help the attainment of the first and eighth goals of the SDGs, which is to end poverty and create a decent work and economic growth by 2030. The role of urban agriculture towards achieving these two selected goals is well acknowledged. The literature showed that urban agriculture plays a significant role in enhancing the standard of living in urban areas. Moreover, it has been viewed that urban agriculture has the ability to generate small and medium agricultural enterprises, which create employment and increase the economy of the cities. This paper uses case study research design to collect secondary data that is relevant to urban agriculture towards achieving the two selected SDGs. Moreover, this paper employs both qualitative and quantitative approach. For the purpose of data analyses, the paper adopted textual analysis as a tool to analyses reviewed literature. The findings of this paper show that urban agriculture is a strategy that can be used to eradicate poverty, and that the only thing that urban agriculture provides better is food security.

Keywords: Urban agriculture, poverty eradication, economic growth, and SDGs
Abstract

This study historicises the role of women in the Zulu empire, and investigates strategies of women leadership role in the Zulu cultural setting, in terms of their influence in decision-making, ascension to the kingship and warfare strategies. The aim of the study is to uncover the crucial role women play in building empires and Kingdoms for the Zulu nation during the pre-colonial, colonial, apartheid and democratic eras. Whether women participate openly and become active leaders or followers, their role cannot be ignored and underestimated in nation and empire building. Using narratives from both archives and live recordings, and content analyses, the researcher traced women strategists from Zulu formation and prior, to date. Since the advent of the patriarchal system, women experienced challenges ranging from lack of recognition of their contribution in nations and empires. Twisted history resulted into untold truth that portrayed women's roles as ridiculous objects whose reality tends to be tarnished and demonised. The nation without history is a nation without direction, and thus, easily swayed by any distractor. In honouring our history, we are trying to reclaim, restore and redress the side-lined women's contribution that were hampered by the effects of colonisation, in its various forms of discrimination and inequality. The narratives reveal the endeavours that women had been involved in intricacies as regiments, rulers as in the case of erudite ancestors, those who have gone before us, like 'Mkabayi kaJama, strategists and go-getters like Queen Nandi, divine healers and spiritualists. Therefore, the study will restore pride, promote self-esteem and assist women and girls to define and position their heroines.

Keywords: Strategic, kingdom, empire, inequality, discrimination
Gender inequality has been the problem of so many countries of the world. Before the coming of the Europeans with Christianity, gender inequality has been what Africans were known for. In Africa, men have always been seen as superior beings to women and as such, women are relegated to the backyard. In those days, they do not participate in public matters where decisions were taken, and they were not allowed to engage in any meaningful work except household chores and this has affected the development of some African countries because women potentials were not being fully harnessed. With the coming of the white men and the Christian Religion, women are now allowed, to some extent, in public matters and some reasonable work. Nevertheless, it was discovered that in most countries in Africa, women have not been recognised fully in public matters such as politics and top government positions. Women are very important agent of development in every country and their negligence by any country affects the development. This paper aimed at portraying the importance of women in the society and their contribution to the development of that society. The work is advocating that if women will be given equal opportunities as men in the African countries, Africa will record massive and lasting development. The data collection was done through interview and questionnaire and feminism theory was used in the discussion and analysis.

Keywords: Gender, Equality and Development
Abstract

This postcolonial ethnography aims to determine the subtle patterns in which indigenous health episteme and its concomitant material practices are shapeshifting to retain the core of their “authentic selves” amidst Eurocentric modernity. Practitioners of complementary and alternative forms of healing are culture bearers of exemplary indigenous knowledge and practice. In African communities, and across much of the global South, these knowledge bearers are faced with two hefty forces of coloniality: they have always been in a mutually opposing relationship with the very influential, state-backed biomedicine on the one hand, and have been routinely demonised by the Christian churches on the other. Having lived in the Igbo-speaking south-eastern Nigeria for more than three decades, our preliminary observation is that forms of indigenous health system there are surviving the onslaughts of globalisation, although currently in modified outward appearances; and that practitioners are minded to protect this system even if it would mean shielding its core behind a smokescreen of the same influential external systems against which they battle. Drawing empirical materials from this plural context, the study will ethnographically explore how indigenous healers navigate the challenges of preserving their practice, the strategies they employ to retain their clientele, as well as the reactions of the clientele to such strategies will be of focal concern. The findings will be important lens onto the nature of changes happening to local systems whose relevance remains despite the hefty pressures they have had to face from the time European imperialism initiated the current world system.
Keywords: Complementary and alternative health systems, epistemic asymmetry, indigenous health, postcolonial, post development
UNDERSTANDING THE FRUSTRATION – AGGRESSION THEORY IN GOVERNANCE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS IN SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

The frustration-aggression theory is a forever resurfacing concept in understanding the communities’ behaviour towards the institutions of government, namely local municipalities, as being responsible for service delivery. In analysing the service delivery protests that occur in communities, this study placed its focus on Conceptualising how the frustration-aggression theory influences the protests that occur in South African communities and all other effects associated with the protests. This study reviewed relevant data in relation to the analysis of the frustration-aggression theory and service delivery protests in South African communities. The study adopted the use of purely qualitative/thematic content analysis approach for the research. Data was collected from published scholarly articles, dissertations, thesis, journals and books. Through attending to the subject matter, the study revealed that the frustration-aggression theory is more relevant towards attending to the behaviour of communities when they are involved in protests. The study showed that communities engage in service delivery protests because of the frustration that is caused by inadequate services provided by the government. The study further revealed that protests exercised by the communities sometimes end up developing acts of violence such as vandalisation of state properties. It is therefore important that government attends to the peoples’ needs in order to encourage a developmental-orientated local government as being responsible for service delivery. This will try to curb the resurfacing of the frustration-aggression acts that are vivid in the South African civil service and communities.

Keywords: Communities, government, protests and violence
Abstract

Worldwide, ecotourism has received considerable attention from scholars, policy-makers, and practitioners; as a promising initiative to combat poverty, unemployment, and economic deprivation, particularly in rural areas. The purpose of this study was to understand whether or not ecotourism policy is implemented to mitigate these challenges in Umkhanyakude District Municipality. Current studies on ecotourism are largely focused on the conceptualisation of the subject; the raging debate about its merits and demerits and implementation approaches. Drawing on sustainable development theory and mixed methods; including a survey and semi-structured interviews, we established that despite severe constraints in resources, capabilities and institutional support, Umkhanyakude community benefited from ecotourism in varying degrees. Commonly cited benefits included household income from formal and informal entrepreneurial and employment activities. Based on these findings, we then recommended a community-based sourcing model that facilitates direct participation in, and beneficiation of local communities from, ecotourism activities. This model requires that community members be capacitated with knowledge, skills, information and technical support so that they can produce and supply agricultural products, such as fruit and vegetables, to the local ecotourism industry.

Keywords: Ecotourism, poverty, unemployment and sustainable development
SUSTAINABLE COASTAL TOURISM AS A DRIVER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MTUNZINI:
A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

The South African government, through Operation Phakisa, is targeting the oceans economy, as one of the key drivers in the nine-point plan to develop and transform the economy, create jobs and attract investment. Additionally, amongst many sectors within the oceans economy, tourism has been identified by all spheres of government as a sector with potential for economic development that must be enhanced. This is particularly important in view of the united nations’ sustainable development goal number 14, which calls for conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. In response to the call made by the South African government, this study probes the feasibility of creating a more active economy in Mtunzini, which is under the uMlalazi Municipality. This study’s key approach is premised upon an understanding that economic development cannot be divorced from environmental sustainability; hence ecological economics theory, with a strong emphasis on the concept of sustainable development is employed because of its strength to embrace both economic development and environmental sustainability. This is a literature review for a qualitative study. The qualitative approach is best suited for the study to gain more in-depth dynamics and complexities from coastal development experts, local government, tourists, and the residents of Mtunzini. The local economic activity within the Mtunzini Area has largely remained very low, and the development of coastal tourism is anticipated to benefit the local municipality and the surrounding areas in terms of employment and the reduction of poverty levels, as shown in this literature review.

Keywords: Coastal tourism, coastal development, sustainable tourism, oceans economy
Abstract

There is a dire need for the creation of job opportunities in Mandeni, especially for the youth of Mandeni. Owing to the fact that the youth in Mandeni account for almost 40 percent of the population of Mandeni, youth empowerment remains a challenge facing Mandeni. The purpose of this study is to measure the level of entrepreneurial intention amongst the youth of Mandeni and to identify factors that hinder the youth of Mandeni from undertaking entrepreneurial activity. Entrepreneurship is a key component of development in neoliberal discourse. This study adopts the theory of planned behaviour as the theoretical framework for the study. The theory of planned behaviour model helps to extract the internal factors and external factors by which individuals become motivated to pursue a career in entrepreneurship. The study adopts a descriptive survey design. Primary data will be collected from Mandeni youth through a survey and analysed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial intention, hindrances, Mandeni
EXPERIENCES OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE OF UMHLABUYALINGANA MUNICIPALITY DURING (1913) AND AFTER (1994): THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN ON THEIR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE, KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

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Abstract
This study seeks to find out the experiences of the local people in uMhlabuyalingana municipality on the impact of infrastructural development on their cultural landscape. This study will, therefore, examine the approaches that are used by uMhlabuyalingana Municipality for infrastructural development, and it will outline how they go about monitoring the infrastructural development and the expansion of rural towns and the impact on the cultural landscape. The main aim of this study is to ensure that justice is obtained by the communities that were hugely affected by the process of infrastructural development in uMhlabuyalingana Municipality. This research will contribute effectively to the restoration of cultural traditions that are currently on-going in northern KwaZulu-Natal, in comparison to the previous one. Challenges that are encountered by the people living in northern KwaZulu-Natal will be highlighted, and solutions will be outlined. This study is based on the oral history of uMhlabuyalingana Local Municipality and it will stimulate the intergenerational transmission of knowledge to the next generation for the benefit of the surrounding communities.

Keywords: uMhlabuyalingana Municipality, northern KwaZulu-Natal, infrastructural development, cultural landscape
SOCIAL GRANTS AS AN AID TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION: A STUDY OF SOUTH AFRICAN BLACK COMMUNITIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EMPANGENI, KWAZULU NATAL

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Abstract

The South African government has put various policies and programmes in place to address poverty and to meet the social needs of the people living in poor conditions. The government has introduced social grants/assistance, which are facilitated through the Department of Social Welfare and Development and play important roles in poverty alleviation. Millions of South Africans receive these social grants as an income support system. These grants are aimed at improving the standards of living and to redistribute wealth to create a more equitable society. These grants are only for South African citizens, permanent residents or refugees, currently living within the borders of the country, and who do not have means to support themselves. The vast majority of these poor households are Blacks, with mostly women and children amongst the group vulnerable to poverty, and who reside in the peripheral locations. This paper, therefore, seeks to establish the extent to which social grants have helped in poverty reduction. It also endeavours to: ascertain whether the quality of life of families receiving social grants has improved after receiving these grants, and find out whether the support grant is adequate to cater for other family needs other than putting food on the table. The argument advanced in this paper is that social grants are not a means to an end in terms of poverty alleviation. This paper also proposes strategies, such as: empowering people through education, capacity building and popular participation in social and economic activities, as possible ways towards achieving sustainable livelihoods in South Africa.

Keywords: Social grant, Poverty alleviation, Social security, rights
Abstract

Poverty is mostly a product of economic crisis facing South Africa. Poverty, therefore is the mother of bank-card scammers, money laundering, cash-car heists, the fake social grant profiles and illegal immigrants. Several key South African highlight how are they imported into the study towards poverty. We live in a country that has an impending doom of being in the verge of bankruptcy and being economically invaded due to the recessions faced in the past few years. We have mostly overlooked what it does in the rural areas of the KWAZULU NATAL province and the country as a whole. Poverty has been increasing due to the economic crisis in the country, and this has impacted some parts of KWAZULU NATAL. It is a long road to recovery from the past recessions that have been experienced by the country. South Africa is a country where poverty is one of the main problems to tackle but due to having challenges in the economic, poverty is therefore not easy to solve. The purpose of this study is to explore the economic impact on poverty and its effect on the rural areas and to have an insight on what has been done to eradicate the problems. The proposed argument of this study is that if more jobs and policies are created there is a possibility of less crisis of the economy and also having an impact on poverty especially in rural areas. This study hypothesises that there is a relation between the economic crisis and its impact on poverty in the rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal.

Keywords: Economic crisis, KwaZulu-Natal, poverty, recession, recovery strategies.
EXPLORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES USED IN ENHANCING SERVICE DELIVERY IN A LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: A CASE STUDY OF BIG 5 HLABISA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.

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Abstract
There are different communication strategies and processes implemented across spheres of government in South Africa. However, studies argue that the new South African Government has been blemished by an increased number of protests. Media report these protests as being influenced by the lack of adequate service delivery by government. However, the literature indicates that some causes of the violent protests in different areas in the country are actually caused by poor or ineffective communication between government and its community members. It is in this regard that this study explores the effectiveness of communication strategies implemented in the running of local governments. The purpose of this study was to explore the effectiveness of communication strategies used in enhancing service delivery in Big 5 Hlabisa Municipal Council. The study adopted techniques of qualitative methodology. Twelve interviews were conducted and the collected data was analysed using content analysis. The findings indicated that there is a need for communication strategies to be monitored for proper evaluation of its effectiveness in service delivery, so that various institutions may be brought closer to the communities they serve. The findings of the study will be useful to communicators, communication policy-makers, and academics in and around the country.

Keywords: Communications, effectiveness, strategies
Abstract:

The difficulties of accessing water have led to problems such as decreased agricultural production at a household level as a productive and mostly used way to being food secure. Water plays a vital role in sustaining people’s lives and improving the country’s economy. The study aims at exploring the impact of water governance on household’s food security, with focus on rural areas. Hence, it considers two integrated water management resources (IWRM) principles that talks to the governance of water and the role played by women. The study is guided by Ecological Economics framework. The framework addresses the relationships between ecosystems and economic systems in the broadest sense, and stresses the importance of these relationships in order to promote a sustainable economy. The study uses a descriptive design linked with quantitative method. Data will be collected through questionnaires. There will be application of a stratified random sampling (SRS) technique. For the presentation of the collected data, the study will exploit statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software and the statistics will be focus on measures of central tendency (mode, mean and standard deviation). This research further aims to reveal realities that are taking place at a household or local level pertaining to food security.

Keywords: Water scarcity, Food security, Ecological economics, Water governance
Abstract
Sustainable development has been a centre of discussion in many conferences, workshops, seminars, debates, and other related events. On many occasions, the major focus has been on economic, social and environmental areas. The contributions from research institutions and post graduate researchers have not been quantified. There is no notable evidence that research contributions to sustainable development research have been analysed, particularly in the South African context. On the other hand, the digital age presents a wide variety of channels for scholarly communication. It is in that regard that the current paper analyses the research on sustainable development, published in the current and completed research database from 2000 to 2018. The objectives of this paper are: to analyse outputs by institutional affiliation; to analyse outputs by subject; to analyse outputs by publication type; and, to analyse keywords associated with sustainable development. The paper hopes to evaluate the effort that has been given toward growing sustainable development research in SA, and identifies institutions and disciplines that have made noteworthy contributions. The paper further supports the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, as it seeks to encourage emerging researchers to give attention to sustainable development.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Current and Completed Research, Informetrics, Post Graduate research, South Africa