



UNIVERSITY OF TM
KWAZULU-NATAL

INYUVESI
YAKWAZULU-NATALI

**School of Applied Human Sciences
3rd Annual Students' Conference
3 October 2014**



***Meeting the Challenges of Local Realities in the
Context of Global Transitions***

Welcome to the School of Applied Human Sciences 2014 Annual Students' Conference. Each year the School of Applied Human Sciences hosts a conference for postgraduate students to present their current research. Postgraduate students from each of the School's four disciplines which include the *Centre for Communication, Media and Society; Criminology and Forensic Studies; Psychology and Social Work* were encouraged to submit abstracts to present at the conference. We hope that this year's conference will be an informative and enriching for you.

Theme¹

This year's theme is "Meeting the challenges of local realities in the context of global transitions".

Logo²

This year's logo was inspired by the conference theme, being that the image depicted is intended to symbolise a focus on South Africa within a global context. The graphics were then framed by the University colours to identify with the institution.

Keynote Speaker

Brigadier Gerald Labuschagne (PhD) is the Section Head of the South African Police Service (SAPS) and was appointed as a Professor *Extraordinarius* at the Department of Police Practice at the University of South Africa in 2013. He holds an Honorary Associate Professorship in the Division of Forensic Medicine and Pathology at Witswatersrand University. He is a Clinical Psychologist registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa and a Criminologist registered with the Criminological Society of Southern Africa. He is on the editorial board for numerous local and international journals, a fellow of the Academy of Investigative Psychology, a member of the British Psychological Society and the International Homicide Investigators Association, to cite a few.

Steering Committee

Staff representatives: Dr. Thandi Magojo (Chairperson), Prof. Donal McCracken, Dr. Jean Steyn, Mrs. Sithabile Mbambo.

Student representatives: Aavishkar Maharaj, Andrew Mutsiwa, Anna Dingani, Brian Semujju, Lindani Mazibuko, Mlondi Myeza, Natasha Gillespie, Nomcebo Dlamini, Precious Thela, Santhana Pillay, Taryn Subramoney, Trianne Amarchund, Yonela Vukapi.

Track Chairpersons: Bekeka Gibeni, Frederick Monyoepo, Kwaku Assante Oppong, Phiwe Nota, Reema Nunlall, Ruwayda Petrus, Dr. Shayna Reuben, Tamaryn Nicholson, Thomas Gumbo, Trianne Amarchund, Yonela Vukapi.

¹ Theme suggested by Prof. V. Sewpaul

² Logo created by Miss. N. Gillespie

Conference Programme

- 08h30 - 08h55: Registration (Howard College Theatre, Foyer)**
- 08h30 – 08h55: Musical interlude performed by Buya Africa Student Cultural Organisation (BASCO)**
- 09h00 - 10h30: Session One: Plenary Session (Howard College Theatre)**
Programme Director: Dr. Nirmala Gopal, Senior Lecturer, Academic Leader: Teaching and Learning, School of Applied Human Sciences.
- 09h00 – 09h05 **Opening remarks and announcements:** Dr Nirmala Gopal,
- 09h05 – 09h10: **Welcome address by the Dean and Head of School:** Professor Nhlanhla Mkhize, School of Applied Human Sciences, College of Humanities.
- 09h10 – 09h15: **Introduction of the Guest Speaker:** Dr. Nirmala Gopal.
- 09h15 – 10h00: **Keynote address:** Professor Gerald Labuschagne, South African Police Service (SAPS) Head Office and University of South Africa, Pretoria.
Topic: *Functional Imperatives of Forensic Criminologists*
- 10h00 - 10h10: **Award ceremony (Howard College Theatre)**
Chair: Professor Nhlanhla Mkhize
Presentation of awards: Professor Nhlanhla Mkhize (Assisted by Dr. Thandi Magojo, Senior Lecturer, Coordinator: Academic Monitoring and Support, Postgraduate Studies, School of Applied Human Sciences).
Awards for Service and Scholarship
Award for Best Abstract: Centre for Communication, Media and Society
Award for Best Abstract: Criminology and Forensic Studies Discipline.
Award for Best Abstract: Psychology Discipline
Award for Best Abstract: Social Work Discipline
- 10h10 – 10h20: **Musical interlude performed by Buya Africa Student Cultural Organisation (BASCO)**
- 10h20 - 10h25: **Vote of thanks:** Professor Nhlanhla Mkhize
- 10h25 - 10h30: **Plenary session evaluation:** Steering committee
- 10h30 - 10h55: Morning Tea (Howard College Theatre, Foyer)**

- 11h00 - 13h00: Session Two: Track Presentations (Venue: Refer to Presentation Schedule, page 5)**
- 13h00 - 14h00: Lunch (Howard College Theatre)**
- 14h00 - 15h40: Session Two, Continued (Venue: Refer to Presentation Schedule, page 5)**
- 15h40 - 15h40: Research presentation evaluation: Steering Committee**
- 15h30 - 16h00: Afternoon Tea (D3, Foyer)**
- 16h00 – 17h10: Session three: Symposium debate (Venue: D3)**
- 16h00 - 16h05: Opening remarks by Chair:** Professor Donal McCracken, Senior Professor, Acting Dean of Research, College of Humanities.
- 16h05 - 16h55: Symposium debate**
Topic: *Publishing in Accredited Journals: The realities, pitfalls and approach to take.*
Panelists: Prof. John Hilton, Mr. Varova Sathiyah, Prof. Janie Smith, Prof Keyan Tomaselli.
- 16h55 - 17h00: Vote of thanks:** Dr. Jéan Steyn, Senior Lecturer, Acting Academic Leader: Research and Post-graduate Studies, School of Applied Human Sciences.
- 17h00 - 17h10: Symposium debate evaluation: Steering Committee**

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE
(Venue: Memorial Tower Building)

Time	D2 Theme: Xenophobia, Victimology & Trauma	D3 Theme: Sexuality & Identity	Health Promotions Room Theme: Care, Skills & Coping Mechanisms	Postgraduate Seminar Room Theme: Media & Communication
Chairpersons	Bekeka Gibeni, Kwaku Assante Oppong & Phiwe Nota	Reema Nunlall & Tamaryn Nicholson (Trianne Amarchund 11h30 – 13h30)	Dr. Shayna Reuben, Thomas Gumbo & Trianne Amarchund 13h30 - 15h30)	Frederick Monyoepo, Ruwayda Petrus & Yonela Vukane
11h00 – 11h20	Trianne Amarchund: Secondary victimization and its theoretical limitations.	Ngcwalisa Amanda Jama: Naming and labelling HIV: Responses to HIV in a rural area in the Eastern Cape.	Natasha Gillespie: A person-centred approach to caring for our elders: Examining the benefits and challenges associated with implementing the Eden Alternative™ in a South African Context.	Sipho Ngwenya: Film censorship in South Africa: Change without change?
11h20 – 11h40	Elinah Mapfumo: Paradox and parodies: A critical examination into post-abortion psychological wellbeing of women in Zimbabwe.	Phindile Khumalo: The psychosocial experiences of perinatally HIV infected adolescents who are in foster care residing in Umkhanyakude District.	Netsai Bianca Gwelo: Experiences of home-based care organisations in the context of global financial crisis.	Mary Okocha: Nollywood: The dynamics of an African video film audience.

11h40 – 12h00	Reema Nunlall: Perceptions of the 'conclusion' rate of reported adult female rape in Verulam, Durban.	Chanelle Mulopo: Exploring water, sanitation, and hygiene in home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS in Durban.	Nideleka Macabela: Perceptions and experiences of mothers of children admitted at St. Patrick's Hospital in Bizana, Eastern Cape.	Itunu Bodunrin: Hip-hop acculturation by Khwe youth subculture in Platfontein, Northern Cape.
12h00 – 12h20	Ganzamungu Zihindula, et al.: The invisible voices: Trauma, distress and everyday experiences of DRC's refugees denied access to healthcare services in Durban, South Africa.	Nicola Jacobs: 'Being-romatic', agency and the (re)production and (re)negotiation of gendered identities in South Africa.	Bonita Marimuthu: A quantitative understanding of race and juvenile delinquent trends among school going adolescents in Chatsworth, Durban.	Clever Chirume: Spectrum management in global age: Negotiating Zimbabwe's transition from Analogue to Digital broadcasting.
12h20 – 12h40	Kyle Lazarus: From the mouth of 'Babes': A victimological exploration in the life experiences of a group of adult sex workers within Durban.	Gugu Madlala, et al.: Dynamics of contraceptives use among students on the Pietermaritzburg campus of UKZN	Ncamisile Zulu: "I am making it without you dad": Fatherless female students.	Jonathan Foley: Biodiversity messaging to generation Y students at two Durban universities, KwaZulu-Natal.
12h40 – 13h00	Patrick B.B. Murhula: A victimological analysis on the role and functions of the International Criminal Court with specific reference on the rights	Shumba Kemist: "Just a snip?": Lemba traditional circumcisers' perspectives of medical male circumcision for HIV prevention in Mberengwa district of	Catherine Kazunga: Undergraduate mathematics pre-service teachers' understanding of matrix algebra.	Basil Hamusokwe: Breaking away from the West: Towards a Zambian political economy of communication.

	of victims' participation.	rural Zimbabwe.		
14h00 – 14h20	Andrew Mutsiwa: Doom or gloom: A critical victimological analysis of the current trends on the production of traditional knowledge in Africa.	Dumisa Sofika: Sexual scripts as frameworks for sexual action in rural Eastern Cape.	Thulile Ngonyama: Academic skills shortage in selected KZN higher education institutions.	Ncube Lyton: Whose version of reality? Zimbabwean sports journalists' realities in mediating football news in the era of citizen journalism.
14h20 – 14h40	Samuel Fikiri Cinini: Victims of xenophobia: A comparative victimological assessment.	Dumisa Sofika, et al.: Objects of desire and sexual management in a rural Eastern Cape setting.	Nomcebo Dlamini: Coping with alcohol and drug misuse: Experiences of close family members in Durban.	Tulani Ngwenya: Meaning and social media communication: The death of 'spelling'.
14h40 – 15h00	Ganzamungu Zihindula: Factors driving xenophobia in South Africa and their implications on the lives of migrants: A critical review of literature.	Nompumelelo Gumede: "Let's talk about sex baby": A comparative study of parents' perceptions of parent-child sexuality communication in rural and urban settings in eThekweni Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal	Sana Ebrahim: Deaf-Hearing Poetic Ecology: Integrative partnerships for skills development.	Jacob Nyarko: Disparity in the distribution of Ghana's print media resources: Implications for media ownership.

15h00 – 15h20	Livasha Moodley: Knowledge and perceptions of drug trafficking in Durban, KZN, South Africa.	Shanade Bianca Barnabas: Painting from dreams: Contemporary !Xun art and spiritual continuity.	Bongephiwe Dlamini: A reflection on “fashion names” at UMkhanyakude District	Brian Semujju: Exploring the legitimacy of community audio towers in a globalised media system.
15h20 – 15h40	Muntungwa,?, et al.: *Title not available	Adewuyi, Temitayo: Perception of Teenagers towards Child Physical Abuse	Emily Comfort Maractho: Navigating disciplinary boundaries and methodological terrain in humanities	Blessing Silaigwana: (Research Ethics Committees) in Sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review of structure, functioning and outcomes.

Meeting the Challenges of Local Realities in the Context of Global Transitions

ABSTRACTS

Centre for Communication, Media and Society

Author: Shanade Bianca Barnabas

Contact: biancabarns@gmail.com

Supervisor: Prof. K.G. Tomaselli

Title: **Painting from dreams: Contemporary !Xun art and spiritual continuity**

Abstract:

Contemporary !Xun artists of South Africa's Northern Cape Province produce art containing structural echoes of rock engravings that occur on the land which they now own (purchased as part of a 1999 land restitution claim). While this community of contemporary San have no ancestral claim to the land and while the practice of rock engraving and painting was largely absent from their traditional practices, some of the artists of the community feel a strong sense of kinship with the ancient San who made the engravings.

The contemporary art hearkens to a primitive idyll and artists maintain that the inspiration for their work comes through dreams in which the ancestors speak to them. At the same time, these artists are aware of the archetype of Sanness—known to include themes of innocence and harmony with nature—present in the public sphere; moreover, they are not ignorant of the fact that a driving selling point for their art is the link maintained with the San of the past.

The paper argues that while these groups have come to understand the power of the dominant noble savage motif, a few of the artists have simultaneously embraced a spiritual, cultural and traditional continuity with the makers of the engravings through which to express their own artistic creativity. The impact of a pan-San archetype on the work of these artists is described here not in terms of an imposed identity but rather as a reflection of sincere traditional continuity with the makers of the rock art.

Keywords: ***Contemporary San Art, Noble Savage, Sanness, Spiritual Continuity.***

Author: Sana Ebrahim
Contact: sana7953@gmail.com
Supervisor: Prof. D. P. McCracken

Title: Deaf-Hearing Poetic Ecology: Integrative Partnerships for Skills Development

Abstract:

Sign language is growing increasingly popular in eco-arts interventions around the City of Durban. The Green Heart Movement hosts nature adventures comprising Deaf and hearing participants. Some of the activations include Deaf Theatre, Deaf Karaoke and Skywriting Poetry at pavement cafés and inviting outdoor spaces in Durban.

Skywriting is a term originated by the Green Heart Movement which refers to the 'mirroring of sign language to writing in the sky or Air'. The idea is to activate inclusivity by using an imaginative term to describe sign language and so encourage the hearing to learn sign language.

Central to such activations is the illustration of ways in which social cohesion between Deaf and hearing participants is fostered through poetry and moving images. The process hones participants' poetry skills and encourages socialising by learning about each other through their poems.

'The Durban Deaf Room,' a 60-second video production documents an Interactive Skywriting Poetry Performance and Certificate Ceremony of a sign language course held at Alliance Française de Durban. The video showcases aspects of Deaf culture through eco-arts as participants deliver their poems in sign language backed by wind instruments such as the accordion and African drum. The skywriting course was jointly presented by Green Heart City, KwaZulu-Natal Sign Language Academy and Alliance Française.

Through self-generative poetry the multi-cultural group across the age spectrum became a dynamic community of practice. Active citizenship had participants performing their poems in the public sphere at pavement cafés, parks and other cultural spaces across the City.

The researcher employed an arts-based critical auto-ethnography research design grounded in the integral paradigm (Taylor, 2014: 24-25). Integralism incorporates the positivist, interpretive, critical, and postmodern research paradigms to provide a holistic four-quadrant model (Taylor, 2014: 24-25). This study combines three of the quadrants, namely interpretivism (to understand contextually), criticalism (to facilitate social justice) and postmodernism (to promote pluralism) to arrive at 'arts-based critical auto-ethnography' (Taylor, 2014: 24-25) as a focusing lens through which to achieve a holistic understanding of some of the complexities and convergences of Deaf-hearing interaction.

Through action enquiry the researcher explored ways of facilitating interaction between Deaf and hearing participants. The sample comprised 8 Deaf and 8 hearing respondents who had participated in Durban-based arts and ecology interventions featuring sign language. Poetry was identified as a key interface in bridging the social divide and enhancing human development through mutual recognition and respect.

Data collection methods included conversation notebooks (to record written dialogue between Deaf and hearing participants), focus group discussions, participant observation, and 'The Durban Deaf Room' video. Narrative inquiry was employed in decoding findings gathered from poems and conversation notebooks.

There is a scarcity of literature relating to the South African experience of Signed Poetry and its potential in offering value-added spin-offs for both Deaf and hearing individuals. The present study attempts to fill this gap by providing a first-hand account of ways in which Deaf culture and eco-arts can act as progressive enablers towards fostering win-win partnerships for Deaf and hearing communities.

Keywords: Deaf Culture, Eco-arts, Fingerspelling, Inclusion, Progressive Enabler, Prosocial Points of Entry, Skywriting, Sign Language, Signed Poetry, Social Cohesion.

Author: Nompumelelo Gumede
Contact: gumedempume3@gmail.com
Supervisor: Prof. Keyan Tomaselli

Title: "Let's talk about sex, baby" - A comparative study of parents' perceptions of parent-child sexuality communication in rural and urban settings in Ethekwini Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal.

Abstract:

"Pregnancies among girls less than 18 years of age have irreparable consequences. It violates the rights of girls, with life-threatening consequences in terms of sexual and reproductive health, and poses high development costs for communities, particularly in perpetuating the cycle of poverty."(UNFPA, 2013:3) While it can be argued that adolescence is a time of unprecedented promise due to the rapidly widening world of opportunities for them, the reality for the majority of adolescents worldwide is that this widening world also exposes adolescents to serious risks before they have adequate information, skills and experience to avoid or counteract them (WHO, 2007). One such area of adolescent vulnerability is their sexual and reproductive health. In South Africa, while overall fertility rates have declined over several years, this decline is lower in the adolescent age group (10-19

years), and the high proportion of unintended teenage pregnancies remains a matter of serious concern for the country (Panday et al, 2009).

There is worldwide agreement that ending adolescent-girl pregnancies should be part of national strategies for poverty reduction and social justice, as they undermine the achievement of several Millennium Development Goals. Studies show that the social environment in which adolescents live and learn has a considerable influence on their transition from adolescence to healthy adulthood, and parents and families are considered a crucial part of this social environment (Dilorio et al, 2009). Research that shows the effectiveness of parental involvement in sexuality education has been conducted in several Western contexts.

However, little research is available to indicate the effectiveness of this approach within the African context, more specifically, the KwaZulu-Natal context in South Africa. This study will be a comparative study that will explore Zulu speaking parents' perceptions of parent-child communication on sexuality in a rural area, Umnini, and in an urban area, Queensburgh in KwaZulu- Natal, South Africa. Using a qualitative approach to research, the researcher conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with rural and urban Zulu-speaking parents, who were be selected using non-probability sampling. Thematic analysis was used to analyse data gathered from FGDs. Mohan Dutta's Culture-Centred Approach to health communication, which places importance on culture, structure and agency as an entry point for social change, is the theoretical lens through which this study is framed. As Dutta argues, "in creating subaltern entry points for transformative politics, culture-centred theorising is attentive to the multiple counter-hegemonies and interplays of power as the local engages with the global" (Dutta, 2011:54). In this study, the focus centres on how the global concept of parent-child sexuality communication, can be utilised in the local KwaZulu-Natal context, for better reproductive health outcomes in adolescents.

Key words: Adolescent Sexuality, HIV/AIDS, Parent-child Communication, Parenting, Teenage Pregnancy.

Author: Livasha Moodley
Contact: liv.moodley@gmail.com
Supervisor: Prof. Donal MCcracken

Title: *Knowledge and Perceptions of Drug Trafficking in Durban, KZN, South Africa.*

Abstract:

Studies have shown that drug traffickers and organised crime syndicates form transnational networks. In doing so they source drugs from one continent, traffic them to another and market them in the third.

A so-called 'war on drugs' have been waged, without any clear winners. In contrast, the drug trade appears to have mushroomed globally. Other than occasional media reports focused on police drugs busts, headline court cases such as that of Sheryl Cwele or general annual reports produced by the South African Police Service, little is known about the drug trade in South Africa.

Although drug abuse seems to be increasing, gaps remain in knowledge concerning exactly where these drugs come from and how they are brought into the country and distributed. Systematic accounts of what is happening on the drug front in South Africa are often the exception rather than the norm.

This study addresses the knowledge and perceptions of illicit drug trafficking networks in Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa. Theoretically, Durban could receive drugs by air, sea, road or rail because it is a port city. This study is an attempt to establish exactly what is known about drug trafficking in Durban, who gets illicit drugs into and within Durban, where and how this happens in addition to identifying what the implications and prevailing perceptions of this phenomenon are. To some extent, the study also examines what is being done to stop illicit drugs getting into and within Durban. This study will also be evaluating the efficacy of existing local and national policy and regulatory frameworks that deal with illicit drug trafficking. A mixed methods approach will be employed, making use of secondary sources such as police reports and reports by the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU), as well as data that will be obtained from in-depth interviews conducted with police officials within the Durban metropolitan area, harbour officials, concerned NGOs, drug traffickers or smugglers, dealers, pushers and drug users, and affected communities, among others.

Keywords: *Durban, Drug Trade, Drug trafficking, Drug Smuggling, Networks, South Africa, 'War on drugs.*

Author: Siphon Ngwenya
Contact: Not listed
Supervisor: Not listed

Title: **Film censorship in South Africa: Change without change?**

Abstract:

In a newly democratic South Africa Dr M Buthelezi (then minister of Home Affairs) once said "Never again in this country...will anyone decide what other intelligent and rational beings may or may not read, watch or hear" (*Mail And Guardian* 1994). This paper is a summary of research being conducted on film censorship in South Africa and its evolution.

The research analyses the trends in film censorship in pre-democratic South Africa and compares to current trends. Understanding censorship in South Africa requires analysis of its history and its evolution (Merrett, 1994). The roots of widespread, systematic state censorship can be found in the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 (Merrett 1994; Van Rooyen, 2011). The Bill of Rights Section 16 - Chapter 2 of the post-liberation South African Constitution- states that "Everyone has the right to freedom of expression". Censorship fundamentally infringes on this right to, in this case, artistic expression. Censorship technically does not exist in South Africa but, in essence, may be found in the category of "Refused Classification" in accordance with the Film and Publications Act (1996). The "Refused classification" status basically states that a film cannot be watched, distributed and anyone found in position of the said film is liable to criminal prosecution (Film and Publications Act 1996). This amounts to censorship.

Various authors such as Kobus Van Rooyen (1987), Keyan Tomaselli (1989) and Chris Merrett (1994), have written extensively on the history of censorship in South Africa, but very few, if any authors have interrogated film classification in South Africa. This is the gap identified, one of illuminating the field of film classification, what it is, how it is conducted, by who, for what reason and most importantly how it results in censorship. The purpose of classification "...is to protect children and vulnerable adults from potentially harmful or otherwise unsuitable media content and to empower consumers, particularly parents and those with responsibility for children, to make informed viewing decisions" (British Board of Film Classification Guidelines 2014:3). The development of censorship in South Africa will be divided into two periods, pre and post democracy.

The study will review literature on the development of censorship and film classification in South Africa. In studying the past we can understand "how continuities from the past shape the present" Browne et al (2005:19). The historical analysis aspect of the research will be the identifying of what censorship consisted of in the past (pre democracy) and comparing it to the present (post democracy).The literature review will also briefly look at other general release films that were restricted under the authority of the 1996 Film and Publications Act. These films also had depictions of children below the age of 18 being involved in sexual conduct, that is *Bog of the Beast* (2006) and *XXY* (2007) which was later unbanned. Alternatively, *The Reader* (2008) which deals with a 15 year old male high school student's relationship with an older woman was classified as 16 NS (Nudity and Sex). The paper will interrogate the application and interpretation of the Film and Publications Act.

Keywords: Censorship, Development, Film.

Author: Mary Okocha
Contact: mnokocha@gmail.com
Supervisor: Prof. Keyan Tomaselli

Title: Nollywood: The Dynamics of an African Video film Audience

Abstract:

The Nigerian video film industry (Nollywood) has been acclaimed as the most visible form of cultural machine in the African continent and may possibly be considered a predominantly significant example of cultural production that is transnational in scope. With its broadcast via internet and cable, Nigerian video films travel far and wide on the African continent connecting Africans especially Nigerians to its diverse traditions, beliefs, uncertainties and expectations.

Although the industry attracts spectatorship across diverse culture and practices, but the bulk of these spectators are located in Africa, or comprises overwhelmingly Africans resident in and outside the continent each with a specific reason for its attraction. This paper is a review of the audience of this film industry in different parts of the continent, examining the attractions Nollywood films hold for them. What is it about Nollywood that appeals to its audience especially those of African origin? What are the diverse manners in which these films have been received by various audiences and what are the gratifications they have obtained? Furthermore, the paper will examine the significance of Nollywood attraction for the study of African cinema, the lessons inherent from the study of this audience for other African film producers and opportunities that may exist in Nigerian video film industry that might provide relevant model to proffer specific trends for popular filmmaking elsewhere in Africa.

Keywords: *African Audience, African Cinema, Gratifications, Filmmaking Trends, Attraction, Manners of Reception, Nigerian Video Films.*

Author: Itunu Bodunrin
Contact: itunubodunrin@yahoo.com
Supervisor: Prof. Ruth Teer-Tomaselli

Title: Hip-hop Acculturation by Khwe Youth Subculture in Platfontein, Northern Cape

Abstract:

Like most Bushmen groups in Southern Africa, the Khwe lived a hunter gatherer lifestyle before Bantu-speaking and European settlers stressed their nomadic existence. They were wrenched from their homes in Caprivi, Namibia due to the exigencies of post-colonial war.

Their relocation and resettlement in Platfontein (a Township near Kimberley) in 2004 was a daunting test to their ability to survive in a new modern environment.

While the Khwe elderly continue to struggle in their encounter with modernity, this study reveals that a small youth subculture is embracing post-modernity. The site of expression is via global hip-hop music performance, facilitated by the local radio station. This is however resulting to complex interrelationships, radical shifts and changes to an age-long Khwe indigenous culture. A snapshot of the Khwe's complex response to globalisation reveals contradictions between global and local cultures, which is an age-long discourse in post-colonial African scholarship. The impact of new media technologies in local communities is also examined as a reminder that global cultural forms are taken up in diverse ways in local contexts. Ethnographic research methods such as participant observation and semi-structured interviews were used to collect data for this study

Keywords: Appropriation, Bushman, Cultural Change, Globalisation, Hip-hop, New Media, Subculture, Youth.

Author: Jonathan Foley
Contact: jonathan@dut.ac.za
Supervisor: Prof. D.P. McCracken

Title: Biodiversity Messaging to Generation Y students at two Durban universities, KwaZulu-Natal.

Abstract:

This paper deals with the intersection of three global influences that are rapidly changing our world; the first a looming environmental crisis or loss of biodiversity, the second the growing influence of a new generation of young people (Generation Y) who possess the ability and power to reshape the socio political, economic and cultural landscape and finally the phenomenal power and penetration of multimedia communication platforms. The environmental crisis manifests itself in both explicit and less obvious ways, the effects of global warming and climate change have been widely publicised but the exact contribution of biodiversity (the variety of plant and animal forms on planet Earth) to human wellbeing is less well known. Biodiversity services such as insect pollination, carbon sequestration, flood and erosion control and the provision of medicinal plants are all silent but essential contributions to healthy functioning ecosystems and communities and their loss in part or whole potentially damaging to society. Generation Y individuals, also referred to in various literature as Millennials and the Net Generation are those born between 1981 and 1999 into a media saturated internet culture. Alternatively vilified and praised the generations influence

and reach has been subject to global media attention such as the American Pew and Clark Reports. The power of technology and the social media to shape opinions and change history is generally accepted and this research proposes harnessing these tools to communicate the biodiversity or Nature message.

Mindful of these global themes and context this particular research focusses locally on a relatively new area of study not yet covered in the literature i.e. What is the extent of the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of South African students (Generation Y) toward Nature? The topic appears to be eclipsed by other competing influences such as economic wellbeing, sport, fashion, entertainment and the like. As a developing country of 52 million whose median age is 25 this is cause for concern particularly since South Africa has the third highest biodiversity or richness of plant and animal life in the world (Stats SA, 2011; DEAT, 2009).

This work posits that Generation Y students may be unfamiliar with the meaning and significance of the term biodiversity but can respond positively when exposed to nature based experiences at accessible botanic gardens, and protected urban green spaces. The research involves gathering the opinions of Generation Y students currently studying at the Howard College Campus of University KwaZulu-Natal and the Durban University of Technology using a five point Likert based survey instrument. The questionnaire is modelled on European Biodiversity surveys and adapted to meet the unique challenges of South African conditions and rich biodiversity particularly on the Eastern seaboard of KwaZulu-Natal within the urban green space of Durban. The survey will elicit valuable localised data concerning student awareness of nature reserves, botanic gardens and medicinal African plants and will be followed up by on site focus groups at Pigeon Valley and the Durban Botanic Gardens.

Key words: Biodiversity Communication, Botanic Gardens, Generation Y students, Nature Reserves, Social Media.

Author: Basil Hamusokwe
Contact: basilhamusokwe@yahoo.com
Supervisor: Prof. Donal McCracken

Title: Breaking Away from the West: Towards a Zambian Political Economy of Communication

Abstract:

This paper outlines the dynamics of the political economy of communication, particularly in the context of the Zambia. The political economy approach has broadened in its application to include broad range of issues related to politics, economy and society in general.

It has especially grown in importance as an analytical tool for interpreting media and communications systems. However, it appears that when a Third World country uses political economy as an analytical tool, it becomes embroiled in a global 'one size fits all' framework which fails to address specific intricacies of the region. Using evidence from Zambia, the paper is based on desk research of policy documents and organisational records of the firms in the media industry. It also draws insights from in-depth interviews with Zambian journalists and media owners.

Drawing on the conceptualisation of the political economy of communication by scholars such as Denis McQuail and Vincent Mosco, this article argues that the approach is too Western oriented. Some scholars have problematised the implications and proposed to 'de-westernise' or 'internationalise' media studies. However, this paper specifically suggests that the debate on political economy in media and communication studies could inform a more rigorous discussion if located in regional and national contexts such as Zambia in this case. Thus the need by this paper to go beyond the present domination of the Western conceptualisation of the political economy and draw from the colonial and postcolonial experiences and interpret the Zambian media system within a more responsive and fitting framework. 'Without throwing out the baby with the water', this paper argues for de-Westernisation of political economy of communication in order to align approaches and methods to African political economic and communications systems and adapt it to African realities. This calls for what Thussu (2009: 24) refers to as "decolonisation of thoughts and theory to break free from the hegemony of Western or, more precisely, Anglo-American theorising on media".

Key words: *African, Communication, Media, Political economy, Western.*

Author: Lyton Ncube

Contact: lytonncube@gmail.com

Supervisors: Prof. D. McCracken & Dr. N. Mboti

Title: **Whose version of reality? Zimbabwean sports journalists' realities in mediating football news in the era of citizen journalism**

Abstract:

Citizen journalism continues to rise across the globe and Zimbabwe is no exception. Before the advent of the internet, mainstream media in Zimbabwe just like elsewhere, enjoyed the privilege of mediating and interpreting football 'reality' to the fans. However, the rise and rapid growth of citizen journalism in spheres that appears 'ordinary' such as football, provoked this study to examine implications of this phenomenon on traditional mainstream media houses and sports journalists' privilege of mediating and defining football reality to a football loving Zimbabwean nation.

Of particular interest to this study is the influence of Dembare Dot Coms a vibrant face book fan page for Dynamos Football Club, one of Zimbabwe's most followed football clubs. Academic studies on the discourse of popular sport (including football) and the media have been far in between in Zimbabwe.

Theoretically the study is premised on the notion of citizen journalism, news values and 'realism' to make a qualitative 'thick description' (see Geertz 1973) of how Dembare Dot Coms, has affected the way sports journalists mediate football 'reality' to football fans in Zimbabwe. In-depth unstructured interviews were thus conducted with purposively selected sports journalists from Zimbabwe's mainstream media houses. Findings of this study, suggest that sports journalists' 'privilege' to frame and mediate football news is under threat in this era of citizen journalism. Often, sports journalists compete with social (new) media sites such as Dembare DotComs to break news and 'scoops' to the audiences.

Key words: Citizen Journalism, Dembare Dot coms, Football Reality, New Media, News Value.

Author: Tulani Ngwenya
Contact: tulanij87@gmail.com
Supervisor: Prof. R. Teer-Tomaselli

Title: Meaning and Social Media Communication: The Death of 'Spelling'.

Abstract:

The paper seeks to give a detailed critical content analysis on why meaning in social media communication has managed to survive while spelling is slowly dying. This study is aimed at linking academic scholarship and web based phenomena to influence language policy and communication learning in South Africa. Social media communication has become the 21st century's most efficient and convenient means of interaction and communication mostly among millennials, young people reaching their adulthood around the turn of the 21st century, and also people outside this group. Facebook, Twitter, Skype, WhatsApp, G-Talk and other forms of new media communication have become the most popular across the globe mostly in the first world countries and recently the third world countries as well. Christian Fuchs (2014) refers to these as web based platforms that integrate different media, information and communication technologies.

This paper will mainly refer to Twitter and WhatsApp ,focus on how web based interlocutors no longer communicate using the conventional ways of spelling but retaining the semantics of the message will be given presidency. Social media is an instrument of communication which has become the primary source communication in the 21st Century. Social media platforms like Facebook and WhatsApp, have over the years amassed the billion mark

user ranking on the globe. WhatsApp has over 600 million active users as of August 2014. These social media communication platforms have become social utilities that connect people; they seem to value frequent communication more than socially intelligible communication. Their main goal is to help people communicate every day, efficiently and faster to one another, however over the expanse of the conventional means of spelling.

New technologies, products and experiences require new words thus the various changes in language. During Shakespeare's era social media did not exist, present day language users find medieval texts of the 14th and 16th centuries hard to read. The use of new and coined words especially by social media users is driving to an era of language change firstly on these platforms then into the dictionaries. Colonization and migrations influenced the change in language usage in many countries, hence language can change if enough social media users alter the conventional way of writing texts. Phrases and vocabulary has been changed on these web based sites leading to the production of illiterates. Social media sites like twitter that impose a character limit force users to shorten their words, which has brought about a whole new language on its own and it is of utmost concern for Language policy planning and communication education in South Africa.

Keywords: *Death, Meaning, Social Media, Spelling.*

Author: Jacob Nyarko
Contact: jaynyarko@yahoo.com
Supervisor: Prof. Ruth E. Teer-Tomaselli

Title: Disparity in the distribution of Ghana's print media resources: Implications for media ownership

Abstract:

Ghana, the West African country which was formerly called the Gold Coast, became independent from Great Britain on 6th March 1957, the first to be liberated from colonial rule on the continent of Africa. The country is believed to have a vibrant media that contributed to the educational and information of a mobilised citizenry in order to fuel the independence struggle and hastened the earlier attainment of self-rule.

The beginning of the Fourth Republic and the promulgation of the 1992 Constitution, it is believed, led to the proliferation of several print media houses attributed to the country's liberalised environment, which survives till today. However, the unanswered question is whether Ghana's media resource is equitably distributed under the current environment. The print media appears to be lopsided and confined to the urban cities of Accra, the country's capital and its environs; a state of affairs that seems either to

entirely neglect or partially serve the rural communities thus making debate in the *public sphere* urbanised.

The main objective of this paper is to assess the extent of the *rural-urban disparity* of Ghana's print media resources and to explore the role that *ownership* tendencies have contributed to this resource disparity. This work is also expected to briefly bring to light some broadcasting initiatives [radio/television] to assess the extent of gap bridging. Overall, these will further be discussed in the broader context of the continent of Africa.

Keywords: Independence, Print, Newspaper Media, Ownership, Resources, Radio, Television.

Author: Brian Semujju
Contact: briansemujju@gmail.com
Supervisor: Dr. Lauren Dyll-Myklebust

Title: Exploring the Legitimacy of Community Audio Towers in a Globalised Media System

Abstract:

As in most parts of the world, the related influences of globalisation and new media dominate the bulk of Uganda's media system, where the structural elements like the regulatory framework, policy, media types (commercial, public service broadcasting, community media), and ownership, are all embracing new media. In contrast, area-local communities in Uganda have embraced Community Audio Towers (CATs), a communication medium that is far from global but can adequately mobilise communities against dangers that face them on a daily basis.

This paper is an examination of whether legitimacy of a communication platform should prioritise media licence, or tolerate local efforts that solve the persistent problems that Globalised media efforts have failed to address. Using ten in-depth interviews done with purposively-selected stakeholders across Uganda's media system, including the country's Minister of Information and Communication Technology, the paper adopts a neo-Marxist view of globalisation to argue that the practice has created classes in information reception (Banda, 2010), and neglected the local efforts such as CATs that have proven resistant to the pressures that face mainstream media.

Keywords: Area-local Communities, Community Audio Towers (CATs), Globalisation, neo-Marxism, Uganda.

Author: Clever Chirume
Contact: 213565024@stu.ukzn.ac.za
Supervisor: Not listed

Title: Spectrum Management in the Global Age: Negotiating Zimbabwe's Transition from Analogue to Digital Broadcasting

Abstract:

Cataclysmic changes have swept across the global information and communication industry in recent times. These changes relate to the proliferation of advanced technology, the need for increased channels through which to communicate and the growing influence of liberal ideology. These issues are linked to the growth of studies that explore the dilemmas faced by small countries like Zimbabwe. These countries find themselves required to implement global strategic objectives that seek to resolve the problems of the scarcity of radio spectrum in the information and communication sector while facing internal political, economic and ideological constraints which sometimes militate against their international obligations (ITU ICT toolkit, 20006). Radio spectrum is commonly referred to as the channels through which communication takes place (Burns et al., 2004).

The present paper provides one such case study through an investigation of Zimbabwe's efforts to fulfill her international obligations in terms of the global regulatory regimens regarding the migration from analogue to digital broadcasting within given timelines. The current digital revolution in the broadcasting sector yields benefits which include increased channels of communication (Grisprud, 2010). This is expected to improve the quality of debate in the public sphere (Bell, 2007). However, there are outstanding issues that must be addressed which include envisioning of the migration process for countries like Zimbabwe. There is need to account for the nature of the economics and politics of such a switchover (Berger, 2010). Apart from the funding mechanisms of the programme, there is the need to consider Zimbabwe's deep considerations about digital migration in general. It is against these issues that this research seeks to explore and interrogate the possible overlapping issues of technology, funding, ideology, regulation and content concerning Zimbabwe's transition to digital broadcasting.

In terms of methods and methodology of the study this study lends itself to the qualitative research paradigm. Predominantly, studies on policy issues have always been qualitative (Cloete et al. 2006; Berger 2012). The reason for the above is that policies are products of delicate and complex engagements in society (Clete et al., 2006). Policies are viewed as a proverbial 'bridge' used to narrow the gap between where a country is, and where it wants to be (Chiumbu and Mazango, 2000). It is against this background that the engagement with complex issues as policy in a changing global environment, are viewed as processes that require total immersion on the part of researcher to be understood (Denzin and Lincoln 2005:3).

Fourie refers to the process of total immersion as 'deep-drilling' an analogy of really dissecting issues.

The study explored the qualitative research methodology as suitable for investigating Zimbabwe's transition from analogue to digital migration in broadcasting. It explicated the study's research values within the context of specific philosophical research assumptions. In other words, this section of the study is concerned about the ontological, epistemological, axiological and methodological assumptions of the study among other issues. The engagement with these philosophical research assumptions helped the researcher to have a preliminary understanding of the subject of the study without which the selection of the research methodology would have been difficult.

The study drifts from the cultural imperialism thesis which has been dominant in media studies for a long time in the developing world. The study is in search of new directions in theory suitable for engaging media issues in the digital age.

Keywords: Analogue, Digital Broadcasting, Radio Spectrum, Zimbabwe.

Author: Emily Comfort Marachtho
Contact: emillycm@gmail.com
Supervisor: Prof. Ruth Teer-Tomaselli

Title: Navigating disciplinary boundaries and methodological terrain in humanities

Abstract:

The global trend, at least in the social sciences and research methods debate has been towards a multidisciplinary, multi-method and mixed method research. The challenge remains navigating disciplinary boundaries and methodological terrain particularly in humanities. This paper presents a student's perspective on "local realities in the context of global transitions" guided by comparative conversation analysis and critical personal narrative. It is enriched by anecdotes from five institutions in Africa where I have been either a student or junior academic spanning a period of 10 years (2004-2014): Makerere University (Uganda), Uganda Martyrs University (Uganda), Uganda Christian University (Uganda), Daystar University (Kenya) and University of KwaZulu Natal (South Africa). It also discusses some of the methodological choices for my PhD research.

I argue that the steep divide (imagined or real) between disciplines and occasional rivalry orchestrated by current neoliberal models of privatization and liberalization, and the resultant commercialization of education tends to challenge multidisciplinary, multi-method and mixed method research. Increasingly, this is reinforced by global demands for ethical standards that may undermine student's novel and creative research ideas. While this paper does not claim to represent all academic institutions on the continent, it is symptomatic of wider practices in several institutions.

Dialogue with African researchers in humanities and social sciences who attended a multi-method research course (MMRC) offered by the Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR) in conjunction with Institute for Development Studies, Sussex and University of Ghana (2012-2013) lends credence to this argumentation. I discuss the prospects and pitfalls for post graduate students, the possibilities for meeting the challenges, and the practical reach of multidisciplinary, multi-method and mixed method research in terms of designing and conducting social inquiry.

Keywords: Multi-disciplinary, multi-method, mixed method and humanities

Author: N. Mntungwa and M. Fernandez-Knight
Contact: Not Listed
Supervisor: Not Listed

Title: Not Listed

The multidimensionality nature of Ubuntu has been explored throughout Africa, but the numerous definitions have failed to capture the essence of Ubuntu since its practice cannot assume uniformity, given the cultural, political and contextual differences. Informal settlements are spaces which are characteristic of inhuman conditions, while Ubuntu is a moral stance on the process of becoming a person. Mkhize (2008) argues that Ubuntu is likely to be a difficult concept to practice due to the conditions in many informal settlements and this study hopes to explore this. A discussion of the practice of Ubuntu in such a place as it is influenced by the context in which it occurs. This is because a person 'being' is shaped by the cultural; socio-political within one finds them. Previous definitions of Ubuntu cannot account for the rapidly changing context. Findings demonstrate the socio-political underpinnings of our emotional relationships to a place, particularly the impact of culture, identity, suggesting a need to further incorporate the notion of Ubuntu as to how it relates to a place.

Keywords: *Ubuntu, Being, Culture*

ABSTRACTS

Criminology and Forensic Studies

Author: Trianne Amarchund
Contact: trianne@gmail.com
Supervisor: Dr. Jackie de Wet

Title: **Secondary Victimization and its theoretical limitations.**

Abstract:

Rape victim assistance lends itself to a variety of systems such as the legal, medical and mental health organizations however, researchers suggest that there is proof that many of these rape victims will not and do not receive the assistance they need. Furthermore, the support that is given often leaves the rape victims feeling revictimized. This revictimization process has been labelled as the second rape or secondary victimization.

Research conducted , focused on the impact of sexual assault on women's mental health, lends credence to the assertion that the process of secondary victimization extends far beyond the actual rape and that the connection between multi-level ecological factors and secondary victimization, negatively affect the development of the victim's empowerment, thus in turn affecting the victim's recovery.

Even though Criminology has revolutionized in the last two decades, from just being an academic discipline to actual physical involvements and emotional investments through victim empowerment, this has had negative consequences for new theoretical developments. There is no set, established theory on secondary victimization. All current theories and concepts are based on abstract constructs that are not theoretically defined or explained.

A qualitative research method consisting of semi- structured interviews with female rape victims will be used in this study. The researcher will be conducting interviews among 3 rape crisis centers, based in KwaZulu-Natal. The sampling method that will be used by the researcher is purposive sampling. The questions were developed by the researcher because there are no established instruments in the literature from which to work. The identified domains of secondary victimization were used to construct the open ended questions to examine and explore the level/type of secondary victimization as well as the interconnected nature of these processes. The conceptual framework for the study will be based on the Systems theory to explain the multi-faceted impact of various factors/elements relating to secondary victimization. The data will be analysed according to the established, individual domains and the factors that impact on secondary victimization as well as through the application of the Systems Theory approach. **Keywords: Rape, Secondary Victimization, Systems-theory, Victim-empowerment, Victimization.**

Author: Samuel Fikiri Cinini
Contact: samuelfikiri@gmail.com
Supervisor: Prof. R. Peacock

Title: Victims of xenophobia: A comparative victimological assessment

Abstract:

There is a pressing need to explore the victimisation experiences of foreign nationals with the purpose to attract the attention of the government, NGOs, and Civil society activists, to make special efforts to pursue preventive action and advocacy, including awareness campaigns and conflict resolution programmes, as well as other community interventions aimed at promoting social cohesion, in order to create awareness and to promote a democratic and just society with a human rights ethos as set out in the South African constitution, the Bill of Rights and other relevant International frameworks and treaties. This literature review has the objective to explore the experiences of victims of xenophobia and forms part of the larger project on hate crime.

The study focuses on the review of the literature on the experiences of victims of xenophobia in comparison to global, national, and local levels. To conduct this selected literature review, the researcher used multiple information sources, including books, dissertations, internet resources, professional journals and periodicals. These sources were accessed through Google Scholar, EBSCOhost Web, JSTOR, ProQuest, Sabinet Reference, and Science Direct. Also the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) website was visited by the researcher as well as the South African Migrant Project (SAMP) website to gather information on previous publications of studies that have been conducted in the same area of study. Specifically the researcher sought to understand the nature and frequency of the victimisation of foreign nationals, but also the impact of their victimisation as well as the nature and function of coping mechanisms employed by foreign nationals in the face of victimisation and victimisation vulnerability on a foreign land, South Africa or abroad.

Keywords: *Foreign Nationals, Victims, Victimisation, Victimology, Xenophobia.*

Authors: Kyle Lazarus
Contact: Not listed
Supervisor: Prof. Robert Peacock

Title: *'From the mouth of 'Babes': A Victimological Exploration into the Life Experiences of a Group of Adult Sex Workers within Durban.*

Abstract:

Post-apartheid South Africa (SA) is founded on democratic values and a Constitution which enshrines the principles of human dignity, equality, and social justice. In addition, one is allowed to the freedom of choice with regards to one's employment. However, in stark contrast with the guarantees in The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, research indicates that sex worker victimisation is an endemic part of the South African landscape (Barkhuizen, 2013; CGE, 2013).

Sex work (prostitution) refers to the act or practice of providing sexual services to another individual in return for some form of payment. However, payment may not always mean money or for financial reward; payment may include goods in exchange for sexual favors, i.e.: food, clothes or shelter (Barkhuizen, 2013). The receipt of goods in exchange for sexual services is therefore acknowledge as survival sex as the sex worker will exchange sexual services/favors with the client for goods which will ensure the sex workers survival (Gould & Fick, 2008).

The majority of Sex-Workers (SWs) in SA are female (approximately 91% (SWEAT, 2013a:4)), with a minor but increasing population of male (approximately 5% (SWEAT, 2013a:4)) and transgender sex-workers (approximately 4% (SWEAT, 2013a:4)) (Richter, Chersich, Temmerman & Luchters, 2013). For the purposes of the study, male and female SWs from the ages of 18 to approximately 40/45 years will be interviewed.

Sex workers, especially female SWs are subjected to and are vulnerable to similar crimes that the majority of women in SA experience, i.e.: physical assault and rape. However, unlike women who are not SWs, if they had to report their violations to the police, they would be taken seriously. Sex workers in contrast are often victimised and ostracized by society, their communities and by the police when they report their victimisation (Barkhuizen, 2013; CGE, 2013; Gould & Fick, 2008; Richter *et al.*, 2013).

The study will focus on the life experiences of male and female sex workers in Durban focusing on their lives while being employed in the sex-trade industry (i.e.: escort agencies, street-prostitution, massage parlours, call girls), the nature and extent of their sex work, risk factors of potential victimisation and sex worker's risk of HIV/AIDS infection in the sex trade industry will also be explored.

Keywords: Commercial sex, Prostitution, Sex Work, Survival Sex, Pimps.

Author: Bonita Marimuthu
Contact: 207517376@stu.ukzn.ac.za
Supervisor: Dr. Nirmala Gopal

Title: A Quantitative Understanding of Race and Juvenile Delinquent Trends among School Going Adolescents in Chatsworth, Durban.

Abstract:

Juvenile offending has and continues to affect societies in very pervasive ways socially. Hence many theories, about its aetiology, have been advanced. In recent years, some research has focused on lay explanations for juvenile offending and crime by juveniles in very general terms. This study conducted in Chatsworth, Durban (Kwa Zulu-Natal) examined a less researched topic of juvenile offending in a historically Indian but currently multi-cultural working class township. Using a non-probability sampling method this study presents the results (of a study whose main was to examine and understand trends in juvenile delinquency in the various 'race' groups of learners through a quantitative lens) derived from questionnaires administered to a randomly selected sample of 750 learners attending two secondary schools in Chatsworth. The findings revealed some significant correlations between Race (African, Indian, Coloured and white) and juvenile offending.

Keywords: *Chatsworth, Durban, Juvenile Offenders, Race.*

Author: Patrick B.B. Murhula
Contact: 208523150@stu.ukzn.ac.za
Supervisor: Prof. Robert Peacock

Title: A Victimological Analysis on the Role and Functions of the International Criminal Court with Specific Reference on the Rights of Victims' Participation

Abstract:

The creation of the International Criminal Court resulted in a significant difference in International Criminal Justice. The Rome Statute instituted the International Criminal Court as a lasting organization with authority over persons committing international crimes. This statute was designed as a broad victims' participation scheme. Even though it is addressed as a significant and effective mechanism for giving victims of international crimes a voice, the procedural and substantive detail are far from being settled.

The aim of this paper is to give a critical overview on victims' participatory scheme within the International Criminal Court. It analyses what meaningful participation denotes and the interpretation of victims' participatory rights at the International Criminal Court. The paper critically reviews suggestions to amend the way in which victims may participate in court proceedings at the

International Criminal Court. It further assesses whether equilibrium can be reached in practice between opposing interest of the prosecution, the accused, victims and the communities.

The findings from this paper will illustrate the nature of amendments that have to be made regarding victims' participatory scheme within the International Criminal Court.

Keywords: *International Criminal Court, Justice, The Rome Statute, Victims' Participation Scheme.*

Name: Andrew Mutsiwa

Contact: Not listed

Supervisor: Prof. Robert Peacock

Title: *Doom or Gloom: A critical victimological analysis of the current trends on the protection of traditional knowledge in Africa.*

Abstract:

The appropriation of traditional knowledge in Africa has been so fathomable to the extent that it borders along the lines of criminality. The misery that is being suffered by traditional knowledge communities have been compounded by slackened governmental response, which has assented to regional legal instruments that are a patchwork of ambivalent prescriptions which are inconsistent to the material needs of indigenous communities. While compliments may be awarded for the attempted legal response to the problem, the mechanisms which have been adopted create frameworks that perpetuate the continuation of traditional knowledge appropriation. The reality of this notorious presupposition is glaring after a critical comparative historical analysis of the intellectual property system, which espouses a trend that, upon the upsurge of contradictions between the material mode of production and the relations of social production, rules and incentives are proffered as a solution to the problems that bedevil society. A scenario that is synonymous to the carrot and stick dichotomy. However the consequences of such an approach restructured the form and content of the oppression that was being suffered by the producers and developers of knowledge. Therefore during an interregnum the new is not born as a great variety of morbid symptoms and monsters tend to appear. This paper with the aid of Marxist and radical victimology theories, seeks to present a case that unravels the fact that the proposed solutions for the protection of traditional knowledge are inappropriate as they internalise the oppression that traditional communities are currently suffering. A human security oriented approach shall be recommended as an appropriate alternative as it seeks to address the challenges that are faced by vulnerable populations.

Keywords: *Intellectual Property, Human Security, Traditional Knowledge, Victimisation.*

Author: Reema Nunlall
Contact: reema.nunlall@gmail.com
Supervisor: Dr. Jéan Steyn

Title: Perceptions of the 'conclusion' rate of reported adult female rape in Verulam, Durban

Abstract:

Various sexual offence law reforms have taken place in South Africa as an attempt to enhance the criminal justice response to rape. However, a seven percent conviction rate of rape implies major problems in the system. It is clear that when cases are reported not all offenders are apprehended, and when apprehended not all are necessarily convicted. Some research suggests that the police and prosecution authority decision to pursue rape cases are influenced by factors such as availability of evidence, victim credibility and social misconstruction of what constitutes a rape. While other research argues that criminal justice personal insufficiently comply with their functions. A positive outcome of a rape report is important to persuade rape victims to report their victimisation and rid society of perpetrators of rape. It is therefore important to conduct research on those factors that hinder the rate of rape convictions. The significance of the conviction rate is not the rate of conviction in itself but rather the actual reasons for the attrition rate.

The current study thus aims to improve the conviction rate of reported adult female rape in Verulam by providing an empirical understanding of the phenomenon, including the identification of challenges that hamper the achievement of a higher conviction rate. The objective of the study is to explore and describe the 'conclusion' rate of reported adult female rape in Verulam. The current study contributes to existing research by identifying possible obstacles and opportunities in addressing low conviction rates. The study will also allow for a glimpse of the otherwise unknown Indian community adult female rape phenomenon. The aims and objectives of the study require the knowledge of criminal justice agents who specialise and have vast experience in rape cases in Verulam. In order to understand, describe and explore the experiences of criminal justice agents, a qualitative research approach (within the ambit of a descriptive-interpretive paradigm) will be used. Purposive and snowball sampling techniques will be employed to draw up possible respondents. Relevant literature as well as the analysed data will provide a number of recommendations, to firstly, improve the rate of rape convictions within Verulam and secondly, set a foundation for further research for the improvement of rape conviction rates within KwaZulu-Natal and South Africa as a whole.

Keywords: Adult Female Rape, 'Conclusion rate', Conviction Rate, Reported Rape, Verulam.

ABSTRACTS

Psychology

Authors: Natasha Gillespie, Michelle Dixon, Wendy Etchells, Poppy Forder-Eagles, Alexandra Nidd and James Thiel

Contact: n.gillespie.elder@gmail.com

Supervisor: Mr Vernon Solomon

Title: A Person-centred approach to caring for our elders: Examining the benefits and challenges associated with implementing the Eden Alternative™ in a South African context

Abstract:

Traditionally, care practices adopted in geriatric care facilities have been informed by the bio-medical model which focuses on providing efficient nursing care (Caspar, O'Rourke, & Gutman, 2009). Recently, a global trend has emerged in aged care which promotes a shift toward a more person-centred approach (Brownie, 2011). Currently, the Eden Alternative appears to be the leading person-centred model of aged care (Brownie, 2011).

The study investigated the benefits and challenges associated with the implementation of the Eden Alternative in a non-profit organisation in KwaZulu-Natal that provides residential care for the elderly. A sample of twenty-five representatives from different employment levels within the organisation were recruited to participate in a data collection workshop. Participatory exercises were used to collect data to assess staff understanding of the Eden Alternative, motivation for and, implementation and feasibility of the programme. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data. The results of the analysis indicated that although the organisation's staff appear to be motivated to adopt a person-centred approach to care, programme success is currently being hindered by four specific challenges. Slow progress in programme implementation has been attributed to a poor understanding of the Eden Alternative's philosophy due to language barriers and insufficient programme training; practical constraints such as limited funding, staff and facilities as well as a perceived resistance to change by some factions within the organisation. Additionally, there appear to be concerns that this specific person-centred model may be inefficient as this programme places an increased demand on staff to interact with residents and their family members, community members, care for pets and tend to gardens whilst still performing medical duties.

Although key researchers in the field such as Brownie (2011) and Downes (2013) report that this programme has proven to be successful in other countries, the way that it is currently being implemented globally requires substantial financial and training investment which is difficult for non-profit organisations to meet. The purpose of this paper is to use the data gathered

to develop a method of programme implementation which will allow similar organisations to introduce a model of person-centred care in a cost effective and practical manner.

Keywords: *Aged Care, Cardstorming, Eden Alternative, Elderly, Person-centred Care, Rotational brainstorming.*

Author: Netsai Bianca Gwelo
Contact: nbgwelo@yahoo.com
Supervisor: Dr. Olagoke Akintola

Title: Experiences of home-based care organizations in the context of the global financial crisis

Abstract:

The global economic crisis has posed major threats to the fight against HIV and AIDS especially in developing countries. The crisis which originated in well-developed economies such as the US in 2007/2008 (Kin & Penn, 2008) has impacted key drivers of growth in trade, investment, mining and manufacturing at a global level. However, it is unclear how this crisis is affecting small, non-profit organizations providing care and associated services to people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of home-based care organizations in the context of the global financial crisis and its implications on the provision of services offered by home-based care organizations through the perspective of the managers.

In-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with 10 managers who work in care organizations that provide care services to people living with HIV/AIDS using an interview schedule containing open-ended questions. The findings of the study show that the global financial crisis at the macro level has affected government and donors/funders' grants to non-profit organizations. This has resulted in a reduction of funds allocated to care organizations. Funding cuts have severely affected care organizations at the exo-level. Care organizations were forced to employ different strategies such as organizational restructuring in order to survive in the new funding environment. This led to downscaling of services and the number of communities served, retrenchment of paid staff and reduced incentives for volunteer caregivers. Organizational restructuring had profoundly implications on recruited workers at the meso-level. Paid staff were confronted with retrenchment while volunteer caregivers were confronted with rationalization of incentives. At the micro level, there were severe implications for beneficiaries of care services. People who depended on these services are at a high risk of becoming more vulnerable to diseases and poverty.

These findings highlight the need for the government to play a bigger role in the provision of funds and support to home-based care organizations. The government needs to incorporate home-based care into its social and economic policies to create a reliable source of funds for care organizations.

Keywords: *Global Financial Crisis, HIV/AIDS, Home-based Care.*

Author: Ncamisile Zulu
Contact: thumilezulu23@gmail.com
Supervisor: Mr Nicholas Munro

Title: “I am making it without you, dad”: Fatherless female students

Abstract:

Historically, the awareness of the influence of paternal absence on children had been overlooked by society as maternal presence had been perceived as the most important parental influence necessary for the child's growth and development. This is particularly true within the Black South African context where fathers were constructed as the breadwinners who sought work away from home while mothers remain in rural areas and care for the children (Lesejane, 2006).

Over the years, the impact of paternal absence on children has appeared in both international and local literature as well as in the media. Suggesting that there is now recognition of this happenstance as a problem which could have a negative impact on a child's development. Much literature on this issue in South Africa has been especially focused on the outcomes of fatherless boys rather than girls. This indicates that the issues of paternal absence on Black females remain largely unexplored by researchers.

This study is intending to identify the discursive tools that Black South African female students use to portray their lives of growing up “fatherless”. While literature on fatherless females can be found, literature focusing specifically on Black South African fatherless female students is rare. South African scholars are becoming increasingly aware of the influence and outcome of paternal absence on children. In the hope that if awareness is put forward there might be a change in society and/or people will be better able to face such predicaments if it does occur and that they triumph over it.

Qualitative data, in the form of “conversations” held with five Black South African female students from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg pertaining to their paternal absence, was collected. The data was analysed using Conversation Analysis to identify how the participants construct their experience of paternal absence and the meaning they ascribe to this. The findings suggest that these women construct themselves as resilient, empowered and independent of their fathers and succeeding in most parts of their lives.

Keywords: *Attitudes toward Men, Academic Performance, Black South African fatherless female students, Career and Future Prospects, Empowerment, Identity, Relationships with Men, Resilience, Positive Adjustment.*

Author: Thulile Ngonyama
Contact: ndoutl@unisa.ac.za
Supervisor: Prof JH Buitendach

Title: Academic skills shortage in the selected KZN higher education Institutions (HEI)

Abstract:

Globally, skills shortage has been a concern across various professions, industries and disciplines. Organisations have been compelled to seek highly talented labour or use sophisticated technologies to maintain a competitive advantage.

However, the labour market has been shrinking over the past few years thereby limiting accessibility of highly skilled individuals both at domestic and global level. This has tightened competition for talent and has led to an increase in circulation of skills within and across domestic borders as organisations resort to tapping into the global market in search for limited and scarce human capital. In doing so, further challenges are presented as a result of strict labour legislations and government policies pertaining recruitment of foreign skills. The higher education sector in South Africa is not without exception. The shortage of academics in various fields, such as; accounting, natural sciences and engineering remains a concern. Thus, calling for creative strategies of attracting and retaining academic talent but also more innovative ways of recruiting.

Research findings reflect serious skills shortage in the South African academia, particularly in the fields, such as; accounting, natural science and engineering (Woodlard, Kneebone and Lee, 2003; Daniels, 2007; Sunday Times, 2008; Fisher & Scott, 2011; HESA, 2011; Ilunga, 2010). It is therefore acknowledged that South African universities are faced with skills shortage particularly in these fields which makes it difficult to attract academics. Factors such as brain drain, poor education system and globalisation have been blamed for contributing to the persisting skills shortage in the country. Moreover, uncompetitive academic remuneration, lack of retention strategies, shortage of female and black academics, ageing academic workforce with no pool for replacements and inappropriate levels of academic qualifications amongst academics are also seen as contributing factors to the skills shortage problem. This is despite various national wide government initiatives and interventions that led to the proliferation of legislations, such as, Employment Equity Act, Mining Charter for Women, Skills

Development Act, South African Qualifications Authority Act, National Qualifications Act, Accelerated Growth and Shared Initiative for South Africa, Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition, Affirmative Action and the like.

The aim of the study was to provide an overview of the impact of skills shortage in academia with focussing specifically on KwaZulu-Natal. A survey was conducted using a sample of human resources practitioners from various higher education institutions. The findings affirmed that there do appear to be serious challenges relating to recruitment and selection of academic talent at these institutions. Additionally, there was evidence to support the practice of attracting foreign academic talent to these institutions.

Key words: Academia, Accounting, Engineering, Foreign Skills, Human Resources, Recruitment, Science, Skills Shortage.

Author: Ngcwalisa Amanda Jama

Contact: ngcwalisaj@gmail.com

Supervisor: Dr Mary van der Riet

Title: Naming and labelling HIV: Responses to HIV in a rural area in the Eastern Cape

Abstract:

In the next two years South Africa hopes to reduce HIV infections and stigma by 50% (National Strategic Plan, 2014). With HIV stigma, being the primary cause of experienced difficulties with management of HIV in the country, research resources have been invested in this area for greater understanding of its manifestation and possible ways to reduce it. Although much attention has been given to stigma when devising ways for HIV prevention, HIV stigma is still evident. There has been a shared belief by scholars that examining the issue of “talk” around HIV and AIDS could help in gaining some insights to stigma. This is because literature shows that HIV and AIDS stigma has been manifesting through language. This study explores the names and labels currently used in a rural area of the Eastern Cape to talk about HIV. Furthermore, the aim of this study is to examining whether these names are stigmatising or not.

Using a computer based qualitative analysis software (MAXDQA), over 20 different names and labels used to refer to HIV were discovered in 34 interviews. These were organised into 7 themes which were: death-related; physical-related; metaphors; abstract-terms; word play; avoidance-related; and fear related. This research shows that even though HIV/AIDS has been in our communities for over 30 years, stigma is still rife and this is reflected through the names people use to refer to the disease. This research also recognises that these names play different functions in communicating about HIV, but at the core, they are stigmatising.

Key words: HIV/AIDS, HIV Stigma, Labelling, Naming.

Author: Phindile Khumalo

Contact: 209500159@stu.ukzn.ac.za

Supervisor: Dr. Tanusha Raniga

Title: The psychosocial experiences of perinatally HIV infected adolescents who are in foster care residing in Umkhanyakude District.

Abstract:

Three decades into the HIV/AIDS pandemic there is a growing cohort of perinatally HIV-infected adolescents globally. In response to the influx of HIV positive adolescents, the global community has made great strides in protecting them by facilitating access to education, treatment and health services; but the psychosocial aspect is often neglected.

Perinatally HIV infected adolescents face a lot of challenges including stigma and discrimination, lack of self-efficacy with regards to adherence to treatment, discouraging messages from the media, fear of rejection and absence of on-going disclosure. The HIV/ Aids pandemic has also left an insurmountable number of perinatally HIV infected adolescents orphaned; necessitating the need for alternative care.

With regards to perinatally HIV infected adolescents who are in foster care, their understanding of the world is influenced by multiple factors such as adaptation to new life (children are placed in foster care mainly through the loss of parents or abandonment). When the child is placed in foster care the child may experience feelings of fear, insecurity, powerless and no sense of belonging yet for some it could mean a new beacon of hope and security. Language; that is how HIV is understood in communities and the environment they reside in, their family backgrounds and the impact it has in their lives as well as the social constructions of HIV impact the psycho-social experiences of perinatally infected adolescents

This paper offers the perspective of perinatally HIV infected adolescent's as well as that of foster parents about they psychosocial experiences of perinatally HIV infected adolescents that are living in Umkhanyakude, which is one of the poverty stricken rural areas in KwaZulu-Natal. Recommendations are made for foster parents as well as social service providers on the unique needs of the perinatally HIV adolescents and what psychosocial support services can be put in place to ensure quality of life for the adolescents.

Key Words: Adolescents, Foster Care, Perinatal HIV Infections, Psychosocial Support, Social Constructionism.

Author: Chanelle Mulopo
Contact: cmulopo@gmail.com
Supervisor: Dr. Olagoke Akintola

Title: Exploring water, sanitation, and hygiene in home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS in Durban.

Abstract:

Due to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in South Africa many hospitals cannot cope with the high demands of patients. Hence the majority of the HIV/AIDS patients receive health care services at home. Moreover, home-based care has become one of the interventions to deal with the HIV epidemic in South Africa. Nonetheless, limited studies exist that have explored water, sanitation and hygiene in home based care. The current study aims to explore water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in home-based care and the implications for patients and caregivers. This study will be conducted using a qualitative design. Participants will be drawn from five home-based care organizations that offer care to HIV/AIDS clients. Data will be collected from the care-givers using focus group discussions. A focus group guide will be used to structure the focus group discussions. Each focus group will consist of 6-8 caregivers. Findings from this study could be used to inform policy around water, sanitation and hygiene, in home-based care.

Keywords: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, HIV/AIDS, Home-based Care, Care-givers, South Africa.

Author: Nicola Jacobs
Contact: ng_jacobs@yahoo.com
Supervisor: Dr. Michael Quayle

Title: Being-romantic', agency and the (re)production and (re)negotiation of gendered identities in South Africa

Abstract:

This study examines how 'being-romantic', in the post-structuralist sense, may provide an important site for the reproduction/ maintenance of gendered power differences between men and women. This study is one of a set of studies investigating gender identities within sites significant to the construction of a successful grand life narrative (other examples include getting married or starting a family).

In an overview of the literature, it has been found that romance is generally presented in one of two ways: (1) Some authors have suggested that romantic gender identities may be able to produce less patriarchal ways of interacting with each other due to romance's close discursive ties with femininity. However, it has also been argued that (2) heterosexual couples draw from idealised, westernised, gendered stereotypes in order to

successfully 'be-romantic'. On these grounds, romance has been argued to serve the patriarchal status quo, as it positions women as passive and men as active. Romance has therefore been identified as a site of interest for gender scholars. This study aims to explore the way romance and romantic gendered identities are produced by participants, within three key areas: agency, consumption and idealisation, with the hopes of identifying means of 'doing-romance' in less patriarchal ways.

Five middleclass, heterosexual South African couples were recruited to take part in this study. Each participant was asked to plan a 'romantic event' for their partner and was compensated up to R500 for any costs they incurred. Each participant was interviewed three times and a total of 25 interviews have been conducted. The interview data has been transcribed and coded, and will be analyzed using a post-structuralist, discursive approach to investigate how romance, masculinity and femininity are constructed and performed in the interviews. Schippers (2007) reconceptualization of Connell's (1987) work on hegemonic masculinity and emphasised femininity will be used as a theoretical model for interpreting the co-constitutions of romantic masculinity and romantic femininity.

Preliminary analysis has suggested that agency is key to participants' construction of romance, and appears to be gendered. Participants presented masculine agency as preferred in the initiation/ orchestration of romance. According to Schippers (2007) model, this suggests that the converse identity position, 'being receptive to romance' must be feminized and it will be argued that 'being receptive' to romance is a disempowering identity position.

Generally, participants were able to define and discuss romantic masculinity with ease, but struggled to operationalise romantic femininity in agentic ways. Some romantic feminine agency was in evidence across the data sets, but appeared to need more justificatory discursive work than the men's, and required more effort in its execution in comparison to romantic acts performed by the male participants.

This study aims to make an original contribution to the literature by (1) attempting to provide empirical support of Schippers (2007) theoretical model of gender hegemony by investigating how romantic masculinity and romantic femininity are constituted in the interviews; and (2) by exploring the way romance is constructed by participants, to explore its significance as a site for gender in/equality.

Keywords: Gender Hegemony, Romance, Romantic Femininity, Romantic Masculinity, Patriarchy.

Authors: Gugu Madlala, Noxolo Mkhize and Amanda Mwelase
Contact: Not listed
Supervisor: Dr Mary van der Riet and Ms Carol Mitchell

Title: Dynamics of contraceptives use among students on the Pietermaritzburg campus of UKZN

Abstract:

The present study investigated the dynamics of contraceptive use among black female university students. It examined the effect that beliefs, religion and behavioral factors have on contraceptive use. The study also explored the effects of interaction between contraceptive knowledge, information sources and attitude on contraceptive use.

Qualitative data was collected using a single focus group comprised of a sample of ten participants and three individual interviews. The data was analysed using thematic analysis to identify the factors affecting contraceptive use among university students. The findings suggested that the participants had no support or information about contraceptives from parents because of the traditions that their parents have which made contraceptives a taboo subject within their families. Rather, information from peers was generally sought which often led to misunderstandings and misinformation regarding sexual and reproductive health issues. Additionally, the study indicated that students are weary of health care providers and clinics as these are perceived as “not user unfriendly”. The presentation will discuss the factors that influence whether young black female students will use contraceptives.

Keywords: *Beliefs, Black Female University Students, Contraceptives, Contraceptive Information, Religion, Values.*

Author: Kemist Shumba
Contact: 213565322@stu.ukzn.ac.za
Supervisor: Dr. Olagoke Akintola

Title: “Just a Snip?”: Lemba traditional circumcisers’ perspectives of medical male circumcision for HIV prevention in Mberengwa district of rural Zimbabwe.

Abstract:

Medical male circumcision (MMC) for HIV prevention belongs to a range of biomedical prevention strategies collectively termed “prevention technologies”. These “technologies” include cervical barriers, pre-exposure prophylaxis with anti-retroviral drugs, herpes suppression, microbicides and HIV vaccines. Among these, MMC is hailed as having the most immediate promise, anchored on the premise that wide-scale implementation of MMC

subsequently lowers HIV incidence in heterosexual men practising vaginal penetrative sex.

MMC dominated the discourse on HIV prevention at the 2006 Toronto conference as the newest “weapon in the arsenal” prior to its official approval by the WHO and UNAIDS in 2007. It became both a confidence booster and a game-changer in the battle against the AIDS epidemic particularly in sub-Saharan Africa which is the epicentre of HIV/AIDS. “Prevention technologies” resonate with the dominant HIV prevention discourse and UNAIDS’ vision that pins hope on the possibility of zero new infections through the adoption of a comprehensive prevention approach. It is important to note that HIV prevention remains the primary method of controlling the epidemic. This research strives to gather the views and opinions of traditional Lemba circumcisers (TLCs) regarding MMC for HIV prevention. The Lemba are traditionally circumcising community belonging to the so called “Judaising Africans” due to their circumcision culture. A culture-centred approach to health matters is adopted. Appeal to the culture-centred approach results from an increasing awareness of the need to open up discursive spaces of health communication and promotion to the voices of cultural communities. The underlying objective is to use the culture-centred approach as an entry point to gain a deeper insight into Lemba perspectives which can then help inform MMC policy and intervention.

To complete the task, the following overarching questions will be asked: What are the views and opinions of Lemba traditional circumcisers about MMC? What socio-cultural factors impede or facilitate TLCs’ collaboration with MMCs? Participants will be identified through use of the referral system or snowball sampling. Interviews with individual circumcisers will be carried out in order to solicit for their views and thematic analysis to analyse the data. The findings will possibly reveal possible ways of creating synergy between traditional and modern perspectives when designing MMC interventions for HIV prevention.

Keywords: Culture-centred Approach, HIV/AIDS Epidemic, Medical Male Circumcision, Prevention Technologies, Traditional Male Circumcision.

Author: Blessing Silaigwana
Contact: 212561986@stu.ukzn.ac.za
Supervisor: Prof. D.R Wassenaar

Title: (Research Ethics Committees) in Sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review of structure, functioning and outcomes.

Abstract:

Research Ethics Committees (RECs) are mandated to conduct ethics review of health-related research in order to protect human participants. Constant evaluation of RECs although challenging, is unequivocally essential.

To date, there is a dearth of information on the structure, functioning and outcomes of RECs in Africa. This paper reviews empirical studies investigating African RECs, with the aim of providing an overview of what is known as well as identifying gaps in our knowledge. A systematic literature search using EBSCO and PubMed was conducted and identified twenty empirical studies reporting on the structure, function and outcomes of African RECs.

The author independently appraised and extracted empirical data about the structure and composition, standard operating procedures, independence, resources and training needs, ethics review capacity, workload, application of ethics guidelines, and ethical issues or decision outcomes of African RECs. The search yielded limited data on RECs in Africa. Empirical evidence shows that RECs vary in their workloads and subsequently the time they take to review studies. Challenges hampering effective ethics oversight by most RECs included lack of membership diversity, scarcity of resources, insufficient training of members, inadequate capacity to review and monitor studies and lack of national ethics guidelines and accreditation. This review highlights that there is continuing need for concerted efforts from various stakeholders to support capacity development and enhancement of African RECs. Further research is needed to understand the review activities of RECs and the ethical issues they identify in contemporary research.

Keywords: *Research ethics committees, Africa, human participants, systematic review, ethical issues.*

Author: Dumisa Sofika
Contact: Not listed
Supervisor: Dr Mary van der Riet

Title: **Sexual scripts as frameworks for sexual action in a rural Eastern Cape setting**

Abstract:

In a context of high sexual risk amongst young people, it becomes important to explore the practices that expose youth to sexual risk. This paper draws on interviews conducted in 12 villages in the Eastern Cape. The paper uses Gagnon and Simon's (1984) sexual script theory to explore how sexually scripted practices spell out subject positions and circumscribe risky sexual practices for young men and women in sexual relationships. It considers how sexual practices are unequally gendered and how these unequal gender/subject positions are enacted out in the domain of intimate relationships, and how they are lived out in practice through the adoption of these sexual scripts that regulate intimate sexual relationships in this research setting. It explores the importance and meanings that these sexual practices confer on young people but also how they expose these young people to various risks.

It explores in detail how the burden of risk in the relationship lies especially with young women. A discourse analysis is used to analyse the subject positions that young men and women use to frame their sexualities in the context of their intimate sexual relationships.

Keywords: *Sexual Practices, Sexual Risk, Sexual Script Theory, Unequal Gender/Subject Positioning.*

Authors: Dumisa Sofika, Dr. Mary van Der Riet, Prof. Jacqui Akhurst and Prof. Harry Daniels

Contact: Not listed

Supervisor: Not listed

Title: **Objects of desire and sexual management in a rural Eastern Cape setting**

Abstract:

This presentation considers young men and women's construction of the ideal sexual partner in a number of villages in the Eastern Cape; which we referred to as 'objects of desire'. In this research process we asked the question, what are these objects of desire and why are they desirable? The research process thus focused on trying to understand the participants' framing of the 'object of desire'. We specifically wanted to explore what forms of masculinity and femininity were seen as attractive and how these became the basis of the object of desire. Our assumption was that these forms of gendered identity mediated risky sexual practices.

In the research process we aimed to explore the way in which the ideal romantic partner was defined. The second aspect of the research process was to explore the participants' management of risk within sexual activity. Firstly, we explored the participants' engagement in sexual activity and their management of risk in sexual activity. We then explored the parameters of risk management within their intimate sexual relationships and whether it was possible for them to adopt alternate subject positions in response to risk within these intimate sexual relationships. We describe how intimate sexual relationships occur in a highly gendered context in which gender is calibrated into almost all spheres of life. This has repercussions for sexual risk management for people in intimate relationships. The research then explores the constraints, limits and possibilities for sexual risk management in intimate sexual relationships.

Keywords: *Gendered Identity, Ideal Romantic Partner, Objects of Desire, Sexual Management, Subject Positioning, Risky Sexual Practices.*

Author: Elinah Mapfumo
Contact: elinahmapfumo@gmail.com
Supervisor: Not listed

Title: Paradox and parodies: A critical examination into post-abortion psychological wellbeing of women in zimbabwe

Abstract:

The termination of pregnancy in Zimbabwe is prohibited other than in circumstances which are expressly provided by the law. The prescribed illegality of abortion has set a platform that has facilitated “back door” abortion procedures which are not prescribed by the law. The litigious nature of these ‘back door’ abortions has contributed to a dilemma among women, which has often resulted in suicide, death, scorn from society, death often from the process of abortion and damage to female reproductive organs.

The heights of these morbid consequences are usually accompanied by adverse palpable post abortion psychological traumas and depression related stress. The legal and social infrastructure have apparently ignored these debilitating psychological issues primarily on the basis of the context in which the abortion has been conducted, yet paradoxically ‘illegal’ abortion health related dangers are adequately catered for in health institutions. Such discriminatory attitudes should be analysed within a framework where counselling has been viewed as an unnecessary need by virtue of the value that has placed on women’s gender roles by society. In light of the complex intricate issues arising from the discrimination of the silent victims of ‘illegal abortion’ this paper shall with the aid of the Female Dependency Theory, critically examine how societal abortion attitudes are embedded in conflicting definitions of family, sexuality, morality and motherhood.

It will be recommended in this paper that there is an imperative need to mitigate the adverse consequences of undiagnosed depression and stress related disorders. Therefore counselling has to be made available to everyone regardless of the legality of the abortion procedure. In totality there is a greater need to advocate policy makers to adjust the country’s legislative framework so to accommodate the silent victims.

Keyword: Abortion, Discrimination, Gender, Psychological Stress, Psychological Trauma.

Authors: Ganzamungu Zihindula, Anna Meyer-Weitz & Lucinda Johns
Contact: gzihindula@gmail.com
Supervisor: Not listed

Title: **The Invisible Voices: Trauma, distress and everyday experiences of DRC's refugees denied access to healthcare services in Durban South Africa**

Abstract:

This research was conducted in order to explore the experiences of previously traumatized and stressed refugees who are denied access to healthcare services. With focus on Democratic Republic of Congo's nationals based in Durban South Africa, the paper documented valuable information related to unmet mental health needs of the refugee community. A qualitative research methodology was adopted. Thirty-one (n=31) in-depth interviews were conducted gathering extensive data that were analyzed through thematic analysis. The findings revealed that refugees with mental health needs are not receiving related healthcare services. Their denied access and utilization of mental healthcare care is driven by medical xenophobia, discrimination, communication and documentation. These aspects were identified as the main causes of multiple trauma and distress among the already traumatized refugee community. We conclude that addressing the above-mentioned barriers and providing refugees with psychological rehabilitation should be prioritised. This could ultimately improve their ability to conduct daily activities and contribute to their socio-economic development and that of the entire country.

Keywords: **Access to Healthcare, Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa, Mental Health, Psychological Rehabilitation, Refugees, Trauma and Distress.**

Authors: Ganzamungu Zihindula
Contact: Not listed
Supervisor: Prof Rozena Maart

Title: **Factors driving xenophobia in South Africa and their implications on the lives of migrants: A critical review of literature**

Abstract:

This research was conducted in order to document the causes and consequences of xenophobia against migrants living in South Africa and to observe the response of the government to the xenophobic actions posed by South African citizens. A critical review of literature was conducted analyzing existing findings in the country. A total of thirteen (N=13) papers both qualitative and quantitative were considered for analysis. Other reviews included one book, one print media and one abstract (N=3) and four unpublished dissertations (N=4), all in addition to the selected papers,

provided valuable information in responding to the study's objective. The analysis was done through content analysis. The findings revealed that the causes of xenophobia are dated back in 1994 and rooted in politics, unsolved socio-economic matters and in hatred of black South Africans against black Africans. In order to eradicate xenophobia accordingly, there is a need to address its causes and consequences, observe what the government has done to address the issue then make recommendation based on the findings. We conclude that xenophobia incidences are increasing and they have negative impacts on the country's economic growth, health and its population. A concluding remark was drawn toward the end of the paper with possible recommendations.

Keywords: *Afrophobia, Migrants and South African Government, Xenophobia.*

Author: ADEWUYI, Temitayo Deborah O.

Contact: ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Supervisor: Prof. Augustine Nwoye

Title: Perception of Teenagers towards Child Physical Abuse

Abstract:

Child physical abuse (CPA) is a violation of the rights of a child as enshrined in the United Nations Convention (United Nations General Assembly, 1989) and African Centre on the Rights and welfare of the Child (OAU, Doc., CAB/LEG/24:9/49). Child physical abuses include the following: chasing, choking, beating, slapping, heating, hitting, shaking, kicking hard, punching, ear pulling or knocking the body or any part of the body against the wall or hard object, and other types of contact that can result in physical injury to the victim. The perpetrators include the parents, teachers, guardians, siblings and those who are involved in upbringings of the child. The ancient and modern literature on perception of teenagers towards child physical abuse were harmonised in this study.

This is a survey research which investigated the perception of teenagers towards child physical abuse in Lagos State, Nigeria. Three hundred (300) teenagers from secondary schools in Badagry division of Lagos State were purposively selected for the study. These secondary school teenagers are children from ages 13 to 19 years. Perception of Teenagers towards Child Physical Abuse Questionnaire (PETTOCPAQ) was used to collect information from the respondents. The three formulated hypotheses were tested using percentages, t-test analysis, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Parents, teachers, and guardians were advised to give punishment that is commensurate to the offence committed by a child. The researcher suggested that the government and the legislature should implement the rights of Nigerian child judiciously.

Keywords: *Child Physical Abuse , Teenagers, Perception.*

ABSTRACTS
Social Work

Author: Nomcebo Dlamini
Contact: ingcebo@gmail.com
Supervisor: Dr. B. Simpson

Title: Coping with alcohol and drug misuse: Experiences of close family members in Durban

Abstract:

Substance misuse is widely acknowledged as a major problem that affects the lives of many individuals, families and society in general. The South African National Drug Master Plan states that 'substance abuse destroys lives and communities, undermines sustainable human development and leads to crime' and Schafer (2011) states that alcohol and other drug misuse is an increasing social problem that contributes to the destruction of individuals, families and communities. Close family members of people with alcohol or drug problems may experience many stress related physical and emotional problems that can be long lasting (Copello, Templeton, et al, 2009).

This study seeks to begin to address this gap by exploring the experiences of family members of people who misuse alcohol and drugs in Austerville , a depressed socio-economic South African suburb in Durban. For the purpose of this study, the term substance misuse will be used, which refers to excessive or problematic use of substance with some adverse consequences, as defined in the mini drug master plan (2011-2014).

While there has been considerable research about needs of family members and intervention methods emerging recently from the UK, by Velleman, Orford, Coppello (2007), very little has been done in South Africa in this particular area. It is interesting to note that the Mini Drug Plan focuses on improved quality of services and mass mobilization for better health for the population. It makes no mention of intervention for families affected by drugs and alcohol, but instead deals extensively with detox, treatment, and prevention of relapse(*Mini drug master plan, 2011-2014*).This study aims to fill the gap in literature by providing first-hand account of challenges of affected family members, coping strategies and their social support structures.

Close family members (such as parents, siblings, spouses and immediate cousins) above the age of 18 who have been living with the person with the alcohol and drug problem for the past 3 months will be interviewed. The research will take the form of in-depth interviews. Through this study, local realities will be compared with findings of international literature. The presentation will provide an overview of the study and present some preliminary results

Keywords: Substance misuse, coping, alcohol and drugs.

Author: Ndileka Macabela
Contact: macabelan@gmail.com
Supervisor: Dr Barbara Simpson

Title: **Child malnutrition: Perceptions and experiences of mothers of children admitted at St Patrick's Hospital in Bizana, Eastern Cape.**

Abstract:

Malnutrition refers to the condition caused by an improper balance between what an individual eats and what he requires to maintain health. This can result from eating too little (sub-nutrition or starvation) but may also imply dietary excess or an incorrect balance of basic foods groups such as protein, fat and lipids or carbohydrates.

Child malnutrition is a serious problem worldwide. It is responsible for the death of 3.5 million children below the age of five each year (Black, et al, 2008). The 2012 Global Hunger Index estimates that South Africa's 'hunger level' is ranked 9th in the world. According to UNICEF (2010), stunting and underweight are the most common nutritional disorders affecting children in South Africa. It is estimated that one in every five children's growth may be stunted and one in every ten children are classified as being underweight (UNICEF, 2010).

The aim of the study was to explore the perceptions and experiences of mothers whose children were admitted to a public hospital as a result of malnutrition. Qualitative data in the form of in-depth interviews was collected from a sample of ten mothers aged between twenty and forty-one years in age whose children were classified as "long-stay" patients. Details regarding the research methodology and themes identified from the interviews that have been conducted thus far will be presented.

Key words: *Child malnutrition, Hunger, Mothers' Perceptions, Mothers' Experiences, Poverty.*

ABSTRACTS

College of Humanities/Unlisted

Author: Bongephiwe Dlamini
Contact: 208507318@stu.ukzn.ac.za
Supervisor: Prof Nobuhle Hlongwa

Title: A reflection on “fashion names” at UMkhanyakude District

Abstract:

This study is an investigation of change in naming practice of the Zulu children as a reflection of “fashion names” at UMkhanyakude District. The researcher hypothesizes that “fashion names” have contributed a lot in change of personal naming practices. It seeks to explore the views and perceptions of the Zulu speakers on change in naming practices and to illustrate the different patterns of naming that are a result of changes in naming practices. Naming is a universal cultural practice. In every society in the world, people are given names but what varies is how the names are bestowed, the practices and rituals involved and interpretations attached to the names. An ethnographic approach was employed in this study. Data collection involved in-depth interviews with the Zulu speaking people and the reviewing of school registers for different schools and also documents from Department of home affairs. This study is informed by the dynamic onomastic theory.

Keywords: *Cultural Practice, Fashion Names, Zulu Speaking.*

Author: Cathrine Kazunga
Contact: kathytembo@gmail.com
Supervisor: Not listed

Title: Undergraduate Mathematics pre-service teachers' understanding of matrix algebra

Abstract:

Linear algebra forms a core part of the first year mathematics curriculum of pre-service mathematics teachers in many countries and is applicable to many other areas besides pure mathematics. The present study focused on the notion that understanding matrix algebra is a concept in linear algebra. The purpose of the study was to explore the understanding of matrix algebra concepts using a sample of seventy undergraduate, pre-service mathematics teachers. The sample's response to an assessment item included in the program coursework was used as data. The aim of the study was to examine whether the Action Process Object Schema (APOS) can be used to describe pre-service mathematics teachers' understanding of matrix algebra concepts.

The findings indicated that fifty-six participants displayed evidence of having interiorised actions on scalar multiplication and addition of matrices into processes. Of the fourteen who were unable to work out the problem, three participants made incorrectly calculated negative numbers for a single entry in the final matrix. Further, eleven participants displayed more serious difficulties with multiplication of certain entries in the matrix. These results are concerning because the concepts examined are taught at the Grade 9 level. Although many participants showed evidence of process level and even object level engagement with the matrix algebra concepts, there were some who had not attained even an action level of the concepts. These results suggest that these pre-service teachers require a great deal of support in order to develop a basic understanding of the concepts that would facilitate application. It is recommended that students, who are selected for the pre-service teaching programme, should be given further opportunities to engage with school level topics using interactive methods.

Keywords: Matrix Algebra, Action Process Object Schema (APOS), pre-service teachers.



<http://sahs.ukzn.ac.za/annual-students-conference>