Africa

La problématique de l'intellectuel en Afrique noire hier et aujourd'hui / Etienne Lock. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2014) , vol. 23, p. 249-262

Abstract: L'article cherche à mieux comprendre les équivoques qui pèsent sur l'intellectuel africain et à revaloriser sa personnalité. Par le fait que l'intellectuel s'est tôt situé entre la réalité africaine et la culture occidentale, conjuguant difficilement en sa personne sa double appartenance, il peut constituer une référence importante dans la lecture de crises sociales de l'Afrique du XXe et XXIe siècle. Il faut constater que l'élite africaine coincide pratiquement avec l'intelligentsia. L'intellectuel, dans la mesure où il n'a pas emprunté le chemin d'exil, n'a pas la capacité à juguler et à contrôler les effervescences populaires africaines qui remettent en cause sa force et son droit. Si la problématique de l'intellectuel en Afrique noire n'a que peu évolué, c'est aussi parce que les structures qui le créent, de définissent, le font, constituent un héritage qui reste étranger. Cela pose la nécessité pour l'Afrique de se doter des instruments de son propre avenir. Ce n'est d'ailleurs que dans cette mesure que l'école deviendrait une institution capable de répondre aux besoins actuels des États de l'Afrique noire. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Nurturing democratic elections for good governance and African renaissance / Lesiba Joseph Teffo. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies:* (2014) , vol. 9, no. 1, p. 115-129

Abstract: The role of good governance underpinned by human rights, sound ethical principles and values has been identified as an appropriate pillar necessary for to improve the living conditions of the citizens in the current information age and knowledge economies. This article argues that to get the right people to practise good governance requires periodic democratic elections. The article contends that credible and legitimate electoral results are the necessary, if not sufficient conditions for good governance and attendant development. Effectively, the two are mutually inclusive and not exclusive. It

concludes that history attests that their coexistence has in the main yielded success and development wherever they jointly obtain. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.916882 (Restricted access)

Africa

Re-theorising and re-conceptualising land, sovereignty, socio-economic rights and responsibility in the context of pan-Africanism and African renaissance in the 21st century / Shadrack B. O. Gutto. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies:* (2014) , vol. 9, no. 1, p. 5-15

Keywords: Africa/epistemology/land/land reform

Abstract: Land, which in a broader understanding is the Earth within the Universe, is grossly under-conceptualised and under-theorised in the prevailing mainstream or dominant paradigms under capitalism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. Land is often subsumed in the generic concept of property, thus making it a mere commodity in market economies or market economic thinking. In African epistemology land means much, much more: land is the basis of all life on earth and there can be no life, human life included, that can be detached from land. Epistemological terms such as 'Mother Land', 'Mother Earth', 'Mother Africa', 'Holy Land', 'Promised Land', 'Daughter/Son of the Soil', etc., express the centrality of land for people all over the world. Land is not only the material and spiritual basis of life for individual human beings but is also an essential component of the means of social production and reproduction, and statehood. Because of this, it stands to reason that in re-conceptualising and re-theorising land it is imperative also to rethink the concept and the theory of sovereignty ? in other words, does sovereignty apply to the people or citizens of a country as a whole and/or the state? A new thinking about land and the state in relation to land, as presented in this article, can lead to re-negotiating the role of the state in society while at the same time empowering the people to assume greater demand on the control and sustainable development and use of resources that constitute land. The article introduces some of the current popular discourses in the media and in scholarly works on the issues of land, land reform and social contestations and then proceeds to present a critical reflection on why the pursuit of pan-Africanism and African renaissance in the 21st Century require decolonising knowledge on and about land. It puts land rights at the centre of human and peoples' rights and freedoms and, by doing so, critiques the dominant contemporary

superficial conceptualisation and theorisation of socioeconomic rights. Indeed, constitutions of the new states in Africa do not entrench land as a common heritage of the citizens and permanent residents. Essentially the article is constructing what the author wishes to call 'The Wangari-Maathaist conception and theory of land' and its centrality to life. This is in honour of the late Professor Dr Wangari Muta Maathai, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 in recognition of her intellectualism and social activism for genuine democracy and practical approach to championing environmental protection in Kenya and the rest of the world. In her conception and social action, land and land issues are about all land, rural and urban. The two are interrelated and interdependent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.916855 (Restricted access)

Africa

State structuring, international law and interventions of the international community: the African paradigm / Sotirios S. Livas. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2014) , vol. 23, p. 185-189

Abstract: The results of the pressure of the international community (IC) for "more" democracy in Africa are critically examined. The author argues that democracy as a mode of state operation ought to go hand in hand with economic and cultural development, with accountability, with the legitimization of a democratically elected government, and with a feeling of security of civil society and of the government. Any intervention of the IC that does not take into account the peculiarities of these societies (lack of national legitimacy of state power, poor state of homogeneity) is doomed to fail. In any case, the external forms of democracy (meaning elections) cannot, by themselves, guarantee the self-assertion of a social class that is capable of controlling the inner workings of a national government. The IC's understanding of the ineffectiveness of the external forms of democracy as a means to empower and solidify the state structures in an African context could, in combination with a true will to change these countries' predicaments, lead to conceiving new methods to avert new humanitarian crises. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden Abstract]

Africa

The contribution of Archie Mafeje to the debate on land reform in Africa / Busani Mpofu. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies:* (2014) , vol. 9, no. 1, p. 69-83

Abstract: Archie Mafeje raised pertinent issues that are still hampering land reform and agrarian development efforts in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) . He rightly argued that land reform in Africa was wrongly premised on European, instead of African jurisprudence, that most countries are concerned with the modification of tenure, instead of executing a proper land reform, in the practical sense of land redistribution and the introduction of new forms of land tenure, even in former white settler states with serious misdistribution of land between races; and that the communal nature of land tenure in Africa was misunderstood to mean that any and every individual can lay claim on any piece of land or be granted access at will. Actually, Mafeje wisely pointed out, as this article shows, that traditional African forms of tenure offered considerable opportunity, as well as security, to peasant land users, often making implementation of individual tenure not only unnecessary, but potentially counter-productive. This is sometimes aggravated by conflicts arising from misunderstandings owing to the co-existence of both customary and national government political authorities in the allocation of land. This faulty land reform process is therefore responsible for the agricultural and food crises that are still being experienced in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.916878 (Restricted access)

Benin

Influence des représentations sociales de l'environnement sur l'adoption des pratiques durables de production: une contribution à partir du système de production de coton biologique au Bénin / S. Claude-Gervais Assogba, Rigobert Cocou Tossou, Philippe Lebailly. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2014) , vol. 23, p. 227-248 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: L'étude cherche à caractériser les représentations sociales des producteurs (RSP) engagés dans la production de coton biologique à Kandi (Nord Bénin) afin d'expliquer leurs comportements dans l'appropriation de ce système de production. Pour ce faire, l'article passera en revue les considérations théoriques sur l'environnement, les

innovations environnementales et les RSP pour définir un cadrage théorique pour les analyses. Les RSP de l'environnement seront caractérisées puis leur influence sur leurs comportements analysée. Au Bénin, la promotion de la production et de la commercialisation du coton certifiée biologique remonte à 1996. De 1996 à 2010, l'effectif des producteurs est passé de 57 à 2695. Les superficies emblavées étaient de 1094 ha en 2007. Néanmoins, la production de coton biologique demeure marginale au regard de sa contribution à la production nationale de coton-graine (0.24 pour cent) et aux superficies emblavées (0,80 pour cent) . La caractérisation des RSP révèle que les producteurs de coton biologique ont une vision essentiellement anthropocentrique de leur environnement. Ils ne se réfèrent pas à leur environnement comme étant des systèmes écologiques. Dans la cosmologie 'Baatonu', principal groupe socioculturel de la zone, les ressources naturelles sont considérés comme des ressources mises à la disposition de l'homme par Dieu ('Gusunon') pour que l'homme s'en serve pour la satisfaction de ses besoins dans une conception intergénérationnelle. Ainsi, on a trouvé que les motivations économiques constituent la première raison qui les amène à participer au programme. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Comportements et pratiques alimentaires à Kinshasa: un rapprochement entre les conditions de vie et les modes de consommation alimentaires des ménages / Damien Muteba Kalala, Roger Ntoto, Philippe Lebailly. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2014) , vol. 23, p. 263-283 : graf., tab

Keywords: Democratic Republic of Congo/food consumption/income/malnutrition/urban areas

Abstract: Pendant la saison pluvieuse (février-avril) de l'an 2012, un suivi alimentaire a été mené auprès de 30 ménages de trois quartiers de Kinshasa, République démocratique du Congo. L'échantillonnage raisonné a permis de choisir 10 ménages dans chaque quartier, alors 10 ménages dans le quartier aisé, 10 ménages moyens dans le quartier moyen, et 10 ménages moins aisés avec l'habitat de qualité précaire choisis dans le quartier moins aisé. La méthodologie suivie est basée sur une enquête qualitative consistant en un suivi des ménages à travers leurs dépenses alimentaires quotidiennes. La taille des ménages est de 8 dans les quartiers aisé et intermédiaire et de 10 personnes dans le quartier Mabula où ont été enquêtés les ménages les plus pauvres. Le

nombre de sources de revenu par ménage est respectivement de 4 dans les ménages moins aisés et de 2 dans les ménages moyens et aisés. La quantité d'aliments consommés/personne/jour et les apports énergétiques/personne/jour sont respectivement 1120 grammes et 2452 calories dans les ménages aisés, 801 grammes et 1838 calories dans les ménages moyens, et 493 grammes et 1130 calories dans les ménages pauvres. Les apports protéiques ne semblent pas être largement déficitaire, tant dans les ménages aisés que dans les ménages pauvres. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

L'impact du commerce frontalier des produits alimentaires avec le Rwanda sur la réduction de la pauvreté des ménages de la ville de Bukavu (Sud-Kivu) / Stany Vwima, Jean-Luc Mastaki, Philippe Lebailly. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2013) , vol. 22, p. 174-190 : graf., tab
Keywords: Democratic Republic of Congo/food trade/households/poverty reduction/Rwanda

Abstract: Ce travail avait comme objectif d'évaluer la façon dont le commerce frontalier avec le district de Rusizi (Rwanda) participe à la réduction de la pauvreté des ménages-consommateurs et des ménages-revendeurs de la ville frontalière de Bukavu en République démocratique du Congo. Une enquête par questionnaire menée sur 76 ménages-consommateurs et 157 ménages-revendeurs choisis selon la fréquence élevée d'approvisionnement en produits alimentaires au district de Rusizi a montré que tous les produits alimentaires revendus sur les marchés de Bukavu en provenance du district de Rusizi ont réalisé des profits qu'ils utilisent pour satisfaire de plus en plus les besoins primaires dans leurs ménages. L'analyse de l'impact des approvisionnements alimentaires sur la pauvreté des ménages-consommateurs a de surcroît montré que plus ils s'approvisionnent au district de Ruzizi, plus ils améliorent leur bien-être par l'augmentation du surplus du consommateur. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Le profil sociolinguistique de Kananga des origines à nos jours (1881-2010) : essai de reconstitution de faits linguistiques par le biais de lhistoire / Badibanga Kantshiama. - In:

Abstract: Cet article se propose d'établir le profil sociolinguistique de Kananga (République démocratique du Congo, RDC) , tout en prenant en compte les ruptures les plus significatives à la fois de l'histoire de la RDC et de l'histoire tout court: 1900, 1960, 1965, et 1997. Kananga a toujours été une ville plurilingue. Il s'agit de langues étrangères d'Europe et d'Afrique, ainsi que de langues congolaises véhiculaires et vernaculaires. Les raisons de l'entrée de ces différentes langues sont de divers ordres: économique, social, mais essentiellement politique. Pendant le régime Mobutu s'observait une explosion linguistique. Un recensement en 1989 et actualisé en 1997, a permis de dénombrer plus de 80 langues. Cette situation se remarque encore actuellement, à la différence que depuis 1997, les langues de l'Est l'emportent en nombre sur celle de l'Ouest. Outre le français, l'anglais, le portugais, l'espagnol, le grec, l'allemand, l'hébreu, l'arabe et les quatre langues nationales véhiculaires, le ciluba, le kiswahili, le lingala et le kikongo, on actualise à Kananga des langues des différentes provinces, y compris le kisongye, le cyokwe, l'otetela et le ciin kanyok. Le ciluba, le français et le lingala ont été présentes tout au long de l'histoire de la ville depuis sa création en 1881. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Mythologie de la lutte contre la corruption en République Démocratique du Congo / Fidèle Edhebhua Sojobho. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2014) , vol. 23, p. 284-302

Abstract: Cet article concerne l'analyse de la lutte contre la corruption en République démocratique du Congo. L'année 2001 est celle de l'ouverture de la campagne anti-corruption en R.D. Congo. Cette période a connu trois étapes: la prise de conscience, organisation de cadre d'action et définition de stratégie. Plusieurs rapports font état de la présence de la corruption en R.D. Congo. Des causes socio-économiques, politiques et juridiques sont à la base de la corruption. En R.D. Congo, elle est tellement systématisé qu'elle se caractérise par sa complexité, ses multiples facettes et par les zones d'ombre dans lesquelles elle se meut. Depuis 2006, la R.D. Congo a connu deux gouvernements. Celui de Gizenga a mis en place une forme de simplification de

procédure en matière fiscale et douanière, il a mis en action l'observatoire du code éthique des agents de l'État et il a créé plusieurs structures lui permettant de contrôler le système administratif. Néanmoins, plusieurs facteurs ont prouvé l'irréalisme de ce programme. Le gouvernement Muzito a finalisé la réforme des services de l'Administration Publique, axée sur le renforcement du contrôle. Bien que ces gouvernements ont créé des outils pour la lutte contre la corruption, l'on constate par ailleurs l'absence quasi totale de la mise en uvre de ces moyens: non installation effective de la commission d'éthique, inapplication des lois et négligence des stratégies recommandées. Bibliogr., réf, rés. en anglais [Résumé ASC Leiden]

East Africa

The stylistic devices in the archetypal 'Kasida ya Burudai' / Kineene wa Mutiso. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2013) , vol. 22, p. 38-62

Keywords: East Africa/Islam/praise poetry/religious literature/Sufism

Abstract: This paper is on 'Kasida ya Burudai' (KyB) , a Swahili Islamic eulogy in praise of the Prophet Mohammad. The origin of this kasida and some of the stylistic devices used by the poet are discussed. The poem is recited in the morning and evening on the anniversary of Mohammad's birthday (known as 'Mawlid' or 'Maulidi') and is also recited at funerals. The ode ('kasida') was originally composed in Arabic by an Egyptian Sufi of the Shaddhiliyah Order in the thirteenth century and translated into Swahili by Sheikh Muhammad Athman Haji al-Hilali from Shela, Lamu, in the late nineteenth century. Sheikh Muhammad, like most Swahilis, was a Shafeitic Sufi. 'Burudai' are prayers for the sick. KyB is the longest poem that is memorized throughout the Muslim world. It contains the story of 'Miiraji' (or 'Mi'raj') , the legend of Muhammad's ascension to heaven during his life. The KyB has a prologue (11 verses) , main body (162 verses) and an epilogue (19 verses) . The Swahili 'kasida', like the Arabic model, follows strict conventions. Each verse ends with the same rhyme, a form also known as 'mimiya', as each stanza ends with the consonant 'm' ('mi' in Arabic or 'ma' in Swahili) . Bibliogr., ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Democratising the media in the new democracies of Ghana and Nigeria : challenges and prospects / Ufuoma Akpojivi. - In: *Ecquid Novi:* (2014) , vol. 35, no. 3, p. 87-105 : fig.,

tab

Abstract: The institutionalisation of democracy in Ghana (1992)   and Nigeria (1999) after years of military regimes facilitated the need to reform old media structures that supported authoritarian regimes into institutions that would facilitate the democratic process. The media reform initiatives embarked upon by both countries liberalised the media environment to create a free and independent media that would support the transition process by offering a platform for public debate, aimed at enhancing political participation. Using policy analysis and elite interviews, this article examines the reforms in both countries, and the extent to which Western countries/ donors impacted on their policy formulation and implementation processes. The author argues that these countries' historical, political and socio-cultural antecedents have affected the praxes of their media reforms, and as a result their objectives have not been fully realised. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.959980 (Restricted access)

Ghana

Discourses of love and newspapers advice columns in Ghana / Jo Ellen Fair. - In: *Ghana Studies:* (2013) , vol. 15/16, p. 413-465

Abstract: The article examines the translation of globally circulating discursive packages surrounding romantic love into the Ghanaian milieu, and of Ghanaian truths into adjusted globally circulating discursive packages, as revealed in newspaper advice columns. Like all globally circulating discursive packages (human rights, democracy, television drama) , romantic love carries with it words, phrases, packaged attitudes, and global networks of meaning that require fitting into local realities. Advice columns have animated Ghanaian newspapers since colonial times. However, in the 1950s, columnists addressed the few venturing into romantic love; today, they speak to the many. Interviews with columnists suggest that the Ghanaian press relies on the columns and similar 'soft content' to stay relevant and vibrant. The dilemmas of courtship, love, sex, commitment, and marriage, vex Ghanaians just as they do people everywhere. More and more, love is a maze of choices. Sex now? Marriage? How important is monogamy?

Polygamy? Cohabitation before marriage? After marriage? A good provider? A partner of my choice? Should my family have a say? People the world over face choices like these, but in countries such as Ghana, there are strong competing discourses about family structure, sexuality, and lineage with which individuals have to come to (Ghanaian) terms with. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Health and health care / guest eds.: Sjaak van der Geest, Kristine Krause & Kodjo A. Senah. - In: *Ghana Studies:* (2013) , vol. 15/16, p. 1-335
Keywords: Ghana/health/health care/social studies
Abstract: This issue of Ghana Studies contains a large special section on health and health care in Ghana. The introduction provides a rough overview of social science studies of health and illness in Ghana since the 1960s and situates the 9 main articles within a larger scholarly context. The last article briefly describes two short documentaries that show the challenges faced by women and girls in Accra, and their strategies to live healthy lives. The contributions are: Introduction : studying health and health care in Ghana (Sjaak van der Geest and Kristine Krause) ; The perception of abnormality in Kasena and Nankani infants: clarifying infanticide in Northern Ghana (Albert K. Awedoba and Aaron R. Denham) ; Caring for the seriously sick in a Ghanaian society: glimpses from the past (Deborah Atobrah) ; "No matter how the child is, she is hers": practical kinship in the care of mental illness in Kintampo, Ghana (Ursula M. Read) ; HIV disclosure in Ghana: the underlying gender dimension to trust and caregiving (Fidelia Ohemeng) ; Mobile technology and HIV/AIDS in Ghana (Perpetual Crentsil) ; Dilemmas of patient expertise: people living with HIV as peer educators in a Ghanaian hospital (Jonathan Mensah Dapaah and Eileen Moyer) ; Pharmaceutical potentials: praying over medicines in Pentecostal healing (Kristine Krause) ; Humanitarian claims and expert testimonies: contestations over health care for Ghanaian migrants in the United Kingdom (Benjamin N. Lawrance) ; Mission medicine in a decolonising health care system: Agogo Hospital, Ghana, 1945-1980; Accra's women on screen, 2001: a documentary pair about body, risks, tonics, and health (R. Lane Clark, Nancy Rose Hunt, and Takyiwaa Manuh) . Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Managing the pan-African workplace: discipline, ideology, and the cultural politics of the Ghanaian Bureau of African Affairs / Jeffrey S. Ahlman. - In: *Ghana Studies:* (2013), vol. 15/16, p. 337-371

Abstract: Nearly fifty years after the demise of the Ghanaian Bureau of African Affairs (BAA), this article seeks to interrogate the intersecting worlds of the transnational and the intimate in this institute's day-to-day work life by analysing the BAA's archive, which is unmatched by any other Nkrumah-era political organization. The BAA had its origins in competing visions of Ghana's role in the broader movement for African decolonization and the country's own nation-building project. At its most foundational level, the legacy of the BAA has little to do with its many controversial anticolonial operations throughout the continent or its maintenance of 'secret' freedom fighter training camps in the country. As detailed in BAA personnel files, administrative memos, and minutes, Bureau employees, expatriate wards, and even some administrators faced a work regime whereby seemingly banal contestations over sick and maternity leave, pay scales, and workplace technologies were transformed into wide-ranging debates over threats to national productivity, state and institutional security, and social and ideological discipline. Groups of BAA typists, clerical assistants, bookbinders, and other wage-earning employees coped with the political and gendered pressure of becoming the 'good,' disciplined, and ideologically sound workers Nkrumah imagined, while, at the same time, through their purported malfeasances, highlighting the limitations of this ideal. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Staging unity, performing subjectivities: Nkrumah, nation-building, and the Ghana Dance Ensemble / Paul Schauert. - In: *Ghana Studies:* (2013), vol. 15/16, p. 373-412 : foto

Abstract: This article explores how Kwame Nkrumah and subsequent Ghanaian leaders used Ghana's state dance ensemble to create and solidify a sense of unity among this nation's citizens by propagating ideologies of African Personality and Pan-Africanism. Performing a diverse repertoire of dances, the 'Ghana Dance Ensemble' has continually encouraged individuals to cross ethnic and national boundaries. As one peers behind

the scenes of this ensemble, the complex intersubjective construction of such unity is revealed. That is, as the nation appears as an indivisible unit on stage, Ghanaians, nevertheless remain a collection of individuals, subjectively negotiating and interpreting the ideologies of nationalism, African Personality, and Pan-Africanism for themselves. The author argues that although the historical moment of African and Ghanaian independence has long passed, individuals still struggle to adopt nationalism, including national and transnational identities. Thus nationalism, which requires a continual updating to meet the demands of the present, results in a relentless renegotiation and renewal of the nation as well as the individual self. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Kenya

Reimagining the Kenyan television broadcasting scape : active user-generated content (AUGC) as an emancipating platform / A. Terah Ambala. - In: *Ecquid Novi:* (2014) , vol. 35, no. 3, p. 39-53

Keywords: broadcasting/Kenya/media history/television

Abstract: A critical historical reading of the Kenyan broadcasting space irradiates a recurring motif in which the political and economic elites repeatedly stifle national discourse, imposing a monolithic enunciatory space. This has relegated significant sections of the citizenry at the periphery to remain passive participants in the national narrative, and victims of broadcasting platforms and instruments which are national resources. The article is framed on Billig's (1995) thoughts on 'banal nationalism' and draws insight from the tenets of Bhabha's 'cultural difference' theory. The argument here is that the Kenyan broadcasting space has, since colonial times, been an antithesis of Billig's and Bhabha's propositions to the narrative of the nation. Premised on these debates, the use of active user-generated content (AUGC) as a potential intervention to 'opening up' the Kenyan broadcasting space, is proposed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.957226 (Restricted access)

Kenya

The political economic history of the introduction of television in Kenya / George Ngugi

King'ara. - In: *Ecquid Novi:* (2014) , vol. 35, no. 3, p. 73-86 : krt

Abstract: This article explores the factors surrounding the introduction of television broadcasting in Kenya, and those issues that have historically instigated how television producers in Kenyan television conceptualise audiences. It highlights that the political economic legacy of the beginnings of broadcasting in Kenya continues to influence the processes involved in the production of television programmes, and therefore how producers view the audiences of these programmes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.955866 (Restricted access)

Malawi

Whose media, whose agenda? : Monitoring the Malawi 2014 tripartite elections / Ivor Gaber and Edrinnie Lora-Kayambazinthu. - In: *Ecquid Novi:* (2014) , vol. 35, no. 3, p. 106-114

Abstract: In 2014 Malawi experienced its first-ever tripartite elections involving presidential, parliamentary and local government contests. The role of the media was monitored in a major operation covering radio, television, newspapers, news websites and social media. The results revealed that, with the exception of state-controlled media, news outlets played a broadly positive role, providing fair coverage for the four leading candidates and reporting on a broad range of topics. Social media provided a lively platform for the views and opinions of mainly partisan participants (presumably mostly from the urban elite) . On the negative side, coverage of the presidential and to a lesser extent the parliamentary contests dominated, so that the amount of news about local government issues was minimal. The most important negative aspect of the campaign was the one-sided coverage provided by the two state radio channels, the state television station and its online news service. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.964937 (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Conflict and conflict resolution in indigenous Africa / G.I.K. Tasie. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2014) , vol. 23, p. 172-184

Abstract: In this essay, the author draws attention to the existence of well-articulated social control mechanisms in traditional Africa that can be used for conflict resolution, especially among the Igbo of south-eastern Nigeria. These mechanisms may be at variance with western patterns, but achieve the same aims, and in many instances, more effectively so. Traditional causes of conflict include land disputes, suspicions of witchcraft and sorcery, sexual offences, marriage conflicts and political successions. Mechanisms may involve the taking of oaths, consulting oracles, invoking the help of divinities and ancestor-spirits, compensating victims, controlling peers in age set organizations or secret societies, punishing criminals and evil-doers, restoring a general moral disposition by festivals, exiling murderers, and fining disputants by mediators. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

The institution of 'waqf' as an instrument of peace and security in Nigeria / Mubarak Ademola Noibi. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2014) , vol. 23, p. 139-153

Abstract: The article examines the potential of the institution of Islamic endowment ('waqf') for alleviating poverty in Nigeria. The author argues that through its social function 'waqf' could go a long way in reducing crime in Nigeria. Under Shari'ah 'waqf' means a gift wherein the corpus is detained while the usufruct is set free. Detaining the corpus here means the prevention of the gift from being inherited, given out as a gift, sold, lent, mortgaged or rented out. 'Waqf' is an Islamic instrument for redistributing wealth in an Islamic economy. Its proceeds can be dedicated to the aged, children, water supply, poverty alleviation, Qur'an production and distribution, mosque building and maintenance, or orphan care. 'Waqf' has also been used for personal, political, and other purposes. Some 'awqaf' (plural of 'waqf') have a global reach such as the Direct Aid Association (Kuwait) , the SAR charitable institution (Virginia, USA) , and the

International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM)   Endowment Fund. Note, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

The portrait of Shaykh 'dam 'Abdullh 'al-'Ilr (1917-1992)   in an Arabic threnody of Nigerian provenance / Mikail Adebisi Folorunsho. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2013) , vol. 22, p. 97-110

Abstract: In 1992, an elegy was written on the occasion of the death of Shaykh 'dam 'Abdullh 'al-'Ilr (1917-1992)   by Mustafa Jumu'ah Adewale. Shaykh 'dam was an erudite scholar of Islam in Nigeria, whose activities embraced teaching, preaching, healing, and writing. Many of the former students of his 'Markaz' (or 'centre of learning')   occupy important positions in Nigeria as University teachers of Arabic and Islamic studies, Shari'ah court judges and administrators. The original Arabic text of the elegy is presented along with its translation into English, followed by a brief thematic analysis. The thematic components of the elegy are: 1. the elegy on Shaykh 'dam 'Abdullh 'al-'Ilr proper; 2. didactic part; 3. biographical exposition on 'al-'Ilr; 4. eulogy; and 5. supplication. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Rwanda

Rwanda 2011, *Grey matter = Matière grise / a film by Kivu Ruhorahoza ; starr. Ruth Shanel Nirere ... [et al.]* San Francisco, CA : Global Film Iniative, (391850393) .

Abstract: Set in Kigali, Rwanda's capital, this film-within-a-film describes the vision and trials of a determined filmmaker named Balthazar, as he tries to produce his first feature film, 'The Cycle of the Cockroach' (the term cockroach was used by Hutu extremists to designate Tutsis during the genocide of 1994) . The drama, about a brother and sister dealing with the aftermath of genocide, finds no support from government agencies which are only interested in funding upbeat policy-friendly films. As Balthazar borrows recklessly from a loan shark, the 'Cycle' plays out on the screen, subtly measuring the horror and systematic madness of the political violence. As the film progresses we begin to wonder which events happened and which exist in the minds of the characters. The film contemplates the effects of the Rwandan genocide upon the psyche and is a reflection on how Rwandans imagine, speak of, and visualize the relics of trauma. 'Grey

Matter' is the first feature-length narrative film produced in Rwanda by a native Rwandan filmmaker. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Rwanda

L'inculcation de l'idéologie du génocide sous le régime de Grégoire Kayibanda au Rwanda (1961-1973) / Justine Hitimana & Aimable Kadafi. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2013) , vol. 22, p. 199-222

Keywords: ethnic conflicts/genocide/Hutu/political history/political ideologies/Rwanda/Tutsi

Abstract: L'article propose une réflexion sur les racines historiques des massacres contre les Tutsi en 1959, 1961, 1963-1964, 1973 et du génocide perpétré contre les Tutsi du Rwanda en 1994. À la fin les auteurs montrent la responsabilité majeure de la première République hutu (1961-1973) . Le génocide perpétré contre les Tutsi en 1994 s'est construit sur une idéologie longtemps indoctrinée à la population et ses origines remontent à plus d'un siècle. Elle se basait sur les différences et inégalités ethniques apportées au Rwanda par les colonisateurs belges. Ces derniers sont partis des théories d'inégalités sociales tel que décrit par le français Gobineau. Selon le 'Manifeste des Bahutu' en 1957, les leaders hutu réclamaient la libération des Bahutu du 'Joug des seigneurs Batutsi'. Ainsi, avant l'instauration d'un régime républicain en 1961-1973, l'idéologie du génocide était en action. Durant son règne comme président, Kayibanda accentua l'idéologie génocidaire. Son règne qui a duré 13 ans joua un rôle incontournable dans la propagation de la haine contre les Tutsi à travers les discours, les chansons, les meetings et les journaux. C'est en effet cette haine ethnique inculquée aux Hutu qui déboucha sur les massacres contre les Tutsi en 1961, 1963-1964 et 1973. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Rwanda

Le génocide perpétré contre les Tutsi au Rwanda en 1994 et la communauté internationale / Justine Hitimana. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* (2013) , vol. 22, p. 223-247

Keywords: Belgium/ethnic conflicts/France/genocide/Hutu/political ideologies/Rwanda/Tutsi/UN/United States

Abstract: L'article discute des rôles et des responsabilités de la Belgique, de la France,

des États-Unis et de l'ONU par rapport au génocide perpétré contre les Tutsi au Rwanda. Durant la période de 1990-1994, le Rwanda a connu des événements qui bouleversaient sa vie politique: d'une part la naissance du multipartisme et d'autre part la création de plusieurs médias. Plusieurs fois violés, les accords de paix d'Arusha étaient signés et amendés 4 ou 5 fois entre le 9 mars 1991 et le 4 août 1993. Ils se composaient d'un accord de cessez-le-feu et de cinq protocoles. Ces accords étaient "trop beaux pour être appliqués." C'est en fin la haine ethnique inculquée aux Hutu qui déboucha sur les massacres successifs, y compris les pogroms annonciateurs du génocide, comme les massacres de Kibirira（1990）, des Bagogwe（1991）, de Nasho et de Murambi, et du Bugesera（1992）. Vers 1994, la formation et la militarisation des milices 'interahamwe' et 'impuzamigambi' s'accélérait. Selon l'auteur, le génocide de 1994 était presque inévitable à cause de l'appui massif des structures de l'État en conjugaison avec son idéologie génocidaire. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Rwanda

Le génocide perpétré contre les Tutsi en 1994 au Rwanda : une réalité politique des extrémistes hutu / Justine Hitimana. - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies:* （2014）, vol. 23, p. 311-327

Abstract: Cet article porte sur la question: Comment un peuple qui jadis était soudé, quelle que soient les inégalités socio-économique, a été profondément divisé jusqu'au crime horrifiant de génocide? Au Rwanda ce crime de génocide a été commis par l'État en utilisant le plus grand nombre de population hutu à exterminer la population tutsi. Au niveau central, le noyau du groupe qui faisait le génocide était constitué de personnes très proches du président Habyarimana. Il disposait de relais locaux et régionaux chargés de l'exécution sur place: préfets, sous-préfets, bourgmestres, députés, militaires, chefs de milices 'Interahamwe' et autres. Le génocide a montré aussi le pouvoir dévastateur des moyens modernes de communication. Radio-Télévision Libre des Mille Collines a réussi en peu de temps à endoctriner des millions d'Hutu et à créer un climat d'hystérie générale. La mention ethnique sur les cartes d'identité s'est révélée très efficace. Le rapport de la Commission de Droit de l'homme a confirmé le caractère 'téléguidé' des massacres. Bibliogr., réf, rés. en anglais [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Sierra Leone 2013, *Jew-man business : a documentary about Ice T, Bone Thugs and Junior / a film by Maya Mynster Christensen : produced by Mats Utas* [Uppsala] [etc.] : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet [etc.], (391861794) .

Keywords: documentary films (form) /illicit trade/informal sector/neighbourhoods/Sierra Leone/veterans/youth

Abstract: Ice T is a versatile young ex-combatant with experience of the ten-year civil war that ravaged Sierra Leone. Junior and Bone Thugs are his friends. All of them do business in a downtown ghetto area of Freetown called Belgium. Their business is so-called jew-man business, buying and selling chiefly illegal goods or stolen items. Ice, Junior and Bone are part of a large street economy involving thousands of young men and women in the capital and larger towns of the country. [Abstract reproduced from video-dvd]

South Africa

Land reform in post-apartheid South Africa : should South Africa follow Zimbabwe's footsteps? / Vusi Gumede. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies:* (2014) , vol. 9, no. 1, p. 50-68

Keywords: land reform/South Africa/Zimbabwe

Abstract: There are two interconnected fundamental policy questions that should shape any land reform programme in any African context: what kind of land reform and land tenure is ideal as well as what kind of farming is appropriate? The article argues that South Africa has never addressed these important questions and other associated questions, hence there appears to be policy confusion regarding South Africa's land reform processes. It is taken for granted that the process of land reform in South Africa is necessary in redressing apartheid colonialism - this should be the hallmark of land reform in not just South Africa but Southern Africa as a whole, as Moyo (2013) , Murisa (2013) , Hendricks et al. (2013) , Hebinck et al. (2013) and many others have argued recently. Since 1994, the government relied on the 1996 Constitution and the 1997 White Paper on Land Reform as well as a plethora of legislative pieces to redistribute land, correct land tenure and address land restitution. However, land reform as a whole in South Africa has been a dismal failure. It is no surprise that Hendricks et al. (2013, 1) say 'there remains a land crisis in South Africa'. Zimbabwe, by contrast, has been peddled as a possible model to follow. The study of the Zimbabwean land

reform processes amplifies the fundamental point that this article argues - that policy clarity is critical. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.916877 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Social cohesion for the unfinished business of land reform in South Africa / Nkosinathi Mbedu. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies:* (2014) , vol. 9, no. 1, p. 100-114

Keywords: land reform/race relations/social integration/South Africa

Abstract: This article discusses social cohesion as an alternative instrument to address the ever dragging land question in South Africa. Although there are various activities that have been undertaken and policy programmes that have been proposed, all those initiatives have not been able to completely translate land reform policy into practice as intended. Other than recognising the 'willing seller-willing buyer' policy which appears not to have been internalised by the stakeholders concerned, this article also presents a transformative approach for both white land owners and black emerging farmers to work together in a tolerant and amicable manner. The most critical step that is required for land reform in the whole country is a public consultation process for government to be able to engage with all parties and to put a list of informed alternatives on the table for discussion. Obviously, that includes the willing seller willing buyer policy. Based on the outcomes of such discussions, the government has to play a mediation role to heal the racial division caused by the Natives Land Act of 1913. In short, this discussion presents social cohesion to heal the past without land owners perceiving transformation policies as apartheid in reverse. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.916881 (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Large-scale land deals, global capital and the politics of livelihoods : experiences of women small-holder farmers in Chisumbanje, Zimbabwe / Patience Mutopo and Manase Chiweshe. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies:* (2014) , vol. 9, no. 1, p. 84-99

Keywords: foreign investments/land acquisition/livelihoods/small farms/women farmers/Zimbabwe

Abstract: Large scale land acquisitions by foreign conglomerates in Zimbabwe have been a recurrent phenomenon within the last five years. This has led to land deals being negotiated with state, individual and nongovernmental actors, leading to the production of agro fuels. This article investigates how the large scale commercial land deals have affected the livelihoods of women small holder farmers, the role of global capital in entrenching discrimination of women and how the politics of resource use and distribution has become a central force in shaping livelihoods in Zimbabwe's communal areas. The article is based on field work that was conducted in Ndowoyo communal area, in Chisumbanje village, from July 2011 until April 2012. The methods used for collecting data were in-depth interviews with the women, interviews with officials from the Platform for Youth Development, a nongovernmental organisation, Macdom Pvt Ltd and Ratings Investments, focus group discussions and personal observations that involved interactions with the women. In 2011, Macdom Pvt Ltd and Ratings Investments, both bio fuels companies owned by Billy Rautenbach started green fuel production operations in Chisumbanje and this has led to the altering of the livelihoods systems of women smallholder farmers. The argument seeks, first, to demonstrate how the company's green fuel production systems have led to the loss of land for women and the redefinition of tenure in a communal area. Secondly it explores how the company has been involved in political issues that have undermined the role of development for the women and, thirdly, the article investigates how the women have created livelihood alternatives in an area which has been transformed from a communal rural area into almost an urban area. It concludes by suggesting the need to give primacy to women centred notions of agency in coping with the negative implications of commercial land deals on women's livelihoods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.916879 (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

The re-emergence of diasporic radio in independent Zimbabwe / Everette Ndlovu. - In: *Ecquid Novi:* (2014) , vol. 35, no. 3, p. 54-72

Keywords: diasporas/radio/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This article contributes to the debate on the re-emergence of diasporic radio and its role in facilitating citizen journalism and political awareness in Zimbabwe. The article uses Short Wave Radio Africa and other diasporic radio stations domiciled

outside Zimbabwe to examine how diasporic radio has re-emerged in independent Zimbabwe, where it manages to utilise affordable communication technologies to link with the population, providing the people with an alternative public sphere on which to articulate their views and engage in democratic debate. Within a restrictive environment, the people produce their social world through thought processes and ideas as they establish social, political and economic relations with one another to influence their circumstances. Despite the government's control of the media, an oppositional communicative space has been created by a small number of poorly resourced social players who are set on giving the masses alternative discursive platforms. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.957225 (Restricted access)