

Africa

Collective mobilisations in Africa = Mobilisations collectives en Afrique : enough is enough / edited by Kadya Tall, Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle, Michel Cahen - Leiden : Brill, 2015.

Abstract: This collective volume brings together a broad range of protest contexts in twelve chapters, divided into three parts. The case studies deal with such diverse subjects as the formation of Maroon societies in the early colonial period, female mobilization in authoritarian contexts, urban youth culture, trade unionism, gay rights activists, electoral wars and violence in urban areas, Boko Haram. Sometimes popular protest is expressed through religion (Islam as well as Christianity), often by young people. Contents: Introduction: On the banality of mobilisation in Africa (Michel Cahen, Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle and Kadya Tall) - Part 1. Waithood or youth longing for real changes (contributors: Alcinda Honwana, Benjamin Soares, Marie Nathalie Leblanc (on West Africa), Kadya Tall (on Benin), Thomas Fouquet (on Dakar, Senegal)) - Part 2. When social minorities demonstrate (contributions by Alexander Keese (on West central Africa), Ophélie Rillon (on Mali), Christophe Broqua (on Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire), Raphael Botiveau (on South Africa) - Part 3. Violence and state of exception (contributions by Dominique Malaquais (on Douala, Cameroon), Johanna Siméant (on Bamako, Mali), Rémy Bazenguissa-Ganga (on Congo-Brazzaville), et Adam Higazi (on North-East Nigeria)). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Contemporary Africa : challenges and opportunities / ed. by Toyin Falola and Emmanuel M. Mbah - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.

Abstract: The challenges facing Africa today have changed little since the end of colonial rule. Applying the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to the challenges of today, this volume offers a counterweight to the reflexive pessimism that pervades much of the literature on corruption and conflict in Africa. The introduction by Toyin Falola and Emmanuel M. Mbah frames the concepts of change and continuity in contemporary Africa. Part 1, Colonial and neocolonial legacies, is composed of four chapters: Mau Mau inventions and reinventions (Mickie Mwanzia Koster, on Kenya); The development of the civil service in Africa (Julius O. Adekunle); The Second World War and Africa's socioeconomic infrastructures: a case study of the Nigerian railroad system (Tokunbo A. Ayoola); The Cold War and the emergence of economic divergences: Africa and Asia compared (S.U. Fwatshak). Part 2, Transformational moments in economies and cultures, contains five chapters: Africa's debt burden and HIPC initiative: Cameroon, from challenges to opportunity (Augustine E. Ayuk); The effects of family size on socioeconomic status in Cameroon: a critical analysis (Consoler Teboh); Music and the politics of culture in a South African Zulu HIV/AIDS experience: implications for 'post-apartheid' discourse (Austin C. Okigbo); Land and conflict in Kenya's Rift Valley: historical and contemporary perspectives (Martin Shanguhya and Mickie Mwanzia Koster); The migration of professionals from Africa: assessing the impact of the 'brain drain' from the continent (J.K. Mapulanga-Hulston); Conclusion: Africa that works (Toyin Falola and Emmanuel M. Mbah). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Languages in Africa : multilingualism, language policy, and education / ed. by Elizabeth C. Zsiga, One Tiale Boyer, and Ruth Kramer - Washington, DC : Georgetown University Press, 2014.

Abstract: People in many African communities live within a series of concentric circles when it comes to language. In a small group, a speaker uses an often unwritten and endangered mother tongue that is rarely used in school. A national indigenous language written, widespread, sometimes used in school surrounds it. An international language like French or English, a vestige of colonialism, is used in higher education, and promises mobility, but is often not well mastered by its users. The essays in this volume explore the layers of African multilingualism as they affect language policy and education. Through case studies ranging across the continent, the contributors consider multilingualism in the classroom as well as in domains ranging from music and film to politics and figurative language. The contributors report on the widespread

devaluing and even death of indigenous languages. They also investigate how poor teacher training leads to language-related failures in education. At the same time, they demonstrate that education in a mother tongue can work, linguists can use their expertise to provoke changes in language policies, and linguistic creativity thrives in multilingual communities. Contents: Introduction: Layers of Language some bad news and some good news on multilingualism, language policy, and education in Africa (Elizabeth C. Zsiga, One Tlale Boyer, Ruth Kramer); Early reading success in Africa: the language factor (Barbara Trudell, Carolyn Temple Adger); Multilingualism as a sociolinguistic phenomenon: evidence from Africa (Eyamba G. Bokamba); Classroom discourse in bilingual and multilingual Kenyan primary schools (Lydiah Kananu Kiramba); Investigating teacher effects in mother-tongue-based multilingual education programs (Stephen L. Walter); Ghana's complementary education program (Kingsley Akorful); Language contact and language attitudes in two Dagara-speaking border communities in Burkina Faso and Ghana (Richard Beyogle); Language and education policy in Botswana: the case of Sebirwa (One Tlale Boyer, Elizabeth C. Zsiga); Ethnic language shift among the Nao people of Ethiopia (Samson Seid); The role of language and culture in ethnic identity maintenance: the case of the Gujarati community in South Africa (Sheena Shah); "The palm oil with which words are eaten": proverbs from Cameroon's endangered indigenous languages (Eyovi Njwe); The linguistic "glocal" in Nigeria's urban popular music (Tolulope Odegunmi); Language use in advertisements as a reflection of speakers' language habits (Leonard Muaka); The persuasive nature of metaphors in Kenya's political discourse (Leonard Muaka); African languages on film: visualizations of pathologized polyglossia (Anjali Pandey). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Des cow-boys dans la savane : cinéma et hybridation culturelle en contexte colonial / Odile Goerg. - In: *Afrika Zamani*: (2013), no. 20/21, p. 69-93

Abstract: Peut-on envisager le western comme métaphore du cinéma aux colonies ? Le film hollywoodien comme marque d'acculturation universelle ? La situation savère plus complexe dans le double contexte de diffusion d'une technologie occidentale et de domination culturelle. Si de nombreuses études ont montré le succès de ce genre cinématographique ainsi que l'impact profond qu'il a sur des générations de jeunes spectateurs essentiellement masculins, les tendances actuelles de l'historiographie insistent sur la diversité des perceptions et des interprétations selon les contextes culturels ambiants. C'est bien la question de la réception des films, de leur impact ou de leur usage local qui est centrale ici et non celle de leur production, car les films projetés en Afrique sont étrangers au continent, à l'exception de l'Égypte, jusqu'à la fin des années 1950. Après avoir interrogé la notion de réception, ce qui suppose une certaine connaissance des principes régissant la programmation, l'article met les westerns au cœur de l'analyse. Ceci permet de montrer la prégnance auprès d'un public d'adolescents et de jeunes hommes qui y trouvent à la fois un répertoire de comportements ou de choix vestimentaires et une grille d'interprétation du monde, voire des outils de modernité. Le cinéma sert ainsi de véhicule à des processus de création culturelle, puisant à des registres divers. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/3._goerg.pdf

Africa

Massive open online courses (MOOCs) and green economy transition : feasibility assessment for African higher education / Godwell Nhamo. - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 101-119: ill. graf. tab

Abstract: Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are a new phenomenon globally and in Africa. MOOCs have attracted student registration in hundreds of thousands per course in certain instances, as well as gaining acceptance across different societies. MOOCs present opportunities for learning in general and specifically learning towards green economy transition in Africa. Many MOOCs are currently hosted by institutions of higher education in the USA, with the first MOOC breakthrough entitled Artificial Intelligence having exploded at Stanford University in California (USA) in summer 2011. The Artificial Intelligence enrolled 160,000 students, 23,000 of which graduated after 10 weeks. The question then is: are MOOCs feasible in educating African masses in the field of green economy transition? Born in 2008 and popularised throughout the

years following the global financial crisis, world leaders confirmed from Rio+20 that green economy transition is the way to go if humanity is to remain sustainable on planet earth. This paper presents MOOCs as an emerging area with opportunities to enhance learning for green economy transition in general and specifically for Africa. The twin phenomena under discussion require massive roll outs of: firstly, learning management systems like MOOCs, and, secondly, the dissemination of massive appropriate content, knowledge and skills related to green economy transition that current formal education systems will not manage given the demand and urgency. The answer to the question raised is therefore a qualified yes mainly due to limited e-readiness in the continent. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/5-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13_nhamo.pdf

Africa

Philosophical thinking and the concept of security in the contemporary African society / Ronald Olufemi Badru, T.R.E. Eegunlusi and A.O. Adewunmi. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 55-78

Abstract: The paper seeks to unpack the essentially contested concept of security, exposing its deep philosophical bases, for a better understanding of the concept by theorists involved in its interrogation. Relying on analytic and reflectively interrogative methods of social inquiry, the study has two inter-related objectives. First, it attempts to raise philosophically fundamental questions that border on the metaphysics, ethics, epistemology, and logic of security, which frame the concept of security. Second, drawing on the current security situation in Nigeria, the study attempts to connect those philosophically fundamental questions to the praxis, showing how either security deficit or gain could be promoted, depending on the answers to the philosophically fundamental questions. The authors state that there is a substantial security deficit in contemporary African societies because the philosophically fundamental questions involved in the concept of security have not been seriously considered and conscientiously addressed. The study concludes that it is when the issues framed in the questions are addressed that one would know what security truly is and the best practice for its promotion. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Africa

The drivers of Brazil's expansion into Africa: a critical assessment / Priscila Scalco. - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 35-64

Abstract: The rise of neoliberalism and the reorganization of global power allows emerging economies like Brazil to redefine their role in the international arena and challenge the traditional power dynamics between North and South. In this sense, Brazil gears its expansion into Africa, as South-South cooperation discourses are becoming relevant to global governance. Brazil's Africa policy has not always been constant and during the 1990s it stagnated. However, since 2000, and notably since the election of President Lula in 2003, the foreign ministry has recognized the opportunities for expansion into Africa. Making use of soft power strategies, the Brazilian government seems to be increasing its influence on the continent. By analysing Brazil's drivers of expansion in Africa, this article proposes that each driver - cultural ties, technology transfer, commercial opportunities, and South-South cooperation - reinforces a neoliberal rationale that places emerging economies in an ambiguous position of serving interests which do not always translate into mutual benefits. Moreover, Brazilian expansion into Africa allows the country to assume a leading position as representative of a southern constituency, which serves the Brazilian interests. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Algeria

Between fanaticism and loyalty : Algerian prisoners within the French Mediterranean Empire / Dzavid Dzanic. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 204-224 : krt
Abstract: The violent military method of colonisation embraced by French governors general such as Thomas Bugeaud and the violent resistance espoused by local leaders such as Abd al-Qdir have received the lion's share of attention in the existing scholarship on the first two decades of French rule in Algeria. Although some scholars have emphasised that a number of Algerians had become an integral part of the French army and fought on the French side in many important

battles, indigenous notables' ideas on French imperialism, the civilising mission and their sense of loyalty remain opaque. This article examines the writings of a number of influential Algerian leaders who experienced captivity in the colonial prison in southern France during the 1840s and redefined their sense of loyalty as a result of that experience. Most of them jettisoned Abd al-Qdir's ideology of violent resistance and attempted to prove their loyalty to France by pointing to their military service and their belief in the benefits of the French civilising mission, which they interpreted as the uniform extension of the French system of justice in Algeria. In addition, some of them attempted to harmonise the French monarchy with Islam by presenting the French conquest as a divinely ordained and thus legitimate event. By analysing the ideas of Algerian notables who adopted a new sense of patriotism, the article underscores the importance of re-examining the existing narratives of French imperial expansion in North Africa in order to recover the key role that indigenous collaboration played in that development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.928209> (Restricted access)

British Cameroons

Camwood ('pterocarpus tinctorius') in the political economy of the Cross and Manyu rivers basin of Cameroon and some hinterland communities, 1916-1961 / Henry Kam Kah. - In: *Afrika Zamani*: (2013), no. 20/21, p. 149-164

Abstract: Camwood exploitation and use played an important role in the political economy of the Cross and Manyu river basin of Cameroon and Nigeria including some hinterland communities throughout the era of British administration which spanned 1916-1961. The British occasionally intervened to end its unrestricted exploitation and regulated its commercialisation for the local and external market. In spite of their laborious effort in this direction, Camwood exploitation continued for various internal and external uses. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/7._kam_ka.pdf

Cameroon

De la parole à l'écriture en Afrique / Marcelline Nnomo Zanga (ed.) - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Abstract: La démarche exploratoire du comportement de l'acte d'écriture et de la vision du monde d'un nouveau romancier africain de deuxième génération s'inscrit dans ce livre dans la dynamique d'une rupture épistémologique volontaire, dans ce sens que les communications proposées sur le roman 'L'otage' (2012) de l'écrivain camerounais Faustin Mvogo, revendiquent un fond théorique autonome. Les contributeurs tentent une action de théorisation du glissement, apparemment simple, mais en réalité complexe, qui permet de cheminer de la parole à l'écriture chez l'Africain dans l'espace conflictuel de la (post)modernité. Le caractère atypique du texte interrogé, qui 'surfe' entre la parole urbaine, la parole rurale autochtone et la trajectoire idéologique personnelle de l'écrivain, constitue la principale curiosité qui aura donné du grain à moudre aux auteurs. L'ouvrage se veut aussi une illustration des nouveaux rapports entre la société du texte, la société de l'auteur et le texte social. Contributeurs: Pabé Mongo, Joseph Noubissi Wambo, Eulalie Patricia Essomba, Edgard Claude Akono, Pierre Paulin Onana Atouba, Marie Monique Mballa, Raphael Ngwe, Pierre Suzanne Eyenga Onana, Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin, Evelyne Nonga, Elise Nathalie Nyemb, Clément Dili Palai, Gérard-Marie Messina. L'ouvrage comporte aussi un entretien avec Faustin Mvogo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Cameroon

L'uvre romanesque de Léonora Miano : fiction, mémoire et enjeux identitaires / sous la dir. Alice Delphine Tang ; préf. de Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Abstract: Cet ouvrage collectif, qui est consacré à l'uvre romanesque de l'écrivaine camerounaise Léonora Miano, se veut à la fois un hommage à une romancière confirmée et un texte de référence pour les chercheurs et tous ceux qui s'intéressent à sa production littéraire. Les travaux réunis dans l'ouvrage montrent la diversité des thèmes abordés ainsi que les différentes facettes de l'écriture romanesque de Miano, dont les principaux sont l'être féminin, l'histoire de l'Afrique, la quête identitaire, l'Afrique malade de ses enfants, la retour aux valeurs ancestrales et l'idéologie, et l'écriture et l'esthétique. Contributions: La force du féminin dans 'La saison de l'ombre' (2013)

(Christiane Chaulet Achour); Le sort des enfants de la postcolonie: "Suite africaine" de Léonora Miano (Valérie Dusailant-Fernandes); Femmes et hommes dans la micro-société d'Eku, ou l'écriture de l'éveil féminin dans L'Afrique des villages (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin); Le sens du clair-obscur dans les romans de Léonora Miano (Alice Delphine Tang); Apoloque et/ou écriture romanesque dans 'La saison de l'ombre' de Léonora Miano (Pierrette Bidjocka Fumba); Figures et voix du peuple dans les 'Aubes écarlates' de Léonora Miano (Germain Nyada); Paroles, personnages subalternes et nations postcoloniales chez Miano (Trésor Simon Yoassi); Écriture de la folie dans 'L'intérieur de la nuit' de Léonora Miano (Nelly Ludwine Mabickas Boussamba); Entre 'lutte' et 'paix': violence et réhabilitation du corps féminin dans 'Contours du jour qui vient' (Jennifer Misran); Esthétique de la rupture dans la prose romanesque de Léonora Miano (Guy Aurélien Nda'ah); La représentation de l'enfance fragmentée dans 'Contours du jour qui vient' de Léonora Miano (Guedeyi Yaeneta Hayatou); La dialectique lutte/paix ou le rapport mère/fille dans 'Contours du jour qui vient' de Léonora Miano (Augustine H. Asaah); Sur les traces des rastafaris dans 'Tels des astres éteints' de Léonora Miano: une (re)négociation identitaire marquée (Christiane Félicité Ewane Esoah, Amos Kamsu Souop Tetcha); L'identité historique des personnages afropéens de Léonora Miano: la memoria de la diaspora africaine constructrice des récits et de leurs héros (Marjolaine Unter Ecker); L'écriture dans 'Tels des astres éteints' de Léonora Miano: de la signification à la signification (Sylvie Marie Berthe Ondo Ndo); Configurations idéologiques dans l'esthétique romanesque de Léonora Miano: une lecture de 'L'intérieur de la nuit' (Rosine Paki Sale); Écriture romanesque, musique et posture identitaire: 'Tels des astres éteints' de Léonora Miano (Paul Kana Nguetse); Léonora Miano ou la gynécocratie racontée dans 'La saison de l'ombre' (Patricia Bissa Enma); Léonora Miano et espace afropéen: territoire physique, site virtuel et identités dans 'Blues pour Elise' (Sophia Mizouni). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

PME et développement: atouts, contraintes institutionnelles et perspectives dans le contexte de la République Démocratique du Congo / C. Kamala Kaghoma ... [et al.] - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Abstract: Table des matières: PME (petites et moyennes entreprises) et développement: atouts, contraintes institutionnelles et perspectives dans le contexte de la RDC (introduction éditoriale, C. Kamala Kaghoma); Les déterminants du rationnement de crédit en milieux ruraux au Sud-Kivu (Eddy Balemba Kanyurhi, Albert Lukuitshi Malaika, Sage Ntamwenge); Analyse des déterminants de la probabilité de défaut de remboursement de crédit dans les IMF: cas de MECRE-UVIRA (Matabaro Borauzima Luc et Mugisho Munkwa Guershom); Pratiques de GRH (gestion des ressources humaines) et performance des PME: une approche par corrélation canonique (Douglas Amuli Ibale); Les déterminants de l'entrepreneuriat chez les femmes commerçantes de Bukavu en République Démocratique du Congo (Eddy Balemba Kanyurhi, Albert Lukuitshi Malaika, Nana Muhindo); La dimension genre et son impact dans le développement socioéconomique de la communauté urbaine et rurale du Province du Nord-Kivu: cas de la ville de Goma et son hinterland (Patience Muderwa Kahuyege); Satisfaction au travail et performance organisationnelle des institutions d'enseignement supérieur dans la ville de Bukavu (Deogratias Bugandwa Mungu Akonkwa, Marlène Bakomeza Byavulwa et Eddy Balemba Kanyurhi); Initiatives locales de développement et logiques du marché au Sud-Kivu: le paradoxe des interventions pour le changement (Paul Kadundu Karhamikire); Les pièges internes à la décentralisation budgétaire en RDC: cas de trappe à tribu et resquille (Dieudonné Muhinduka-Di-Kuruba); Les Routes d'Intérêt Agricole (RIA): atout au développement des milieux ruraux en République Démocratique du Congo (Zéphyrin Mpene); Diagnostic de la volatilité de l'inflation en R.D. Congo (Jean-Baptiste Ntagoma Kushinganine, Andrew-John Blackson Bongi, Jean-Paul Tsasa Vangu et Robert Moustafa). Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Province du Sud-Kivu (RDCongo): enjeux économiques et financiers / Augustin Mutabazi Ngaboyeka ... [et al.] - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2013.

Abstract: Table des matières: L'adoption de la TVA (taxe sur la valeur ajoutée) en R.D. Congo: incidences comptables, fiscales et financières (Augustin Mutabazi Ngaboyeka); Analyse de la

compétitivité internationale de la banane du Sud-Kivu (Ariana Aksanti Badesire et Jean-Baptiste Ntagoma Kushinganine); Évaluation comparative de la satisfaction des clients des Institutions de Microfinance dans la ville de Bukavu (Douglas Amuli Ibale, Eddy Balemba Kanyurhi et Deogratias Bugandwa Mungu Akonkwa); Les déterminants de la structure financière des PME à Bukavu (Eddy Balemba Kanyurhi, Albert Malaika Lukuitshi et Roméo Mashali Baguma); Subjective measures of quality of life in Bukavu and Goma: a factor analytical approach (Deogratias Bugandwa Mungu Akonkwa, Aline Kajabika Akonkwa and Emmanuel Baguma Mushagalusa); Livelihood diversification strategy of self-help microcredit members: the case of CRED in Madurai, South India (Marie-Rose Bashwira Nyenyezi); Is there a possibility of technical progress for subsistence farming? (Célestin Bucekuderhwa Bashige); Facteurs d'efficacité de l'audit interne dans les IMF congolaises (Guillaume Bidubula Juwa et Nestor Cirhuza Muderhwa); Les déterminants du comportement d'achat des vêtements neufs chez les jeunes: une étude empirique à partir des étudiants de l'Université Catholique de Bukavu (Eddy Balemba Kanyurhi, Olivier Mosimba Bondjeka et Albert Lukuitshi Malaika). Bibliogr., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Eastern African literary and cultural studies. 2014.

Ref Type: Journal (Full)

Abstract: Peer-reviewed journal which offers a distinctive, integrated forum for scholarship on the literature, culture and arts of the Eastern Africa region and their widespread influence. The arts and culture have played an instrumental role in the post-colonial project, and indeed in the forging of twenty-first century identities and realities, where they have actively engaged with ideas from other fields including economics, politics, history, and religion. This dynamic interface is explored in the journal. Exceptional creative work from and about the region is also considered for publication. The journal invites submissions of research articles, review essays, roundtable debates, interviews, creative work, book reviews and conference alerts. [journal abstract]

Ethiopia

"Conservationists" and the "local people" in biodiversity conservation : the case of Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia / Girma Kelboro, Till Stellmacher, Volker Hoffmann. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 29-55 : krt., tab

Abstract: Studies on biodiversity in Africa show its rapid loss and degradation. This is commonly associated with non-sustainable use by local people. Across Africa, extensive systems of protected areas (PAs) have been established to mitigate this trend. Creation of PAs, however, resulted in manifold conflicts with people who depend on the use of the PAs' natural resources for their livelihoods. This study analyzes differences in knowledge and perceptions between conservationists and pastoralists in Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia, and suggests ways of integrating these knowledge systems, and translating them into practices. Pastoralists who live inside the park describe changes in biodiversity by observing important trees, grasses, and larger wild animals based on traditional ecological knowledge. Conservationists tend to rely on standard scientific methods and "expert" observations to evaluate temporal and spatial changes of biodiversity. The pastoralists relate biodiversity loss to the prohibition of their traditional land management practices by the park authorities. Conservationists take the local people's increased and non-sustainable resource utilization as a cause. The authors argue that improved knowledge exchange and understanding can be generated through more participatory and transdisciplinary research which can contribute to the development of innovative management approaches for the park that better integrate local peoples' livelihood needs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ethiopia

Dynamics of pastoralist relations at change : an exploration into the causes of Afar-Karrayu conflict in the Awash Valley / Asnake Menbere. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-28

Abstract: This study is an exploration of the underlying causes and the dynamics of the conflict between the Afar and Karrayu pastoralists in the Awash Valley of Ethiopia. The study indicates that the causes of the conflict are multiple: scarcity of natural resources, inappropriate development interventions, cattle rustling and related revenge attacks, a culture of violence, the

decline of traditional institutions for conflict resolution, the political and economic marginalization of pastoralists, prejudices attributed to the pastoralist way of life, and memories of historical animosities between the Afar and Karrayu ethnic groups. Conflict resolution has proved complicated, because of the involvement of various actors with incompatible interests and needs. The author stresses a number of important issues for conflict resolution: addressing opposing interests, changing attitudes, and finding means for conflict resolution that fit within the local context, and are approved by the local people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ethiopia

Livelihood strategies of rural women with emphasis on income diversification and demographic adjustment in Central Ethiopia : the case of Olonkomi, Oromia region / Sara Worku, Muluneh Woldetsadik. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 111-146 : ill

Abstract: This article explores some of the livelihood strategies of rural women with emphasis on an income diversification and demographic adjustment, in Olonkomi locality, Oromia region Ethiopia, in the context of rapid population growth. Women are involved in casual and unregulated income generating activities such as processing and selling local beverages, selling fire wood, making hand crafts, petty trading et cetera. Income generation through these activities is minimal due to poor access to credit from financial institutions, lack of skill and training, and scarce labor supplies in case of femaleheaded households. Other strategies include adjustment of family size and migration. These strategies (non-farm activities and demographic adjustment) can bear fruits and improve rural livelihood situations provided the local and regional governments, in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders, manage to improve rural households' access to land, physical and social infrastructure, and microfinance institutions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ethiopia

Peace-making from within : the tradition of conflict resolution in Northern Afar, Ethiopia / Kelemework Tafero. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 57-77 : krt

Abstract: This article is based on a study among the Afar pastoralists of northeastern Ethiopia on local traditions of resolving inter-clan and inter-ethnic conflict. The findings of the study reveal an increase in inter-clan conflict over the past fifty years. The major source of conflict has been competition over scarce natural resources including grazing land and water. Conflict resolution lies in the hands of councils of elders representing different clans in northern Afar selected on the basis of age, wisdom, honesty and proper knowledge of local conditions. Inter-clan and inter-ethnic conflicts are better addressed by the indigenous institutions because of their participatory, transparent and flexible nature. Government politico-judiciary institutions such as the local court and security forces often play a facilitating role to complement traditional structures. The ritual of peace-making often involves compensation and the sharing of food and drinks to symbolize the end of animosity between conflicting parties. The sedentarization of the Afar has had negative impacts on inter-clan conflicts and the way such conflicts are handled. Sedentary life resulted in further fragmentation of Afar culture and social organization and the breakup of traditional pastoral institutions upon which strong economic and social support networks were built. The paper recommends an adequate recognition of traditional peace-making institutions and integration of the formal and informal institutions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ethiopia

Reengineering postgraduate curricula and its mode of delivery : graduate students views of modular course delivery at Addis Ababa University / Solomon Areaya, Ayalew Shibeshi and Daniel Tefera. - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 71-100
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the graduate students views regarding the modular course delivery of the masters programme in Addis Ababa University. It attempted to answer four basic questions: what are the attitudes of the graduate students towards the modular

curricula and block teaching mode of delivery? Is there any difference in students preference for modular delivery across different colleges/subjects/disciplines? What are the major strengths and weaknesses of modular course delivery as perceived by graduate students? And what are the outstanding academic and administrative problems encountered by the modular course delivery? The study used the survey method supported by qualitative data collection procedures.

Questionnaire was employed to collect data from 732 first year graduate students. However, analysis was made on properly completed and returned 724 questionnaires. Besides six focus group discussions were held. The quantitative data were analyzed by using percentages, means and composite scores, standard deviations and analysis of variance and Tukey HSD. The results showed that graduate students overall attitude toward the modular programme is positive. The modular delivery was also perceived favorably. However, significant differences were observed between students of different colleges with regard to the attitude towards the modular programme, modular delivery and availability and accessibility of module related materials.

Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/4-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13_areaya_shibeshi_teferra.pdf

Ethiopia

The need for policy framework for urban/peri-urban agriculture in Ethiopia : a reflection / Messay Mulugeta. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 79-109 : fig., krt. tab

Abstract: Following the fall of the Derg Government in May 1991, Ethiopia has witnessed a wide range of government policy reforms. However, no attempt has been made to introduce a policy for urban/peri-urban agriculture (UPA) in the country. This study was undertaken to assess the need for a policy framework for UPA in Ethiopia. The study particularly assesses the positive impacts of UPA in terms of livelihood enhancement, environmental greening, waste recycling and job creation. The author argues that it is imperative to formulate a policy framework for UPA in Ethiopia so that the country can make the most out of the sector. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ghana

Adoption of improved shea butter processing technology in Ghana / Fadilah Mohammed and Seidu Al-hassan. - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2013), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 22-39 : tab

Abstract: This paper examines socio-economic factors that influence the adoption of improved shea butter processing technology in the Northern Region of Ghana. Data were obtained from 300 women shea butter processors comprising of full adopters, partial adopters, and non-adopters. The conclusion is that education, experience, age, size of capital, credit and legal status of a business are factors that influence the adoption of improved methods of processing shea butter in Ghana. It is recommended that shea butter processors should be trained on the use of the improved equipment to enable them adopt the new technology so as to increase production and hence improve upon their livelihoods. There is also the need to encourage the registration of shea butter business enterprises in order to enable them enjoy the services of Business Development Service providers. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Constructing the historicity of chieftancy among the Nawuri of Northern Ghana / Cletus K. Mbowura. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 21-44 : krt

Abstract: Pre-colonial societies in Northern Ghana have been described as 'centralized' and 'acephalous.' While the Mole-Dagbani, Gonja and Wala states were said to be centralized, that is states with systems of government by which jurisdiction is territorial and based on chieftancy with a paramount chief serving as the nexus of authority, the rest of the societies in Northern Ghana were described as acephalous lacking territorial unity defined in administrative terms and by the notion of chieftancy. This paper argues that the description of Nawuri society as acephalous is inappropriate and inconsistent with available historical evidence about the ancient existence of chieftancy among the Nawuri. Scholars must begin to construct the historicity of chieftancy among the Nawuri in the context of a centralized, rather than an 'acephalous' society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Globalization and male sex trade in Ghana : modernity or immorality? / Martin Oteng-Ababio and Charlotte Wrigley-Asante. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 79-104 : tab

Abstract: Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, the authors argue that globalization with its associated global tourism and the development of new communication technologies has promoted and propagated male sex trade, a phenomenon which hitherto was unknown in the Ghanaian society. Globalization has not only conspicuously 'legitimized' homosexuality, it has festered the increasing commercialization of the act, and has thus attracted widespread opposition, resistance and debate. While a section of the society considers the act immoral due to their religious faith, cultural beliefs and attitudes, others defend it raising human rights concerns. The authors call for a civil, dispassionate, apolitical and less hypocritical way of discussing the issue devoid of criminalization, in the quest for solutions to this emerging social issue. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Introduction of direct taxation in Northern Ghana, 1898-1939 / Raymond Bagulo Bening. - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2013), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 84-114

Abstract: This article discusses the introduction of direct taxation by the British colonial authorities in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast between 1898 and 1939. The tax policy was implemented without violent reactions or massive protests from the population despite opposition to the policy from identifiable groups such as soldiers and non-indigenes of the area working for the colonial administration and some chiefs. Archival sources provided the bulk of the data for the paper. The author argues that the success of the introduction of direct taxation in the Northern Territories was due in part to the considerable isolation of the area from the main stream of contemporary developments in the rest of the Gold Coast. Furthermore, as a result of the visible development initiatives in the Northern Territories following the introduction of direct taxation, the native authorities in the Colony and Ashanti gradually accepted this principle. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

One state, many origins : peopling of the Akuapem State : a re-examination / Ebenezer Ayesu. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 27-54 : krt

Abstract: In 1994, the Akuapem paramountcy of south-eastern Ghana was engulfed in communal violence resulting in the death of one person, several severe injuries and property damage estimated in thousands of Ghanaian cedis. When calm was eventually restored, a number of chiefs and their people announced their secession from the state, which was established in the 1730s. A revealing development which emanated from the 'break-up' was the rise to prominence of the people of Akropong, Aburi, and also those of Adukrom and Larteh, both Guan communities. This was achieved at the expense of other groups within the state, including those of Krobo emigrant origin. Yet, lesser known groups, which included Akan merchants from elsewhere, participated in the state foundation process, with some of them occupying important stools. This paper seeks to re-examine the foundation history of the Akuapem state with the aim of 'restoring' the voices of the hitherto silenced groups. In doing this, particular attention is paid to the arrival and place of these least-mentioned groups. It is argued that Akuapem, though a 'unitary' state, was made up of peoples of diverse origins. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Polygamy and patriarchy : an intimate look at marriage in Ghana through a human rights lens / Lorraine Bowan. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 45-64

Abstract: This paper examines polygamous customary marriage in Ghana, West Africa, in the context of colonial policy and legislation, which established the current plural legal environment in which Ghanaians negotiate their marriages and the dissolution of marriages. The human rights polemic between universalist advocates of individual rights and cultural relativist advocates of communitarian rights is activated in order to assess the efficacy of applying human rights

principles to provide redress in family law cases. In doing so, the global north-south contention that the human rights movement is merely Western moral imperialism is tested. The paper demonstrates the way in which the more limited protection of rights afforded to women under customary law has been strengthened by the domestication of human rights treaties in the current constitution and legislation of Ghana, and the explicit application of human rights principles by judges in the judicial process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Rotation without genealogy : the office of the rainmaker in Yikpabongo (Komaland, Northern Ghana) / Franz Kröger. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 111-116 : figs

Abstract: Among the Balsa, neighbours of the Koma, an ancestral shrine is inherited by the 'rule of seniority', i.e. the oldest living male of the most senior generation of the ancestor's descendants will be the new owner. Compared to the Balsa, the Koma have insufficient genealogical knowledge and as such an extensive rotational system of inheritance cannot be expected. Nevertheless, despite not knowing the founding ancestor of a lineage segment, they do know about every relevant male person of their lineage segment and whether he belongs to an older or younger generation or whether he is an older or junior classificatory brother of their own generation. This knowledge suffices in maintaining a rotational system regarding the inheritance of shrines. This article demonstrates the inheritance of a rain-shrine which rotates through six compounds of a lineage segment in the Koma village of Yikpabongo. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Ghana

The British model, africanization of the curriculum and other issues : the Influence of Professor D. W. Ewer (1913-2009) on university teaching in Ghana and on biological education in Africa / Richard Alan Baker. - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 143-159

Abstract: Dennis William Ewer was Professor of Zoology during the formative years of tertiary education in Ghana and served as a distinguished academic in three African universities. In Ghana, he made an outstanding contribution to tropical biology and biology education. This historical account of one man's attempt to improve the teaching of biology to African students is noteworthy for several reasons. He was an enormous influence for change in how and what biology was taught at both secondary and tertiary levels. Anxious for radical change and to break the mould of the Oxbridge tradition, he worked tirelessly to put an end to the British system of teaching biology and alter the course material to make it relevant in an African context. He believed that the transplantation of the British model was inappropriate for Africa. He emphasized the need and importance of training technicians and placed teaching before research in his priorities. In terms of the curriculum, ecology should, in his view, be the central integrating theme in Africa with a preferred slant towards applied biology rather than the pure science courses of the developed world. Ewer was also a prime mover for change at the secondary school level, helping to improve the biology syllabus, editing textbooks, and providing teachers guides. He was critical of the then current school teaching in biology because it bred passive students with bad work habits and believed there was a need to challenge students intellectually, both at school and university. This led him to clamour for new approaches in both secondary and higher education. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/7-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13_baker.pdf

Ghana

The *trxovi* system in South Eastern Ghana and its implications for the shrine maidens / Kodzovi Akpabli-Honu. - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2013), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 62-83

Abstract: This study examines the life of girls used as objects of reparation to atone for crimes committed by their relations in a religious sect among the Anio and Tongu in South Eastern Ghana. The *trxovi* system revolves around the belief that deities are capable of exposing and meting out severe punishment to the families of criminal suspects summoned to them. The afflictions suffered by the family members of the criminals are only abated after the provision of a

maiden (trkosi or fiasidi) as reparation to the shrine. The alleged abuse of maidens given to the shrine resulted in campaigns against the religious system by NGOs and women groups and its ultimate legislative proscription by the government. Nevertheless, the system still persists. Using empirical data generated from in-depth interviews of maidens and operatives of selected shrines as well as participant observation of some rituals associated with the trxovi system, the study found that the trxovi system has never been fair to the committed maidens. They have been deprived of some fundamental rights such as access to basic formal education, acquisition of employable skills and membership of their own family. They are also forced to have sexual relations with the chief priests. The paper concludes by observing that the continued submission of the maidens to the system is the result of fear of the consequences of any decision to desert the shrines. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Unraveling the urban poor's engagement with electronic waste in Accra, Ghana / Martin Oteng-Ababio. - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2013), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 40-61 : graf., tab
Abstract: Based on the results of 80 closed-ended structured questionnaires administered to e-waste workers at the Agbogbloshie scrap yard and 20 key informant interviews, this study examines how the marginalized, particularly the youth in the urban economy, make a living through e-waste recycling. The findings reveal a paradox: on the one hand, there is a diverse, local ingenuity as well as a livelihood opportunity in the e-waste business. On the other hand, the results present signals of potential environmental and health dangers associated with e-waste recycling practices. The paper concludes that policy choices for city authorities and their development partners are not clear-cut. It calls for a strong community collaborative approach which facilitates the process of good urban governance, and for an ideal mix of informal sector experience with formal sector technology to create a platform for efficient exploitation of the economic value of e-waste while ensuring sustainable urban environmental management. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

What is in a flag? : the swastika and Togoland nationalism / Wilson K. Yayoh. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-26 : foto's, ill
Abstract: Flags were important symbols in the acquisition of colonies in Africa since 1884. Karl Peters and two colleagues went to Zanzibar in 1884 with 'a number of German flags and treaty forms and hoisted the flags at Mbuzini.' In 1886, the British governor in the Gold Coast Colony distributed flags to Krepi chiefs who signed the Krepi bond of 1886. This article adds to the knowledge on the appropriation of symbols in colonial situations in Africa and elucidates the influence of Nazi ideology on the Togoland Congress in its fight against the integration of the Trust Territory into the Gold Coast. The flying of the swastika by the Togoland Congress was a controversial incident which has not received attention from scholars but which offers an opportunity to re-examine the political views of Togoland from a new perspective. Most scholars who worked on British Togoland focused their research mainly on post World War I histories of the region. Yet most of the historical processes of the post-World War I era actually started in the second half of the nineteenth century with the formal German colonization of the territory. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Workplace safety in Ghana : a study of the Pioneer Food Cannery, Tema / Samson Obed Appiah. - In: *Legon Journal of Sociology*: (2013), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1-21 : tab
Abstract: This paper examines employee safety legislation and facilities in industry as well as the workers' awareness and compliance with the safety regulations. The author analyses the socio-economic cost of industrial accidents and the reasons why it is necessary for the workers to have an active interest in their own safety. Data for this research was collected at the Pioneer Food Cannery in the Tema industrial area. In total, 150 employees were selected using a multiple sampling method including purposive, simple random, quota and stratified sampling method. Data collection instruments include structured close-ended questionnaires and key informant interviews with supervisors of the company and officials of the Department of Factories

Inspectorate in Tema. In addition there was a two-day non-participant observation in the factory. The paper concludes that most of the factory accidents are caused by unsafe acts by personnel, failure to follow established work procedures, and faulty equipment. Furthermore, it was established that though the workers' level of awareness about safety facilities and mechanisms put in place by the employer was high, their awareness of legal systems on industrial safety and compliance with existing safety legislation and facilities was very low. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ghana

Gaining community access in cross-cultural research: a case of the Abutia communities in Ghana / Justina Dugbazah. - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 65-89

Abstract: A distinct deficit in the literature on cross-cultural research is the lack of attention paid to gaining access to the communities investigated. This paper, which is based on field research conducted for the author's doctoral dissertation between October 2005 and March 2006, reflects on the process of selecting a research community, gaining entry into the community, and maintaining good relationships with stakeholders in the community for the duration of the research. The author investigated the effect of internal migration on rural households, particularly its impact on women's livelihoods in the three Abutia villages of Teti, Agorve and Kloe, in the Ho district of Volta Region, Ghana. The article focuses in particular on the challenges faced by researchers who hold a dual insider/outsider status. In her research, a particular challenge was the ambivalence of her identity as both an insider (a person of Ghanaian origin) and an outsider (foreigner from the diaspora). Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Socio-economic transformation in Ghana: comparative analysis of approaches to development in the Nkrumah and Rawlings years / Michael W. Kpessa. - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 1-34

Abstract: Since they attained independence in the Cold War era, national politics and socioeconomic transformation discourse in many African countries, including Ghana, have been shaped by divisions between right-wing elites who favour market-led development, and their left-wing counterparts who argue for a State-led approach to development. In Ghana, the era of President Kwame Nkrumah (1951-mid-1960s) witnessed the adoption of a State-led approach, while the Rawlings era (1980s-2000) was marked by the introduction of a market-led approach to social and economic transformation. The use of these opposing approaches by the two leaders is puzzling, because both were strongly associated with the left and shared a common vision of development based on socialist principles. This paper provides a comparative analysis of the trajectories of development in Ghana under Nkrumah and Rawlings. It shows that the difference in their approaches was shaped by differences in personal ideosyncracies, geopolitics, domestic policy challenges, and the internal control mechanism of their respective governments. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kenya

University is ISO 9000:2008 certified : neoliberal echoes, knowledge production and quality assurance in Kenyan state universities / Ishmael I. Munene. - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 161-182 : graf., tab

Abstract: In Africa, Quality Assurance (QA) in universities has acquired a sense of urgency owing to the rapid growth of the university sector in the last two decades. The adoption of neoliberal tenets in the development of universities has witnessed the surge in student numbers and types of degree-granting institutions. The decline in budgetary support for higher education, evident in average per-student expenditure decline from US \$6,300 to \$1,500 by 1990, rising student enrolments coupled with inadequate and outdated teaching and learning resources, alongside massive staff exodus as well as poor governance have raised troubling questions about the quality of education provided. The rising concerns about the quality of the institutions and the graduates have catalyzed national educational authorities and individual institutions to institute quality assurance strategies in order to enhance the quality of education provide. This paper

looks at how neoliberalism has undermined faculty validation of learning within the context of QA in Kenya. Faculty exclusion in knowledge validation via QA is examined from the following themes: national accreditation, ISO certification, internal QA units, internships & attachments, and the deployment of information communication technologies. It is apparent that the development of universities along the neoliberal paradigm has eroded faculty prerogatives in QA as market ideals have triumphed over academic principles. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/8-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13_munene.pdf

Morocco

"Not a drop for the settlers" : reimagining popular protest and anti-colonial nationalism in the Moroccan Protectorate / Adam Guerin. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 225-246

Abstract: This article reevaluates the so-called Meknès water riots of 1937 as a way to understand how rural economic decline and the contest over natural resources during the Protectorate period sparked anti-colonial protest in Morocco. The "riots" have long been considered an early example of Moroccans unifying under the banner of an emergent anti-colonial nationalism. This article argues, however, that the revolt cannot be adequately conceptualised as simply a reflection of the nationalist message based on the rehabilitation of the Alawi sultan and Islamic scriptural reform. When situated in the long-term transformations of the regional economy, urban infrastructure and local forms of religious power, the protest emerges as an organic and powerful attempt by Meknès residents to reclaim local sovereignty over natural resources that had been wrested away from their pre-Protectorate arbiters by the sultan's government and French forces. Popular action in Meknès took many forms based on a range of local logics that had little to do with abstract questions of national rebirth and was often diametrically opposed both to nationalist groups from outside the city and to the sultan's government. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.917586> (Restricted access)

Morocco

Give me your child : adoption practices in a small Moroccan town / J.C.C.M. Fiole. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 247-264

Abstract: Despite a legal ban on adoption, derived from Islamic law, various adoption practices are common throughout Morocco. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in the Moroccan town of Skhirat, the author analyses the intriguing cases of requested adoption, in which parents are asked to give away their own child for good. Comparing adoption requests occurring within patron-client relationships, a partnership of great interest to scholars throughout the Mediterranean, and within parent-child relationships, the author argues that it is the intermingling of inequality and dependency in the context of a kinned relationship which makes denying even the gift of one's own child inconceivable. The arrangements of requested adoption in Skhirat show that neither the impact of inequality and dependency between relatives closely connected by blood, nor the weight of kinship ties, forged by marriage and milk, between patrons and clients should be overlooked. Adoption practices offer unique insights into what it means to be related, particularly the intricate meanings of family ties, in the rapidly changing social settings of the Arab world today. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.917587> (Restricted access)

Morocco

The political instrumentalisation of an educational model in a colonial context : Spanish-Arab schools in Spanish Morocco (1912-1956) / I. González González. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 265-283 : foto's, krt

Abstract: The establishment of the Spanish Protectorate in Northern Morocco between 1912 and 1956 brought with it the need for Spain to create a colonial policy. Education was just one of the instruments put at the service of colonisation in the policy of territorial control. Spain implemented a colonial school model made up of Spanish schools, Spanish-Arab schools and Spanish-Jewish schools designed to educate the Moroccan and Spanish populations living in the area. Since

education was considered a priority by the Spanish colonisers, they promoted Spanish-Arab schools as a key part of their colonial policy. The schools created for Moroccans by the Spaniards united tradition, the Arabic language and Muslim religion, with modernity, since the schools did not adhere to traditional Koranic education, but rather followed the teaching models and principles of the schools in Spain at the time, marking a turning point in education in Northern Morocco. The end goal was to instruct the population according to a pro-Spanish, coloniser-friendly ideology in order to control the society and territory in a way that complemented military policies. The instrumentalisation of these schools is reflected in the different names they were given throughout the period: consular schools, Spanish-Arab schools, indigenous schools, advanced schools and Moroccan schools. During the Franco period (1936-56), these institutions were instrumentalised not only in the Moroccan context, but also in the Spanish international context, and the process of Moroccanisation and nationalisation that Spanish-Arab schools underwent can only be understood against this backdrop. For Spain, this school model was new, although similar institutions had already been implemented in other Mediterranean countries including Turkey, Lebanon and Algeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.946911> (Restricted access)

Morocco

The travelogue of a Moroccan ambassador to Charles II, 1690-91 : the Seville MS / Lauren Beck. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 284-302

Abstract: An unpublished manuscript, containing a unique version of a travelogue, documented the travels of a Moroccan ambassador to the court of Charles II in 1690-91 to negotiate a prisoner exchange as well as the return of a number of Arabic-language manuscripts held at the royal palace near Madrid. After summarising and comparing the travelogue to other known copies, this article explores how this narrative came to reside at the University of Seville's archive. Seeking answers to this question, the reader is transported to the Franciscan missions in Morocco where nineteenth-century missionaries studied the Arabic language. Maghrebi- and Arabic-language documents were subsequently smuggled into Spain by the missionaries. Al-Ghassani's narrative of discovery transformed into an opportunity for missionaries and government officials to discover historical perspectives and knowledge about Spain. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2014.978301> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Civil society, democratic governance and development in Nigeria, 1999-2012 / Daniel Esemé Gberegbe. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 93-116

Abstract: It has been argued by scholars that no nation can fully achieve its development potentials without democratic governance as engendered and supported by vibrant civil society. In this regard, civil society (CS) is seen as the engine of democratic governance (DG) and development of nations. Utilizing secondary data, the paper examines CS, DG and development in Nigeria. It finds that the nation's inability to enjoy DG for development in the past is caused by the absence of a vibrant CS, arising from weak support and lack of tolerance for the activities of CS organizations by the government, and also by the non-adherence to democratic norms by public officials both in words and action. The paper concludes that for the citizens to enjoy DG there is the need for the CS organizations in the country to unite in their activities against repression, and resist every attempt by the government to cause division within their ranks. Bibliogr., sum. in English and in French [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Democratization and the national question in Nigeria (1999-2007) / Kehinde Olayode. - In: *Contemporary Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 65-92

Abstract: The proliferation of ethnic militias and the intensification of ethno-regional nationalism demanding a re-negotiation of the federalist foundations of the Nigerian State have resulted in the escalation of ethno-religious conflicts in many Nigerian urban communities. This problem seriously hampers national integration as it applies to nation-state building from disparate ethnic, geographic, social, economic, and religious elements in the country. Foundational issues, which had hitherto been classified as non-negotiable in the constitution-making process of the late

1980s, appeared to have been re-invented in recent times. These issues constitute the core of the 'national question', which has lingered and remained unresolved since independence. This paper explores how the resurgence of ethno-nationalism and religious extremism poses a major threat to democratic consolidation in Nigeria. The study answers the following questions: is the simultaneous spread of democracy and ethnic conflicts an accident of history, or are they mutually connected processes? Is ethno-nationalism compatible with the legal framework of a nation-state? Does democracy exacerbate conflicts or does it help resolve them? How could multi-ethnic societies like Nigeria resolve the contradiction between democratization and conflicts? The paper argues that competitive political parties and open elections tend to mobilize and politicize regional, ethnic, religious and racial solidarities in divided societies. This again tends to intensify disintegrative processes of fragile states without contributing to their stability or legitimacy - at least, in the short run. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Northern Africa

Musical hybridity in flux : representing race, colonial policy, and modernity in French North Africa, 1860s-1930s / Jann Pasler. - In: *Afrika Zamani*: (2013), no. 20/21, p. 21-68 : ill

Abstract: Colonialism posed the challenge of coexistence amid almost insurmountable differences. Music had long been considered an audible representation of these differences, the performance of intelligence, character, and even soul. French colonial policies, ranging from assimilation to association, too impacted how music was understood and what function it could play. Under assimilationist colonialism, some French hoped that appropriating foreign ideas and the hybridities that resulted could lead to innovation. After 1900, however, attention turned from exploiting cultural differences to wanting to preserve them. The author examines three genres in which European and African music were brought into hybrid relationships: piano/vocal transcriptions of African melodies by Salvador Daniel, Jules Rouanet and Edmund Yafil in Algiers, Antoine Laffage and Baron Rudolph d'Erlanger in Tunis, and Alexis Chottin in Morocco; orchestral music that incorporates African melodies, rhythms, and timbres by Camille Saint-Saens; and marches by Africans as well as French composers, with narratives of not only triumph, but also accommodation and resistance. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/2__pasler.pdf

Senegal

Ousmane Sembène and the politics of culture / ed. by Lifongo J. Vetinde and Amadou T. Fofana - Lanham MD [etc.] : Lexington Books, 2015.

Abstract: Introduction: Cultural politics in Senegal : a quest for relevance, by Lifongo Vetinde. I. Culture and development: Culture, development, and the African Renaissance: Ousmane Sembène and Léopold Senghor at the World Festival of Negro Arts (Dakar 1966), by David Murphy; Ousmane Sembène and the aesthetics of négritude, by Lifongo Vetinde --Islam and the question of identity in Ousmane Sembène's film 'Ceddo' , by Cherif Correa. II. Discourses: A twice-told tale : the postcolonial allegory of 'La noire de'... and 'Faat kiné', by Dayna Oscherwitz; Bringing the rain indoors: rereading the national allegory in Ousmane Sembène's 'Xala', by Mathew H. Brown; Women in Sembène's films: spatial reconfigurations and cultural meanings, by Moussa Sow ; Why does Diouana die? Facing history, migration and trauma in 'Black girl', by Lyell Davis. III. Language and aesthetics: Language, racial difference, and dialogic consciousness: Sembène's 'God's bits of wood', by Augustine Uka Nwanyanwu; An onomastic reading of Ousmane Sembène's 'Faat kiné', by Mouhamédou A. Niang; Trans-formal aesthetics and cultural impact on Ousmane Sembène's explication of 'Xala', by Rachel Diang'a. Appendix: Testimonies on Ousmane Sembène: Makhèta Diallo, Pathé Diagne, Fatoumata Kandé Senghor. [Book abstract]

Senegal

Affirmation d'une identité afro-portugaise et éducation en Casamance fin du XIXe siècle début XXe siècle / Céline Labrune-Badiane. - In: *Afrika Zamani*: (2013), no. 20/21, p. 131-147

Abstract: L'histoire des Afro-portugais inscrits dans l'espace sénégalais au moment de l'arrivée

des Portugais au XVe siècle et plus spécifiquement en Casamance au XVIIIe siècle. L'identité de ces métis se construit dans leurs relations successives avec les Africains, les Portugais et les Français. Les Afro-portugais créent une société originale et consolident leurs liens en constituant des réseaux économiques et en mettant en oeuvre des stratégies sociales et éducatives spécifiques. Les "Portugais" de Ziguinchor envoient leurs enfants dans les écoles locales ouvertes par les missionnaires ou en Europe. Réinvestissant le projet français d'assimilation par l'école à partir de la fin du XIXe siècle, les "Portugais" de Ziguinchor continuent longtemps à revendiquer leur origine européenne. Du fait de leur faiblesse numérique, malgré leur relative réussite sociale, ils perdent progressivement le pouvoir tant sur le plan politique qu'économique, sont marginalisés dans le Sénégal post-colonial centralisé sur Dakar. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/6._badian.pdf

Senegal

Metissage in nineteenth century Senegal : hybrid identity and French colonialism in a West African town / Hilary Jones. - In: *Afrika Zamani*: (2013), no. 20/21, p. 1-20
Abstract: The development of 'métis' society in Saint-Louis du Senegal from the late eighteenth to the late nineteenth century offers an opportunity to investigate transformations in race, social class and gender identities for a West African coastal community that was linked to the Atlantic World in one respect and the French empire in another. Senegals 'métis' lived in-between white and black worlds, their sense of identity was rooted in the particular history of signareship, the presence of Islam in the Senegal River valley and town residents decision to opt for loyalty to France over sovereignty under the Wolof kingdoms. Being 'métis' in late nineteenth century Senegal did not involve a linear progression of cultural assimilation to France or generic mixing. Rather, the 'métis' population developed a sense of dual identity grounded in the hybrid cultural environment of the towns that could be employed at key moments in response to the changing realities of life in a West African society under French rule. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/1._jones.pdf

Sierra Leone

Emerging perspectives on Syl Cheney-Coker / ed. by Eustace Palmer and Ernest Cole - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2014.
Abstract: Syl Cheney-Coker (born 1945) is generally regarded as Sierra Leone's leading poet and novelist. This collection of essays provides a comprehensive analysis of his works. The first part contains interviews with Syl Cheney-Coker, conducted by Esa Sariola, Niyi Osundare, Stewart Brown, S.J. Fowler, John Ziebell, and Ernest Cole. The essays in the second part, by Eustace Palmer, Tanure Ojaide, and Ernest Cole, analyse Cheney-Coker's poetry collections 'Concerto for an exile' (1973), 'The graveyard also has teeth' (1980), and 'The blood in the desert's eyes' (1990). The third part, on the novel 'The last harmattan of Alusine Dunbar' (1990), contains contributions by Brenda Cooper, Rosalind Shaw, Paolo Bertinetti, Abioseh Michael Porter, Philip Whyte, Patrick Bernard, and Eustace Palmer. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

The African National Congress and the international community - 1960 to. - In: *Treading the waters of history : perspectives on the ANC / Kwandiwe Kondlo, Chris Saunders and Siphamandla Zondi (eds).*- Pretoria: Africa Institute of South Africa: (2014), p. 38-51
Abstract: During its decades of exile, the ANC adopted a habit of strategic deception as it hid the true extent of its communist allegiance in order to gain support in the Western world. The most influential allies in the ANC's thirty-year armed struggle against the apartheid State were from the Soviet bloc. This connection collapsed at the end of the cold war, other than perhaps in regard to Cuba, one of the few pro-Soviet regimes to survive intact. Rather than re-examining its history to sort fact from fiction or myth from reality, the ANC has buried itself ever more deeply into a romantic myth of struggle, apparently seeing itself as the champion of a Third World that in fact no longer exists and the spearhead of an African revolution that actually lost its way years ago. The author contends that historians have a duty to describe the past as they now perceive it,

based on the facts they were able to identify. In doing so they contribute, whether or not they know it, to the well-being of the national community. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Treading the waters of history : perspectives on the ANC / Kwandiwe Kondlo, Chris Saunders and Siphamandla Zondi (eds.) - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2014.

Abstract: This volume is an anthology of thought-pieces about the ANC that originates from a series of public dialogues, organized at the University of the Free State (South Africa), that began before 2012, the year of the centenary of the African National Congress (ANC), and continued afterwards. The first part covers reflections on how knowledge of the history of the ANC has advanced and the position of that history in the general history of the liberation struggle. Chapters in the second part of the book consider some of the various contexts in which the ANC has operated, and continues to operate. Contents: 1. Introduction: The ANC centenary Treading the waters of history (Kwandiwe Kondlo, Chris Saunders and Siphamandla Zondi); 2. The ANC in the historiography of the national liberation struggle in South Africa (Chris Saunders); 3. The repatriation of the ANC archives to Fort Hare (Brown Bavusile Maaba); 4. The African National Congress and the international community 1960 to 1990 (Stephen Ellis); 5. Cooking the rice outside the pot? The ANC and SACP in exile 1960 to 1990 (Colin Bundy); 6. The World Council of Churches' programme to combat racism and its solidarity with the ANC in the anti-apartheid struggle (Thembeke Mufamadi); 7. Complicating history: The ANC and feminism in the twentieth century (Shireen Hassim); The evolution of ANC economic policy (Ben Turok); 9. Nelson Mandela, Thabo Mbeki, and the ANC's footprint in Africa (Adekeye Adebajo); 10. Diplomacy for self-determination: a century of ANC foreign policy (Chris Landsberg); 11. ANC's progressive internationalism: a paradigm of struggle in international relations (Siphamandla Zondi); 12. The ANC and South Africa in Africa: yesterday, today and tomorrow (Kwesi Kwaa Prah); 13. Addendum: A response to Kwesi Prah (Denis Goldberg); 14. The ANC in perspective: Agents, structures and the politics of change (Heidi Hudson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Continuity and change in students account of race and class relations at a South African university / Deevia Bhana. - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 1-17

Abstract: This article draws from an interview-based study of students at the University of KwaZulu-Natal highlighting the ways in which they give meaning to race. Racist practices at universities in South Africa have received widespread condemnation and universities are at the forefront in confronting and dealing with the persistence of racism. In this context, the article seeks to develop an understanding of the contextually specific ways through which race is given content and the possibilities that they may present for change. The data shows that the specific configurations of race as described by African and Indian students at the university where the study was conducted suggest constrictions and continuities of separateness as they demonstrate change. Rejecting an analysis that is based on fixed meanings of race, the article theorises that race is complicated by broader social structures, and class remains an important variable in race relations. Race continues to be salient in the everyday lives of students but race and student life must be understood through class. The article analyses further the ways in which students point to possibilities to enhance change working creatively within the university to bring about racial mixing. The article concludes with some recommendations for change. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/1-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13__bhana.pdf

Subsaharan Africa

Funding higher education in Africa : state, trends and perspectives / Damtew Teferra. - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 19-51 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article discusses and analyzes the state of funding higher education in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The article, based on case study countries (Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana), examines the cost of higher education, current and potential funding sources and policy discourses that shaped funding

trends in the region. The study further explores policies, trends and factors that hindered, as well as promoted, funding the sector in SSA and the role of external players in doing so. It also articulates poorly tapped and potential sources of funding for the higher education system. It concludes by providing some policy recommendations, taking into account the mounting challenges of expansion which are pushing the cost of higher education to unsustainable levels. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/2-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13_teferra.pdf

Uganda

The history of Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) and her place in the study of the social sciences in Africa / Stanley Baluku Bakahinga Mbalibulha. - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 121-142

Abstract: Following the research steps of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute which started in 1937, three new research institutes were formed in the British Empire viz. The East African Institute of Social Research (later re-named Makerere Institute of Social Research [MISR]); The West African Institute of Social Research (WAISER) and the West Indies Institute of Social Research (WIISR). This expansion in knowledge production had its own logic and history as well as links to the deepening studies in social sciences, especially anthropology. Over the years, the Institute at Makerere has continued with a fledgling relationship with Makerere University with which it shares a history since 1948. The author places the institute within a history; a history of social science knowledge production; a history of an endogenous institute attempting to attain indigeneity and space. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/6-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13_mbalibulha.pdf

West Africa

Islam, jeunesse et trajectoires de mobilisation en Afrique de l'Ouest à l'ère néolibérale: un regard anthropologique / Benjamin Soares et Marie Nathalie LeBlanc. - In: *Collective mobilisations in Africa = Mobilisations collectives en Afrique : enough is enough! = ça suffit!* / edited by Kadya Tall, Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle, Michel Cahen.- Leiden: Brill: (2015), p. 67-90

Abstract: Ce chapitre traite de la mobilisation de la jeunesse autour de l'islam en Afrique de l'Ouest. En tant qu'anthropologues, chacun des auteurs a mené des enquêtes ethnographiques de longue durée, principalement en Côte d'Ivoire et au Mali, sur les dynamiques entourant l'islam et sur les différentes façons d'être musulman. Des projets de recherche sur la thématique du religieux ont aussi été développés dans les pays voisins: Nigéria, Sénégal et Burkina Faso. En abordant les modalités de la moralisation de la société et du soi, les auteurs analysent comment les jeunes d'aujourd'hui, à savoir ceux pour qui la mobilisation s'inscrit dans les logiques de l'économie néolibérale, empruntent et enchevêtrent des éléments de différentes traditions de l'islam pour façonner de nouvelles manières d'être musulmane ou musulman. Les auteurs ont souhaité faire contrepoids à ceux qui tendent à réduire l'étude de l'islam et de la mobilisation de la jeunesse aux trajectoires plus ou moins significatives de la réforme, de l'islam politique ou de l'islamisme. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Zimbabwe

Colonial economic disempowerment and the responses of the Hlengwe peasantry of the South East Lowveld of Zimbabwe : 1890-1965 / Taderera Hebert Chisi. - In: *Afrika Zamani*: (2013), no. 20/21, p. 165-194

Abstract: Much has been written on how colonialists economically incapacitated Africans through wresting control of the means of production from them. Some studies have also looked at how various Africans responded to the new order. In the British territory of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) the economic disempowerment of the Africans was through land alienation. However, the areas which have received much coverage on the subject in the country are Matabeleland and Mashonaland on the highveld. Given the economic attractiveness of these two areas to the colonialists and the resistance that the Ndebele and Shona in these areas put up, the overshadowing of peripheral areas such as the S.E. Lowveld, home to the Hlengwe is understandable. However, though the Hlengwe have attracted little more than an occasional passing reference in many studies, they were not spared from the colonial experience, especially

the oppression, exploitation and economic disempowerment which other African groups experienced. Therefore, this article is primarily concerned with filling the gap created by the seeming lack of interest in the history of the Hlengwe. Information on Hlengwe colonial history was collected and compiled through oral interviews and a thorough study of archival materials and written sources. The article thus establishes that the loss of land led to the loss of economic independence by the Hlengwe peasantry whose main economic activities were land-based and that this same loss resulted in the Hlengwe people responding in diverse ways to the new colonial order. It goes on to explore the dynamics and variations of the Hlengwe response to colonial rule and exploitation. Most importantly, it establishes that contrary to what the Native Commissioners said, the Hlengwe were a warlike people. The article reveals that as they were integrated more into the orbit of colonial rule and felt its squeeze, they became more aggressive. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/8._chisi.pdf