

### **Africa**

Whither the state? : mining codes and mineral resource governance in Africa / Terhemba Ambe-Uva. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2017), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 81-101 : tab

Abstract: In contrast to the early post-independence era in which African states predominantly controlled the mining sector, the 1980s saw African countries update their mining codes to attract foreign capital. These reform measures largely diminished the power of the state, either resulting in its "selective silence" or its retraction. However, after three waves of these reforms, the disparity between natural resources and sustainable development has continued to widen. Two theories offer a nuanced approach to understanding the state of flux of mining codes and mineral governance in Africa: governance theory and the developmental state theory. This article argues that the activist, interventionist state is making a comeback in mineral resource governance throughout Africa. Moreover, regional initiatives such as the African Mining Vision represent a fundamental departure in mineral governance. However, such initiatives will only bring development to the extent that they are owned by African governments and backed by local communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1277148> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

Witchcraft and space : a theoretical analysis of unseen political spaces in Ghana and Cameroon / Shelagh Roxburgh . - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2017), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 145-165

Abstract: This article addresses the application of the concept of space to witchcraft in Africa. Throughout colonial history, and still today, efforts to mediate and control witchcraft and witchcraft-related violence have focused on the manipulation of physical spaces, such as villages, shrines and witch camps. While critical theories of space and power are increasingly relevant in a number of fields, the exploration of these concepts may be somewhat limited in their application to witchcraft-related violence and witchcraft as a lived reality in Africa. In this article, the theoretical ability of Western concepts of space to analyze the phenomenon of witchcraft will be considered, looking at the relations of space and power in colonial and postcolonial Africa. This analysis brings into question the modernist foundations of these concepts and explores the role of witchcraft in the governance of Ghanaian and Cameroonian spaces and imaginations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2017.1306450> (Restricted access)

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

Light, dark and the powers that be : a hydroelectric project in Butembo / Kristien Geenen. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2017), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 43-59

Abstract: Despite its major importance in international trade, the city of Butembo in the North Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of Congo is deprived of such basic urban infrastructure as electricity. Private and public actors have attempted to bring power to the city, but their efforts have remained fruitless. Analysis of these failed projects to electrify the city offers a glimpse of local power relations. Why, rather than cooperating, do various local power holders counteract each other? Will gaining credit for bringing electric power to the city in turn yield political power over its future? With a special focus on a hydroelectric dam that was built but never functioned, this article sheds light on the way in which the citizens of Butembo relate to different bodies of authority. The author argues that the hydroelectric dam gradually became a tool in a larger political strategy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1276849> (Restricted access)

## **Mauritania**

"A river is not a boundary" : interplays of national and linguistic citizenship in Pulaar language activism / John Hames. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2017), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 103-122 : foto's

Abstract: This article examines the interplay of linguistic citizenship and national citizenship within a trans-border language movement. Since the late 1950s, language activists from among the Haalpulaar'en of Senegal and Mauritania have practiced forms of literacy teaching, literary production, theater and journalism in promoting their language, known as Pulaar. These activists' trans-border collaborations and their emergence from two distinct national contexts, where, in both cases, Pulaar is spoken by a minority of the population, must be understood in relation to one another. Tracing the biographical itineraries of several key activists, this article illustrates how Senegalese and Mauritanian Pulaar militants have collaborated when it comes to language promotion yet frame their grievances within their respective national political arenas. More than a form of local resistance based on trans-border linguistic and cultural ties, Pulaar language activism has emerged thanks to opportunities presented by forms of post-colonial state-building, including the creation of national radio. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1277149> (Restricted access)

## **Morocco**

Exploring Euro-African pasts through an analysis of Spanish colonial practices in Africa (Morocco and Spanish Guinea) / Yolanda Aixelà-Cabré. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2017), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 23-42

Abstract: This article compares Spanish colonial practices in Morocco and Spanish Guinea, the two most influential colonies of its African territories, with the aim of making visible the policies activated in both countries to enable a description of their similarities and differences. The analysis reviews the administration of these colonies and their populations, which varied both between these two countries and also with regard to other European experiences. The final objective is to outline the diverse Spanish colonial practices in North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, to show how they contrast with those of other European colonizers, for example those undertaken by the French in Morocco, as well as to contribute to debates on the construction of African and Arab otherness, the legacy of the past and memories from Europe, and exploring the Spanish colonialism of the twentieth century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1276848> (Restricted access)

## **Namibia**

An evaluation into why some people in Windhoek want to stay (job embeddedness) and others want to leave their jobs (turnover intention) / Wesley R. Pieters. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 73-86 : fig., tab

Abstract: Employees' loyalty is shifting from loyalty towards the organisation to loyalty to the dollar (pay/benefits). There is no sense of pride in their membership of a certain organisation, joy is focused on the benefits an organisation offers and what's in it for me attitude (employee). Job embeddedness is defined as a construct that deals with a broad array of influences that represents why an employee wants to stay with a specific organisation. Turnover intention can be defined as an employee's intention to leave his/her job within a certain period of time. When employees experience a good fit, positive links and low sacrifices in their jobs, they are less likely to leave the organisation. Participants were made of 90 (48.1%) teachers from primary schools and 97 (51.9%) legal firm employees. Female employees from legal firms experienced higher levels of turnover intention than any other group. Divorced and single employees from the legal firms experienced significantly higher levels of turnover intention with married employees experiencing the lowest levels of turnover intention. Total turnover intention recorded a negative correlation with overall job embeddedness ( $r = -.29^*$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), a positive correlation with community job embeddedness ( $r = .02$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and health care and retirement job embeddedness ( $r = .14^*$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Investing in team building activities, social events for staff members, paying the best competitive salaries and benefits, retaining the more competent

employees within the profession will allow the organisation to prosper. Having the best and happiest employees within the market will allow organisations to meet the top two objectives of the organisation, maintain high levels of productivity and retain the best talent. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Namibia**

Comparative best practices to manage corruption / Johan Coetzee. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 98-107 : tab

Abstract: This paper analyses best practices for managing corruption. It focuses on four case studies where the results of measures for fighting corruption have proved to be the most durable: in Hong Kong, Singapore, the United States, and the United Kingdom. In all four cases there was no masterplan and reform evolved over time. Ongoing successes reinforced the momentum of change, and these successes became institutionalised in government processes and the culture of participative governance. The article also highlights some trends in detecting corruption and rewarding whistle-blowers. The purpose of the article is to illustrate some similarities of Namibian cases of corruption with incidents of corruption in the four countries mentioned. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Namibia**

Factors that cause poor performance in mathematics at National School Secondary Certificate level compared to Junior Secondary Certificate level in four selected schools in the two Kavango educational regions / Muhongo Mateya, Christina Utete, and Alex Ilukena. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 108-115 : tab

Abstract: This article reports on factors that cause poor performance in Mathematics at the National School Secondary Certificate (NSSC) level compared to Junior Secondary Certificate (JSC) level, in Namibia. A total of 200 learners in Grade 10 (2011) and 170 Grade 12 (2013) were involved in the study. These learners did Mathematics at the same school for a period of three years (2011-2013). The study employed document analysis, a technique used to gather information by reviewing and analysing documents. In this study the following documents were reviewed and analysed: the 2011 Grade 10 November examination results, and the 2013 Grade 12 November examination results, respectively. The findings of the study reveal that 2011 Grade 10 learners who obtained E-U symbols did not perform well in the Grade 12 Mathematics examinations. These findings are of importance to the curriculum developers, the National Institute for Educational Development (NIED), senior education officers, the Ministry of Education, institutions of higher learning, and other stakeholders in Mathematics education. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

Rethinking xenophobia in the wake of human insecurity in South Africa / Josphat Chivurugwi. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 139-151 : tab

Abstract: This article analyses the impact of xenophobic attacks which have rocked South Africa over the past few years, arguing that it has exhibited another human insecurity turning point. The traditional state-centric security conceptions that focus primarily on the safety of the state from military aggression has shifted attention to the security of individuals. The xenophobic violence which was witnessed after South Africa attained independence in 1994, led scholars of international relations to surmise that the human security conceptual framework should advocate for a paradigm shift of attention from a state-security approach to a people-centered approach to security. The main objective of this article is to assess the effects of the xenophobic attacks which erupted periodically and affected the political and economic security sectors of South Africa. The author adopts a qualitative approach and makes use of documentary search, observation methods and in-depth interviews. The article reveals that xenophobic attacks against foreigners in South Africa have affected peaceful traditional relations which were in existence between immigrants and citizens. The article concludes that peace and security in South Africa is under threat, and the African National Congress government needs to formulate new immigration laws that regulate the influx of foreigners to avoid xenophobic attacks. The author advocates for constructive engagements where both migrants and citizens participate equally in the economic

sector in South Africa, as opposed to a situation where foreigners dominate. These would be migratory measures to resolve the differences between migrants and the citizens. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Zambia**

Hybrid land markets : monetarised customary land transactions in Zambia / Horman Chitonge ... [et al.]. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2017), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 123-143 : tab

Abstract: This paper examines the growing trend of monetarised transactions of customary land in Zambia, and the impact of these dealings on customary land practices and norms. While transactions of customary land involving money are not a new phenomenon in many parts of Africa, including Zambia, the growing demand for land, especially in areas where land shortages are emerging, has led to a steady growth in these transactions, with the practice becoming more widespread. In the Zambian context, this is directly linked to the policy that allows customary land to be converted into leasehold tenure. Local elites, urban dwellers, and foreign investors are taking this opportunity to acquire customary land which they then convert to leasehold tenure. However, while these dealings have some features of a conventional market, they are, at the same time, bound up in local customary land norms. Although such transactions have been reported widely in the literature, there has been little analysis of their nature and the impact this is having on traditional land practices and norms. Drawing mainly from qualitative data, this paper examines the nature of these transactions and the effects they are having on customary land relations, practices and norms. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2017.1303389> (Restricted access)

### **Zimbabwe**

Patriotic history and anti-LGBT rhetoric in Zimbabwean politics / Jeremy Youde. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*: (2017), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 61-79

Abstract: Over the past 20-years, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and his political party, Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), have relied heavily on political rhetoric that demonizes lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons. In this paper, it is argued that the anti-LGBT political rhetoric in Zimbabwe is part of a larger program known as "patriotic history", which emphasizes a particular kind of Zimbabwean identity to legitimize the continued rule of Mugabe and ZANU-PF. The value of combining patriotic history and political homophobia emerges out of the unique political and economic context which Mugabe's regime found itself unable to adequately address. To illustrate how and why this has happened, the paper focuses on two key incidents: the 1995 Zimbabwe International Book Fair, and the public conversation over writing a new constitution between 2010 and 2013. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2016.1276850> (Restricted access)

### **Zimbabwe**

Analysis of factors influencing first year university undergraduate performance in selected pure Mathematics courses at the National University of Science and Technology - Zimbabwe / Kudakwashe Hove, Amon Masache and Sarudzai Showa. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 172-183 : graf., tab

Abstract: In 2012, the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) in Zimbabwe reviewed the university qualification entry cut-off points downwards in the Applied Mathematics Department. Following the review, there has been a worrisome and distinct change in student performance in first year mathematics courses. To explore the possible causes of the poor performance amongst students, a two-stage probability sampling technique was used to collect secondary data covering mainly admission entry level qualification for each student. A one-way Sir Ronald Fisher's Analysis of Variance model (ANOVA) was used to explore the contribution of various hypothesised factors to performance in first year undergraduate courses. Mathematics grade at advance level and overall performance in all subjects done at Advanced level by a student have a significant influence on his or her first year pure Mathematics courses

performance at NUST. The authors recommend that the Department should employ remedial strategies to first year pure Mathematics courses if students with low scores in advance level mathematics are to be admitted. Instead of focusing on service courses with large classes only, the Department should prioritise allocating extra tutorial hours to pure Mathematics courses. Furthermore the effects of brain drain cannot be ignored, hence the University should find ways to curb or deal with the gap that the highly experienced staff who left, created. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Being and nothingness : trauma, loss and alienation in Tsitsi Dangarembga's "The book of not" / Yuleth Chigwedere. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 116-125

Abstract: In this article, the author reveals how Zimbabwean Tsitsi Dangarembga's narrative in "The book of not" echoes Frantz Fanon's "black skin, white masks" psychology. The protagonist's internalisation of a Eurocentric view of her race and culture culminates in a profound belief in her own inferiority and that of her people. The author uses Laing and Fanon's psychoanalytic theories to portray the protagonist's struggle with her sense of identity and ontological security. The author argues that the subsequent fractured sense of self she experiences affects her to such an extent that shame, guilt and self-negation dominate her mental make-up. What emerges is that the destabilising effect of the trauma of blackness results in a nullification of subjectivity, a total sense of not-being, that causes the protagonist to plummet into the depths of depression. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Gender representation in children's literature : limits and potential in Stephen Alumenda's "Marita goes to school" and "Marita's great idea", and Jairos Kangira's "The bundle of firewood" / Wesley R. Pieters. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 87-97

Abstract: Different societies across the globe usually contrast masculinity with femininity. Men are often portrayed in more positive terms that include being strong, achievers and providers, while women are depicted as the opposite. Such masculinities have emerged to be frameworks within which literary texts can be critiqued. In this article, the author employs hegemonic and subordinate masculinities to argue that children's stories can be utilised to transform unequal gender relations. She explores how Stephen Alumenda and Jairos Kangira respond to gender issues in children's literature in Zimbabwe. The first section is a brief introduction that unpacks the concept of children's literature and places the discussion of gender representation in children's literature within the context of African literature. In the second segment, the author outlines how Alumenda endeavours to promote the education of the girl child. The third part highlights how this theme is advanced by Jairos Kangira, another author of children's books. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Individual agency and responsibility in African proverbial discourse / Alex Pongweni. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 152-171

Abstract: "Akarumwa nechekuchera" ("He was bitten by what he dug up") is Shona idiom reminding us that trouble may be lying deep in the earth, minding its own business, as it were. Someone takes a pick and shovel and unearths it. The person bears the responsibility for the consequences of their own action. While proverbial lore has been the focus of much research and publication over the years, not many have thoroughly examined what the author interrogates here, namely how this lore seeks to alert us to the connection between our actions and our responsibility for them. Proverbs are as old as human existence, as can be seen in Jewish thinkers devoting a whole book of The Old Testament to them. In their introduction to that book, the editors outline the domains of life in which knowledge and acceptance of the wisdom contained in proverbs would enable the Children of Israel to live life as God intended at the Creation. These encompass "reverence for the Lord, religious morality, good manners, self-control, humility, patience, etiquette in social relationships, loyalty to friends, respect for the

poor, good manners, family relationships, business dealings, common sense". In this article, after analysing Shona proverbs whose messages fall into some of these categories, the author concludes that, far from being conservative and authoritarian injunctions out of synch with modernity because of their alleged downplaying of, even frowning on individualism for being inimical to African communalism, as some Western thinkers have concluded, African proverbs carry wisdom which reminds us of the connection between individual and communal action, on the one hand, and individual and communal responsibility for creating the societies that we live in through such action, on the other. In fact, proverbial lore recognises both individualism and communalism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Language use and the depiction of violence in pre-colonial Shona folk narratives / Francis Matambirofa. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 126-138 : tab

Abstract: Drawing illustrations chiefly from oral narratives, this article seeks to interrogate and dissect the imagining of violence in pre-colonial Shona society while paying special attention to the use of language of hatred, pain and injury therein. Language faithfully mirrors and gives away a society's behavioural, spiritual, political, etc. construction. In view of the violence that has dogged Zimbabwe for several decades now, the point of departure is a polemical refutation of the traditionally held view that has one-sidedly idolised precolonial Shona society as peaceful and impliedly violence-free. While surely precolonial Shona society could never have been one marathon of violence, nevertheless, holding an analytical mirror to the past will reflect that the peaceful thesis does not constitute the whole truth either. The exaggerated image of a peaceful and innocent Shona society, the authors argue, was precipitated by a resurgent search for an African identity whose design was to reconnect with the past while countering the racist framing of blacks as a blood-thirsty lot to whose rescue the white man came. However folktales and romances, let alone precolonial history itself, demonstrate that the Shona were not uniquely endowed with an incapacity for violence. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Literary perspectives of healing practices and approaches to medicine in Chinodya's "Strife" / Coletta M. Kandemiri and Talita C. Smit. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 184-191

Abstract: This article focuses on the dilemma in which some African societies are finding themselves, as the western approach to healing is applied as if all cultural groups are homogenous throughout. This western approach is usually applied with the intention of replacing the existing indigenous healing systems that are already in place and are functional. African cultural groups, like any other cultural groups around the world, have their own approaches to diagnosis and curing of diseases. However, it appears that western approaches are overriding the African approaches, and thereby engendering problems among some of the African cultural groups whose indigenous healing systems are rooted in the spiritual world. In Africa, there are spiritual problems that require spiritual remedies, hence a western approach applied to a spiritual problem could culminate in fatality. At times, the mixing of both African and western approaches may not yield positive and visible results. "Strife" exposes the dilemma resulting from applying western approaches in an African cultural group and the likely outcome of such a predicament. This article adopts the African World View Theory as the subtheory, since the primary text, "Strife", is from Africa and written from an Afrocentric perspective, by an African author. Furthermore, the article looks at differing belief systems, herbalism and the role of spiritual mediums. It was found that often a duality in the approaches to healing exists, as illustrated by the characteristics of Dunge and Hilda Dolly. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]