

### **Africa**

*Constitutions and conflict management in Africa : preventing civil war through institutional design / edited by Alan J. Kuperman* - Philadelphia : University of Pennsylvania Press, 2015.

Abstract: Each of Africa's countries has a different constitutional design, is characterized by a unique culture and history, and faces different stresses that threaten to undermine political stability. Presenting the first database of constitutional design in all African countries, along with seven original case studies (Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, and Zimbabwe), this collective volume on constitutions and conflict management in Africa explores the types of domestic political institutions that can buffer societies from destabilizing changes that otherwise increase the risk of violence. Contributors: Justin Orlando Frosini, Gilbert M. Khadiagala, Alan J. Kuperman, Karly Kupferberg, Eli Poupko, Eghosa E. Osaghae, Andrew Reynolds, Filip Reyntjens, Arame Tall, Hillary Thomas-Lake, Stefan Wolff, I. William Zartman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Africa**

*De la coexistence des systèmes DPE en Afrique / Oumar Barry* 2013.

Abstract: La prise en charge de la petite enfance est de plus en plus considérée de nos jours comme un enjeu de développement durable pour l'Afrique, mais les politiques de sa promotion sous sa version institutionnelle, initiées dans la plupart des pays du continent n'ont fait, jusque-là, que reproduire et valoriser des modèles, des curricula, des pratiques appartenant, pour la plupart, au système euro-chrétien, sans beaucoup tenir compte des autres spécificités locales qui relèvent soit de conceptions autochtones-traditionnelles, soit de la culture arabo-islamique. Ainsi, pour mieux comprendre et éviter une uniformisation du mode de prise en charge des petits enfants en Afrique, cet article interroge les contenus du triptyque constitué des cultures autochtones-africaines, arabo-islamiques et euro-chrétiennes, et examine dans quelle mesure ces systèmes peuvent coexister et s'enrichir mutuellement, selon les contextes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Africa**

Léopold Sédar Senghor : théoricien du roman : l'exemple du roman africain / Adama Samaké et Kouamé Kouamé. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 61-74

Abstract: Senghor n'a pas écrit de roman. Il s'est cependant intéressé comme critique à toutes les facettes de la littérature et de l'art africains. L'ébauche à laquelle les auteurs s'essayent se fonde sur un corpus conçu à partir de textes appropriés tirés surtout de sa pléiade de contributions, réunies en cinq volumes, sous le titre de Liberté. Toute la pensée de Senghor a pour substance sa conception de l'être de l'Africain dans la création en général, et pour principe la théorie de la négritude. C'est dans cette logique que s'inscrit cette analyse. Les auteurs mettront ainsi en exergue des idées-forces de la systématisation senghorienne de l'être total de l'Africain; suivront les traits dominants du roman tel qu'il le conçoit. Ils s'interrogeront pour terminer sur les vocations qu'il entendait ainsi ouvrir dans le champ de la critique littéraire et les quelques zones d'ombre de cette théorie du roman. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Angola**

*Angola / [Ruy Llera Blanes ... [et al.]* - Leiden : Brill, 2015.

Abstract: Since the end of the civil war in 2002 the religious landscape of Angola has changed significantly. Catholic in its majority, the country saw a rapid growth of charismatic, evangelical and Pentecostal churches under the impulse of Brazilian, Nigerian and Congolese missionaries. After a short liberal opening in the 1990s, the state toughened its control of religions and, in recent years, engaged in a fight against non-Christian faiths (including Islam) and "religious proliferation", determined to firmly control religious developments. In spite of this, Angolan religious landscape is dynamic and diverse; at the same time, however, it is traumatised, divided and facing an uncertain future. The contributions in this special issue are not just concerned with

Catholics and Protestants; one article looks at the religious and political imaginaries of members of the Tokoist Church in Angola today, another examines the history of Jehovah's Witnesses, with special attention to the reasons for their repression. The articles deal with different period in time: pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial. Titles: The Angolan apocalyps: prophecies, imaginaries and political contestations in post-war Angola (Ruy Llera Blanes); African women in ecclesiastical documents, Benguela, 1760-1860 (Mariana P. Candido); "Into the thick of the fray": black missionaries, American adaptive education, and the foundations of the United States foreign relations with Angola (Kate Burlingham); Seeing mission work through a gendered lens: Nellie Arnott's personal portrayal of women's work in Angola (Ann Ellis Pullen and Sarah Ruffing Robbins); The persecution of Jehovah's witnesses in colonial Angola (with a digression on the inception of Tokoism) (Pedro Pinto). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Botswana**

[En]gendering the norms of customary inheritance in Botswana and South Africa / Rosalie Kingwill. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2016), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 208-237

Abstract: The article responds to the article by Weinberg in this issue. She traces the trajectory of court hearings concerning the contested inheritance of land in Botswana, which, after several prior judgements eventually resulted in a positive outcome for the woman litigants. The author acknowledges the author's key argument, which concerns the impact of power relations on the construction of customary law and the reproduction of knowledge in the courts. Certain versions of 'custom' were promoted and others stilled to the disadvantage of women. She argues that the normative patterns of landholding are indeed gendered, but do not result in a binary structure of men and women. 'Gender' should be disaggregated to take into account a range of status criteria within and across the categories of male and female in order to understand the differential impact of social relations on the outcomes of property struggles. The normative lines of property transmission frequently follow a logic of 'family property' that allows for qualifying women to rights of property. Family property has vastly different social and legal consequences to private, individualised property rights. The corollary is that it is misleading to speak of the processes of succession to rights of access to, and control of customary property in terms of one-to-one 'inheritance' of land. The concept of 'living law' inadequately reflects these social dynamics.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2016.1185829> (Restricted access)

### **Botswana**

Pushing the boundaries of customary law jurisprudence in Botswana : social science and the law in the case of 'Ramantele vs. Mmusi' / Tara Weinberg. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2016), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 186-207 : graf

Abstract: In 'Ramantele vs. Mmusi and others' (2013), Botswana's Court of Appeal decided that the family home in Kanye, Botswana belonged to Edith Mmusi and her sisters instead of Mmusi's nephew, Molefi Ramantele. Through an analysis of the Mmusi case, this article speaks to legal scholars' interest in customary law jurisprudence and gender issues. It reflects on recent attempts by lawyers and activists to use social science evidence and the prism of living law, to tackle gender inequality through litigation. The article proposes that under certain conditions, it is possible to use evidence of nuanced social realities to destabilise the forms of knowledge on which courts usually adjudicate and to challenge the marginalisation of women's voices that tends to accompany these court hearings. In the Mmusi case, the introduction of certain social science evidence and methods opened a space for the Court of Appeal to consider Mmusi's argument about customary law, rather than dismissing it as having no place in debates on custom or glossing over it as a repeat of an argument about 'Western' rights. However, the Mmusi case also hints at the limits of incorporating arguments about the living nature of local or customary law into institutional legal settings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2016.1169056> (Restricted access)

### **Cameroon**

Students' perception of the role of school counselling / Fritz Ngale Ilongo. - In: *Journal for studies*

*in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 236-242

Abstract: School counselling is an important aspect in education. This article evaluates students' perception of school counselling in Cameroon using a quantitative research design (Z test) with a purposive probability sample of 150 high school students from Bamenda sub-division. Results reveal that school counselling is an integral part of the school programme, remains vital in the education of students, and students have an opinion of what the role of counselling should be. However, the analyses also reveal that school counselling does not influence students' educational and career choices; and that it offers little help in solving students' psychological problems. The findings of this study reveal fundamental structural and functional/imitations of school counselling in Cameroon, and highlight the necessity of re-evaluating its methods, objectives, and quality of interaction with students. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Central Africa**

L'arithmétique fang à la lumière de l'arithmétique antique et moderne / Edgar Mervin Martial Mba. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 171-191 : tab

Abstract: Cet article examine l'arithmétique du peuple fang à la lumière de l'arithmétique antique et moderne. Il a pour but de fournir une réponse à la question si les caractéristiques de l'arithmétique fang sont ou bien spécifiques ou bien communes, ou bien encore les deux. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Côte d'Ivoire**

Microphilosophie de la crise des concours : le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire / Azoumana Ouattara. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 149-170

Abstract: Pourquoi réserver un questionnement philosophique au concours comme institution sociale? La réponse que propose le présent texte est la suivante : le concours administratif en Afrique est un bon sismographe des sociétés en ébullition qui ne savent plus proposer des critères de la compétition sociale acceptée par tous. Il est rare qu'un chef d'État en exercice émette des doutes, lors d'une cérémonie publique à l'École Nationale d'Administration, sur la régularité des concours d'entrée à la fonction publique, encore plus rare qu'un nouveau pouvoir, issu des élections présidentielles de 2011, annule les résultats des concours qui avaient été organisés au cours de l'année précédente en raison des fraudes et des pratiques politiques consistant à 'placer' des militants aussi bien à l'ENA que dans les structures de coercitions pour garder la mainmise sur l'appareil administratif en plus de dénoncer le pouvoir de l'argent dans les résultats des concours. Cette mise en cause des critères pratiques des concours par le haut ne peut être isolée d'un environnement social de dénonciation des pratiques de corruption par le bas. Comment comprendre cet aveu d'échec? La question qui se pose est de savoir si la panne du système de la rétribution des mérites, à partir de quelques critères consensuels de performances sociales, ne résulte pas d'un accroissement insupportable des inégalités dont la conséquence est la violence et la valorisation opportuniste de la fraude comme mode d'accès aux ressources parce que le mérite n'est plus à même de distinguer les compétiteurs sociaux? Le concours n'est pas, contrairement aux apparences, un détail. Il suffit, pour s'en convaincre, de garder le regard rivé sur les structures coercitives et les modes de recrutement de leurs membres en Côte d'Ivoire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Côte d'Ivoire**

Motivation onomastique dans les uvres 'Les naufragés de l'intelligence' et 'La carte d'identité' : esthétique de la laideur morale et singularité romanesque chez Jean-Marie Adiaffi / Bosson Bra. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 91-108

Abstract: La problématique de la singularité du roman négro-africain de langue française occupe une place de plus en plus importante dans les travaux consacrés à la littérature africaine. Du fait des circonstances historiques qui ont présidé à sa constitution, le problème d'identité, qui motive la majeure partie de cette littérature, a orienté nombre d'écrivains africains dans le choix de ses thèmes et de son esthétique. Aussi, le choix des noms des personnages et leurs lieux d'expression et d'évolution a-t-il obéi à des dénominations dans des néologismes du terroir; et l'acte de dénomination devient un acte de naissance, de reconnaissance et d'identité. Dans ce cadre, les romans 'Les naufragés de l'intelligence' et 'La carte d'identité' s'engagent résolument

dans la revendication identitaire mais aussi dans la dénonciation de la laideur morale qui mine la société moderne africaine qui peine pour son développement. Les anthroponymes et les toponymes procèdent de cette revendication et dénonciation en tant que moyens ou stratégies. L'étude vise à montrer les modalités d'inscription de ces stratégies ou le mécanisme énonciatif par lequel les anthroponymes et les toponymes jouent un rôle dans l'esthétique de la laideur morale et dans la revendication identitaire de l'auteur. A travers une analyse métalinguistique des anthroponymes et des toponymes, cette étude se propose de relever la fonction pragmatique des noms des personnages et des lieux et leurs effets de sens dans ces uvres romanesques. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Ethiopia**

Investigating the hidden: the 'lukaa-lukee' system among the Kuttaayee Oromo, Ethiopia / Workineh Diribsa Gutema and Dejene Gemechu Chala. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2016), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 110-126

Abstract: This paper deals with the 'lukaa-lukee' customary system of fact-finding among the Kuttayee Oromo in Ethiopia. Literature documents the prevalence of traditional methods of fact-finding, but it does not provide enough details on why these methods are still practiced. A detailed empirical analysis of how the 'lukaa-lukee' system of fact-finding is functioning enables us to understand the role the traditional fact-finding mechanisms play in contemporary Ethiopia and whether they are outmoded and in dire need of replacement or, on the contrary, serve an important function that is worth preserving. This paper basically argues that the customary justice system of fact-finding has survived due to several inter-related factors: it is value oriented, less expensive, entails face-saving outcomes and is more flexible. Customary laws are affected by local elders and ritual-religious leaders with much tolerance compared to the state court, which is rigidly practiced in conformity with formally set rules and regulations. The findings of this study indicate that the social compulsion and belief system which play a central role in fact-finding are also prominent in sanctioning. This implies that the mechanisms of fact-finding fit in with the way the whole system of customary justice functions. In the current Ethiopian context, customary mechanisms play an important role in maintaining social order and reducing the potential burdens of state court and are worth preserving. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2015.1131064> (Restricted access)

### **Ghana**

Beneath politicization : the unacknowledged constitutional crisis in the Dagbon succession conflict in Ghana / M. H. A. Bolaji. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2016), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 273-301

Abstract: The Dagbon succession conflict has been intermittent since the colonial era. What appears to be the most trumpeted thesis in the scholarly works that the conflict has attracted is the over-politicization of the conflict. While the over-politicization of the conflict is indisputable, this study uncovers the constitutional crisis, which is beneath and motivates the over-politicization of the conflict. Through a critical content analysis of archival and historical documents (commission reports, letters, petitions, minutes, and court rulings, among others), and through secondary data from books, journal articles, and newspapers (both print and electronic), the paper identifies and explores three principal sources of the constitutional crisis, namely, the inadequacy of the 1930 Dagomba Succession Constitution, the lack of legitimacy for the 1948 Amended Dagomba Succession Constitution, and the state's interventions that have deepened the constitutional crisis. Having explained how legal centralism and legal pluralism have been implicated in the conflict, the paper concludes with a dispassionate call for a transformation of the conflict that will acknowledge the constitutional character of the conflict and the need to convene a constitutional conference in which the two royal gates would harmonize their emic perspectives on their succession customs and rules. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2016.1182411> (Restricted access)

### **Ghana**

African hybrids : exploring Afropolitan identity formation in Taiye Selasi's "Ghana must go" and Chimamanda Adichie's "Americanah" / Emelda Ucham and Jairo Kangira. - In: *Journal for*

*studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 42-50

Abstract: This article discusses the representation of Afropolitan identity formation in Taiye Selasi's debut novel "Ghana must go" (2013), and Chimamanda Adichie's novel "Americanah" (2013). Selasi and Chimamanda are women writers from Ghana and Nigeria, now living abroad. The aim of the article is to discuss Afropolitan identity formation as presented in the two novels using Selasi's (2005) essay "Who is an Afropolitan?" as a benchmark. In this essay Selasi defines Afropolitanism as "not being citizens but Africans of the world." The analysis concludes that not only do Afropolitans need to craft an identity on three levels according to Selasi (2005, para. 9) "national, racial, cultural - with tensions in between", but the experience can be traumatic and painful, both emotionally and physically. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Ghana**

Establishing ethos and envisioning a new Africa : Kwame Nkrumah's invention at the 1958 All-African People's Conference / Eric Opoku Mensah. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 103-115 : tab

Abstract: In 1958, Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, called for a conference of independent heads of state in Africa. It was a novelty in Africa. The conference was to provide a formal continental platform for the political deliberation of Africa by Africans. This article focuses on the nuances and purpose of Nkrumah's invention. First, it argues that Nkrumah strategically invented a rhetoric which sought to establish his ethos as a Pan-Africanist whose leadership was crucial in the quest to free Africa from colonial domination. Secondly, the article examines, through Nkrumah's rhetoric, how the deliberative nature of the Accra conference was turned into an epideictic one. This article has implication(s) for the role of rhetoric in the decolonisation of Africa. [Journal abstract]

### **Namibia**

A critical analysis of using student evaluation feedback to enhance students' experience of teaching and learning : closing the loop / Ngepathimo Kadhila and Francis S. Nyathi. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 1-9 : tab

Abstract: Internationally, higher educational institutions have adopted students' evaluation of teaching as a normative practice. Such student evaluations are normally used for making decisions on monitoring teaching and course quality as well as staff promotion. This article critically reviews reports available on collecting, analysing and using student feedback to enhance the quality of teaching and learning. The review was combined with research findings from experiences and perspectives of Namibian higher education institutions. The article established that in many higher educational institutions, there was a missing link between obtaining feedback from students and using this information to close the quality loop. The article therefore recommends that in order to close the quality loop, there is a need for higher educational institutions to implement systematic approaches for collecting, analysing and using feedback; and for improving the communication of actions arising from results to all key stakeholders involved. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Namibia**

A safe sanctuary away from home : working women's perceptions of power, genderbased violence and HIV-infection risk within intimate relationships / Rachel J. Freeman and Ndumba J. Kamwanyah. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 10-33

Abstract: This article provides insight into working women's perceptions of power, gender-based violence and HIV-infection risk within intimate relationships. The article is based on findings from interviews with five women employees in an airline business in Windhoek, Namibia. The women were asked to retell their experiences of power, gender-based violence and HIV-infection risk within their intimate relationships, including the significance of the presence of an employee Assistance Program (EAP) in their lives as employees of an airline business. The article explores the extent of the problem being investigated, offers a theoretical perspective and data analysis. The article concludes with specific recommendations about the relevance of workplace

programmes to protecting and promoting women's wellbeing and rights. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Namibia**

Analysing EMIS data : the case of Afrikaans / Emma Kirchner. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 51-57 : fig., graf

Abstract: Since independence Afrikaans lost its status as an official language in Namibia. However, it is still used as "lingua franca" in parts of the country. In some schools Afrikaans is used as medium of instruction and also offered as a subject from grade 1 to 12. This article analyses enrolment data regarding Afrikaans as captured in the Education Management Information system of the Ministry of Education in Namibia, looking for patterns regarding the student enrolment in Afrikaans, as a first or second language. In conclusion, some remarks on the future of Afrikaans as a school subject, set against the proposals for a revised language policy for schools, are made. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Namibia**

Archives of anti-colonial resistance and the liberation struggle (AACRLS) : an integrated programme to fill the colonial gaps in the archival record of Namibia / Ellen Ndeshi Namhila. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 168-178

Abstract: National archives inherited from former colonial regimes suffer from a distorted record that marginalised the colonised people, and ignored or misrepresented their efforts for self-determination. Archives were further depleted by the removal of vitally important records to the colonizing metropolis. As a result, the value of the archives as the memory of the entire nation is diminished. The article describes the efforts by the National Archives of Namibia to rectify this situation through a programme of repatriating or copying migrated, displaced and shared archives, collecting private records and oral history, and popularizing the history of anti-colonial struggles. It concludes that despite considerable successes, the task at hand is far from accomplished and needs further sustained effort. [Journal abstract]

### **Namibia**

Determinants of tourists' satisfaction in Etosha National Park, Namibia / Mary-Ellen Kimaro, Selma Lendelvo and Jesaya Nakanyala. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 116-131 : ill

Abstract: Although tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world and contributes to socio-economic development, most tourist destinations are faced with the challenge of ensuring tourist satisfaction. Understanding determinants of tourism satisfaction through tourists' experiences on destinations could help improve the potential for tourism growth. This study was conducted in the Etosha National Park (ENP), Namibia. A total of 150 tourists were interviewed. Results indicated that over 80% of visitors to Etosha National Park were of international origin of which more than half were first time visitors and self-drive tourists. In addition, the majority of tourists toured in groups of 2-4 either related (51%) or non-related (44%) individuals. Tourists experienced crowding during the high season compared to the low peak season at different sites within the park. Attractiveness of the park, its facilities and its cleanliness were the major determinants of tourist satisfaction. Specifically, the cost of accommodation and services, road infrastructure, environmental related issues, park management and control were among the issues tourists shared their experiences on during their visit. The authors argue there is need to develop further tourist satisfaction research in ENP and in Namibia in order to provide a useful body of knowledge and guidance to tourism planners, managers, decision makers and marketers on the factors influencing tourist satisfaction in the Namibian context. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Namibia**

Drinking and its effects on risk behaviour amongst secondary school going youth in Windhoek / Lydia N. Kauari, Maria B. Kaundjua and Pempelani Mufune. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 89-102 : tab

Abstract: Alcohol consumption is said to constitute an emerging social problem among adolescents and youth in Namibia, with one study estimating that 53.5% of youths aged 13-30

use alcohol (Barth and Hubbard, 2009). This is also said to relate to many social problems including HIV risk taking, fighting, trouble with the police and violence among school going youth. This study was conducted to provide empirical evidence on alcohol use and abuse in relation to risky behaviour amongst school going youths in Windhoek. A survey, using a self-administered questionnaire assessing alcohol consumption and risk taking behaviour, was conducted at several schools in Windhoek. One of the main findings is that gender is a significant predictor of engagement in risk behaviour, such as sexual intercourse without a condom, fighting, trouble with the police and violence among those that engage in drinking. The authors conclude that there is the need to discourage alcohol use among school going youth as a way of fighting HIV/AIDS and other risk taking behaviour. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Namibia**

Experiences of health care workers (nurses and community counsellors) and people living with HIV/AIDS for the development of a health education programme to enhance the knowledge and communication skills of health care workers who serve people living with HIV/AIDS on HAART in Namibia / Hans Justus Amukugo, Agnes Van Dyk and Mwakanyadzeni Abigail Chipare. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 132-156 : fig., tab

Abstract: This article describes the experiences of health care workers and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in communication on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART). The study was conducted in a number of hospitals in Namibia. Health care workers were asked about their communication skills, counselling skills and HIV/AIDS knowledge, and the factors that deterred them from effectively communicating with PLWHA on HAART. The PLWHA were asked about the type of information they obtained from health care workers that improved their knowledge about their health. The authors determine a number of factors that prevent health care workers and PLWHA from communicating effectively in this setting. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Namibia**

Health information literacy of the University of Namibia's students / Cathrine T. Nengomasha ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 179-192 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: This article presents the findings of a study on the health information literacy of students at the University of Namibia main campus. The study was conducted between 2013 and 2014 and consisted of two hundred and seventy one (271) participants aged between 17-19 years old. The quantitative study used a self-administered questionnaire to collect data. The findings show that the majority of the respondents strongly believed that health information is important and they were able to seek health information. They also strongly agreed that they knew where to seek health information and they liked to get health information from a variety of sources. The respondents indicated that they were more comfortable getting information from the Internet than print sources. A gap in health information literacy was revealed by the fact that the respondents found it difficult to know who to believe in health issues, suggesting difficulties in critically evaluating the health information and sources. The study concludes that although UNAM students appeared knowledgeable in some health information issues, there are some gaps which need to be addressed. The study therefore recommends Kickbusch's (2008) three way intervention strategy which comprises of culture and society, health and education systems to address the existing gaps in health information literacy. [Journal abstract]

### **Namibia**

Mission education in the eastern Caprivi Strip during the colonial times, c1920s - ca1964 / Bennett Kangumu and Gilbert Likando. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 205-215 : tab

Abstract: The historiography of the nineteenth century Christian mission in Southern Africa focused mainly on South Africa and then spread to Southern Rhodesia. This resulted in the cases of Mozambique and Namibia to be less known in the English-speaking world, and barely integrated in the overall debate. While there is a 'veritable renaissance' of Namibian historical studies, the historiography of Christian missions in Namibia neglects, mildly put, the role of

missionaries in the conquest and subsequent colonial administration of the Caprivi Strip. Focus is put on south, central and north-central Namibia, examining the role of the Rhenish Missionary Society (RMS), the Finnish Missionary Society (FMS), the London Missionary Society (LMS) and the Roman Catholic Orders. Their involvement in the eastern Caprivi Strip (now Zambezi Region) is often not discussed in any major significant detail. [Journal abstract]

### **Namibia**

Recycling errors in the language classroom / Simon Lumbu, Talita Christine Smit and Miriam Hamunyela. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 277-284 : fig

Abstract: This article relates to the findings of a study on the constraints encountered by teachers in teaching English as a Second Language (ESL) in rural combined schools in the Oshana region in Namibia. Errors and mistakes constitute the major problems that teachers encounter in language teaching. While mistakes are usually at the surface of the speaker's language awareness, errors are usually more internal. Many factors, such as first language interference, can account for the occurrence of errors in a learner's language use. It is argued that a consistent reinforcement of errors results in error fossilization. Even though proponents of the communicative language teaching approach have emphasised the significance of errors and mistakes in the language teaching and learning process, the role of teachers in the cycle of errors in the language classroom has been over-looked. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Namibia**

The effects of cooperative learning on the performance of grade 11 Mathematics learners in the Oshana educational region, Namibia / Frans N. Haimbodi, Choshi D. Kasanda and Hileni M. Kapenda. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 243-252 : tab

Abstract: This study sought to determine the effects of cooperative learning on the performance of grade 11 learners studying higher level Mathematics in the Oshana education region in Namibia. Two grade 11 classes (each comprising 31 learners) from one school in the Oshana region were selected; one as a control group and the other as an experimental group. The instrument used to measure the performance in Mathematics were a pre-test and a post test. Prior to collection of the data, a pilot study was carried out in a different school to gather information on the appropriateness of the instruments and other administrative logistics. During the main study, the experimental and control groups were separately taught Differentiation, a topic from the higher level Mathematics syllabus. The test was used to find out whether significant differences existed in the performance of the control and experimental groups. The results show that significant differences in performance and in the motivation level of the experimental and control group existed. The findings suggest that cooperative learning improves learners' performance in Mathematics. The study recommends that Mathematics teachers should place emphasis on learners' understanding of particular concepts, guiding learners in active learning, providing opportunities for discussion and elaboration and encouraging them to work with peers to enhance learners' academic performance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*Federalism in Africa : problems and perspectives / ed. by Russian Academy of Sciences , Institute of African Studies - Lac-Beauport : Meabooks, 2016.*

Abstract: This collective volume grapples with theoretical and practical aspects of operating a federal system on the African continent. The sources of the publication are derived from two scientific events. The English section of the book emerged from the presentations of scholars on the panel "Nigeria: 100 years after amalgamation", which was organized within the framework of the 13th International Africanist Conference that took place at the Institute for African Studies, RAS, Moscow, on May 27-30, 2014. The Russian section arose from the presentations of scholars at a Round Table on the "Problems and perspectives of federalism in Africa" that was held at the Institute for Africa Studies, RAS, on November 12, 2014. The articles in the volume discuss the history and contemporary problems of federative relations in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Madagascar, and other countries in Africa. Contents: Part one (in Russian with

abstracts in English) : Some features of the genesis of federalism in the Republic of Madagascar (Svetlana Shlenskaya); Ethiopia: federalism and traditional institutions (Roza Ismagilova); Senegambia: lessons of African confederalism (Tatyana Denisova); Quasi-federalism in Africa: United Republic of Tanzania (Khristina Turinskaya). - Part two (in English with abstracts in Russian) : The Amalgamation of Nigeria and the quest for a nation (Igho Natufe); 1914-2014: the Amalgamation and its aftermath (Itse Sagay); The 1914 Amalgamation in Nigeria: "an unholy alliance?" (Julius Adekunle); Amalgamation of 1914 and the national question in Nigeria (Emmanuel Ejere); The dilemma of unity in diversity: the amalgamations and the problem of national stability in Nigeria (Olajide Akanji). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Impact of globalisation on domestic family law : multi-tiered marriage in Nigeria as a case study / M. K. Imam-Tamim... [et al.]. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2016), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 256-272

Abstract: The concept of globalisation is commonly discussed as an issue in international law. However, little attention is paid to its influence in domestic family law. As a result of the growing trend of globalisation, legal and cultural norms of the host culture and the foreign culture are fused, thereby, leading to cultural homogenisation or cultural hybridisation, depending on the level of accommodation of the foreign norm by the host norm. One of the areas where hybridisation or homogenisation of cultural and legal norms manifests, especially in African countries including Nigeria, is in the marriage system, particularly in the conclusion of marriage contracts. In Nigeria, one of the impacts of cultural hybridisation is the evolvement of multi-tiered marriage, where a couple combines marriages under the statute law, customary law and religious law, especially Islamic law. This paper is an exploratory study of how globalisation impacts on how and why multi-tiered marriage is contracted in contemporary Nigeria. The paper also briefly discusses how the combination of marriages as a response to globalisation affects the operation of family law rules in Nigeria as well as the rights of the parties involved, especially the women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2016.1187053> (Restricted access)

### **Nigeria**

Proverbs as iconic and indexical markers of culture : exploration of proverbs of four Nigerian cultures / Alexandra Ilzoaku Esimaje, Richard Abekhe Mosagbor, Chukwuma Daniel Ezirim. - In: *Okike*: (2014), no. 51, p. 255-271 : tab

Abstract: Language is not only a vehicle of individual thought but of also collective thought. One of the ways it performs the latter function is by the use of proverbs, which carry the burden of a peoples' beliefs, customs and traditions. As communicative medium, proverbs seem to be iconic and indexical of the cultures that produce them. In this paper, this assertion was investigated through the exploration of the proverbs of four Nigerian cultures to see to what extent proverbs serve to identify and define their users. To do this, a total of forty (40) proverbs were selected from four cultures: Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba and Iyie; ten (10) proverbs from each culture were analysed using the frameworks of Habermas' (1998) validity claims and Peirce's (1958) sign triad of symbol, icon and index. The authors discuss proverbs from a linguistic perspective as bearers of definite semiotic/cultural meaning by identifying and discussing motifs and patterns of modality in the proverbs across the four cultures. Bibliogr, sum [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

The influence of Negritude movement on modern African literature and writers : a study of Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' and Elechi Amadi's 'The concubine' / Alexander A. Onwumere and Florence Ebulonu. - In: *Okike*: (2014), no. 51, p. 149-169

Abstract: Negritude is a movement and an ideology. As a movement, it is deeply rooted in Pan-African congresses, exhibitions, organizations and publications produced to challenge the theory of race hierarchy and black inferiority developed by philosophers such as Friedrich Hegel and Joseph de Gobineau. As an ideology, it is a defining milestone in the rehabilitation of Africa and African diasporic identity and dignity, and thus provided a unifying, fighting and liberating instrument for black Francophone students in the first half of the 20th century in search of their

identity. It was an expression of a new humanism that positions black people within a global community of equals. Like any other movement or ideology, Negritude faced grave challenges and criticisms but has continued to survive because of its significant role and influence in the development of African literature. This research examines the influence of Negritude on modern African literature and writers with particular reference to Achebe's 'Things fall apart' and Amadi's 'The concubine'. It contends that Negritude, in spite of criticisms, has not only survived but has also greatly influenced modern African literature and writers. Bibliogr, sum [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*Chinua Achebe memorial edition / ed. Amechi Akwanya - Nsukka : Okike Magazine, 2013.*

Abstract: This issue of Okike commemorates the founding editor of the journal Chinua Achebe (1930-2013). It opens with two sections of poems (Tributes to Chinua Achebe and Oikike poems), followed by fifteen essays, a short story (by Ngozi Chuma Udeh) and a review of Achebe's 'There was a country: a personal history of Biafra'. Eight out of the fifteen essays specifically deal with Achebe's work: Memoir as swan song: echoes of nostalgia, disillusionment and valediction in Chinua Achebe's 'There was a country' (Onyebuchi Nwosu); Chinua Achebe's aphoristic biography: another road taken on the path of criticism (Chibueze Prince Orije); Chinua Achebe's counselling creativity (Romanus Egudu); Why did he do it? Chinua Achebe's spectacular heroes (A.N. Akwanya); Sexualising Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' (Ifeyinwa Genevieve Okolo); Discourse techniques in Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' (Ikechukwu Emmanuel Asika); Going green: an ecocritical reading of Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' (Stella Okoye-Ugwu); A vision of the ancient terror: Promethean archetype in Achebe's 'The madman' (T.M.E.Chukwumezie). The other seven essays are concerned with various topics of Nigerian and African/world literature. Titles: Affirming the humanity of oppressed women: female roles in Nawal El Saadawi's 'God dies by the Nile', Flora Nwapa's 'One is enough' and Chimamanda Adichie's 'Purple hibiscus' (Iniobong I. Uko); The rights of the stranger in A.N. Akwanya's 'Orimili' and Sophocles' 'King Oedipus' (Florence O. Orabueze); Proverbs in context: a study of John Munonye's 'The only son' (Alexandra Uzoaku Esimaje); The poetics of Yoruba proverbs in Nigerian literature in English (Taofiq Adedayo Alabi); Life/lines of a Nigerian wanderer-poet: a study of Segun Akinlolu's 'The king's messenger' (Folasade O. Hunsu); War and Nigerian poetry: Peter Onwudingo as a case in point (Kola Eke); Emerging issues in the definition and evaluation of African literature (Julia Udofia). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*Women & power in Africa in the twentieth and twenty first centuries / ed. by Dr. Eno Blankson Ikpe - Lagos : The Gender Studies Group of the Department of History and Strategic Studies, University of Lagos, 2009.*

Abstract: The chapters of this collective volume are based on papers presented at the First Lagos Colloquium on Gender Studies. The contributions discuss the concept of gender and examine the role of women in various sectors of (in particular) Nigerian society as well as the factors enhancing or limiting women's abilities to participate in societal development. Contents: 1. Feminism, gender studies and historical interpretation (Eno Blankson Ikpe); 2. Position of women in pre-colonial Africa (Justus Nzemeka); 3. Patriarchy and women in three Nigerian societies, Yoruba, Fulani and the Eastern Delta Ijo (Adesola Akin-Alade); 4. Female husband in Igboland (Kenneth Chukwuerneka Nwoko); 5. Environmental factors and the development of widowhood practices : the case of the Igbo (Chidinma Obiageri Mbamalu); 6. African women and power: labour, gender and feminism in the age of globalization (Mojubaolu Olufunke Okome); 7. African women in informal economy in the twentieth century (Olubunmi Teilade Olawoyin); 8. Power relations between the genders in African families during the twentieth century (Moses Yakubu); 9. African women and economic power In the twentieth century (Christiana Agbaje); 10. Patriarchy and the acquisition of state power by women in the twentieth century (Anna Foluso Onaolapo); 11. Women's access to power in a matrilineal Igbo society: a historical study of Oguta in the twentieth century (Uche Uwaezuoke Okonkwo); 12. Women in household economy (Mildred Obot Ekot); 13. Polygamy as a factor in the oppression of women in Africa: a case study of South Western Nigeria (Victor Taiwo Malomo); 14. Gender and economic power (Ekop Godwin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## Senegal

La femme senghorienne entre symbolisme et représentation de l'idéal nègre / Konan Roger Langui. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 27-41

Abstract: Cette étude détermine les fondements culturels et psychologiques de l'usage du 'féminin' comme personnage référentiel dans la poésie de Senghor. L'optique de cet auteur, comme celle de la plupart des auteurs de la Négritude, était de parvenir à reconstituer l'identité négro-africaine constamment bafouée par les fléaux qu'ont été, entre autres, le colonialisme, la traite négrière et le racisme. Cependant, si Senghor a tant vénéré la femme, ce ne fut point pour elle-même au sens profond, mais objectivement, pour ce qu'elle incarne le langage même du 'Beau', traductible en vertus identitaires et sociales. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## Senegal

Présentation de l'artiste Djibril Ndiaye de la sculpture à la 'sculpeinture' / Alioune Badiane 2013.

Abstract: Cette étude porte sur les uvres de Djibril Ndiaye, artiste sénégalais, né le 27 février 1945 à Dakar. Que nous dit Djibril Ndiaye à travers ses uvres? Formé, connu, voire classé comme sculpteur, il revendique d'exercer son métier dans la 'sculpeinture'. Serait-ce par un effet de mode sur une simple inspiration d'artiste? Sinon, sommes-nous devant une étape importante du développement cohérent d'une pratique pétrie d'expérience? Quels éléments de référence les jeunes générations d'artistes et de critiques d'art peuvent-elles trouver dans cette rencontre double avec Djibril Ndiaye? Quelles préoccupations a-t-il voulu exprimer au fil de sa démarche artistique? Ses sculptures et sculpeintures ont-elles répondu à ses attentes? Quelles sont les perspectives? [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## Senegal

Senghor : quand la parole de tous les jours se fait pòeme / François Atsain N'Cho. - In:

*Éthiopiennes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 43-60

Abstract: Le présent article examine la poésie de Léopold Sédar Senghor. Il étudie la manière dont les faits et les données les plus ordinaires de la vie se laissent transcrire en langage poétique. En outre l'auteur analyse le processus au terme duquel Senghor, dépassant la valeur d'usage des mots, atteint leur valeur d'échange. Ce parcours est envisagé sous le double aspect du pouvoir de nomination du langage et de la capacité de poétisation du mot. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## South Africa

Fair hearing without lawyers? : the Traditional Courts Bill and the reform of traditional justice system in South Africa / John Mark Iyi. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2016), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 127-152

Abstract: The Traditional Courts Bill has been introduced in the South African Parliament twice since 2008 and it has also been withdrawn twice for apparently infringing certain constitutional rights, including the right to fair hearing and legal representation. There are plans to reintroduce the Bill in Parliament soon. The author argues in this article that traditional justice system should be understood within the customary law paradigm in which it operates. If this is done, it would be found that the exclusion of legal representation in traditional courts does not necessarily imply absence of fair hearing in such proceedings. He makes some proposals for reconciling the apparent conflict between the constitutional right to fair hearing and the procedures in traditional courts by drawing on the analogy of the procedure of the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration. The author concludes by making policy proposals that he thinks policy-makers should address as part of the reform of traditional justice system prior to reintroducing the Traditional Courts Bill to Parliament. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2015.1125188> (Restricted access)

## Southern Africa

The power of a mother in Shona milieu / Godwin Makaudze. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 266-276

Abstract: Motherhood is a concept that is shunned and criticised by Western feminists as one of the root causes of a woman's subordination, disempowerment, lack of freedom and

independence. It is also frowned at for binding her to what are considered as insignificant feminine duties linked to, and limited to the home, with her main arena being the kitchen. Other roles associated with being a mother, such as child-bearing, breast feeding and cooking are largely criticised as closing her out of mainstream economics and hence keeping her out of positions of influence and affluence. Using the theory of "Africana Womanism" and examples from Shona cultural milieu, this article argues that being a mother is not only a very important and admirable position in this society, but one associated and intertwined with great power, respect, and reverence among others. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Uganda**

Where do I report my land dispute? : the impact of institutional proliferation on land governance in post-conflict Northern Uganda / Doreen Nancy Kobusingye, Mathijs Van Leeuwen, and Han Van Dijk. - In: *The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law*: (2016), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 238-255  
Abstract: In Sub-Saharan Africa, Uganda has been hailed for embarking on an intensive decentralization programme. Whereas a lot of literature assumes that decentralization leads to improved service delivery, it is unclear to what extent this is the case in practice, especially when it comes down to decentralized land governance. This paper, which is based on ethnographic research carried out between 2011 and 2013, argues that decentralization of land governance in post-conflict Northern Uganda fails to realize the expected benefits and instead has increased tenure insecurity. Decentralization of land governance gave rise to institutional multiplicity by creating new institutions that add on to the already existing authorities and regulations. Institutional proliferation in land governance that is fuelled by legal pluralism and decentralization results into confusion in land dispute resolution and the failure of institutions to effectively resolve land disputes in post-conflict settings. This exacerbates the dilemma of people who do not know where to go to seek redress to land disputes. While this multiplicity of both statutory and customary institutions creates choices and opportunities for both people and institutions in relation to land governance and in particular land conflict resolution, they are also used by power holders and authorities in political competition at local level, complicating the process of land dispute resolution. The struggle for authority between representatives of the state and of customary land institutions becomes especially problematic because it merges with local and national politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07329113.2016.1195673> (Restricted access)

### **West Africa**

Literature and religious discourse in West Africa / Halima Shehu. - In: *Okike*: (2014), no. 51, p. 104-125

Abstract: This study focuses on the dynamics between Islam and literature in West Africa (in particular Nigeria and Senegal), looking at two Islamic approaches of prose/fiction: the one 'scripturalist' (literal and formalistic), found typically among Sunni muslims in Nigeria, the other more mystical, found typically among Sufi muslims in Senegal. The scripturalist approach - learned, esoteric - discourages the interrogation of the Quran, the Sufi approach - popular, exoteric - encourages the same. Analyzing factors that drive canon formation and looking at critical reactions that determine the survival of literary texts, the article addresses the marginalization of 'other' cultures and experiences in West African literature. Bibliogr, sum [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **West Africa**

Le héros et le griot dans 'Soundjata ou l'épopée mandingue' : la dialectique de la parole et de l'action au service de la promotion du mémorable / Papa Abdou Fall. - In: *Éthiopes*: (2013), no. 91, p. 11-25

Abstract: Dans 'Soundjata ou l'épopée mandingue', la promotion du mémorable a beau être en amont de l'édification de l'histoire, elle n'en est pas aussi bien étudiée. C'est pour cette raison que l'auteur de cet article veut expliciter davantage les stratégies et les exigences fondamentales qui président à la promotion du mémorable dont la parole et l'action constituent les moyens essentiels. Dans cette entreprise, la dialectique entre la parole et l'action est appréciée par rapport à la complicité du héros et du griot. Au nom de cette complicité, le griot, en bon

professionnel de la parole, rappelle aux héros et aux guerriers l'histoire glorieuse de leurs ancêtres, actualise leur souci d'immortalité positive et valorise leurs qualités et leurs exploits. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **world**

*Muslim youth and the 9/11 generation / edited by Adeline Masquelier and Benjamin F. Soares - Santa Fe : School for Advanced Research Press, 2016.*

Abstract: This collective volume focuses on Muslim youth in various settings worldwide as a heterogeneous global cohort that has arisen since the attacks of 9/11, facilitated by recent communication technologies and the Internet. The book addresses such questions as: Is there a 9/11 generation of Muslim youth? What brings together the wide variety of experiences of being young and being Muslim in extremely diverse social circumstances? How do youth articulate both their youthfulness and their Muslimness? The authors explore the pastimes and performances, processes of civic engagement and political action, entrepreneurial and consumption practices, forms of self-fashioning, and aspirations and struggles in which Muslim youth engage as they seek to understand their place and make their way in a transformed world. Contributions:

Introduction: Muslim youth and the 9/11 generation (Adeline Masquelier and Benjamin F. Soares); The rage of young martyrs: a unifying ideology in the Tunisian Revolution (Simon Hawkins); In war and in peace: The '90s generation and the shifting political time-space of Kurdish children in Turkey (Hisyar Ozsoy); Becoming Taliban: Islam and youth in northern Afghanistan (Magnus Marsden); Are we all Amr Khaled? Islam and the Facebook generation of Egypt (Hatsuki Aishima); The unpredictable imagination of Muslim French: citizenship, public religiosity, and political possibility in France (Mayanthi L. Fernando); "Funky teenagers love God": Islam and youth activism in Post-Suharto Indonesia (Noorhaidi Hasan); Malian youths between Sufism and Satan (Benjamin F. Soares); "The diamond ring now is the thing": young Muslim Torontonians negotiating 'mahr' on the Web (Jennifer A. Selby); "The mouthpiece of an entire generation": hip-hop, truth, and Islam in Niger (Adeline Masquelier). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Zambia**

The multifarious names for HIV and AIDS in the Nyanja speech community of Zambia : an insight into the lay people's multiple perceptions about the pandemic? / Mildred Nkolola-Wakumelo. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 193-204

Abstract: This article analyses the discourse of HIV and AIDS in the Nyanja speech community of Zambia. Specifically the article critically analyses the concepts that this speech community uses to refer to the pandemic so as to try and unravel the people's perceptions about the pandemic as embodied in these concepts. The paper posits that for HIV and AIDS information education and communication programmes to yield positive results, health communicators need to be aware of such conceptualisations as they have a lot to reveal about the people's attitudes towards the pandemic that could have a bearing on their health conduct and uptake of HIV and AIDS information. [Journal abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

A critical evaluation of persuasive communication discourses inspired by celebrity endorsement in the telecommunication sector in Zimbabwe / Evans Chapanga and Isaac Choto. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 58-71 : fig

Abstract: In Zimbabwe players in the telecommunication sector, notably Econet and NetOne, are embroiled in mobile wars which have spilled over onto the broadcast platform. This article investigates persuasive communication strategies employed in this fight for subscribers. Of particular interest in this respect is the phenomenon of "celebrity endorsement", where celebrities are enlisted to project a favourable image of the networks through road shows, promotional outreach programmes and sponsored media programmes. Language skills used by these celebrities as persuasive communication strategies are code switching, slang, hyperbole and humour. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Aesthetic of naming : potential psycho-sociological effects of some forenames in use among

Zimbabweans / Barbra C. Manyarara and Ruth B. Gora. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 34-41

Abstract: Naming in Zimbabwe as in the rest of Africa has always been incident-based and this trend somewhat persists. Naming is a parent guardian's prerogative and expresses that individuals wishes, joys, fears and attitudes, but may not necessarily consider the named's future perceptions or feelings engendered by the particular name that identifies them. Whereas most previous studies on naming practices in Zimbabwe have tended to focus on name etymologies and name meanings, this article assesses the potential psycho-sociological effects of some significantly negative forenames encountered in school registers and on university graduation lists, such as two common Zimbabwean names, "mistake" and "Murambiwa" (the rejected one). Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Zimbabwe**

Ethnicity, domination and tyranny : a case for the Ndebele people in "Running with mother" (2012) / Theresia Mdlongwa, Thamsanqa Moyo and Bhekezakhe Ncube. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 225-235

Abstract: Hegemonic state grand narratives are often absolutist in ways in which they insist on particular ways of viewing the past, present and the trajectory to the future. They canalize society's attention to certain ways of remembering, forgetting and viewing the socio-political, economic, cultural and ethnic relations in ways that legitimate the state as quintessential. Zimbabwean history, in its patriotic sense, is appropriated by the state in order to inscribe technologies of domination and tyranny in politics and ethnicity. In this research the authors argue that contesting narratives like "Running with mother" use memory and re-memory to establish patterns of marginalisation, violence and hegemony used by the ZANU-PF government. Mlalazi's narrative uses memory of the Gukurahundi violence in order to confront ethnic and political injustices in the past and present and, in this way, seek justice and healing in the public sphere. The authors argue that ZANU-PF politics since 1980 has been totalitarian and geared towards the elimination of ZAPU and the Ndebele through various exclusions and coercive acts whose consequences have left the Ndebele confronted with the question of: "Who are we (the minority) and what are the opportunities in an increasingly 'Shonaised' (ZANUFIED?) Zimbabwe?" They conclude by arguing that violence was used by the ruling party on the Ndebele not to create an inclusive society but to establish ethnic domination and tyranny which is still manifest to this day. The act of remembering the violence therefore, becomes a site for psycho-social therapy in a situation where the dehumanization is unacknowledged, diminished or perpetuated in other guises. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Exploring the girl-child's body-mind crisis in Mahachi-Harper's "Echoes in the shadows" / Juliet Pasi. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 157-167

Abstract: In its exploration of childhood, this article navigates the contours of the notion "girl-child" as the "subaltern" or the "other" in Mahachi-Harper's narrative, "Echoes in the shadows". Also, in its articulation of the complexities of "childhood" in African literature, the article endeavours to address broader issues such as the use and abuse of cultural practices in "knowledge legitimisation". Premised on feminist theory, the article shows how issues in feminism such as visibility, marginality, victimhood, silence, agency and subjectivity are problematised in the narrative. The article argues that the "experience of childhood as a time of innocence, security, self-worth, and contribution to family and community" is a distant fantasy for most children as shown by Vaida in "Echoes in the shadows". Even so, the writer is aware of the dangers of universalising the child's experiences as monolithic and thus contextualises the child's experiences, specifically, the girl-child, within the Shona culture. The mental and physical plight of the girl-child is explored within the context in which the book is set and reveals how she is trapped in a familial institution that is supposed to protect and nurture her. Through the young girl Vaida, Mahachi-Harper shows how deeply violence is embedded in the domestic domain. The author concludes that it is difficult to attain social justice in a culture or society that pits male against female and adult against child. Hence the paper argues for a child-centred social ethic

which provides a more appropriate premise for addressing the needs and interests of the girl-child than the feminist approach. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Zimbabwe**

Portrait of courage : women and survival in Tagwira's "The uncertainty of hope" / Anna Chitando.  
- In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 216-224  
Abstract: The Zimbabwean challenges witnessed between 1998 and 2008 brought about various survival strategies. Whereas some sought to create coping mechanisms within Zimbabwe, others went into exile. These two groups, nonetheless, needed to confront the massive challenges during the decade of the Zimbabwean considerable suffering (1998-2008). These included hyperinflation, unemployment, food shortages, violence and high death rates. Creative writings played a significant part as authors depicted Zimbabweans who sought to survive in varied ways. Of particular importance to this article, is how one particular Zimbabwean female creative writer, Tagwira, employed her creative imagination to challenge the status quo. In "The uncertainty of hope" Tagwira (2006) represents her female characters in a more empowering way. She shows how they seek to overcome major challenges to ensure that their families survive the challenges. [Journal abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Urban physical development and master planning in Zimbabwe : an assessment of conformance in the City of Mutare / Aaron Mabaso ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2015), vol. 4, no. 1 & 2, p. 72-88 : krt., tab  
Abstract: Urban master plans play a critical role in the environmental management of urban landscapes in that they guide the physical developments that take place on and in them. In spite of this important role, there is limited knowledge on the degree to which their objectives are achieved in actual terms. This gap in knowledge is mainly due to the lack of empirical methods for assessing plan implementation. In this study, the authors use GIS-based overlay analysis to assess the degree of conformance of physical developments to master plan land proposals in the city of Mutare, Zimbabwe. The results of this study are that there is high overall conformance, although some proposed land uses do not conform to the master plan. The authors recommend the use of GIS-based methods for determining land-use activities within urban environments for early detection of non-conformance and management of urban areas. [ASC Leiden abstract]