HSRC review

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Human Sciences Research Council

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THE BATTLE FOR CROSSROADS:
Return of the shacklords

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO
DR MARK ORKIN

In the past, the HSRC was a key institution in helping to define and drive apartheid social engineering. Its agenda was largely shaped and its findings frequently applied in elaborating and carrying out the racial programmes of the minority government of the day.

With a slow start during the nineties, but accelerating over the past four years, the HSRC has achieved a successful and far-reaching transformation. Its key feature has been the creation of interdisciplinary, user- and problem-oriented research programmes focused on national development priorities. These priorities include economic development and job creation; skills enhancement; tackling the social causes and impact of HIV/AIDS; improving the delivery of welfare, education, health, and other services; rural development and urban renewal; governance; knowledge management; and nation-building.

In conducting this work, the HSRC occupies the complex and fruitful territory between social-scientific inquiry and social policy; theory and practice; civil society and government. Its research must meet criteria defined by utility and service, but must also be scientifically rigorous and of high quality, not least because it is often taken into public policy and the implementation of large and expensive programmes. The HSRC serves a democratic government guided by a rights-based Constitution, as part of a science system regulated by a White Paper and a national Research and Development (R&D) strategy, and in collaboration with higher education institutions that themselves work within the policy framework of a National Plan.

Clearly, both the organisation and its policy context have changed dramatically since the promulgation of the Act, which established the HSRC. This was passed in 1968, and has been only slightly amended since.

Accordingly, when an Institutional Review of the HSRC was conducted in October 2003 by a panel of local and international experts, their Report recommended a set of five "public purposes" by which the new mandate and functioning of the HSRC might be expressed and justified. The Report also recommended a possible Preamble for the new Act, to capture its role in contributing to fundamental socio-economic transformation of South Africa and the continent.

Drawing closely on these recommendations, a draft bill for a new HSRC Act was formulated by the Department of Science and Technology, for comment by HSRC stakeholders, staff and the public. As part of the consultative process for the new legislation, the HSRC invited public comment, and held a workshop with internal and external stakeholders.

The workshop focused mainly on the principles upon which the bill is based, notably the Preamble and the "public purposes". The rest of the draft bill deals with technical matters relating to the composition of the Council, the governance and finance of the HSRC, intellectual property arrangements, and so on.

At the same time, the Department has recommended that the HSRC apply to change its status from a 3A to a 3B entity under the Public Service Act, like Mintek and the CSIR. This will allow more autonomy in the deployment of its funds, since it earns some 60% of its total income.

These inputs have now been gathered. On this basis the Council will synthesise its recommended changes for the Minister of Science and Technology, Mr Mosibudi Mangena. Thereafter, the legislative process will be followed under the stewardship of the Minister and his Department.

WHO WE ARE

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) is South Africa's statutory research agency dedicated to the social sciences. It has approximately 150 researchers and 100 support staff. Its revenue comes in equal shares from a Parliamentary grant, and from earnings (tenders, commissions and foundation grants).

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WHAT WE DO

The HSRC does "social science research that makes a difference", concerned with all aspects of development and poverty alleviation in South Africa, the region, and in Africa. It undertakes large-scale, policy-relevant, collaborative research primarily for government departments at national, regional and local levels, for other public entities, and for local and international development agencies.

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NEWS Roundup

NEW @ HSRC

DR GAIL ANDREWS has been appointed as the Director of the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Research Alliance (SAHARA) in the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and Health Research Programme. Before joining the HSRC, she headed up Health Promotion at the School of Health Systems and Public Health at the University of Pretoria.

MR CHARLTON KOEN has been appointed as a Chief Researcher in the Human Resources Development Programme. Before joining the HSRC, he was a Researcher at the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of the Western Cape.

PROFESSOR JO LORENTZEN has been appointed as a Senior Research Specialist in the Human Resources Development Research Programme. He also runs the South African component of a worldwide investigation into the impact of trade liberalisation on rural livelihoods and the environment, sponsored by the World Wildlife Federation (WWF) (US) and the World Bank. Before joining the HSRC, he was Associate Professor of International Business at Copenhagen Business School.

MR GEORGE PETROS, formerly an intern with the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and Health Research Programme in Cape Town, has been appointed as a Senior Researcher on a three-year contract in the same programme. Before joining the HSRC, he spent a number of years as a Community Health Developer in informal settlements in Cape Town.

DR NANCY PHASWANA-MAFUYA has been appointed as a Chief Research Manager in the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and Health Research Programme in Cape Town. Before joining the HSRC, she lectured, supervised post-graduate students, and participated in various team-based public health related research projects on suicide, substance use and misuse, diabetic mellitus and domestic violence at the University of Limpopo (1997-2000) and Rhodes University (2001).

GENDER AND CULTURE AFTER TEN YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

Any advances South Africa has made in gender equality need to be vigilantly protected and defended as they could easily be lost, as has happened in Zimbabwe, warned Dr Marjorie Jobson, a Commissioner with the Commission on the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities at a Gender, Culture and Rights Workshop held in Boksburg from 1–3 February.

Jobson, the keynote speaker at the opening of the workshop, set the tone for the discussions that spanned legislation, religion, masculinity, gender-based violence, health and interventions with men. The workshop was organised by Dr Heather Brookes and Dr Kristina Bentley from the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), in partnership with the Foundation for Human Rights, EngenderHealth and the Population Council.

Jobson said that in 1980 in Zimbabwe the role of women in the struggle was recognised through equal rights in the new constitution. International human rights treaties, outlawing gender discrimination, were signed and ratified.

"But when 58-year-old Vennia Magaya sued her half-brother for her rightful portion of their deceased father's estate in April 1999, the Supreme Court, comprising five male justices, ruled against her on the grounds that women are not equal to men, especially in family relationships, using unwritten pre-colonial African 'cultural' norms."

These norms dictate that women are not considered adults within some families, but only as junior males or teenagers. "Overnight, womens' rights disappeared and women were returned to a-historical, pre-colonial traditions: they could not own land, inherit property from their deceased husbands or fathers, choose their own marriage partners, lay claim to their children, or object to their husband's polygamy. Today there is virtually nothing left of the gains womens' rights have made in Zimbabwe in the past 20 years," Jobson said.

South Africa has come far in meeting the objectives as articulated in the Women's Charter for Effective Equality, which put on the public agenda those areas in which most ordinary women continue to experience their lives as of lesser status and worth. In spite of this, the voices of the experiences of ordinary people are missing from the public dialogue.

Women in traditional communities often experience their opinions being disregarded. They have no choice in decisions that drastically influence their lives and they consequently excuse themselves from responsibility and from taking a stand. "Current efforts to create respect for systems of traditional leadership, while also ensuring that they are transformed in line with constitutional imperatives, are the shifts needed across Africa," she said.

Jobson believes two obstacles still stand in the way of hearing the voice and perspectives of women in the affairs of the continent: social attitudes towards women, which are reflected in the behaviour and actions of men on a daily basis; and weaknesses in the law (or of the law) as a tool for social change.

"These are the places where women continue to experience their lower status, their vulnerability and their subordination. Being subordinate ... (means) the loss of so much incredible potential for contribution to public life," Jobson said.

NEW *PRODDER* WELL IN HAND

PRODDER, the South African Development Directory, is to be re-published by the South African NGO Coalition (SANGOCO), the Nonprofit Organisations Directorate within the Department of Social Development, and the Southern African Non-Governmental Organisation Network (SANGONeT). SANGONeT has acquired the license from the HSRC to re-introduce and further develop the product.

PRODDER established itself in the 80s and 90s as the most comprehensive development publication of its kind in Africa and became a much sought-after reference tool on southern African development.

The new *PRODDER* will consist of a comprehensive online database of South African NGOs and other development agencies, which will contribute much in profiling the work of the NGO sector.

For further information, e-mail Fazila Farouk at fazila@sangonet.org.za.

NewsRoundup

THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON THE ELDERLY

The impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the elderly has been hugely underrated and has added to the heavy economic burden that they have to bear. This is according to a study on the elderly in Mpumalanga for the Department of Health and Social Services.

The study investigates the socio-economic needs of the elderly in a rapidly changing society and it aims to support government departments and other service providers to plan for integrated service delivery to the elderly in Mpumalanga.

Principal Investigator, Dr Monde Makiwane, paints a bleak picture of the living conditions of the elderly in Mpumalanga: about 72% are the main breadwinners in households giving shelter to several generations; 9% are caring for sick young adults; 22% are staying with grandchildren whose own parents are either dead or away on a long-term basis; 20% take care of children six years or younger; and 46% take care of children between the ages of 6 and 18.

To this, HIV/AIDS has added a significant burden with added costs, reduced income-earners and increased physical load.

The elderly are also grappling with the generation gap. Their services are given to a younger generation, whom they see as ungrateful and having less respect for their elders. They feel that they are unable to discipline their children and grandchildren.

Makiwane concludes that there is a need to recognise the heavy burden being placed on older people, by providing them with higher subsidies on basic foods and services. They should be armed with the information they need to cope with the new roles they are being forced to play. "A concerted effort to promote intergenerational relations is urgently needed in South Africa," he says.

For the full report, e-mail media@hsrc.ac.za.

AFRICA-WIDE RESEARCH INITIATIVE INTO THE PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS

The Research and Communication Division of the Netherlands Ministry for Development Cooperation has awarded a grant of EURO 600 000 (about R4.8 million) to the Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS Research Alliance (SAHARA). SAHARA, an alliance of African research partners in the field of the social aspects of HIV/AIDS, will establish a research model on preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS, and caring for those living with and affected by HIV.

The HSRC will co-ordinate research activities for this project in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries. The Tropical Institute of Community Health and Development will do the same in East and Central Africa, while the University Cheikh Anta Diop will co-ordinate SAHARA activities in West Africa.

The overall aim of this project is to support countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goal "to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS". But HIV/AIDS is also inextricably linked to poverty, and the study will explore the relationship between poverty, HIV/AIDS, and stigma, says Dr Gail Andrews, who recently joined the HSRC as Director of SAHARA.

The project also aims to work with and strengthen indigenous knowledge systems, which can contribute to the attainment of another Millennium Development Goal of reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015.

INTERNATIONAL MATHS AND SCIENCE STUDY REFLECTS INEQUALITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Asian countries are among the top performers in maths and science in the world. This was reflected in the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS 2003) in which 50 countries, including South Africa, participated. The top-scoring countries are Singapore, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong SAR and Chinese Taipei.

South Africa achieved the lowest scores. Other participating African countries included Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Botswana and Ghana. The HSRC conducted a local study and tested about 9 000 Grade 8 learners in 254 schools in maths and science in all provinces in November 2002.

TIMSS 2003, released in December 2004, is the third study, repeated four-yearly, of the International Mathematics and Science Assessments Project of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) headquartered in Amsterdam.

Dr Vijay Reddy, Director in the HSRC's Assessment Technology and Education Evaluation Research Programme, who co-ordinated the South African study, said there was no significant difference in mathematics and science scores in South Africa since TIMSS 1999. It is notable that South Africa has both the very lowest scores and some very high scores, which is a reflection of the continuing inequalities in education in the South African society. Other key results are:

- The Western Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng are the three highest performers, and KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo are the lowest performers.
- Learners in African schools have the lowest scores, and those in the former white schools – which now include many other race groups – have the highest scores, which is just below the international average.
- When it comes to the high international benchmarks indicating top performance internationally, 2% of South African science learners and 1.6% of maths learners obtained scores at the highest international level.
- Performance according to language shows that learners who took the test in Afrikaans scored higher than learners who took the test in English. English is a second language for many who took the test in English. The learners who took the test in Afrikaans came predominantly from the Western and Northern Cape – the provinces who had the highest scores.

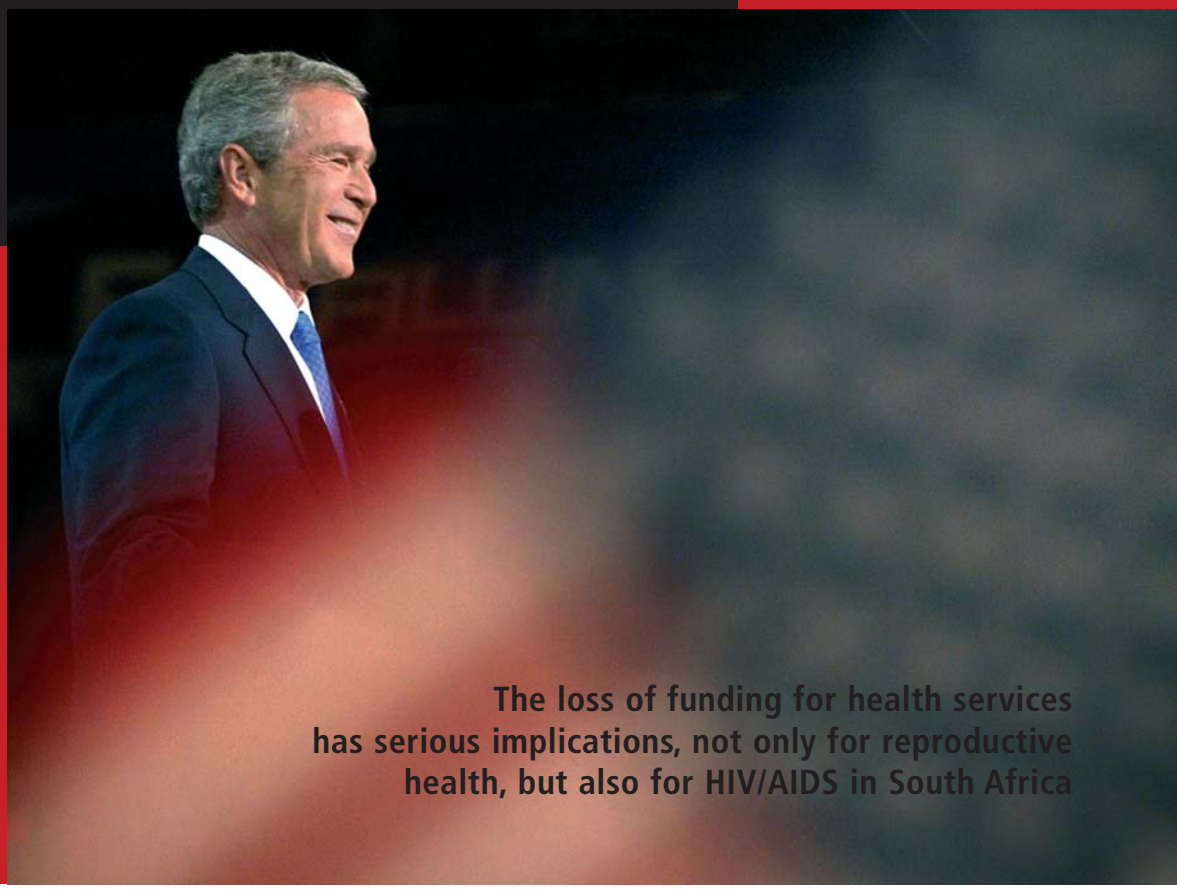
Reddy said that gender differences showed no bearing on performance, with girls and boys performing almost equally.

The results of the study will be further analysed and the full report will be released in June 2005.

More information is available on www.hsrc.ac.za.

BUSH AND THE GLOBAL GAG RULE: TRICK OR TREAT ?

On 22 January 2001, as one of his first actions in office, United States President, George W Bush reinstated the Mexico City Policy – more commonly known as the Global Gag Rule. **ELIZABETH DOGGETT** explains how this could affect HIV/AIDS services in South Africa.



The loss of funding for health services has serious implications, not only for reproductive health, but also for HIV/AIDS in South Africa

The Global Gag Rule stipulates that no foreign non-governmental organisation (NGO) which performs abortions, provides information or referrals to abortion services, or lobbies to make abortions legal or more easily accessible (except in cases of rape, incest, or threat to the life of the woman), may receive family planning funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

As a result, international reproductive health care providers and educators such as Marie Stopes, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) lost large percentages of their funding. IPPF has lost an estimated $18 million a year, and UNFPA $34 million in the first 18 months after the Rule was reinstated.

The loss of funding for health services has serious implications, not only for reproductive health, but also for HIV/AIDS in South Africa and other countries straining under the impact of the pandemic. And women stand to suffer most, as they are most vulnerable to the virus because of social inequalities, sexual abuse, domestic violence, limited access to education and financial resources, and limited autonomy in reproductive and sexual decision-making.

It is unlikely that the funding cuts do much to prevent abortions. UNFPA estimates that the loss of its US funding will result in two million unwanted pregnancies, 800 000 abortions, and more than 81 000 deaths.

Even though the Bush administration backed down from extending the restrictions to HIV/AIDS programmes under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), no measures were taken to ensure that this does not happen in the future.

The PEPFAR funds were introduced in President Bush's 2003 State of the Union Address. It entailed a plan to authorise $15 billion over five years to be spent fighting AIDS in 14 developing countries, including South Africa. But this seemingly generous gesture, the "largest international health initiative ever to target a single disease", carries restrictions which may bring about more damage than relief.

Although the Bush administration explicitly stated that groups receiving HIV/AIDS funds were not subject to the restrictions, the indistinct (and sometimes nonexistent) boundaries between family planning and HIV/AIDS interventions make it impossible to separate the two. The Mexico City Policy diminishes the effectiveness of the PEPFAR funds in ways that should have been anticipated.

Firstly, there are probably NGOs that qualify for PEPFAR funding but are unaware of the fact that the Gag Rule applies only to family planning funds. Secondly, the most easily visible NGOs that lost funding for refusing the terms of the Policy (such as IPPF, Marie Stopes, and UNFPA) use comprehensive approaches to provide health care, family planning services and information, as well as sexually transmitted (STI)

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The Cremin community, erecting an internal fence in December 2002 after the land was restored to them

"WE ARE **CONSOLED**"

Getting their land back was a victory for the community of Cremin, the first land claim to be settled in KwaZulu-Natal. **CHERRYL WALKER**, who was intricately involved at the time, asks what may be learnt from their story.

June 1998 – a time of jubilation for the community of Cremin in KwaZulu-Natal. Twenty years after they had been forcibly removed under apartheid laws, they were finally awarded restoration of their land under the Restitution of Land Rights Act. This was the first land claim to be settled in the province.

The occasion was auspicious, marked by a rare joint appearance of President Nelson Mandela and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini, and was made festive by the beat of Ladysmith Black Mambazo and the Ladysmith South African Police Service dancers. For the community and anti-apartheid activists alike, the ceremony signalled the end of long years of struggle.

Now, after a decade of democracy, the Cremin claim provides an interesting case study for the land claims programme: one of the first but also one of the more successful projects to date. Why?

The story of Cremin begins in 1912, when a group of *amakholwa* (Christianised black landowners) pooled resources to buy a portion of the farm, Trekboer, some 25 kilometres from Ladysmith. They were an ethnically mixed group, members of a new rural class of market-oriented producers engaging in new relationships with land and methods of farming.

Before World War Two the community prospered and built a school, church, two dipping tanks and a dam. They also had a strict set of rules and regulations – no liquor sales were allowed and meetings of ten or more people, without the consent of the Committee of Management, were forbidden.

Over time the number of landowners grew and conditions started to change. Agriculture became less important than waged work (including teaching) and land rentals. The number of tenants increased from the 1950s onwards, the result of the eviction of farm workers and labour tenants from white-owned farms.

In the 1960s the apartheid state's programme of "black spot" removals got underway and in 1977 the Cremin land was expropriated. Some 2 856 people, both landowners and tenants, were removed.

Landowners were given very basic houses in a new township, Ezakheni, outside of Ladysmith. The tenants were allocated tin huts in another section of Ezakheni or the more remote Ekuvukeni, and ties between the former landowners and the tenants were severed.

In 1990 the dramatic opening up of the political terrain sparked hopes of return among landowners. They established the "Mayibuye i-Cremin Association" and approached the Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA), a Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) involved in the national campaign for land reform, to help "plan their return".

The Association staged a symbolic reoccupation of the land and took part in various national demonstrations before 1994. The style of the leaders, though, even in protest, was one of old-fashioned formality and an aloofness towards popular mobilisation. They voiced suspicion of people who wanted them to "chant and talk of mass action" saying, "We don't want all that". Today the Cremin leaders consider their willingness to persevere through "the right channels" an important factor in their ultimate success.

In 1991 the De Klerk government repealed the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 and appointed an Advisory Committee on Land Allocation (ACLA) to make recommendations on the disposal of state land, including restoration to dispossessed landowners. A number of communities had their land restored through this mechanism, but the Cremin farm, privately owned at the time, was not made available. At the time this appeared a major injustice, but in retrospect it was probably an advantage, given the difficulties ACLA beneficiaries have experienced.

In 1992 one of the original Cremin landowners, Andries Radebe, lodged a Supreme

Court application challenging the validity of his 1977 expropriation. His case was dismissed but he was given leave to appeal. Instead, the landowners decided to test the land claims route, which was then under discussion at the constitutional negotiations. They were reassured that the new land reform institutions would be staffed by progressive officials from the land-rights sector after the elections.

In 1995 the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights opened its office in KwaZulu-Natal, with the minimum of resources and a huge caseload. The Cremin claimants were in a particularly favourable position as they were supported by AFRA and had relatively well-resourced leaders to push their claim.

Theirs was also a relatively straightforward claim. The former tenants never laid claim to their rights, although both the Cremin land-

The spontaneous reaction of one elderly woman symbolised the momentousness of the occasion – she hobbled forward with her walking stick and hugged and kissed him

owners and the Land Claims Commission encouraged them to lodge a separate claim for restitution, in the form of either alternative land or money. The farm owner had also died and his heirs, who were not living on the farm, were ready to sell for the right price. Negotiations with the state were successful and in 1996 the executors of the estate approved the sale of Cremin to the state, for restoration to the claimants.

This agreement was signed in June 1996. The community packed into a plain cement-floored church in Ezakheni in tense anticipation, to watch "that white man" sign the document. The spontaneous reaction of one elderly woman symbolised the momentousness of the occasion – she hobbled forward with her walking stick and hugged and kissed him.

Today the reconstruction of Cremin is proceeding slowly. What has contributed to its relative success? The limited contribution of the state has probably been less significant than the nature of the community, who have demonstrated the importance of social cohesion (strong leadership and social networks) and enough material resources to invest in the land and institutions independently of the state.

Although the larger community of landowners sometimes thought their Association was "blooming mad" in the struggle phase, there were no debilitating power struggles within the leadership, competing visions for the outcome, or any doubts about the moral authority of their claim.

The current leadership is also determined that sub-letting should not be allowed on the land again. Thus the resettlement of Cremin has not followed the path of some other historically prominent "black spot" claims, including Roosboom and Alcockspruit (in KwaZulu-Natal) and Doornkop (in Mpumalanga). Here tenants have moved onto the land in substantial numbers, making for tensions between different categories of rights holders.

Yet the Cremin community faces many challenges. Only 17 out of a possible 85 households had returned by 2004, and most are "straddling" farming and formal employment or running small businesses for a living. The likelihood of informal occupation or tenancy relationships developing on non-untilised plots is real.

Most landowners are still in Ezakheni. They attribute this to the absence of piped water and electricity at Cremin. This lack of services has been a major bone of contention with state officials responsible for "post-settlement support". For the younger generation at Ezakheni, Cremin is valued as a place of "traditional" rural values, a place to visit, but for most, not a place to make their permanent home. This means that the prospects for recreating the agrarian community aspired to by the first generation of Cremin landowners look less certain for following generations.

The land claims programme has a dual purpose: redress and poverty reduction. At Cremin, whatever economic benefits have accrued to the claimants from their restored land have been essentially of their own making. Nevertheless, to the chairman of the Cremin Trust, the community is "victorious".

What does that mean to him? His reply is wonderfully suggestive of the multi-faceted nature of restitution: "It does not mean that we are back on our feet, but we are consoled." •

Dr Cherryl Walker is a Chief Research Specialist in the Integrated Rural and Regional Development Research Programme. This is a summary of a paper presented at the conference on Ten Years of Democracy in Southern Africa, Queens University, Canada, May 2004, which is published in South African Historical Journal*, 51, 2004.*

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and HIV education, testing, and treatment.

It makes sense to integrate family planning and HIV in South Africa for many reasons. The most obvious of these are to provide those women who have limited resources and access to clinics, with family planning and HIV support services in the same settings.

The daily, intimate contact NGOs have with the communities they serve, also make them better equipped to identify the multiple experiences of their clients. An NGO serving abused women and children must focus not only on abuse, but also on poverty, lack of access to health care, discrimination, and the lack of education clients may experience. Similarly, many NGOs that provide education on women's health care, STI and HIV, and other family planning services, cannot afford to refuse women information on and access to safe abortion services.

The effectiveness of the NGOs' work is usually limited by a lack of adequate funding in South Africa. During the last year, both the Women's Health Project and the Reproductive and Sexual Health division of the Gender Advocacy Programme – and presumably other NGOs – were forced to dissolve because of severe funding restrictions.

Countless others inevitably limit the extent to which their programmes operate because of a lack of adequate staff and resources. It is important for the government and international community to recognise the role that NGOs play – as "bridges to at-risk communities" and as agents capable of addressing the specific needs of communities – and for them to help NGOs work to their fullest capacities.

The Mexico City Policy poses misguided and counterproductive restrictions on the groups that need the most support. As the Bush administration enters a second term, it is important to recognise the negative impact of policies based on partisan ideals and not on facts. •

Ms Elizabeth Doggett did an internship programme in the Democracy and Governance Research Programme in 2004, and is now working in Washington, DC, USA.

CONFLICT RE-EMERGES AT CROSSROADS:
new shacklords battle the city

Housing, "shacklordism" and crime are creating serious problems for service delivery in Crossroads, Cape Town's oldest squatter camp, writes CATHERINE CROSS.

Weak policing, rampant crime, community conflict over the control of housing delivery, and the unforeseen outcomes of the planning process, have combined to undermine some of the most critical community services in Crossroads. And amongst the people in Crossroads, anger and political dissatisfaction are rife, an HSRC study has found.

Crossroads is best remembered for its powerful resistance to apartheid and influx control, which culminated in the 1986 violence between government-aligned *witdoeke* and radical youth. During this struggle an estimated 1 200 of the 4 000 Crossroads shacks were burnt down.

The background to the 1986 violence included extensive government shack demolitions during 1982 and 1983, and the United Democratic Front's (UDF's) Asiyi Khayelitsha ("We won't move to Khayelitsha") campaign against efforts to push informal settlement to the city margins. But spatial apartheid was collapsing, and in 1985 the government had to reverse its decision to confine development to existing townships.

By February 1985 Crossroads was home to eleven shack leaders. The most powerful, Johnson Ngxobongwana, controlled up to 100 000 people. At this time he was aligned with the African National Congress (ANC) and UDF and had been chairman in Old Crossroads for seven years. His power was entrenched through levying payments, on mainly recent rural immigrants, and on followers in the community. He reportedly dealt with land and public order like a rural chief by gatekeeping development work with local government and outside agencies. In warlord style he also maintained a private force.

Between 1985 and 1990, the government tried to concentrate Cape Town's informal population in Khayelitsha, where 10 000 sites were prepared for "controlled squatting". Meanwhile, migrants continued to pour in from Transkei.

Those first removed to Khayelitsha came from Crossroads, but continuing resistance forced government to concede a victory to the squatters with the announcement that Crossroads was to be upgraded.

From 1985 onwards, Ngxobongwana's authority began to wane as a result of the rise of the UDF and youth resistance. He turned to the state and security forces, rebuilt ward committees, and strengthened his *witdoeke.*

But his power and control were now brittle. At the same time, the youth resistance overestimated community support for extreme measures, and through displays of violence during the consumer boycott, they undermined their status in the community.

Early in 1986 rumours started circulating about a proposed "burnout" of the densely clustered shacks. On 18 May the *witdoeke*, supported by the security forces, began burning the settlements of other shack leaders.

An exhausted calm eventually descended on Crossroads, though turbulence continued through most of the 1990s. Those left homeless were settled mainly in new informal areas close to Old Crossroads.

In 1987 Old Crossroads was declared a Black Local Authority, with Ngxobongwana as mayor. By 1993 the burnt area had been rebuilt and new shack areas, New Crossroads and Lower Crossroads, were built. Some 1 800 new houses were erected. Here, housing and service provision were as complete as they were ever to be.

By contrast, across the still turbulent main Old Crossroads settlement, only 44% of people had formal housing, and delivery was continuing.

Today the area is a township, which includes Old Crossroads, New Crossroads, Lower Crossroads, and Boys-town, with a total population of approximately 43 600 people.

History is now repeating itself. In 2001, "shacklordism" reappeared, coinciding with a decline in effective policing. Serious conflicts developed over access to housing, breaking residents' fragile cohesion.

By comparison, Khayelitsha, once a peripheral human dumping ground, is now a Presidential Urban Renewal Project incorporated in the expanding city. It receives delivery of many kinds and has developed a strong civic life.

Today, conditions in Crossroads are worsening and centres of civic activity have gone. Violence has stalled housing delivery for two years, though Cape Town is poised to deliver the last 1 500 planned units after the recapitalisation of lost subsidies.

After housing provision, health, education, and policing services, are probably the most important aspects of government delivery. But these services are close to collapse, and civil consensus is eroding. Community organisations are trying to recover their identity and sense of purpose, but, socially and politically, Crossroads is weaker than in its time of struggle. Residents see job losses leading them ever deeper into poverty, hunger and crime.

Backyard shacks, infill settlements, and similar informal options are being added continuously. Little room remains to satisfy further demand. As space gets tighter, the risk of conflict keeps rising, and the stakes involved in access to housing are increasing.

Councillors believe internal densification cannot continue indefinitely without the risk of conflict. By implication, the city authorities are suspected of ignoring the need for space until conflict breaks out into the open.

Extremely high rates of unemployment, particularly of youth, appear to be the factor underlying many social ills. Violence has risen sharply, as Table 1 shows, with crimes such as vandalism suggestive of social anger. The established community, for its part, has expressed outrage at government's seeming inability to interrupt this cycle, and has labelled councillors and police as ineffective and corrupt.

The number of hijackings and vehicle crimes has increased steeply, targeting health and development staff in particular. It has become difficult for the municipal health department to oblige nurses and doctors to commute into Crossroads. Street criminals seem to target teachers and schoolchildren.

This social breakdown has encouraged quasi-political leaders to challenge the councillors and city administration for control over development delivery. They claim to stand for communal governance and an informal system based on face-to-face relationships and patronage. Using the slow pace of housing delivery and unsatisfied demand, emergent leaders have had themselves co-opted into formal political parties by disrupting municipal development violently, in order to show clout and obtain allegedly "untouchable" positions with the Democratic Alliance, ANC and South Africa National Civic Organisation (SANCO). Their strategy to obtain position, influence and a livelihood has probably cost millions in forfeited housing subsidies.

The police say they have insufficient resources to patrol schools and clinics. Residents see them as ineffectual, and police and councillors stand accused of collusion with criminal gangs and political potentates.

More effective policing requires greater funding and better-qualified personnel. But policing alone would hardly remedy the breakdown of civil order.

In settlements like Crossroads, where development is often the focus of engagement between citizens and government, much-needed spending can become a casualty of power struggles. Funds committed may be held hostage to conflicts that arise when massive unemployment coincides with competition for scarce benefits.

This is particularly true in housing. If policing fails to protect the fragile civil order, divisions can easily descend into open criminality, opening opportunities for individuals claiming to represent community interests to try and seize and "informalise" housing allocations.

For service delivery to reach its full potential, public safety and institutional conflicts should be addressed urgently. At the same time, it is vital for planners to confront the contradictions between their impersonal approach and housing demands from a community with rural origins.

Currently, in this informal grassroots system based on face-to-face relationships and individual patronage, consultation can drag delivery out for years, paralysing the process while multiplying costs. The new "shack-lordism" at Crossroads has led to conflicts that may endanger the city's efforts to provide desperately needed housing to the estimated 12 000 informal settlers in the Crossroads area. Anger also seems to be mounting around the delays in re-housing the nearby Joe Slovo settlement after its shack fire. If this conflict ignites, the integrity of the metro system could be jeopardised. •

TABLE 1: *Reported crimes in area served by Nyanga police station (including Old Crossroads, New Crossroads) 1998-2001*

Crime Category	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 98-01
Murder	141	112	203	270	+91%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	250	322	670	1016	+306%
Other robbery	197	165	310	424	+115%
Rape	167	167	211	247	+48%
Assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm	488	544	779	938	+92%
Common assault	194	197	353	426	+120%
Burglary at residential premises	274	316	473	713	+160%
Malicious damage to property	163	177	313	343	+110%
*Carjacking	31	47	89	107	+245%
*Truck hijacking	4	15	50	56	+1 300%

**Included also under robbery with aggravating circumstances*
Source: Central Police Statistics, Pretoria

Residents see (the police) as ineffectual, and police and councillors stand accused of collusion with criminal gangs and political potentates

Ms Catherine Cross is a Chief Research Specialist in the Integrated Rural and Regional Development Research Programme. This article is based on a case study for the national Ten Year Review of Development project overseen by the Department of Social Development (DoSD). It will shortly appear as a chapter in an HSRC/DoSD book.

VISITING RURAL SCHOOLS IN KWAZULU-NATAL – WHY IT HURTS SO MUCH

In conversation with Kgabo Masehela

Together with four test administrators, I spent a week testing Grade 3 learners at 17 schools in the Nkandla district in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). This formed part of the Assessment Modelling Initiative project, funded by the Research Triangle Institute in the United States. The paper-and-pencil test aims to evaluate learners' performances at the end of the Foundation Phase (Grade 3) and to provide support to educators. Since 2000, the number of schools participating in the project has grown to 480 in KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape. In 2003, we tested 17% (30) of the 126 sampled schools in KwaZulu-Natal.

The Nkandla district in KwaZulu-Natal is well known for a number of reasons: it is the birthplace of South African Deputy President Jacob Zuma, and it is the home of the popular maskandi music and the evergreen Ekhombe forest that houses unique species and promotes eco-tourism.

But for me, Nkandla will forever be associated with the abject poverty, and the desperation on the faces of the children. Despite government policies, resources, and structures to alleviate poverty and improve the quality of education, it appears that nothing has filtered down to the poorest of the poor.

We arrive at the first primary school at 7:30 am. The school is deserted, although we did pass several learners some kilometres back. A teacher emerges from a cottage on the school grounds. We explain the purpose of our visit and ask to see the school principal. "She is not coming today because she is not feeling well," the teacher says.

The children start arriving in dribs and drabs. The bell rings at 8:30 am. Children are shivering from the cold. All the windowpanes are shattered in the Grade 3 class. Old pieces of chalkboard cover the back windows. The pot-holed floors have not seen polish in years. Because there is no fence, goats roam around the school. The test administrator goes through the instructions in the manual and the tests get underway.

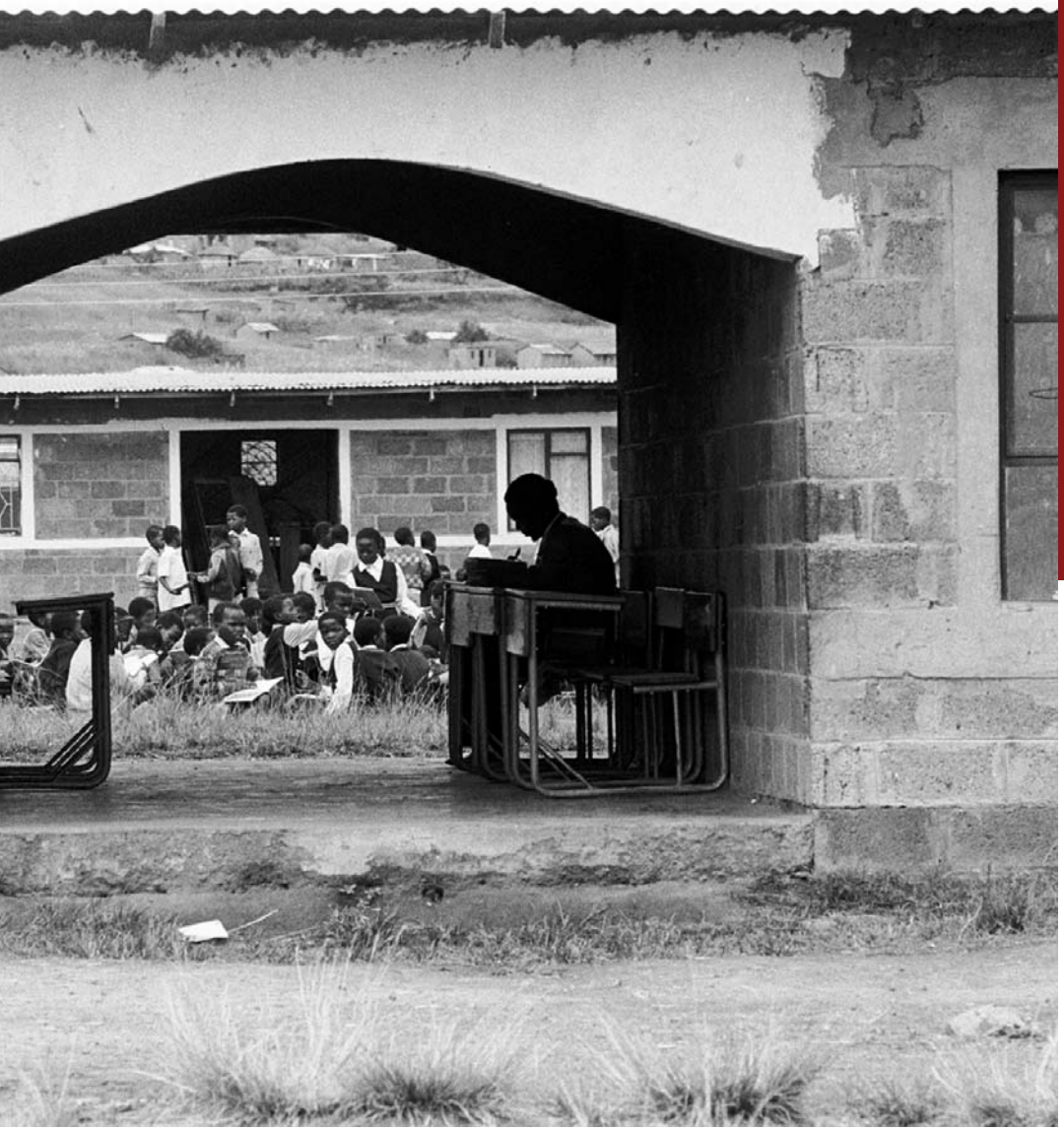
The principal arrives at 10:00 am. "Why do you attack us?" she immediately wants to know. I explain that our co-ordinator was at the school a few weeks ago as part of informing every sampled school of our visit. I reach for a file, containing a form that indicates receipt of the letters with the school's stamp on it.

I ask the Grade 3 teacher about the living conditions of the pupils. The level of poverty is "terrible", she says. "Many parents are unemployed and there is no work here. Many people just stay at home and grow dagga in the mountains and then the police arrest them. They just sit at home and drink traditional beer."

I later ask about HIV/AIDS-related deaths. "No," she says. "People living here don't die of this illness. Those who have AIDS get it in Gauteng and Durban. When they come back, they come just to die."

One child wears a threadbare red jersey and worn-out black open stilettos. Her name is Nonkululeko, meaning "freedom". "Where is your mother?" I ask. She smiles looking doubtful. The teacher quickly interrupts in English. "Her mother died three weeks ago and she is not even aware of it." One child in the group looks angry. I ask him, "What would you like to be when you grow up?" "ALIVE!" he responds.

… Nkandla will forever be associated with the abject poverty and desperation on the faces of the children



"What would you like to be when you grow up?" "ALIVE!" he responds

If no drastic measures are taken, they will continue to experience pangs of hunger, inadequate schooling, and crippling disease. They will be broken in mind and spirit

Against this background, I can hardly look at the children taking the tests. The test results are poor. There is a tremendous gulf between the required skills and their capabilities. In many cases, learners could not distinguish between an addition sign and a multiplication sign and struggled with the addition of numbers larger than 100 – implying that they do not understand basic arithmetic.

The implications of this gulf are frightening. In one set of tasks, which learners should be able to answer in Grade 3, these were some of the responses: 3 x 9 = 7

92 + 8 = 41

2 x 8 =10

500 – 300 = 400

In nearly every school we found a similar response from several learners. At eight of the seventeen schools the principal, the class teacher, or both, were absent. On average, three teachers in each of these schools, including the principal, were late. Of the seventeen schools we tested, only six had active feeding schemes, and only two of the five circuits had feeding schemes. Absenteeism and dropout rates were high.

Some teachers are eager to improve conditions at the schools. They ask me for advice. I tell them the priority is to apply for social grants, to start feeding schemes, to do what they can do to plan better and to provide the Department of Education with more accurate projected enrolment figures for the following year in advance. They should order enough education materials, furniture, classrooms and ablution facilities. And stop corporal punishment, I plead, remembering how I heard a male teacher (who arrived late) beating children in the classroom next door.

Where will these children end up? I think in desperation. Like Jonathan Kozol (1991) in *Savage Inequalities*, I conclude that in nine years from now, half the class will have dropped out. Eighteen years from now, when they are supposed to be graduating, some will be in prison. It dawns on me that if these children are not provided with proper education to lead healthy and productive lives, the society will suffer. We will pay a price in incidents of violence, hijackings, and rapes.

I ponder the words of Ali Mazrui (1980) on the ultimate carriers of the modern world's "new revolution". In Nkandla, may the carriers of the "new revolution" be the children who will no longer tolerate the status quo?

I agonise over why a society, as rich and frequently as generous as ours, would leave these children in such destitution. Children in the rural areas deserve the same quality of education as those in the affluent KwaZulu-Natal suburbs. If the children of our politicians were enrolled at these schools things will certainly change.

The former Education Minister, Professor Kader Asmal, at some stage wanted schools to display national symbols, such as the South African flag, to symbolise equality, prosperity and justice. Children from Nkandla will probably not share the entitlements symbolised by that flag. If no drastic measures are taken, they will continue to experience pangs of hunger, inadequate schooling, and crippling disease. They will be broken in mind and spirit, unless we, as a caring nation, do something about it. •

Mr Kgabo Masehela is a Research Manager in the Assessment, Technology and Evaluation Education Research Programme.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING IN SOUTH AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES: Findings from the National Skills Survey of 2003

A central focus of the National Skills Development Strategy is to address huge disparities in educational, skill and wage levels in the working population. **ANDREW PATERSON** analyses the current state of training in relation to enterprise size.

During the apartheid era, South African enterprises were often criticised for their poor track records in workforce training. The post-apartheid 1994 democratic government then developed the National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) and supportive legislation to provide a new institutional and financial structure to facilitate training – particularly in terms of planning, providing incentives and co-ordination.

The NSDS 2001-2005 was designed to support skills development in the South African workforce, and to utilise the workplace as an active learning environment.

In order to assess the impact of the NSDS and its underlying legislation on training in South African workplaces, the Department of Labour commissioned a national survey by the HSRC into the current state of skills development in private enterprises in South Africa – the National Skills Survey of 2003.

This survey addresses both skills needs and training participation in the workplace.

A central focus of the NSDS is to address huge disparities in educational, skill and wage levels in the working population. This article deals specifically with participation in training in relation to enterprise size (small, medium and large), and the trainees' race and occupation.

A benchmark measure of enterprise investment in training is the "training rate". This may be defined as the proportion of employees who receive any training – structured or unstructured – in a given period (the 2002/03 financial year in the case of the NSDS 2003). It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of people trained by the total number of employees. Only data on training within the permanent employee group will be discussed.

The national training rate was calculated at 25%, which means that across all enterprises in South Africa one in every four permanent employees received training in the 2003/04 financial year.

It is difficult to compare South Africa's training rate meaningfully with that of other countries, because methodological, contextual and cultural factors come into play in measuring it, and make comparisons tentative. Nevertheless, placing the South African training rate within the very wide range of statistics found on training in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) suggests that it is roughly comparable to those achieved in some southern European economies. It appears that South Africa's performance in matters of skill is not as poor as is sometimes assumed.

But it is just as important to ask how well the South African training rate addresses the skills needs created by the poor general education of many people in the workforce.

Training participation rates varied according to enterprise size. Following international trends, small enterprises provided fewer training opportunities (22%) than medium-sized and large enterprises. Interestingly, the medium category provided a marginally higher proportion of training than the large category (Table 1).

In aggregate terms, the training ratio for Africans was higher than that of other race groups (Table 1), which suggests that some positive progress was made in redressing the skills gap for disadvantaged groups. In contrast, Indians had a markedly lower aggregate training rate – at least five per cent lower than the other race groups.

There was a clear pattern of racial differences in training access between small, medium and large enterprises. The training rates of Africans rose steadily from small to large enterprises, which suggests that large enterprises were more able to monitor and respond to racial equity needs in their labour force. Given the large number of small enterprises in the country, and the centrality of small enterprises in generating employment, it is worrying that the training rate for Africans in such enterprises was below that of coloureds and whites.

There were also large variations in training access between occupational group categories (Table 2). Service and sales workers participated most, with one in every three receiving training. This implies that service quality has become increasingly important in the South African workplace.

The fragmented modes of training provision in South Africa have complex origins. The

TABLE 1: Training ratio by race and enterprise size in 2002/03 (%)

	Small 11-49	Medium 50-149	Large 150+	Group total
African	19	25	32	28
Coloured	27	24	21	23
Indian	17	23	16	18
White	25	33	19	23
Total	22	27	26	25

TABLE 2: Training ratio by race and occupational category in 2002/03 (%)

Occupational group	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Group total
Managers	34	16	18	23	24
Professionals	16	10	16	19	18
Technicians	16	13	22	23	20
Admin/sec	27	21	17	21	22
Service/sales	33	35	22	35	33
Agriculture	19	19	–	26	19
Craft/skilled trade	21	27	19	25	23
Operators	27	35	19	23	29
Elementary	30	13	05	10	27
Total	28	23	18	23	25

relatively high training ratios for the occupational categories of craft and skilled trade, and operators, may be partially explained by employers needing to recruit and sustain a stable and skilled workforce through on-the-job vocational training.

The relatively high training rate among elementary workers suggests that adult basic education and equity-based programmes were being widely implemented.

By comparison, the low rates of training among professionals can be attributed to the likelihood that professional employees had already acquired the necessary qualifications.

Training ratios by race and occupation (Table 2) show that African managers, administrative and secretarial workers and elementary workers received markedly more training opportunities than other race groups in the same occupational categories. These data suggest that equity programmes were taking

A cause for concern is the low level of training opportunities for African and coloured technicians

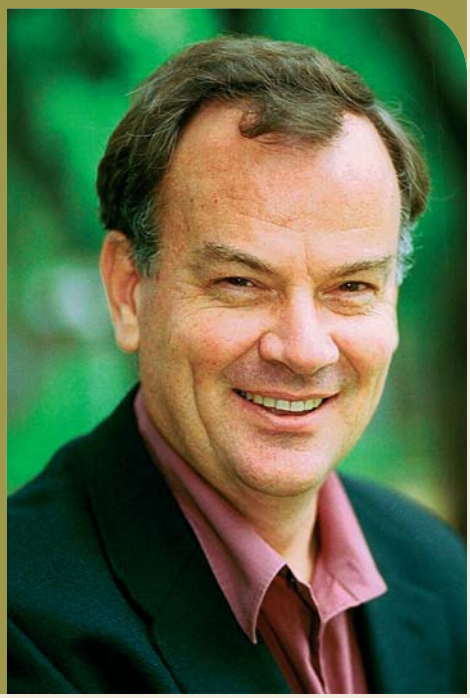
effect across these categories, which could lead to improved skills levels among high-level managers, as well as development opportunities for elementary workers at the other end of the scale.

A cause for concern is the low level of training opportunities for African and coloured technicians. This could result from the disadvantages experienced by black learners at school in the gateway subjects of science and mathematics.

Though the analysis of training participation by race is important, it cannot adequately provide the full picture of the distribution of training opportunities in the workforce. Other factors also influence the participation of enterprises – and employees – in training. Some of these are the enterprise's location (whether urban or rural), the economic sector into which it falls, the Sector Education and Training Authority responsible for facilitating training in that sector, and the gender and disability status of the employee. •

Dr Andrew Paterson is a Chief Research Specialist in the Research Programme on Human Resources Development. For a copy of the report, e-mail anmpaterson@hsrc.ac.za.

Profile Dr Andre Kraak



Executive Director of the Human Resources Development Research Programme

By Cornia Pretorius

Born:	1958, Johannesburg
Marital status:	Married to Brenda Leibowitz, head of academic development at Stellenbosch University. They met while both were active within the United Democratic Front (UDF). Two sons, Shaun (14) and Aidan (10).
Mother tongue:	English
Qualifications:	BA, Mathematics, Economics and Economic History, University of Cape Town (UCT); MA, field of Economic History, UCT; PhD, Education and Training policy options for South Africa, University of the Western Cape.
Relaxation:	Listens to and plays jazz (on the piano), gardens and enjoys movies.
Currently reading:	*Soweto Blues* by Gwen Ansell. In addition to academic material, enjoys the escapism of detective thrillers, most recently a German detective series by Bernhard Schlink, the author of *The Reader*, *Case Histories* by Kate Atkinson, and *The No 1 Ladies' Detective Agency* by Alexander McCall Smith.

At least once a week Andre Kraak's office in Cape Town is deserted. On those days he is not attending a meeting on another floor, nor is he winging his way to a *bosberaad* in the North.

He is at home in Tamboerskloof, locked away in his study.

This solitude, says Kraak, is non-negotiable. It is his way of finding a balance between managing people and projects, on the one hand, and pursuing intellectual innovation on the other.

In short, it is the time he needs to think, read, write, and generate fresh ideas.

"This withdrawal from society – to sit on your own for eight hours – is almost melancholic. But if an article will take 20 days to write, I find the time," he says.

As the Executive Director of the Human Resources Development (HRD) Research Programme, Kraak is preoccupied with the mapping of journeys, the destinations, crossroads and dead-ends that define education and work for the people of South Africa.

He wants to make sense of the learning routes young people choose as they travel from school to higher education institutions, further education colleges, the labour market – and unemployment – and beyond.

"The flow continues as you move through college or university and get into a job. We are interested, for instance, in how long it takes young graduates to find jobs – especially young African graduates. It's about progression, its graduate destination pathways, its linkages and the articulation from school to higher education," he explains.

Kraak's resumé shows that these questions have preoccupied him throughout his academic life. They began to take shape when he was doing his undergraduate and masters degrees in Economic History at the University of Cape Town. He built on these in his PhD before joining the HSRC in 1997.

Indeed, the word "skill" is a thread woven through the pages of his resumé. "In 1989 I got involved with the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). They knew that significant political change was around the corner and the union movement wanted to have a policy for engaging business and government on skills and how to link skills to career paths. So that is really where it started."

Since then his interest in skills in the South African context has persisted.

Further Education and Training, Higher Education and Training, Science and Technology Policy Studies and Skills Development are still "key areas of interest" and reveal much about Kraak and the programme's approach to HRD research.

"I think what has driven me, is that this issue can only be understood by a cross-sectoral view. My project has been to grow the number of people who think cross-sectorally about education's relationship to work," he says.

The lack of such a view has been one of many fault lines laid bare by the programme, which it has been trying to rectify.

In March last year Kraak and his team released the *Human Resources Development (HRD) Review 2003: Education, Employment and Skills in South Africa*.

This groundbreaking multimillion-rand research project has yielded three books and a website that provides free access to research outputs, data information and databases.

More importantly, it has promoted the cross-sectoral approach to HRD that Kraak insists upon.

"The *HRD Review* was about an information deficit in this field: at the interface of the education system, the labour market, the economy, the science system and government departments' industrial, employment, training and education policies. There was information dislocation. Information was not flowing from people on the one end of that interface

to the other. They did not have knowledge and understanding of what was happening elsewhere. Rectifying this problem was the prime motivation behind the *HRD Review 2003* and data warehouse projects. I think that has been very successful."

Despite the wealth of information this project has created, many areas remain unexplored.

This is why the programme will now be looking at the movement from the Further Education and Training college sector (previously technical colleges) to higher education, as one of its new research areas. It is also investigating the links and relations between higher education institutions and South African industries.

The programme will also continue to focus on scarce skills, at the request of the government.

"We did eight professions in the previous *HRD Review* and we will do another eight and maybe semi-professions. The list could include artisans, policemen, Chartered Accountants and lawyers," says Kraak.

But while there is no shortage of research topics relevant to HRD, such topics do not automatically become projects.

Kraak's job is as much about deciding what not to do as it is about what to do. He tries to steer the programme clear of areas in which much work is already being done. The programme is not involved in schools, for example, as Kraak believes that enough research is being done there by other institutions.

But it is involved with other research partners in a R20 million study on the supply and demand of teachers: the factors that lead young people to become teachers and those that deter them, the status of teacher training, and the relevance of such training to the workplace.

When this research is done, it will be another highlight – as is the completion of every project for Kraak.

"People who are not academics or scholars think it's ridiculous, but the smell of a new book straight off the press excites me. For the *HRD* launch we were very proud – three books in a row – and in this past year quite a few more."

The programme aims to shape government policies through its research outputs. But it is also rebuilding a depleted academic resource in education.

He wants to make sense of the learning routes young people choose as they travel from school to higher education institutions, further education colleges, the labour market – and unemployment – and beyond

Andre Kraak in conversation with Cornia Pretorius at the launch of the HRD Review 2003.

"Now a student in Finland can quickly access information (through the data warehouse). That is impact," says Kraak. "Our work does not impact on civil servants and politicians only; it's a resource for journalists, academics and students."

But maintaining the momentum is tough and money is a concern. A special grant from the Department of Science and Technology on top of the baseline allocated for the *HRD Review* and data warehouse, for example, made the publication of the research possible. External funding will be a prerequisite for an even bigger data warehouse in 2007.

Kraak says money – in particular if it comes from the government – sometimes complicates his job. "The public funding is just not enough. The contract funding from government ties you to confidentiality and if you deal with controversial topics, reports may not get released, or the pace at which results get approved is very slow. It's a difficult tension."

But despite the financial and political challenges that are part of his job, Kraak is still enjoying his own journey at the HSRC.

He feels the unit, which was set up in 2001 has, despite its many achievements, just got out of the blocks.

So, for the sake of continuity and productivity he is keen to stick around for a few more years to bolster the programme's vital research into vast unchartered territories. •

Ms Cornia Pretorius is a specialist education journalist, living in Johannesburg.

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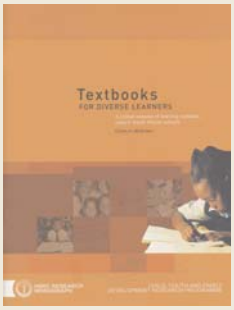
Textbooks for diverse learners: A critical analysis of learning materials used in South African schools

Dr Carolyn McKinney

During the apartheid past, school textbooks were specifically manipulated to promote social inequality and white supremacy. Now, ten years into democracy, post-apartheid education has a critical role to play in the restructuring of South African society. Our culturally diverse country demands appropriate learner materials. But to what extent are the values of non-racism and non-sexism, as contained in our Constitution, and encouraged by the Human Rights Commission and the Department of Education, being reflected through the textbooks children read? In McKinney's research report *Textbooks for diverse learners*, the author analyses a range of texts that are currently in use at several primary schools throughout South Africa. The study aims to explore to what extent these textbooks reinforce the vision of an equitable society. In particular, it asks whether the textbooks are appropriate; if they address the challenges of integration and diversity; and whether they enable teachers to do the same.

64pp / 0-7969-2093-1 / R80.00 / Softcover



Learner Performance In South Africa: Social and economic determinants of success in language and mathematics

Charles Simkins with Andrew Paterson

The past decade has seen dynamic growth in the South African educational system. And despite the many difficulties associated with development, the country has done well in increasing the enrollment of each successive age group. But quantity, in this case, does not necessarily equate to quality. The standard of mathematics in most schools, for example, is way below that of similar middle-income countries. In seeking to identify reasons for this situation, authors Charles Simkins and Andrew Paterson look at research questions such as the effects of socio-economic variables on educational outcomes of schools in the Quality Learning Project (QLP). It examines how factors, such as the financial position of parents, the facilities available in schools, and the home language of learners, play a role in the outcome of national education results. While the findings in *Learner Performance in South Africa* can be generalised only for QLP schools, they are nevertheless extremely valuable in the continuing quest to improve the quality of education in South Africa.

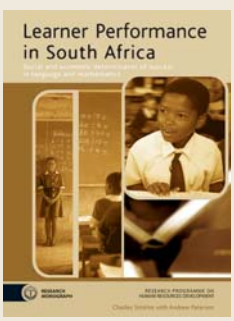
143pp / 0-7969-2041-9 / R90.00 / Softcover

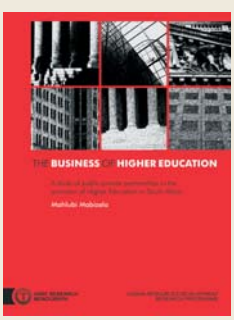
Gender Equity in South African Education 1994 – 2004: Conference Proceedings

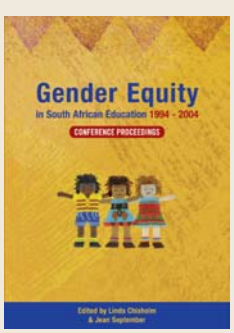
Edited by Linda Chisholm and Jean September

In 1994, education was seen as a key vehicle for transforming unequal relationships in the broader society. But how far has South Africa come in realising these goals? And how does the South African experience relate to that of other countries and contexts? It is apparent that ten years after South Africa's democratic elections, research and social action on gender equity in South African education remains a significant challenge. *Gender Equity in South African Education 1994 – 2004* contains edited papers from a 2004 conference which brought together leading South African and international experts on gender equity in education, drawn from the fields of government, research and civil society. This was the first workshop or seminar in a number of years to take stock of key issues in the debate, and more importantly, to also begin to re-envision the gender debates in the education sector in South Africa in the current context.

168pp / 0-7969-2094-X / Price on publication / Softcover







Private Further Education and Training In South Africa – the changing landscape

Salim Akoojee

Private provision of Technical and Vocational Further Education and Training (TVET) in the Further Education and Training (FET) band in the South African education system is an issue of national importance. To date, however, information about the precise nature of this sector has been, at best, speculative. *Private Further Education and Training in South Africa – the changing landscape* is the first research monograph to offer a comprehensive picture of this sector. It captures the complexity of the phenomenon of private FET provision in South Africa, offering both an in-depth look at and critical assessment of the situation. And in compiling the results of this first comprehensive study to look at the size and shape of private FET provision in South Africa, Akoojee has come up with a number of practical observations that should serve as valuable in implementing regulations required by current legislation.

56pp / 0-7969-2048-6 / R65.00 / Softcover

The business of Higher Education: A study of public-private partnerships in the provision of Higher Education in South Africa

Mahlubi Mabizela

The phenomenon of partnerships between public higher education institutions and private providers of higher education in South Africa began in the early 1990s. While partnerships emerged in the distance education sub-sector, they soon became a feature of the broader higher education landscape as many residential institutions began to venture into distance education. Private institutions, for their part, realised the opportunity to mediate distance education with face-to-face support. However, the phenomenon has since spread to include other types of partnership. Based on an empirical study of the public-private partnerships within seven public and eight private institutions that existed between 2002 and early 2003, this monograph offers the first compelling account of a hitherto under-researched phenomenon in higher education provision in South Africa.

112pp / 0-7969-2092-3 / R120.00 / Softcover

Emerging Voices: A report on education in South African rural communities

Researched for the Nelson Mandela Foundation by the HSRC with the Education Policy Consortium

One of the greatest challenges that South Africa faces is that of rural poverty and education. This book graphically illustrates the conditions that make the dreams of a better life for all virtually unattainable in rural areas. Through the voices of rural people themselves, the researchers involved have told not only what the problems are but also what can and should be done to ameliorate them. *Emerging Voices* is a richly documented portrait of the lives of communities in selected rural areas, and their thoughts and feelings about education. The timely publication of this book coincides with a time when South Africa is poised to launch a major offensive against poverty in rural areas and this study shows how central education is to such an initiative.

184pp / 0-7969-2089-3 / R120.00 / Softcover