



ANNUAL REPORT

2000/2001

School of Development Studies

University of Natal

ABOUT THE SCHOOL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The School of Development Studies is a multi-disciplinary research and graduate teaching institution at the University of Natal in Durban with a primary focus on development and reconstruction. A leading centre for research and teaching on development in South Africa, it also holds an international reputation for the quality of its work and the intellectual rigour with which it applies academic skills to policy challenges. It draws on the specialist knowledge of its researchers, who are nationally and internationally-recognised experts in areas such as poverty and inequality, rural development, social policy, macroeconomic policy for developing countries, international trade and finance, industrial policy and restructuring, gender and development, as well as civil society and development.

For a comprehensive description of the School, visit our website at: <http://www.nu.ac.za/csds>

OVERVIEW OF THE SCHOOL'S ACTIVITIES

Activities can be divided into two broad areas: teaching/training as well as research/policy work.

• Teaching and Training Programmes

Master's in Development Studies
Master's in Development Planning
Master's in Population Studies
PhD in Development Studies / Population Studies
Short Training Courses in Population and Poverty Studies

• Research and Policy Work

Civil Society	Crime and conflict
Donor funding	Industrial restructuring
Informal economy and micro finance	International trade and finance
Macroeconomic policy	Population
Poverty	Race, culture and development
Regional planning	Social policy

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

DURBAN & PIETERMARITZBURG CAMPUSES



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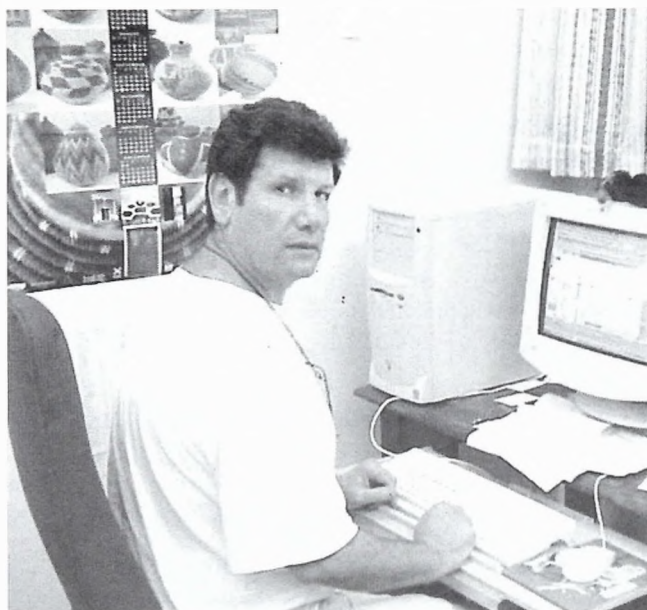
The great development challenges facing South Africa at the end of the millennium centre around issues of economic growth, job creation, poverty reduction, and combating AIDS. On the global economic front South Africa has had to struggle to meet the challenges of deepening and diversifying external trade and encouraging foreign capital inflows in a context of highly volatile financial and currency markets. Opinions within the development community are divided as to whether the post apartheid South African government has developed adequate policies and made any serious inroads into these problems. Certainly the majority view is that the score falls on the negative side of the balance sheet and hence the onus rests on organs and institutions of civil society to ensure that they also play an appropriate part in contributing to breaking down the enormity of the development problems facing the country as it enters this new century.

In this respect the regeneration of centres of intellectual endeavour and critical reflection on these problems is a major social imperative. The various academic institutions concerned with these problems of development have thus a major responsibility thrust upon them. They have to build up a new core of critical researchers, capable of analyzing problems and producing applied and useful solutions. They have to provide a new cadre of graduates, enthusiastic enough to put their shoulders to the wheel in order to tackle the enormous problems but also reflective enough to stand back and critically analyse when necessary. They have to generate people who have the necessary spirit of selflessness that development studies requires to institutionally intervene but also the courage to stand up to government when it reduces the general development needs of its citizenry to its own narrow sectarian interests.

The School of Development Studies was inaugurated at roughly the same time as apartheid ended and South Africa became a full blown democracy. The staff and the institution had thrust upon them a set of seemingly contradictory responsibilities. They needed to be locally relevant and globally recognized, to be practically useful and conceptually advanced, to be policy relevant and analytically abstract and to develop a graduate teaching programme as well as maintain research viability. At the end of the decade it is quite clear that this challenge has not only been confronted but it has also been surpassed. As we go into a new millennium, the School of Development Studies can honestly say it has risen to the challenge through the massive growth of its research projects, teaching programmes, policy relevant work and development support interventions.

A spectrum of activities from the conceptual to the practical, which tackle these and other development issues, has been consolidated, extended or initiated.

HEAD OF SCHOOL'S REPORT



Research activity has expanded considerably, and this is reflected in the large amount of research funding flowing through the School, around R30m during the past year. And the School's range of research activity and teaching capacity has been enhanced by the appointment in 2001 of some new academic members of staff, including demographer Dr Akim Mhuri and political science specialist Professor Adam Habib. The teaching programme has been extended to include a masters degree in Population Studies to complement the mainstream Development Studies masters degree. Policy relevant work has diversified and become more focused as exemplified in the launch of short, readable and user-friendly Policy Briefs aimed at assisting policy makers and implementers in government and civil society. Senior academics continue to provide direct policy support to a variety of government institutions at the local, national, and international level. Some examples of support are implementing informal economy policy to the Durban Metro, restructuring industrial competitiveness policy to the Department of Trade and Industry, contributing to the shaping of monetary policy through participation on the Board of the South African Reserve Bank, and assisting the government of Lesotho with its poverty reduction programmes. Finally the variety and range of international networks of collaboration has been extended to encompass Africa, Europe, North and South America, Australia and Asia.

The School of Development Studies has truly fulfilled its mandate over this short period. There is no doubt that it will continue to do so as it confronts the challenges of the new millennium. The staff are of incredibly high caliber and I have no doubt that the new Head, Prof Vishnu Padayachee, will build on the success of the past.

Prof Mike Morris

Teaching and Training

Post Graduate Programmes in Development Studies

● Master's in Development Studies

The School has successfully run a master's coursework programme in Development Studies since 1995. Since our teaching programme was the first of its kind in the country, it has been path breaking in this field. The aim of the programme is to produce students who are able to analyse, formulate and evaluate alternative development policies as well as to be knowledgeable about alternative development theories. We focus on providing applied skills as well as analytical tools for evaluating comparative development experiences.

● Master's in Population Studies

The year 2001 saw our first intake of students into the master's programme in Population Studies. This coursework master's programme is designed for students who have an interest in the demographic and socio-economic processes that inform population and development policy. Courses aim to provide students with the skills to undertake and interpret demographic data, as well as to engage with the concepts, philosophies and concerns of different approaches to population studies.

● Master's in Development Planning

In 1999 we introduced a second coursework programme in Development Planning. This two-year coursework master's Programme is offered jointly by our School and the Department of Town Planning. The course is concerned with the co-ordination and preparation of policies and programmes that will contribute to social and economic upliftment. It is multi-faceted and inter-sectoral in approach, with a strong emphasis on spatial and planning components of development. The course aims to provide students with the skills to integrate processes of planning and development and to formulate strategic priorities.

As the research component of all three master's programmes, the student is required to research and write up a dissertation.

● PhD in Development Studies / Population Studies

In addition to our coursework master's programmes we currently have seven research PhD students. We also run a PhD Forum which meets regularly to provide an opportunity for discussion amongst our registered PhD students as well as to provide encouragement to others who are considering embarking on PhD study.



● Short Courses in Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR):

APSTAR is the Population and Poverty Studies Programme's non-degree short courses training wing. All APSTAR's courses are strategic, in-service, professional training courses targeting current issues of concern. APSTAR started off in 1999 with a 3-week intensive training in "Skills for Multi-sectoral Population-Development Integration". This has now grown to meet regional training needs. It has also now added a course on "HIV/AIDS Capacity Development" with emphasis on local and provincial training needs. It is currently offered on demand.

This training initiative has been made possible with funding from the United Nations Population Fund and supported by the Government of South Africa as well as the University of Natal.

Our students are drawn from South Africa and abroad. We see one of our roles as training academics and practitioners from developing countries, particularly from South Africa and other African countries but we also draw students from Europe, the United States, Canada and the Far East.

For further information, explore our website at www.nu.ac.za/csds/

Key Research Themes:

- Globalisation and value chains
- Competitiveness of the automotive, furniture, clothing/textiles, and leather sectors
- Clusters and collective efficiency amongst South African firms
- ICT's and e-business in industrial supply chains

INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING PROJECT

The Industrial Restructuring Project (IRP) is an action research programme supporting South African firms and government industrial policy through in-depth research, user-friendly guides, relevant training, practical assistance, and appropriate policy briefs. The rationale for the IRP's activities is the increasing pressure on local industry from international competition, the liberalisation of the South

African trade regime, and the need to increase exports through linking domestic firms into international value chains. Whilst located at the School of Development Studies, the IRP has formal linkages to the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, as well as the Centre for Research in Innovation Management at the University of Brighton.



Policy support activities:

- Generating relevant information on intra-firm and supply chain competitiveness,
- Facilitating clustering of firms to achieve horizontal and vertical collective efficiency,
- Assisting government to formulate and implement appropriate industrial policies,
- Producing short policy briefing papers for use by industry stakeholders,
- Researching South African value chain links into the global economy.

Industrial strategy interventions:

- Supporting automotive Benchmarking Clubs (in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Gauteng)
- Maintaining the Saligna (furniture) Value Chain Working Group
- Conducting training courses for DTI industrial sector staff
- Assisting the DTI to review the Motor Industry Development Programme
- Developing a training manual for DTI officials in paper and web format
- Creating a self help CD ROM to assist industrial firms restructure
- Supporting the Durban Metropolitan government automotive cluster programme
- Disseminating policy briefs to industry stakeholders



Funders:

- European Union
- Department of Trade and Industry
- International Development Research Centre of Canada
- Department of Arts, Culture Science and Technology

IRP Team Members:

Mike Morris, Justin Barnes, Richard Ballard, Nikki Dunne, Gordon Fakude, Sagren Moodley, Imraan Valodia, Myriam Velia, Shaun Gannon, Sean Ellis, Morris Nyakudya, (University of Natal); Raphael Kaplinsky, John Bessant (IDS/CENTRIM)



Some of the IRP Team:

Back Row: Mike Morris, Imraan Valodia, Sagren Moodley, Justin Barnes, Raphael Kaplinsky, John Bessant
 Front Row: Sean Ellis, Gordon Fakude, Nikki Dunne
 Inset: Morris Nyakudya, Richard Ballard, Myriam Velia

Key Research Themes:

POVERTY AND POPULATION STUDIES PROGRAMME

- Persistence and reproduction of poverty
- Population and development dynamics in the era of HIV/AIDS
- Public policies, population change and poverty outcomes

Population and Poverty Studies was launched in 1998 in order to develop the capacity of the School to investigate the relationship between development, poverty and demographic trends. There are four elements: a research programme, a master's course in Population Studies, non-degree training courses in applied population studies, and an internship programme. The *Legacies of Inequality Study* builds on the *KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS)* undertaken in 1998. Work during 2000 and 2001 focused on analysis in order to understand the opportunities and risks facing adolescents in the context of the high, and rising, prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The second wave of data collection will be completed by the end of 2001. *Poverty Monitoring in Lesotho* was an analysis of data collection and usage in Lesotho and the Government of Lesotho has since adopted the recommendations as policy.



Adolescent Risk

The Transitions Study found:

- 36% of adolescents reported that they knew someone who had died of AIDS
- 70% had received training concerning HIV/AIDS transmission/prevention, 50% had heard of other STDs
- 49% reported that they ever had sexual intercourse, 50% of males reported more than 1 partner in past 12 months
- 24% of females had been pregnant, 72% of pregnancies were unwanted.
- 29% of females reported at least 1 act of non-consensual sexual intercourse

Over the past 18 months, Population and Poverty Studies at the University of Natal has rapidly developed, with a new Masters programme in Population Studies being established and new research activities underway. There is greater collaboration and integration between the various centres involved in population studies, and better access to resources, data and expertise necessary for the analysis of population data. Of particular importance is

the development of a new generation of young researchers from previously disadvantaged communities, many of whom wish to further their studies in demography and population studies. The internship programme has expanded and the first student to complete her internship has now registered for a PhD. while several others are now involved in research projects. Training for non-degree purposes continues with the trainees largely drawn from the national and provincial Population Units.

Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR)

Applied Population Sciences Training and Research (APSTAR) provided 3 weeks training to managers/planners in Population and Development Integration (PDI). The participation of other SADC countries in this programme is steadily increasing. APSTAR provided technical and advisory services to (a) the University of Venda and Transkei in population training and (b) to various provinces to create better understanding and appreciation of key population problems and the process of integration of such population issues into various development programmes. APSTAR initiated a research project on children from ages 0-17 in KZN in collaboration with Statistics South Africa and the Provincial Population Unit for the purpose of both training and practice.

Partners

- Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- Dpt. of Agricultural & Applied Economics, University of Wisconsin Madison
- Population Council
- Dpt. of Population & Family Health Sciences, Johns Hopkins University
- Africa Centre for Sexual & Reproductive Health, Mtubatuba
- Population Studies Centre, University of Michigan
- Catholic University of Peru

Major Funders

- Mellon Foundation
- National Research Foundation
- World Health Organisation
- MacArthur Foundation
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- USAID

Team Members: Julian May, Francie Lund, Eleanor Preston-Whyte, Peter Ubomba-Jeji, Akin, Mhuri Pranita Maharaj, Victoria Hosegood, Justus Benzler, Anna-Maria Vanneste, Sam Clark, Ntsiki Manzini, Ben Roberts, Cathy van der Ruit, Phakama Mhlongo, Nompumelilo Nzimande, Nina Hunter, Renay Krishna, Sanelisiwe Tsela, Thabani Buthelezi, Chantel Munthre, Singi Khandlele, Thorin Roberts, Frances Andrew, Priya Gayadeen

Key Research Themes:

- Mapping donor funding in the region
- Donor influence on knowledge production, development policy, and development practice
- Donors, governance, civil society, and democratisation
- Foreign funding, the State, service delivery, and the poor
- Donors, the aid chain and development management

DONOR FUNDING

The donors and development research initiative aims to understand the role of international aid in shaping development processes in South Africa and selected countries elsewhere in Africa. There are two major projects:

- "Donor roles, recipient strategies and new policy agendas in post-conflict Southern Africa" with a network of researchers conducting work in Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe (funded by the IDRC);
- The South African component (funded by the Nuffield Foundation) of a three-country study (with the U.K. and Uganda) entitled "Negotiating NGO management practice: implications for development."

The **Donor Funding Project** examines the ways in which transitions towards peace and democratisation in southern African countries has opened up new possibilities and created new constraints for recipients of donor funding.

The central research questions of this project are:

- what is the role of different types of donor funding in exacerbating or resolving the parallel developmental imperatives of peaceful democratic governance and market reform in post-conflict societies in southern Africa; and
- to what extent and why have recipients been able to influence donor funding in ways conducive to local development objectives?

These questions are addressed through the project's research network directing critical attention to the dynamics of transition, donor influence and recipient strategies. Over 30 researchers located in southern Africa, Europe, Australasia and North America, conducted 28 different research projects during 2000-2001. (For draft reports see SoDS website). A project conference and donor workshop shared findings and provided feedback in October 2001. An edited book and several journal issues are in the pipeline for 2002.

Core Team Members:

Lisa Bornstein; Mike Morris; Annsilla Nyar; William Munro; Terence Smith
For further information
Donorfun@nu.ac.za

The **Negotiating NGO management practice** project is an international collaboration between researchers in the United Kingdom, Uganda and South Africa. It investigates the influence of Northern (mainly UK) NGOs and donors on the management tools and procedures used by their African NGO partners, and the impact these tools have on the work of African NGOs. The research focus is on new rational management tools currently in widespread use amongst northern NGOs and donors (e.g. logframes, monitoring and evaluation, indicators), strategic planning, and other donor conditionalities (e.g. gender, participation and the environment).

The research builds on prior work of the UK team (headed by Tina Wallace at Oxford-Brookes University) and work under the donor-funding project on aid chains, NGOs, and donor conditionalities. During 2000-2001, interviews/meetings were conducted with representatives of international NGOs located in the U.K. (workshop

November 2000), international NGOs located in South Africa, and their South African NGO partners.

The project continues through 2003, when a jointly published book comparing the UK-South Africa and UK-Uganda aid chains will be produced.

**A partial list of partner institutions**

- Makerere Institute, Kampala
- Oxford-Brookes University, Oxford
- Sociology Dept., University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
- Auckland University of Technology, Auckland
- Dept of Environmental & Geographical Sciences, University of Cape Town
- Political Science Dept., University of Cape Town
- Graduate School of Development Management, University of Witwaterstrand
- Transnational Institute, Amsterdam
- Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen
- Catholic University of Mozambique, Beira

Researchers: Lisa Bornstein, Terence Smith, Catherine Ogunmefun

Overseas partners: Tina Wallace, Jenny Chapman, Patrick Malindwa, Rachel Nakilembe

For further information:
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Funders:

International Development Research Centre
(Canada),
Centre for Partnership in Enterprise Development and
Technology Transfer, Mellon Foundation,
Ford Foundation

THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

A new stream of research energy has developed as a result of the initial two-year project on street traders in South Africa (1998 and 1999). This project closed in April 2000, with the launch of a popular book synthesising research findings (Lund, Nicolson and Skinner, 2000). This research

was done for and through the Self Employed Women's Union, under the umbrella of the international action research network, WIEGO - Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (visit the website at www.wiego.org)

The street trading work was a pilot of what has turned out to be a six-country study. The Institute of Development Studies at the University of Nairobi has completed similar research in Kenya, and studies have commenced in Ghana, Ivory Coast, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

This initial project has resulted in a number of distinct and ongoing research and policy streams.



Foreigners working in the informal economy

Foreigners, particularly from other African countries, working in the informal economy are often said to be better entrepreneurs than their South African counterparts. The extent to which foreigners should be accommodated proved to be a controversial issue in the policy development process. There is very little information about this group of people, however. Caroline Skinner and Nina Hunter, with a local government as well as an academic policy audience in mind, completed an analysis of foreigners working in public space in Durban's inner city.

Assisting in the Development of an Informal Economy Policy for Durban

Prof Francie Lund and Caroline Skinner were approached in November 1999 by the Durban City Council to assist in developing an effective and inclusive policy on the informal economy. They assisted in designing the policy development process, which included a substantial consultation process and the commissioning of a number of research pieces. Under the guidance of a Technical Task Team, Prof Francie Lund was responsible for drafting the policy. During the policy development process Caroline Skinner did an assessment of support services available to those working in the informal economy in the Durban area. The results of this research were incorporated into the policy, together with a number of other commissioned research studies.

North and South Central Councils adopted the policy in October 2000. Between October 2000 and April 2001 Caroline Skinner assisted the city in implementing the policy and addressing further research gaps.

Social Protection

Since January 2001, Francie Lund has been appointed part time Director of WIEGO's Social Protection Programme. She won an Ernest Oppenheimer Scholarship to spend three months at Oxford University early in the year, and used this time to develop the framework paper on which the international research programme will be built over three years. The programme will seek to explore the conditions

under which informal workers (and especially poorer women workers) can gain greater access to various forms of social protection. The first region in which networks have been established has been Latin America. The first major workshop was held in collaboration with Chile's Centre for Women's Studies, and the ILO, in Santiago, in July 2001.

Microfinance

Microfinance has been promoted by many influential donor organisations and grassroots organisations to be a constructive response both to poverty, and to microenterprise development. Francie Lund and Cathy van de Ruit undertook an assessment, for South Africa's Rural Finance Facility, of clients' perceptions of the RFF and its loan products. Cathy has continued this interest in microfinance and has subsequently been involved in a poverty assessment of a micro-finance institution in the Northern Province. Future research work will explore the relationship between microfinance and social protection for workers in the informal economy.

Funders:

International Development Research Centre (Canada),
South African Netherlands Partnership for Alternatives in Development,
University Research Foundation

Formal Informal Economy Labour Dynamics (FIELD)



A new three-year research project commenced in April 2001 that aims to understand formal and informal labour market dynamics in South Africa. Policy research has tended to examine labour market dynamics in the formal economy separately from that in the informal economy and vice versa. Consequently there is little if any knowledge about the factors that promote and impede shifts from the informal economy to the formal labour market and vice versa; about the horizontal shifts and differentiation within the informal economy and within the secondary labour market of the formal economy; or about the processes of progression and stagnation thereafter. Importantly we know little about how government policy impacts on these processes. The project aims to address these gaps in our understanding of labour market processes.

The project is composed of a number of sub projects that explore the theoretical and comparative literature, analyse labour market data, and assess the impact of trade liberalisation, macroeconomic policy and local government initiatives. These are supplemented by industry analyses. The main case study is the clothing industry.



FIELD Team members: Imraan Valodia, Caroline Skinner, Richard Devey. Intern: Melissa Ince

This work is being done in collaboration with the University of Durban Westville and the Dutch Research Institute SOMO. The project has links with the research and activist network Women in Informal Employment Globalising and Organising or WIEGO.

THE CENTRE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

The Centre for Civil Society was established in the School of Development Studies in July 2001. The Centre already has a wide range of thriving local, national and international linkages with key organisations and individuals in and concerned with civil society.

The Centre's mission has two central thrusts. The first is to promote the study of the non-profit sector as a legitimate and flourishing area of scholarly activity in South Africa. The second is to develop and promote partnerships aimed at knowledge sharing and capacity-building in the civil society sector.

The Centre's practical strategies to realise its vision include the provision of grants to encourage research on civil society; the development of its own research programmes; post-graduate teaching and in-service training; running ongoing nationwide courses to build the research, analysis and advocacy capacity of civil society organisations and dissemination of research on civil society.

Team Members:

- Adam Habib - Director
- Richard Pithouse - Research Fellow

Funders:

- The Atlantic Philanthropies
- The Charles Stuart Mott Foundation

As of now, priority areas identified for research grants include the size and shape of the sector, the role of civil society in development, civil society and the democratic transition and international civil society in the era of globalisation. The first internal research programme aims to investigate the nature and degree of private philanthropy in South Africa. The second focuses on economic marginalisation and contemporary social movements in South Africa. With regard to post-graduate training it is expected that within two to three years a masters programme will be established that provides graduates with skills appropriate for employment in the non-profit sector. Doctoral students are already enrolled in the Centre and are managed and supervised by the Centre's staff. In addition, short-term training programmes are currently being developed to provide civil society practitioners with specific skills relevant to their contemporary needs. The centre is also in the process of establishing (and will manage) a website and database containing all relevant research on civil society in South Africa. It will also publish newsletters, journals, and books providing up-to-date information and cutting edge research on the non-profit sector.

Macroeconomic Policy

Research in this area of studies focuses principally on 4 main themes. The first theme focuses on macroeconomic policy issues in the transition to democracy in South Africa. While the research here has for most of the 1990s contributed directly to the evolving architecture of macroeconomic policy for and in post-apartheid South Africa, current work tends to be both policy-driven, as well as critical and independent in nature. A second deals with international economics, with special attention given to investigating various aspects of South Africa's trade regime, the relationship between trade

policy and industrial sector growth and productivity, its investment linkages, especially with Asian economies, as well as its interaction with international financial markets and institutions. A third area of interest is on institutional issues in central banking and monetary policy in South Africa. A fourth theme examines gendered impacts of economic policy reform in South Africa.

[The political orientation of African Trade Unions and African labour](#)

Finance and Development

The issue of finance, banking and credit in Durban and Natal has been an on-going focus of work for some 10 years. Earlier work addressed the origins and development of banking and finance in Colonial Natal, as well as the role of Indian business in finance and credit in the Natal colonial economy. More recently, two major studies have been conducted. For the City of Durban Project, research focussed on the question of financing Durban's development in the period 1970-1998. With Keith Hart (University of Aberdeen, UK) a study was undertaken of Indian business in South Africa after apartheid, which critically examined local business trajectories of both old and new forms. The findings of this study have been

published in a highly-acclaimed US journal, *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, and another paper on this subject is forthcoming in *Economic and Political Weekly* (New Delhi).

A new three year project on the theme of Finance and Development, and entitled "Capital, the state and globalisation: the global strategies of South African companies in the post-apartheid era" commenced in 2001.

[The political orientation of Indian Business in Natal](#)

Race, Culture and Development

This project comprises four areas of research:

First is a study that investigates the survival of indigenous medicines in the urban areas of South Africa at the time when legislation, and the official medical and pharmaceutical organisations were opposed to them. It argues that the use of African medicines in the urban areas of South Africa owes its survival to the ambiguous urbanisation that produced a combination of resistance and accommodation among Africans. Both accommodation and resistance are manifested by the transformation and commodification of indigenous medicines in urban areas.

In 2000-2001, a PhD dissertation was completed within the project.

Second, is a study of the possible contributions of indigenous knowledge or cultural systems in 'development' projects. The study argues that 'development' projects that are thought of, designed and implemented without the contributions of, and benefits from, local social, economic and cultural systems are likely not to succeed. This is because they disempower local communities, and thus disarticulate their participation and contributions to such projects.

[The political orientation of Indian Business in Natal](#)

Third, is research on race relations. The investigation between 2000 and 2001 was interested in the history of African-Indian relations. It

argued that, amongst other things, tensions and conflict between the two groups were produced and perpetuated by the actions of the former State and other interested parties (such as merchants and small businessmen) who benefited from the tensions. The failure to find a lasting solution to African-Indian relations was that tensions and conflicts continued to be addressed only at leadership level with little or no participation by affected people, their primary institutions or 'civil society'.

[The political orientation of Indian Business in Natal](#)

A fourth research theme is entitled 'Sporting Struggles: Cricket, Politics and Society in Natal, 1880-2001'. The project, which is being co-ordinated and partially funded by the KwaZuluNatal Cricket Union, is led by Professor Vishnu Padayachee, and the research team includes Dr Goolam Vahed (UDW), Dr Ashwin Desai (Workers College) and Krish Reddy (freelance cricket statistician). The aim is to produce a full-length book which will set out the histories of non-establishment cricket in the province - the cricket that was played by African, Coloured, Malay and Indian communities, either separately before the 1960s, or jointly in non-racial organisations after that.

But it will go beyond this to examine the complex connections between developments in these cricketing communities and wider issues of politics and society, in a country where issues of race, ethnicity, and gender differences, had been so forcefully thrust into the everyday lives of people.

[The political orientation of Indian Business in Natal](#)

Crime and Development

The high rate of violent and property crime is repeatedly cited as one of the greatest concerns of South Africans, and stands as one of the greatest obstacles to development. A long history of violent conflict and social instability have given South Africa some of the highest murder and rape rates in the world. An economy that is adjusting to globalisation at the same time that the work force is expanding dramatically has provided great impetus to property crime and the growth of a massive black market for drugs, sex, and weapons. The fear that this situation has generated has led to the loss of human capital via the "brain drain", as well as deterring foreign and domestic investment.

While there are numerous criminological departments in South Africa, none has taken on crime as a development issue, and most are involved in the prevailing academic discourse of the developed world rather than focusing on policy solutions specific to the present situation. Working with organisations such as the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the Institute for Security Studies, the programme in Crime and Development is filling this vacuum.

[The political orientation of Indian Business in Natal](#)
Journal: *Crime and Conflict Quarterly*

THE RESOURCE CENTRE

The Resource Centre is the only library on the campus specialising in development-related issues with an emphasis on demographics, economic, social and political development. Targeted at researchers, academics and students, and although not a lending library, it is open to the public during working hours from Monday to Friday. The greater part of the collection comprises journals, but there is also a rich variety of research reports and working papers, both in-house as well as from around the world. Current expansion and diversification is focussed on issues around civil society, but the overriding objective this past year was to publish as many of our in-house research reports and working papers in full text on the web to be downloaded without charge.

To view the current catalogue for buying or downloading publications, go to www.nu.ac.za/csds.



Articles in refereed journals

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Barnes J, Bessant J*, Dunne N, Morris M Developing manufacturing competitiveness within South African industry: the role of middle management. *Technovation*, 21, 2001, p293-309.

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Hart K* and Padayachee V Indian business in South Africa after apartheid: old and new trajectories. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 42(4), 2000, p683-712.

Leggett T Drugs, sex work and HIV in three South

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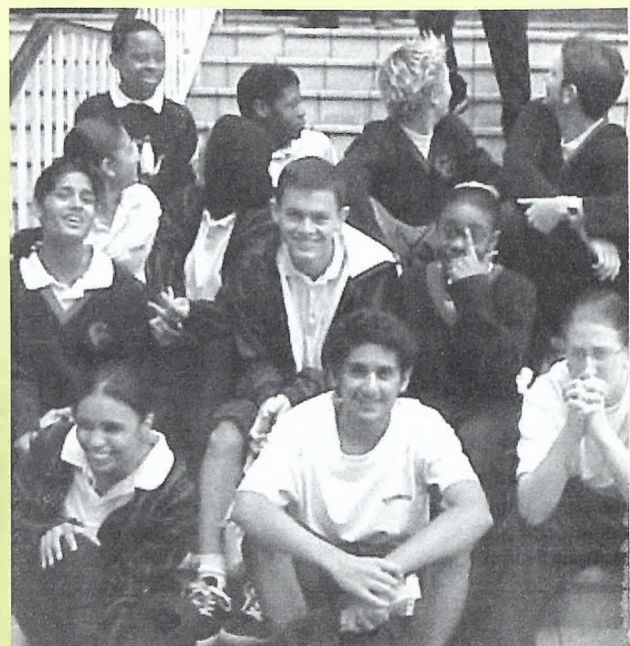
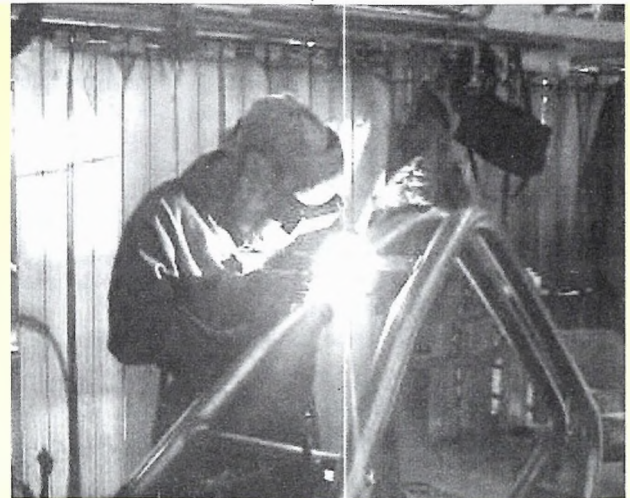
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Strategy and self-activity in the global justice movements. **Patrick Bond**, Associate Professor, University of the Witwatersrand.

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Crisis States in Developing Countries. **Dr James Putzel**, Director of the Development Research Centre at the London School of Economics.

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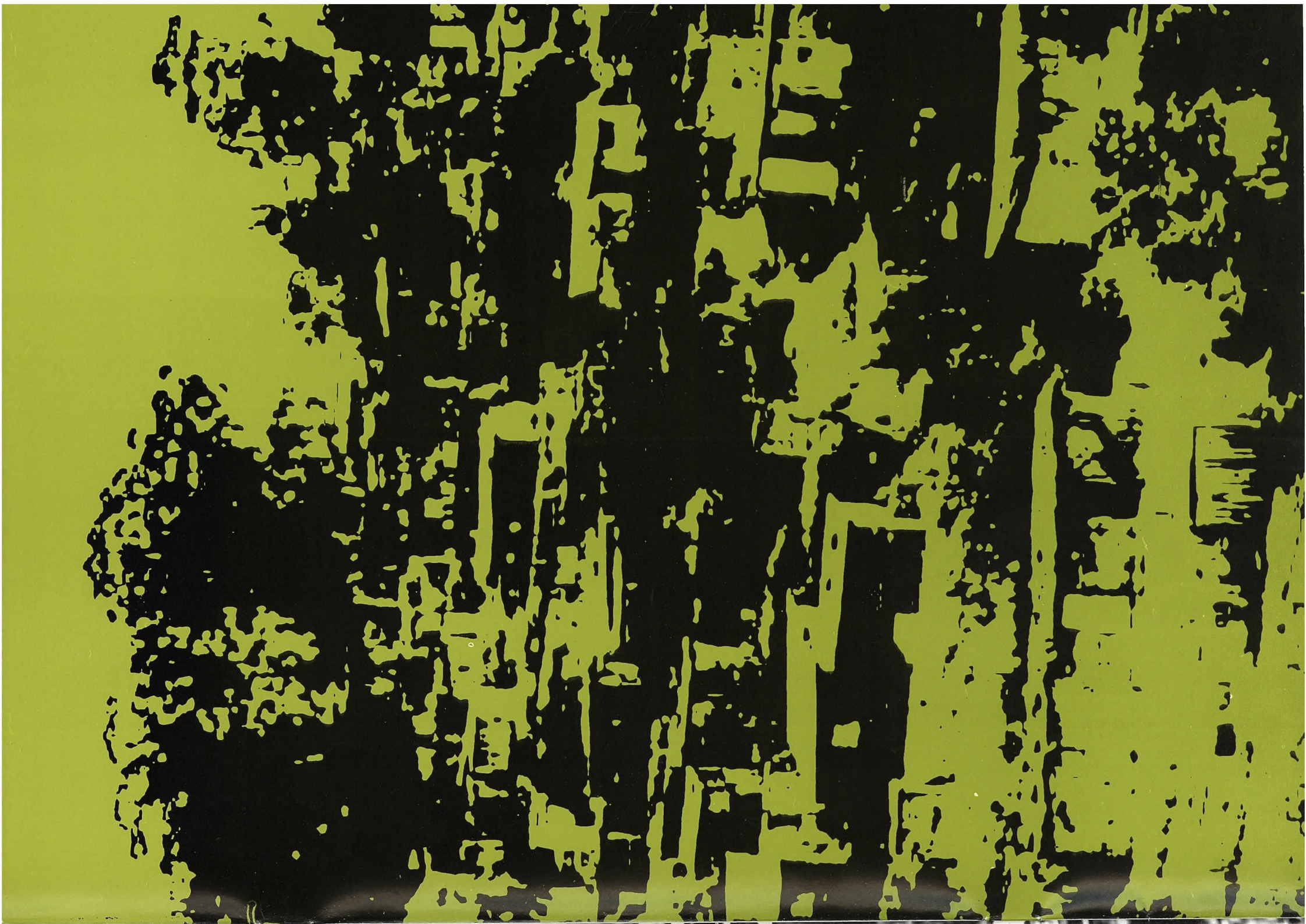
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