

# ZJER

ZIMBABWE JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

**Volume 21**

**Number 3 November 2009**

**ISBN: 1013-3445**

STULTIFYING GENDER BINARIES IN HIV AND AIDS RELATED NOVELISTIC DISCOURSE: IMPLICATIONS FOR GENDER EDUCATION

**Itai Muhwati**

AN ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AFRICA.

**Dr. Munyaradzi Alexander Zengeya**

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE URBAN ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY IN ZIMBABWE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF URBAN LOW AND HIGH DENSITY SUBURBS OF MABELREIGN-MARLBOROUGH-WESTGATE AND MABVUKU-TAFARA, HARARE 2005-2008

**C. Dirwai, P.M. Makonese, N. Mboto,**

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE UTILISATION OF COMPUTERS AS TEACHING AND LEARNING RESOURCES: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED GWERU URBAN SCHOOLS

**Lockias Chitanana**

USING THE TYPE-TOKEN RATIO IN THE STUDY OF REPETITION PATTERNS IN THE SECOND LANGUAGE LEXICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNERS FROM TWO DIFFERENT ENGLISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUNDS

**Dr. Muzi Mlambo**

STRATEGIES USED BY CHITUNGWIZA DAY CARE CENTRE CAREGIVERS TO DEAL WITH SEPARATION ANXIETY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

**Martha Dozva**

WHY WE SHOULD TEACH DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA

**Osyell Hapanyengwi-Chemhuru**

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN DEVELOPING 'FAST-TRACK' SCHOOLS: THE CASE OF MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE

**Cleopas Peter Chidakwa, Wellington Jonga,  
Christopher Tafumaneyi Mandizvidza, Roselyn Dadirai Makoni**

**BOOK REVIEW**

**George Mujajati (Mwana Waamai), Reviewed by Barbara C. Manyarara,**

# Volume 21

Number 3 November 2009

ISBN : 1013-3445

STULTIFYING GENDER BINARIES IN HIV AND AIDS RELATED NOVELISTIC DISCOURSE:  
IMPLICATIONS FOR GENDER EDUCATION

**Itai Muhwati**

AN ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY GROWTH AND  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND  
AFRICA.

**Dr. Munyaradzi Alexander Zengeya**

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE URBAN ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY IN  
ZIMBABWE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF URBAN LOW AND HIGH DENSITY SUBURBS OF  
MABELREIGN-MARLBOROUGH-WESTGATE AND MABYUKU-TAFARA, HARARE 2005-2008

C. Dirwai, P.M. Makonese, N. Mboto,

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE UTILISATION OF COMPUTERS AS TEACHING AND LEARNING  
RESOURCES: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED GWERU URBAN SCHOOLS

**Lockias Chitanana**

USING THE TYPE-TOKEN RATIO IN THE STUDY OF REPETITION PATTERNS IN THE SECOND  
LANGUAGE LEXICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNERS FROM TWO DIFFERENT ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE BACKGROUNDS

**Dr. Muzi Mlambo**

STRATEGIES USED BY CHITUNGWIZA DAY CARE CENTRE CAREGIVERS TO DEAL WITH  
SEPARATION ANXIETY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

**Martha Dozva**

WHY WE SHOULD TEACH DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA

**Oswell Hapanyengwi-Chemhuru**

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN DEVELOPING 'FAST-TRACK' SCHOOLS: THE  
CASE OF MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE

Cleopas Peter Chidakwa, Wellington Jonga, Christopher Tafumaneyi Mandizvidza,

**Roselyn Dadirai Makoni**

BOOK REVIEW

George Mujajati Mwana Waamai, Reviewed by **Barbara C. Manyarara,**

# STULTIFYING GENDER BINARIES IN HIV AND AIDS RELATED NOVELISTIC DISCOURSE: IMPLICATIONS FOR GENDER EDUCATION

**Itai muhwati**

Department of African Languages & Literature  
University Of Zimbabwe

## ABSTRACT

*The article is an exposition and a critique of selected novelistic voices in Shona, whose subject matter also includes HIV and AIDS. Yet the informing philosophy on HIV and AIDS in the novels is gender difference as the modus operandi and sine qua non of social existence. Such a conceptual mode leads the writers to place both genders on a grading scale to see which poses the greatest danger to society. The unequivocal position that emerges in the novels is that women are largely responsible for the transmission of HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. However, we argue that such a vision is narrow and narrowing, ideologically vapid, pedagogically subversive and disempowering especially considering that Shona literature (in particular the novels analysed in this article) is taught in secondary schools, colleges and universities. Since the 'soul of a nation is found in the temple of its arts', creative writers, who are the modern version of village storytellers are part of the national project on gender education, particularly in this HIV and AIDS era. Literary creators who discourse on HIV and AIDS cease to be mere 'writers in fiction' because these are incontrovertibly matters of life and death.*

## Introduction

A cursory glance at some novelistic creations in Zimbabwe's indigenous languages, particularly Shona, reveals works that are conspicuous in their lack of positive female symbolism. Such works which are also taught in Zimbabwean schools, colleges and universities that teach literature foreground a motley array of debilitating female images that not only concretise the impossibility of the co-existence of male and female principles, but also draw our attention to the rabid chauvinism that leads to the absolute 'thingification' of the female principle. Imbedded in such artistic discourse is the absolutisation of gender difference as the paradigm of value and valuation. Such a cognitive mode constitutes an obnoxious mansion of illusions which is unsustainable and unsustainable, narrow and narrowing. While Chinyowa

(1998: 164), one of the scholars who has written on literature and gender, contends "that the politics of gender and development in Shona literature assumes an innovative trend with the attainment of political independence in Zimbabwe," evidence in this article, drawn largely from novels published almost two decades after the attainment of independence in 1980, points to the contrary. Shona male writers who constitute the majority of literary creators have remained unrepentant, as they continue to blunder in their mutilation of what Hegel calls a 'double significance' in which seemingly opposite sites of agency are dependent on each other. In as much as the paper acknowledges the fact that there are other factors apart from patriarchy that impact on gender perceptions, the novels studied here provide evidence which advances a brazen patriarchal modality.

We seek to show, in this article, that while most human societies are patriarchal, this institutionalised and fossilised vision is not wholly compatible with African conceptual cosmologies, and as such Zimbabwean educationists should be able to highlight the danger inherent in discourse that undermines gender compatibility. African cosmologies underscore balance and unity as expressly manifest in a number of African creation stories in which both genders were created at the same time. For instance, the Dogon people of Mali provide an interesting example of the origin of man in Africa. According to their myth of creation of the universe,

God the creator, known as Amma, created twin offspring, known as Nommo, comprised of a male and a female opposite. The Dogon believe that creating dynamic harmony and balance in the relationship between two opposite beings is necessary to maintain order and stability in the world; neither of the opposites is complete without the other (Pennington, 2004: 328-9).

Among the Shona people of Zimbabwe, their word for girl, which is *musikana*, means one who creates with *the male* (*musika* (creator) + *na* (with)). It is a word that acknowledges first and foremost, the woman as the centerpiece of creative potential. With the Shona word for God being *Musikavanhu* (One who creates people), it would not be far fetched intellection to put it that womanhood/motherhood is next to godliness—it is sacred. Therefore, the putting down of women in male authored discourses does not resonate with Shona epistemological attitudes towards women in particular, and gender in general. At the same time, the adaptation and adoption of uncompromising dichotomised perceptions of gender realities degenerates into a narrow and dangerous perspective especially in recent years where the African continent is faced with the HIV and AIDS pandemic. This pandemic stands as a menace to African posterity.

The unmistakable trend in the novels under study is their reprehensible association of HIV and AIDS, including a whole host of other sexually transmitted diseases, with the female principle. It is this writer's conviction in this paper that these novels generate images and ideas that are likely to ensure a form of sociological infrastructure that becomes the informing hallmark for gender relations and (non) participatory behaviours. Such affinity for the disenfranchisement and prosaic presentation of women deals a serious deathblow towards the realisation of a collective participatory approach in containing the disease. Women are expected to play an important part in the struggle against HIV and AIDS because as the Shona people would say, *musha mukadzi* (the dignity of a home is in the woman). Their empowerment, not only in the media and other information sources, but also through images in literary discourses consumed in educational sectors, is tantamount to slaying two birds with one stone. It is the requisite condition for family and national development. It is precisely for this reason that our progenitors had been astute enough to acknowledge women as sanctuaries and centers for development.

UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE EDUCATION LIBRARY

In this connection, it becomes an immediate challenge for contemporary African scholarly generations to exhume and disseminate such existential philosophies so that they function as a bulwark against the HIV and AIDS pandemonium. Corroborative evidence for this discussion is drawn from Mukwazhi's novel, *Zvibaye Woga* (1996) (Self Torment) and Mabasa's novel, *Mapenzi* (1999) (Foolish People/ Mad People). The rationale behind the selection of these two novels is their continued prescription as set books in the university and secondary school curricula. For instance, in this researcher's lecturing experience at the University of Zimbabwe and the Catholic University in Zimbabwe, he has prescribed these two novels as set books for more than five semesters in the following university courses; Themes and Perspectives in the Shona Novel, Social History of the Shona Novel, Comparative Zimbabwean literature and Theoretical Approaches to the Study of the Shona Novel. The first course is offered at third year level in the Department of African Languages and Literature at the University of Zimbabwe. The last three are courses that he designed and taught at the Catholic University in Zimbabwe from 2003 to 2008. Mabasa's *Mapenzi* (1999), in particular, continues to be prescribed as a Shona set book at Advanced ('A') level. It is in this light that we feel that these novels should be analysed for the benefit of the public and even teachers who might be teaching these works to secondary school students so that they can begin to correct the damage that arises from portraying women in a negative way in matters of HIV and AIDS.

This study is not in the vanguard, but adds to the growing body of critical discourse on gender representation. In particular, discussions on the images of women in Zimbabwean literature have been competently handled elsewhere by scholars like Rosemary Moyana, Kennedy Chinyowa, Zifikile Gambahaya and Rudo Gaidzanwa. Gaidzanwa (1985: 7) in her book titled *Images of Women in Zimbabwean Literature* hopes that her study "will be worth the effort if it stimulates more writing and discussion of works that will engender sensitive and positive portrayal of women in literature and other media." As a result, this is the inspiration of this paper.

### **The historicity of the logic of gender binaries**

Although it is possible to identify practices of male dominance in most societies of the world, patriarchy, as an institutionalized value, as an intrinsic characteristic of utamaroho can be associated with Indo-European origins of western civilization (Ani, 1994:171).

The tendency to foreground binaries as a philosophy of life and also to visualise realities in terms of dichotomies and splits is historically linked with European epistemological thought stretching far back to Plato's "metaphysical mistake in his philosophical system" (Ephraim, 2003:41). It is this Platonic influence that fashioned and conditioned the European style of speculative thought such that up to this day a host of European realities clearly reflect minds trained from birth to think in terms of dichotomies or splits. The splits become irreconcilable, antagonistic opposites. Holistic conceptions become almost impossible given this mindset (Ani, 1994: 33).

Since European culture has been taught to other peoples as universal culture, Africans included, it has, in a number of instances, usurped the place of indigenous cultures and destroyed indigenous people's ability to think and act in their own interests. The splitting of reason from emotion, which is one of the most notorious and debilitating splits in the history of mankind, was instrumental in the crystallisation of gender differences. The reason versus emotion binary was used as a paradigm of value and valuation in creating a world order defined in terms of good and bad, high and low. This cognitive modality placed high value on reason and low value on emotion. Correspondingly, reason was said to be associated with man while the woman was associated with emotion. It meant that reason (man), which is the higher principle, had control over the lower principle, emotion (woman). This deliberate dichotomisation and also the process of valuation provided and continues to provide the mechanics and mechanisms for control and

domination. According to this thinking, social order can only be achieved when the higher principle controls the lower principle. This leads to a series of other dichotomies which are not the concern of this paper.

Furthermore, the above conceptual structure ensured the creation and institutionalisation of a social order where women were permanently atrophied into an inferior status, only to be controlled by men. Ruether (1983: 53) vindicates this European view which has been universalised as the divinely ordained social order:

The male is seen essentially as the image of the male transcendent ego or God; woman is seen as the image of the lower, material nature.... Gender becomes a primary symbol for the dualism of transcendence and immanence, spirit, matter.

Today, this strange and divisive gender perspective has unfortunately come to be acknowledged as African culture because it is "part of the evil genius of Europe to drain the diseased pus of their political sores on the lands of other people. With consistency, they have tried to solve their problems at other people's expenses" (Henrik Clarke in an introduction in Ani, 1994: xvi). The unpalatable combination of a western patriarchal system that is informed, and in fact built around the philosophy of total exclusion of the female principle, together with an African patriarchal system that revolves around the principle of inclusion and cosmos generates a hybridised and highly neurotic and bastardised form of patriarchy which is passed on as African patriarchy/African culture. It is this perspective that is adumbrated in indigenous literatures.

As hinted above, the African conceptual position towards gender is holistic, organic and inclusive. It is not inspired by dichotomies and binaries. At the same time as it is estimable that this position might be taken as an essentialised presentation of African realities, the fact remains that European colonialism is an "imperialism of patriarchy." This partly explains the absolute peripherisation of African women during the colonial period. The villagisation of African women triggered and exacerbated a gendered social order whose consequences on the psychosocial dynamics on gender were to remain permanent. Colonial political and economic policies impacted on gender and, in the process, radically disvalued women. The social picture that emerged was a dichotomous modality which could possibly be read as rural/woman/dependant/inferior and urban/man/worker/superior. Harris (1994: 222) corroborates this line of thinking when he contends that: "It

might even be argued that the exclusion of women...served to ensure a male monopoly over the cash wages entering the rural areas." As stated above, since colonialism is a patriarchal system, it elevated African patriarchy through the legislation of policies that demoted African women. While it is the nature of all patriarchy to exclude, uncorrupted African patriarchy would, in many instances, allow women to flourish, as exemplified through ancient Kemet. According to Allen (2008: 822),

Powerful women were a staple of Kemetic society; four women ruled as Pharaohs – Nicrotis (6th Dynasty), Sobeknefru (12th Dynasty), Hatshepsut (18th Dynasty), and Twosret (19th Dynasty).... Exhibitions of power like this by women could not have happened in a patriarchal society. [It is likely that such periodic re-emergence of powerful women throughout Egyptian history reflect (sic) not only strong and opportunistic personalities, but the existence of certain underlying social rules or alternatives such as matrilineal descent, which provided a convention sanction for the explicit political prominence of women in ancient Egypt; Hoffman, 1979].

With the advent of colonialism, new policies promoted a form of cockeyed awareness among African men that they were the providers/man/superior taking care of the provided/woman/inferior. This thinking finds support from Chinyowa (1998: 66) who explains that, "colonialism's inclination to prop up indigenous patriarchal authority over women created disparities in both power and privilege between the sexes." The historical location and exegesis of gender is paramount because a number of Eurocentric scholars with Eurocentric teachings at heart have explained the gender riddle in the context of a misunderstood 'pre-colonial' Africa.

The rationale, therefore, is that, in Africa both genders constitute a vital link in the chain of extricating humanity from the claustrophobic enclaves of a tapestry of adversity. This is corroborated by the realisation that everyone is a potential bread winner. Ani (1994: 243) aptly describes the African attitude towards gender:

What is to be learned from African and other non-European philosophies is the principle of oppositional complementarity. It is not a question of which gender dominates nor of whether everyone can become "male" (that is, take the dominant position), rather it is a question of whether our view of existence dictates the necessary cooperation of "female" and "male" principles for the success and continuance of the whole.

The conceptualisation of men as good and rational and women as bad and irrational is not in sync with this world view. Armah (1973: 17) also expresses the position that "the way is not the rule of men. The way is not the rule of women. The way is never women ruling men. The way is reciprocity." This cosmological perspective has not appealed to the creative faculties of most Zimbabwean male writers in indigenous languages, particularly Shona writers. Instead, they opt for the alien and divisive philosophy which is paraded as a natural African social order.

### **Assumed Female Irrationality Syndrome**

In the novels under study, the aetiology of assumed female neurosis is overwhelmingly projected as perverse irrationality and mental depravity, which subsequently degenerates into some form of pathology. We can guesstimate that the writers seem to advance this fictitious irrationality as the engine that propels women towards an insatiable propensity for destruction. Mukwazhi in *Zvibaye Woga* (1996) uses Cephas' brother to articulate his vision and version of women:

Unoona munin'ina chinhu chinonzi mukadzi chinonetsa kunzwisisa zvekuti ukateerera zvaanotaura nguva zhinji unoparadzana nehama dzako ukasara wave woga... Zvino iwe uri murume unofanira kufunga pachirume (7).

You see my young brother, a woman is a very difficult thing to understand and if you take what she says, you will be separated from your relatives. Now, you are a man and you must think like one.

Similar statements are found in Shona novels written by Chakaipa, Zvarevashe, Kuimba and many others. This position paints a society that is peopled by two incongruent genders which generate irreconcilable thought systems. One is advanced and therefore rational and balanced. This is the male system that is said to possess the ability to analyse and understand women. The other one represented by the woman, is irrational and unbalanced. As a consequence, for harmony and balance to be realised, there is a fundamental need to control by any means necessary the irrational and potentially dangerous section of society - women. In addition, such a conceptual position is premised on the thingification and 'objectification' of women. Both are necessary for control because they entail enormous devaluation of the 'so-called 'other''. The assumed irrationality of women also leads to what the author visualises as an inherent and universal irresponsibility. Cephas in *Zvibaye Woga* soliloquises thus:

Asi chaizvo nyika iri kuenda kupi. Vasikana vamazuva ano vave kunetsa kunzwisisa, kuda ndicho chirungu chakati kuuya ichi. Matyira chaiwo havachisina, tsika vakarasa imbwa dzikanhonga hadzo, ukamunyenga haakurambi, mumba mako anongopinda pasina kana mubvunzo... Umhandara neunhu hwake akatengesa kare kwazvo sakani varume vasisadi kuroora mazuvano (79).

Where are we going as a nation? Today's girls are difficult to understand. Maybe it is due to the influence of western culture. They have lost all sense of fear and cultural dignity because when you propose to them, they do not refuse. In your room, she just enters without any question. Virginity and dignity were sold long back and this is the reason why men no longer want to marry.

The insinuation in the above excerpt is that men are responsible because they are endowed with reason. In the eyes of Cephas, who is the author's voice of reason, the kind of behaviour shown by women is irrational. It is this kind of behaviour that leads to the spread of HIV and AIDS. As pointed out before, the difference between men and women is underlined above. Cephas is convinced that men who constitute the rational majority are reneging on marriages because women have become imponderably irresponsible:

Vasikana vashoma kwazvo vanoita zvekukumbirwa. Vazhinji vave kungoita zvekutizira ivo vave nenhumbu kare vopinda mumudungwe wemvana dzadai kutekeshera nenyika (107).

Very few girls today are properly married. The majority simply elope on discovering that they are pregnant joining the long line of deflowered women who have been rejected by men.

This depiction of women's behaviour is rather too reductionist. It is premised on the general yet misguided assumption that their actions are not informed by reason. The wholesale condemnation of such women who are in fact victims of irresponsible and bastardised African patriarchy is a mechanism for the absolution of promiscuous men like Cephas Tsvangirai, the central character in the novel.

The same also obtains in Mabasa's *Mapenzi*. However, unlike Mukwazhi, Mabasa locates female irrationality within the broader matrix of economic forces. It is such forces that plunge female characters into the scheme of things where irrationality becomes logos. This aspect is largely shown

through Saru, Maud, Magi and Kundai, some of the women characters in the narrative who are badly affected by the state of the economy. It is in his presentation of Heaven, a female character, that Mabasa adopts a modality which projects women as blatantly irrational. She sexually abuses young Reuben and infects him with a sexually transmitted disease. The only reason that we get from the novel for this behaviour is that Heaven is rather a loony character.

### **Female sexuality, a cursed sexuality?**

The writers emphatically declare heterosexual relationships as the dominant method of HIV and AIDS transmission. Their centralisation of the sexual encounter is out of the realisation that it is critical to humanity. The sexual act is celebration of life and acknowledgement of presence. Among African communities, the sexual encounter affords identity and other social labels and titles. These are important as they mark personal and group development. One becomes wife, husband, mother, father, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law through responsibly giving and receiving sex. Active and determined participation in the sexual act is considered an indisputable duty. In other words, the ability to responsibly give and receive sex is a virtue. This is why husbandlessness and wifelessness are despicable ontological choices among the Shona people. It is then against this socio-cultural milieu that it (sex) towers as the dominant mode of transmission. However, the writers are conspicuous in their adoption of an axiological paradigm that is premised on narrow-gendering of the transmission of the deadly disease. Female sexuality towers majestically as a threat to the survival of mankind. It is against the backdrop of such a conceptual modality that we contend that such a position petrifies and stultifies collective attempts to contain the disease. Equally, young readers' consciousness in schools is likely to be petrified by this creative outlook.

We refer to this tendency by most indigenous writers to think along narrow gender lines as the creative pathology of a 'borrowed' and 'bastardised' patriarchy which is nothing but a cosmology of illusions, a fictitious and mind-dependent set up that is passed on as a divinely ordained state of affairs. In the words of Aidoo (1998: 47), it is merely "a warmed up leftover from colonization."

### **A. Mukwazhi, Zvibaye Woga**

Mukwazhi, in *Zvibaye Woga*, pontificates on HIV and AIDS through the image of Cephas Tsvangirai, who is his central character. Cephas, the author's voice

of reason is characteristically deployed and thrust at the centre of action as a figure whose Herculean and gargantuan sexual exploits enable him to circumvent, and slalom tantalisingly past 'gukurahundi remukondombera - Aids, chirwere chisingarapike icho chinoparadzirwa kunyanya nemabasa eupfambi (130). (*The storm of destruction-Aids, the incurable disease that is spread mainly through prostitution*). His insatiable sexual appetite is whetted by a community of easy-to-bed girls who include Miriro, Belinda, Florina, Lucy, Mercy and a host of others who are not mentioned by name. This being the case, Cephas is exonerated of any wrong doing by the author. The numerous problems that he faces are said to be a result of female sexuality, a supposedly cursed sexuality.

The author's understanding of promiscuity is biased against women. This is observed in his depiction and description of *pfambi* (prostitute):

Pfambi munhu anorarama nekutengesha muviri wake kwete nokuti anoda asi kuti uyu munhu asina kukwana zvekare nokuti anovenga vakadzi vose vane dzimba dzavo nokuti vanochengetedza varume vavo zvinova zvinomuradza nenzara ashaya anomupa mari...Pasi rose rapfugamiswa negukurahundi remukondombera... chirwere chinoparadzirwa kunyanya nemabasa eupfambi. Izvi pfambi dzacho dzinozviziva... (13).

A prostitute is a person who survives by selling her body not out of choice. This is an insane person who hates all women because they lead settled lives and protect their husbands. This does not augur well with her because she cannot buy food after failing to get ready clients. The whole world has been brought down on its knees by this storm of destruction, AIDS, which is spread largely through prostitution. The prostitutes are fully aware of this....

Reference to *pfambi* is also witnessed in Mabasa's *Mapenzi* where the dehumanising nature of Harare, the capital city, is likened to what the author sees as the destructive potential of women:

Harare zipfambi rakazvipenda penda zvakadarikidza mwero (32). Harare resembles a female prostitute that has over applied make up.

In Shona culture proper, the term *pfambi* (promiscuous person) has never been myopically used to refer to women alone. It is gender neutral. In

*Duramazwi ReChiShona* (Shona dictionary) edited by Chimhundu (1996), the term *pfambi* is defined as:

Mukadzi anorara nevarume vakawanda kana murume anorara nevakadzi vakawanda...378.

A woman who sleeps around with many men or a man who sleeps around with many women.

Probably due to misorientation and wrong socialisation, writers who are supposed to be the 'sensitive point of the community' and are 'supposed to march right in front' also participate in upholding distortions. This creative attempt, in which women are the only gender that is burdened with the anti-social label *pfambi*, dispatches a powerful statement where they stand as the sole transmitters of HIV and AIDS. There could hardly be a plainer social picture of women as representing the symptomatology of destruction than this. This is to say that the image of women we are given increasingly makes it difficult to distinguish between them and HIV and AIDS. These writers are no more to be trusted than the early generation of Shona writers like Chakaipa, Zvarevashe and Chidzero who were the avowed enemies of the Shona people actively engaged in the nullification of Shona culture and history. In a profound sense, they have shown themselves to be highly susceptible to value delusions. The fight against HIV and AIDS is trammelled by such literary blundering which occupies itself with a pathological subversion of positive and balanced presentation of gender relations.

No great imagination is necessary in order to recognise that Mukwazhi is on a mission to incriminate the female principle for the numerous problems that contemporary Zimbabwean society faces. His canonisation of women as responsible for the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and the virus which causes AIDS is seen in his depiction of the relationship between Cephas and one of his girl friends, Belinda. A few days after sleeping with Belinda, Cephas remarks:

Kuzoti muzuva repiri Belinda aenda ndakatanga kunzwa muviri wangu kurwadza zvandainge ndisati ndambonzwa nokudaro ndakabva ndaenda kwachiremba (80).

A few days after Belinda had left I began to experience some strange pains in my body and I consulted a medical doctor.

Cephas is told by the doctor that:

Anyway, Mr. Tsvangirai, mhezi dziri panhengo dzemuviri wenyu dzinotaridza kuti mune chirwere chenjovhera chakaipa kwazvo chinonzi gonorrhoea (80).

Anyway, Mr. Tsvangirai, the sores on your private parts indicate that you have a very dangerous sexually transmitted disease known as gonorrhoea.

The author uses the above sentiments to underscore the fact that, while female sexuality is desirable, it is a cursed sexuality. Men are victims of this sexuality. We argue thus because despite his many sexual relationships, Cephas, who is also a prostitute, '*pfambi*', is not accused of spreading any diseases. This is despite the fact that he has unprotected sex with all of his sexual partners. Instead, he accuses Belinda saying, *izvozvi uri kungofamba uchingokusha chirwere chako kuvarume vakawanda vasina chavanofungira* (82). (Right now you are simply spreading your disease to innocent and unsuspecting men).

The writer constructs a subversive binary where female characters stand for social death while men are only blighted by women. Mukwazhi subscribes to the myths and "inbuilt biases against women in relation to STDs and other sexually related problems. In [postcolonial] Africa, STDs, still carry the double stigma of being sexually related as well as being believed to be a woman's disease" (McFadden, 1992:159). While McFadden (1992) does not explain the historicity of such inbuilt biases, this dichotomised social order based on bad and good principles is not the best in coming up with a functional and sustainable HIV and AIDS policy. Cephas is equally capable of transmitting STDs as Belinda and any other woman. This blame game cannot solve the nation's problems. The HIV and AIDS puzzle commands collective effort where both genders assume responsibility. Literature is not an individual paradise. It is meant for public consumption. The images that are generated in literature are likely to have a bearing on decision making, social relationships as well as socialisation. Images that only present women as active and potential carriers and spreaders of deadly maladies are unhealthy for national development and nation building. Such images have the capacity to become, in a profound sense, compulsions which severely inhibit the individual's growth as a person, rendering her psychologically and even intellectually inflexible. Since they are a reflection of an individual's place in the world, they mark her way of life as fundamentally truncated and putrefying. The point that we are emphasising, for instance, is that

such literature has durable psychological effects not only on the young girl in school but, indeed, on any woman who finds herself continuously presented and represented as a potential carrier of social problems and deadly diseases. Ephraim (2003: 75) equates such images to definitions which have the capacity to delimit an individual's sphere of influence. He informs us that,

...to name and define before hand the nature of things, is at once remarkable and enviable...For to be able to name and define things is, in a lordly sense, to hold power over them.

Eventually, Belinda contracts AIDS. The contrastive discourse used to describe Belinda and Cephas is carefully constructed marking the author's commitment to the visualisation of society and HIV and AIDS through the lenses of gender difference and dichotomies. Cephas describes Belinda in the following words.

UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE EDUCATION LIBRARY

Kuonda kwaainge aita kwaitotyisa. Shaya dzose dzainge dzanyura iro bvudzi ave marangwanda chaiwo. Kana ari maoko dzainge dzave tsostso zvekuti wainyatsoona kuti mabhonzozve ega zvawo asara asisina nyama. Meso ainge awira mumakomba iwo acheneruka kuti mbu-u (124).

The manner in which she had lost weight was just appalling. The cheek bones had sunk and the hair had vanished. The hands had become mere sticks and one could see that nothing was left except fleshless bones. The eyes had sunk into their sockets.

On the other hand, Cephas is healthy and strong. Belinda even expresses shock on discovering that Cephas is very healthy, prompting her to ask:

Ha-a ndiwe zvako Cephas? Ko, kusimba kudaro uri kudyei zvako mugoni? (124)

Oh!, it's you Cephas? What is it that you are feeding on which makes you so healthy?

While it is possible to estimate that Cephas might not have contracted the disease, the contrast between the two generates the impression that men are not at high risk. It is only women who undergo massive psycho-

physiological devastation. This is wrong and unacceptable. A writer's creative vision must not be distorted by what might turn out to be a personal disregard of the female sex. In Ngugi's words (1981: 6), it appears as if Mukwazhi is trying to persuade readers, to make them view not only a certain kind of reality, but also from a certain angle of vision...." Responsible acts of literary creation must be informed by a people's world view. The African world view emphasises harmony, balance and unity of purpose. This is what is demanded by the challenges facing Zimbabwean society today. It is philosophically and pedagogically fatal for African writers to embrace a polarised cognitive mode, especially in the contemporary context that is fraught with HIV and AIDS. In the words of Baldwin (1992: 56), "in the 1990s and beyond [our writers] must be about developing basic models of the human condition that are consistent with the African world view."

Miriro, too, suffers the same fate as Belinda. For instance, Cephass remarks that, "*Nokuda kwekupera muviri kwainge aita ndainge ndatodza kumuziva...*" (p.127). (*Because of the excessive loss of weight, I had almost failed to recognise her*). Although the author has some attention-grabbing insights on HIV and AIDS, his psycho-intellectual manoeuvres lead him to place both genders on a linear scale to see which poses the greatest danger to society. Such dichotomous gradation leads him to make wrong moral conclusions that annihilate his contributions towards HIV and AIDS education. Firstly, it is only women who experience both the physical and psychological traumas associated with HIV and AIDS. Secondly, despite his promiscuity, Cephass is portrayed as a hero who only experiences a modicum of psychical torment triggered by his suspicions that he might have contracted the disease. All female characters, far from being depicted as sexual heroines become helpless victims of the very sexual encounter which affords characters like Cephass social greatness and sexual hero status. When it comes to the sexual encounter, we unequivocally submit that both genders are consummately and complementarily heroic. Moyana's (2006: 108-109) discussion of the male-female dialectic is instructive at this point:

...women's sexuality is central to men's status. To this end, men and their female accomplices wield institutional power over weaker females who are usually victims.

Clearly Cephass derives his status from women's sexuality. Be that as it may, Mukwazhi's projection of sexual heroism creates a dangerous social impression where male promiscuity becomes permissible because it does not lead to HIV and AIDS. At some point, he says: "*Nhai mwari dai ndangorega*

*kuva muchitima chisingadzikwi ichi. Zvino ndazodzidza chidzidzo*" (129) (My God, may I not find myself in the same train where one cannot disembark. Now I have learnt a lesson).

However, when the novel ends, Cephas is happy and is leading a settled life with Mercy, a young school girl who is one of his erstwhile sexual partners. In this regard, it can be noted that the author's unbalanced understanding of gender in the African context compels him to foreground Cephas as a paradigm of sexual heroism. He becomes a standard of value and valuation. For all his careless sexual shenanigans, he is given a second chance and is even rewarded with a young school girl for a wife. On the other hand, all women characters in the novel are eliminated from the scene through HIV and AIDS, among them are Belinda and Miriro. While Florina might not have contracted the disease, she has been wasted and elbowed out of active life, aborted by history and paralysed by life processes. Mukwazhi's novelistic effort is not likely to be helpful in the fight against HIV and AIDS. It sends wrong signals that have the potential to mislead.

Since literature written in Zimbabwe's indigenous languages is accessible to many people, the young and the old, it becomes very dangerous to generate such misleading images and messages. The biggest consumer is the education sector, particularly secondary schools where the Shona novel is a compulsory element in the curriculum. Young readers are most likely to be invited and shepherded into a dangerous and straitjacketed conceptual and existential trajectory where the male reader thinks it is normal to have many sexual relationships because he can get away with it. This conception of heroism is dangerous in a context where such typologies of conquering and domination are at high risk of contracting and spreading HIV and AIDS. On the other hand, the girl child is burdened and harangued with identities of helplessness, victimhood and the rather clichéd discourse of Eva who is said to have brought suffering to the God-fearing man, Adam.

## **I. Mabasa, Mapenzi**

*Mapenzi* is a novel which reflects what the author characterises as mass neurosis in post-independence Zimbabwe. The story is narrated through various neurotic voices that stand for different forms of social neurosis. The neurosis is triggered by a number of problems that people face in the contemporary dispensation, particularly the faltering economy. It is in the depiction of this universalised neurosis that the author raises some intriguing perspectives with regard to issues of HIV and AIDS and other

sexually transmitted diseases. This dimension is shown through Bunny, a male character who experiences severe psychopathology as a result of his relationship with the late Maud. Maud is a widow who draws Bunny, a tenant at her place, into a deadly affair. Heaven is also another woman character through whom the author brings out this sensibility. Unlike Mukwazhi, Mabasa, to some extent, attempts to strike a balance in his discussion of the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, even though this is not very palpable. He juxtaposes irresponsible male characters with neurotically constituted female characters and blames them for the problems in society.

Firstly, Mabasa depicts Sabha as an irresponsible and promiscuous male character, just like Cephas in *Zvibaye Woga*. He is married but brings different female prostitutes to his home and sleeps with them in the presence of his wife. As a result, he infects his wife with a sexually transmitted infection. The wife protests:

Chokwadi kana ini ndikafa ndinenge ndaurayiswa nemurume wangu. Chokwadi here asikana, mukore uno nemamiriro awo munhu ungapewo mukadzi wako chirwere chenjovera? (100)

Honestly, if I die it is all because of my husband. How can someone infect his wife with an STI in today's world?

However, this incident is not given much attention in the novel. It is mentioned in passing. Instead, a lot of descriptive attention is given to the Maud and Bunny affair. The attention extended to this affair is just overwhelming. In this affair, it is Maud's sexual cunningness that wins Bunny and lands him into life-threatening problems. Bunny reflects on Maud's cunningness:

Kana kuti ndzive kuti chavaindinetsera chii nekundipa miyedzo yakadaro zvinotonetsa kunzwisisa... vakataura vakasimudza rimwe gumbo voriturikidza pamusoro perimwe. Vakabva vangosara zvavo vayanika zvidya zvese panze. Ndakarohwa nehana. Ndakadikitira. Vaive vandibata-bata kusingapukutiki neruoko. Vaive vanokora mwoyo wangu netsinga dzose (41 & 78).

I do not even know why she was giving me such temptations... She talked while purposefully lifting one of her legs and placing it on top of the other. As a result, all her thighs were exposed. My heart beat fast. I sweated. She had just snatched my heart with all its arteries.

As a result of her behaviour, Maud is portrayed as a wanton and dangerous temptress who takes advantage of Bunny's desperate situation. From the tone in Bunny's reflection, it can be said that Maud's actions are a defiance of logic, the logic that characterises rationality. She is aware that Bunny has a girl friend that he intends to marry but proceeds, in the words of Chinweizu (1985) to act like a murderer tasked to perform surgery on a patient. All the psychological problems that Bunny eventually faces after realising that Maud had died of HIV and AIDS are connected to this event. His performance at work is grossly undermined such that he has to be retired. He loses all balance and sanity. While Mabasa is showing the psychological effects of HIV and AIDS on those who suspect they have contracted it, the broad picture is that it is precisely the female principle that is to blame.

The impression, therefore, is that men are supposed to guard against this dangerous section of humanity. In this regard, Maud falls into the same category of characters like Belinda and Miriro in *Zvibaye Woga* whose propensity for destruction is said to be insatiable. Mabasa seems to adopt the same creative method as Mukwazhi in that women characters that spread the disease to unassuming men are quickly edited out of the process while the male characters are given the benefit of the doubt. For instance, both novels end with Cephass and Bunny effervescent and preparing to start again. While starting afresh brings hope, the problem lies in that this benevolent creative gesture is only extended to male characters alone. In the case of Bunny, there are prospects that he will settle down with young Charity, who is still a virgin. Readers get this from Magi, who is Bunny's sister:

I suspect kuti Bunny ari kuda Charity chete. Asi ndakamuudza kuti asazove irresponsible nemwana wevaridzi (166).

I suspect that Bunny loves Charity. However, I told him that he will have to be responsible.

The same dimension comes out in *Zvibaye Woga* when Cephass says:

Rechimangwana ini nemhuri yangu takafumorova nzira todzokera, iwo mufaro riri jawi. Takafamba hedu zvakanakisisa (154).

The following morning my family and I went back filled with happiness. We had a splendid journey.

He is now leading a settled and disease free life with Mercy.

Mabasa also manifests the tradition of visualising women as dangerous through Heaven, Maud's cousin:

Ndakatarisa mubhurukwa maRueben ndikaona chinhu chemwana chapera basa netupundu twainge maronda (144).

I looked into Reuben's shorts where I discovered that his penis had been covered with some rash which looked like sores.

When being examined by Charity, his mother's young sister, Rueben confesses that, *ndiHeaven aitamba nechinhu changu achichiisa pane chake* (p.144) (It is Heaven who was playing with my thing while placing it on hers). Heaven is a married woman and is expected to be a guardian to the orphaned Reuben. In as much as Heaven's behaviour is attributed to a deep-seated neurosis or *upenzi*, the fact that the author juxtaposes a woman and a 'man' is enough evidence for us to identify a common trend in the novel in which women are depicted as potentially destructive and irresponsible. Reuben (man) becomes a victim of Heaven's (woman) strange behaviour and thinking.

While Mabasa in his novel, *Mapenzi* (1999) might have intended to portray the neuroses in contemporary Zimbabwe, he unconsciously contributes to a growing tendency in Zimbabwean literature in indigenous languages to generate discourses that conceptualise existential realities in terms of gender difference and binaries. Again, Mabasa pays a lot of attention on the University of Zimbabwe's female students. These are represented through Magi and Maud. Emphasis is largely on their sexuality, which poses a danger to the nation as reflected in Hamundigone's sarcastic remark to Kundai, a female character in the novel: *Kubva moshanda zvakanaka nhai chimhandara, asi musatiurayire nyika* (31) (We wish you work well but do not destroy our country). Considering that this statement comes from the author's central character in the novel, it underlines his conceptual position towards his women characters.

Male characters are said to be *mapenzi* (foolish people) because they have adopted strange names like Castle Great. During one of his numerous visits to the University of Zimbabwe, Vincent, a drug peddler, observes that:

Upenzi hwevakomana ndewekupedzera mari kudoro. Vamwe vakomana vakazenge votopiwa sadza kuclinic kupera kweimwe term vasisina mari? Ivavo dzakanga dziri shasha dzekunwa doro

paUniveristy. Vaitove nemazita avo edoro: mumwe ainzi  
 Mascud mumwe achinzi Castle Great (86).

The boys' madness lies in the manner in which they waste money on beer. At one point some of them had to be given sadza at the clinic after they had squandered their money. These were well known for drinking beer at the University. Some of them had names of beer brands: one was MaScud and the other was Castle Great.

Even though deriving identity from brands of local beer is said to be a reflection of *upenzi*, one can hazard to say that the names are underlined by a sense of greatness, particularly Castle Great. The disparities in the nature of *upenzi* are explained in terms of gender. Male students are social neurotics largely because they are irresponsible and lack proper planning skills. According to the author, this behaviour has nothing to do with HIV and AIDS. On the other hand, female students are *mapenzi* (foolish people) because their behaviour has the greatest potential of causing HIV and AIDS. Although this variation might be an unconscious act by the author, he, nevertheless is articulating a stultifying gender modality.

## Conclusion

In this day and age, the threat posed by HIV and AIDS has ceased to be a preserve for laboratory scientists and medical professionals. It has become a political, social, economic, cultural, intellectual and ideological problem. McFadden (1992: 159) observes that the medicalisation of the HIV and AIDS problem was a debilitating and subversive conceptual error:

Virtually all literature on the subject was premised on the assumption that this was a problem for the health system to resolve. This resulted in several important consequences which should really be spelt out more clearly in a critique of the relationship between medicine/health, gender and class in Africa, especially with reference to the problem of Aids.

Literature, because of its fluidity and flexibility in the social theatre, is well positioned to collapse these fields together since it is part of the daily dialogues that people conduct among themselves. Creative artists must be conscious enough to effectively play their part by generating functional messages. Writers who choose to discourse on matters like HIV and AIDS whose gravity is a matter of life and death must bear in mind that they have transcended the thin line between 'fiction' and society. Theirs ceases

to be 'fiction'. They are dealing with lived and liveable experiences whose repercussions on society cannot be underestimated. This becomes critical when one considers that these novels are taught in secondary schools where HIV and AIDS education should be properly conducted.

It is also absorbing to note that writers discussed in this paper are all male writers pontificating on national issues that embrace women. The images they create and the conclusions they draw with regard to gender problematise the field particularly with regard to the politics of gender representation. Preoccupation with stereotypical images of women trammels and delays national triumph over the dangers posed by HIV and AIDS. It is for this reason that Furusa (1998:79) points out that, "Africa will only develop when her men and women pick up hoes and shovels, mix mortar and mould bricks that lead to their vision of the future." The Aids riddle mandates new creative methods and levels of conceptualisation that transcend narrow gender stereotypes.

### Works cited

- Aidoo, A. A. (1998). *The African Woman Today*, in *Sisterhood, Feminisms and Power: From Africa to the Diaspora*, edited by O, Nnaemeka. Trenton: NJ: Africa World Press: 39-50.
- Allen, T. D. (2008). Cheikh Anta Diop's Two Cradle Theory Revisited. *Journal of Black Studies* 38 (2): 813-829.
- Ani, M. (1994). *Yurugu: An African-centered Critique of European Cultural Thought and Behavior*. Trenton: NJ: Africa World Press.
- Armah, A. (1973). *Two Thousand Seasons*, Oxford, Heinemann.
- Baldwin, J. (1992). *The Role of Black Psychologists in Black Liberation, African American Psychology, Theory, Research and Practice*, edited by A. Burlew et al. Newbury Park: CA, Sage Publications: 48-57.
- Chimhundu, H. (1996). *Duramazwi ReChiShona*, College Press, Harare.
- Chinweizu et. Al. (1985). *Toward the Decolonization of African Literature, African poetry and their critics*. London: KPI.
- Chinyowa, K. C. (1998). 'Gender Development in Shona Literature' in E. M Chiwome and Z. Gambahaya (eds), *Culture and Development: Perspectives from the South*, Mond Books, Harare, 164-169.

Ephraim, C. (2003). *The Pathology of Eurocentrism: The Burden and Responsibilities of Being Black*, Africa World Press, Trenton, Asmara.

Furusa, M. (1998). *The Human Factor and the African Intellectual*, in *Human Factor Approach to Development in Africa*, edited by V. Chivaura and C. Mararike. Harare: University of Zimbabwe Publications: 77-110.

Gaidzanwa, R. (1985). *Images of Women in Zimbabwean Literature*. Harare: College Press.

Gambahaya, Z and Muwati, I. (2009). Redrawing the Margins of Motherhood in HIV/AIDS Discourse: Selected Stories in Zimbabwean Women Writers' (ZWW) Anthologies in Shona and English. *Nawa Journal of Language and Communication* 3 (1): 55-65.

Harris, P. (1994). *Work, Culture and Identity: Migrant Laborers in Mozambique and South Africa, c. 1860-1910*. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

Havelock, E. (1967). *Preface to Plato*. New York: Grosset and Dunlap.

Mabasa, I. (1999). *Mapenzi*. Harare: College Press.

McFadden, P. (1992). Sex, Sexuality and the Problems of Aids in R. Meena, editor. *Gender in Southern Africa: Conceptual and Theoretical Issues*. Harare: Sapes Books: 157-195.

Moyana, R. (2006). Gender Issues in selected Shona female-authored novels, in Z. Mguni et al., editors. *African Womanhood in Zimbabwean Literature: New Critical Perspectives on Women's Literature in African Languages*. Harare: College Press: 108: 124.

Mukwazhi, A. (1996). *Zvibaye Woga*, Mambo Press, Gweru.

Mugugi wa Thiong'o. (1981). *Writers in Politics*. London: Heinemann.

Pennington, D. (2004). African Diurnality in the Discourse of Martin Luther King, Jr.: The Case of "I Have A Dream," in J. Gordon, editor. *The African Presence in Black America*. Trenton: NJ: Africa World Press: 325-336.

Ruether, R. (1983). *Sexism and God-Talk: Toward a Feminist Theology*, Beacon Press, Boston.

Stewart, J. (2004). *Flight: In Search of Vision*. Trenton: NJ; Asmara: Africa World Press.



This work is licensed under a  
Creative Commons  
Attribution – NonCommercial - NoDerivs 3.0 License.

To view a copy of the license please see:  
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>

This is a download from the BLDS Digital Library on OpenDocs  
<http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/>