

2nd

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

2017



International Conference
on Public Administration
and Development
Alternatives

"Independence of African States in the Age of Globalisation"

CALL FOR PAPERS

26-28 July, 2017

Tlotlo Hotel and Conference Centre
, Gaborone, Botswana

1. CONTEXT

The history of African society is marked by components of repression and liberation processes which were introduced in the post-world war II era. While Africa is viewed as backwards, indigenous and lacking capacity of self-governance, there is adequate evidence testifying that the world has and continue to benefit from the continent through various instruments. The known instruments being slave trade, followed by colonisation in the pre-World War I and II and later neo-colonisation through forces of globalisation. After years of liberation struggles the African continent gained its political independence, maintaining most of the geographical borders as in their colonial make. Most of African nation states had to be reorganised to fit local context of cultural, political and economic process. This has seen heavy policy and legislative activity mainly aimed to advance social and economic development. Post-colonial Africa's independence was accompanied by globalisation as a world order of the post-World War II in which Africa had to position itself among other globally established actors.

The term “globalisation” is one of the most cited terms, especially when discussing cultural, political and economic behaviour across nations. The concept ‘globalisation’ is widely used to describe a variety of economic, cultural, social and political changes that have shaped the world over the past 50-odd years. This definition contains that globalisation is a contested concept that is described on the basis of the nature in which it affects its examiners or examined subjects. Importantly one can convincingly argue that it is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon and accredited with a range of powers and effects. Globalisation has been granted positive connotations by those who advocate for greater economic and political integration across national borders. Most notable of the globalisation narratives, is the agreement advanced on the gains accorded by it as a process, including; applied science, technology, trade and communication. This has also been accompanied by deregulation or minimal state intervention in market operations. The globalisation however has attracted criticisms, especially about the benefits and effects of globalisation on the state or government behaviour. Critics argues that globalisation is hegemonic and antagonistic to local and national political and economic behaviour. This critics has now increased arguments on the “capturing of state institutions” by transnational corporations and wealthy families for the international communities. This critics are mainly levelled in

relations to global notorious manipulation and corrupting of developing countries governments, and Africa as a continent is no exception.

Most literature on African political and economic behaviour stems from an epistemic position that views Africa as a victim of international process. Keller (2007) established a convincing argument that Africa has to swim with sharks in the ocean of globalisation. Even after European colonial powers relinquished political control over Africa, they continue to follow their economic interests and influence in their former colonial positions. There are also arguments that African countries have benefited relatively less from globalisation processes, mainly due to exploitation and corruption under the influence of rich and politically powerful actors. Though in the modern geopolitical landscape, Africans made strides to be strategic actors in global governance institutions such as the United Nations and the World Bank many argues that “there is no doubt that Africa and its people has benefited from advances of globalisation, but this is not sufficient to address the scourges of poverty, underdevelopment and global inequality”. Therefore, arguing that Africa is in dire need to shape and accomplish its people centred development and governance is pivotal. African leaders and society should develop effective strategies and policies that advance African interests in the global stage.

2. THEMES

The 2nd International Conference on Public Administration and Development Alternatives (IPADA), 2017, concentrate on dealing with questions about the position of African states in their interaction with global communities, which shape their political and economic behaviour. The conference will be inspired by philosophies, ideologies and narratives that ponders a variety of questions including (and not limited to): “What epistemologies and ontologies shape African narrative of the globalisation processes?”, “what is the status of African states independence on sovereign governance approaches?”, “are African states and societies capable of developing and implementing policies independent of international infiltrations?”, “what are the future of African States in the global stage?”; on the global quest for democracy, “what is democracy in African state and in who’s terms and sweetness are the contexts of democracy in Africa?”, and “what actions can Africa adopt to position herself on the global political economy?”. Under the theme “*Independence of African States in the Age of Globalisation*” this multidisciplinary platform seeks to explore scholarly dialogues on the following subthemes:

- Globalisation and African States Independence in the Post-Colonial Era.
- Historical Context of Globalisation and its Effects on African States.
- Philosophical Positions of African Independence.
- Afrocentrism, Afro-Marxism, Afro-Populism, and Afro-Communism.
- Pan Africanism and African Renaissance.
- African States Policy and Governance in the Age of Globalisation.
- Africa integration and global relevance.
- African Institutions in age of Global Code of ethics and Corporate Governance.
- African State Public Service and Development Administration.
- Strategy and Policy Perspectives for African Futures.
- African Complex Emergences and Network Governance in the Age of Globalisation.
- Contexts of African States Functions and Transnational Corporations.
- “State Capture”: States Institutions and Monopoly Capitalism in Africa.
- International Development Aid and Africa Independence.
- Promotion and support of democracy in the globalising Africa.
- Africa’s Economic Growth and Development Prospects in the Global Age
- Decolonisation
- Development Finance

3. ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Delegates can submit abstracts of less than 350 words on any one or a combination(s) of the specific themes stated above. However, each delegate can only submit a maximum of two abstracts. Please forward your abstracts to the Conference Chair Professor Mokoko Sebola at mokoko.sebola@ul.ac.za

4. PAPER SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Delegates are required to submit papers of between 4500 and 6000 words. The paper layout should follow the guidelines and reference style appended B in this call. Authors considering publishing of their papers on the conference proceedings of the IPADA Conference, 2017, must submit their full papers before April 30, 2017. Papers to be considered for publication will undergo a rigorous triple blind peer review process. Only papers that receive favourable review from the Specialist referees selected by the

Organising Committee will be considered for publication. Selected papers will be published in the Proceedings of the International Conference on Public Administration and Development Alternatives (ISBN: 978-0-620-73782-1, Print) and (ISBN: 978-0-620-73783-8, e-book).

5. CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Each delegate should complete the Conference Registration form whereon applicable fees should be specified.

5.1 Conference Fees

Early Bird Registration	R4800.00
Late Registration	R5200.00
Student Registration	R3000.00

5.2 Payment of Registration Fees

Registration fees are payable through the following bank details:

Please send proof of payment to:

Fax : (+2715) 268 3522

E-mail : malemela.mamabolo@ul.ac.za.

Deposit your conference fees to:

Name: University of Limpopo

Reference: ***R545 (Important)***

Bank: Standard Bank

Account: **030131405**

Branch: Polokwane

Branch Code: 052548

6. IMPORTANT DATES

Closing date for abstract submission	28 February, 2017
Notification for abstract acceptance	15 March, 2017
Closing dates for submission of full papers	30 April , 2017
Notification on paper review results (reviewers feedback)	30 May, 2017
Late conference registration and payment of fees	30 May, 2017
Conference presentations	26-28 July, 2017
Conference gala dinner	27 July, 2017

7. ACCOMMODATION

Delegates are responsible for arranging and paying for their own accommodation. Please note that the IPADA conference fee only pays for lunch, tea breaks during conference and gala dinner. Delegates are required to make arrangements for other costs outside to the conference's catering. Accommodation can be made directly with Tlotlo Hotel and Conference Centre on the contact details provided below.

Tlotlo Hotel and Conference Centre

Tel: +267 3935020

Fax: +2673918122

Email: banqueting@tlotlohotel.co.bw

10. CONTACTS: THE CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Conference Chair : Mokoko.sebola@ul.ac.za

Conference Host Botswana Rep : mothusib@mopipi.ub.bw

11. MANUSCRIPT GUIDELINES

Abstract: Delegates are expected to submit abstracts of not more than 350 words in line with above stated themes. Submission of abstracts should constitute two pages; 1) Title page that includes Title of submission, Name of Author, Affiliation and Contact Information as well as the Theme of their choice, 2) the second page must only have the Title of the paper proposed and the Abstract. The submission date of this part is February 28, 2017.

The paper: Full papers should be submitted on or before April 30, 2017 for peer review consideration. Papers should be written in Cambria Math 12pt, 1.5 line-spacing and justified margins with the following guidelines:

- The paper should include title page (title, author (s) names, and affiliations), abstract including five keywords (350 words), the main body, conclusion and reference.
- The length of the paper should be confined to a range of 4500-6000 words.
- The title of the paper should be descriptive and concise. Authors are encouraged to avoid wordy titles.
- Papers should be divided into subheadings and be paginated.
- Authors are limited to submit at maximum two (2) papers for publication in the conference proceedings. No more than two papers will be published in the conference proceedings. However authors may present more than two papers.
- The editorial team will subject all abstracts and papers to a triple blind review, though the decision of the editorial team on the acceptability of the paper cannot be contested.

12. REFERENCE STYLE

1. The reference style required for submission is strictly *Harvard*. Authors are required to follow this style specification consistently. The editorial team will reject papers with faulty referencing.

2. For *direct quotations*, authors should use double quotation marks (and a single quotations for within the quotes) and page numbers should be provided for direct quoted material as illustrated bellow:

“Public administration is concerned with application of resources to deliver political ends” (Sebola, 2012:45).

3. Where multiple-sources citations are used within text, they should be arranged chronologically of years they are published (Sebola, 2010; Tsheola, 2011; Ndou & Sebola, 2013; Manyaka and Oni, 2015). Authors should observe closely the used of alphabetic order for sources published in the same year (Mabule, 2010; Sebola; 2010; Tsheola & Sebola, 2010).

4. Multiple-Authors (more than two): authors are advised to mention all the authors at first use within text and state first author’s surname *et al.* in subsequent uses (all authors must be mentioned in the list of reference). Authors are advised to use ampersand (&) instead of the word “and” for multiple authors sources (Nemkula & Newton, 2014).

5. Where there is more than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year, they should be identified using letters “a”, “b” and so on, after the year of publication (Mgiba, 2012a) or (Mgiba, 2012b).

6. Reference should be arranged in alphabetic order at the end of the paper; under the heading References; and this heading and citation details or references should not be numbered.

7. Acknowledgements should be inserted at the end of the paper just above the list of references, under the heading acknowledgements and should not be numbered.

13. REFERENCE LAYOUT

- a) Book: Sedibe (2010) - Author as part of text; (Sedibe, 2010) – Author as not part of the text; Sedibe (2002:150) – Direct quotation; Sedibe (2010, cited in Ndou, 2013: 119) – indirect quote within quote. Sedibe, S.J., 2010. *Governance in the 21st Century: A guide for developing Countries*. London: SAGE.
- b) Edited Books: Sebola M.P. & Tsheola J.P., (eds.) 2014. *E-governance in complex organisations*. Cape Town: Juta & Co.
- c) Chapter in Edited Book: Ndou, S.D., 2014. The Complexity of networked organisations. In Sebola M.P & Tsheola J.P (eds.) *E-governance in Complex organisations*. Cape Town: Juta & Co.
- d) Journal Article: Manyaka, R.K., 2016. Government and Society at the Edge of Chaos: *Journal of Complex Socials*. Vol. 32(1): 344-362.
- e) Institutional Authors: Republic of South Africa –RSA (1996) – first use RSA (1996) – subsequent use: Republic of South Africa (RSA), 1996. *The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*. Pretoria: Government Printers.
- f) Internet Sources: The Republic of South Africa (RSA), 2013. Growth and employment indicators. <http://www.polity.org.za/govdocs/policy/grow/>. Accessed 14 January 2016.

