

BU IRC

BOTHO UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
CONFERENCE 2017

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS (BOTHO UNIVERSITY)



Conference dates: 14th -15th November 2017

VENUE:

Botho University, Gaborone Campus, Botswana

THEME:

Setting the Gear for Sustainable Development:
Innovative Research Towards Diversity and
Socio-Economic Independence





Sheela Raja Ram
Vice-Chancellor,
Botho University,
Botswana &
Lesotho

DEAR BUIRC PARTICIPANTS

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all of you to the Botho University International Research Conference (BUIRC) 2017. This conference has grown over the last 6 years to become one of the major research conferences in Botswana and Africa, attracting presenters from all over the world.

This year at Botho University we celebrate our 20th Anniversary by reaching out to our communities and hence the BUIRC 2017 theme of Sustainable Development Goals of 2015-2030 is indeed apt. The conference hopes to enhance the spirit of partnership in research by looking at inter-disciplinary perspectives that are essential to attain these goals to build a better world.

Botho University's vision is to be an integral player in building an economically diversified, fast growing, and prosperous Africa built on integrity, excellence, inclusiveness and financial viability. Over the last 20 years, Botho University has grown into a multi-disciplinary institution by increasing research capability across a wide range of disciplines ranging from Computing, Accounting, Finance, Business, Education,

Engineering, Hospitality and Health. We currently have campuses in Botswana and Lesotho and have grown our Blended and Distance Learning offering to reach more communities.

To the Botho University research community BUIRC 2017 is a platform to showcase our research along with our international partners and to build new networks with other researchers in the region. I hope you will enjoy our hospitality and the conference by actively involving yourself in professional discussions about research that can create real impact for African communities.



Sheela Raja Ram
Vice-Chancellor, Botho University,
Botswana & Lesotho

ABOUT BOTHO UNIVERSITY



Botho University was established in 1997 and has rapidly evolved over the years to become a leading multidisciplinary high quality tertiary education provider. Botho University currently offers programmes through six faculties namely Faculty of Business & Accounting, Faculty of Computing, Faculty of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Faculty of Health and Education, Faculty of Hospitality and Sustainable Tourism and Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.

All our programmes have been developed with inputs from industry thus our graduates are ready to hit the ground running.

We currently offer qualifications from certificate level to Master's degree level with plans in place for doctoral programmes to be rolled out very soon. With over 6000 students and almost 500 staff members and growing, Botho University is a dynamic and exciting place to be.

Botho University also offers a diverse range of programmes for in-service professionals and organizations. Under the Corporate Training Department, there are over 200 short-term professional development programmes, which can be customized to meet the client's requirements. We are currently located in four different campuses located in Gaborone, Francistown and Maun in Botswana and Maseru in Lesotho.

Botho University's strategic focus is to increase student diversity by attracting international

students. Apart from Botswana and Lesotho, we already have a number of students from other countries in the region such as South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia amongst others. Botho University also has several international partnerships with well-known international institutions such as University of Venda in South Africa, Ohio University, Black Hills State University and Wayne State University in the USA, Indian School of Mines and Manipal University in India. Students studying with Botho University have an immense opportunity to take advantage of these international partnerships through our student exchange programmes. Our students have embarked on ground breaking internship projects in India and travelled to the USA and the UK gaining international exposure, all being part of our immense focus on graduate employability.

Botho University firmly believes in providing its students with a superior learning environment. We have continually invested in excellent infrastructure and latest technology driven learning resources. Our campus in Gaborone is well known for being of international standards



ABOUT BOTHO UNIVERSITY (CONTINUED)



and many national and international events such as the prestigious African Youth Games in 2015 have been held on our premises due to the quality of the facilities. Our new state-of-the art campus in Francistown sits on the banks of Tati River and it is fitted with LED lights to conserve energy.

Academic rigor combined with excellence in all extracurricular activities, ensures that Botho University graduates possess a potent combination of skills. We are one of the top ranked sporting institutions in Botswana having won all the top accolades and championships in the country. This is not surprising considering the fact that we have extensive sporting facilities for basketball, netball, volleyball, soccer and chess.

Botho University is driven by the core values of excellence, leadership, and innovation, and aims to become a centre of excellence in higher education and a driver for positive social change. Our focus on quality has resulted in Botho University becoming the only University in Botswana with a BOS ISO 9001:2008 certification. With an impeccable reputation for quality in the market, Botho University graduates are leading the way in transforming the economy.



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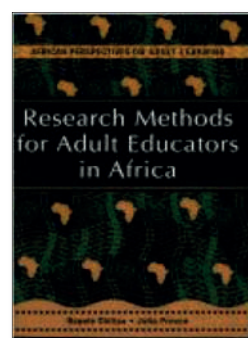
KEYNOTE SPEAKER



In the past 15 years Chilisa has researched and published extensively on HIV Prevention and Behavioural change for children and youth. She has published and co-authored 3 books, 9 journal articles, 6 intervention curriculum materials, made 10 conference presentations and led 9 major research projects funded by NIH, WHO, UNICEF, DFD and Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs. She is currently managing two on-going interdisciplinary programs on mentoring and research on HIV and behavioural change involving not less than 20 UB staff from across faculties. She was the first UB staff to win the prestigious USA, National Institute of Health, NIH R24 research award on capacity building on HIV and AIDS amounting to about \$2,400,000. She is currently the sub-recipient Principal Investigator of a USA NIH U54 research award on HIV related cancer amounting to \$1,745,101. She led an interdisciplinary team of researchers to conduct the first randomized controlled trial that tested the efficacy of a theory-based, culture-specific HIV/STI risk-reduction intervention, an intervention that remains an asset to the Country and the field of intervention research.

In the past 15 years Professor Bagele Chilisa has taught Research Methods and Evaluation courses to graduate and undergraduate students and has authored and co-authored 3 research

methods books. She is author of *Indigenous Research Methodologies* published by SAGE, a very reputable and established publisher known globally. The book was an instant hit. To date the book has attracted over five positive reviews, some published in revered outlets such as the *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation* and the *London School of Economics' Book Review series*. The book is used as a textbook across disciplines and adopted as a primary and/or supplementary textbook by not less than 22 Universities in the USA, 5 in Canada and many other universities across the globe. A second edition of the book is scheduled for release soon.



PANEL SPEAKERS



Prof Wilson Parawira is the Executive Dean, Faculty of Science, Bindura University of Science Education, Zimbabwe. He has over 20 years of experience teaching in various universities. His main teaching area is Microbiology and Biotechnology. He has held the following positions during his career: Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, and Associate Professor and currently is a full Professor in Microbiology and Biotechnology. Currently, Professor Parawira is the Executive Dean of Faculty of Science at Bindura University of Science Education since August 2012.

Professor Wilson Parawira holds a BSc Honours degree in Biological Sciences MSc in Biotechnology from University of Zimbabwe. He obtained his PhD degree in Environmental Biotechnology from Lund University, Sweden in 2004. He did his first postdoctoral research fellowship in 2008 at Lund University in Sweden in Anaerobic Digestion and his second postdoctoral research fellowship in in Fermentation Process Development in Departments of Process Engineering and Microbiology, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa in 2009.

During his academic career, he has written 36 scientific articles and three book chapters and supervised several MSc and PhD students and serves as an editor of three scientific journals. His research interests are in environmental biotechnology; biofuels; food microbiology; and science, engineering, technology and innovation policies and their effectiveness.

Prof Parawira is an External Examiner at the Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology at University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania and Department of Biological Sciences at University of Namibia, Department of Environmental Science, University of South Africa, and Department of Applied Biology and Biotechnology, Midlands State University, Zimbabwe. Prof Parawira has examined many PhD and MPhil theses from several universities.



Dr. Erling Kavita, currently the Head of Hospitality and Tourism Department and also the Associate Dean for the Faculty of Management Sciences at the Namibia University of Science and Technology. Hold a B. Phil (cum laude) in Tourism Business Administration, MA Tourism and Business Administration from the University of Birmingham, UK, and a PhD in Tourism Management from the University of Pretoria (RSA). Worked at the UNDP as a Specialist for Protected Areas, Tourism Planning and Concessions and also for UNESCO as a Project Manager for MDG-F Sustainable Cultural Tourism Programme.

Main specialisation cut across sustainable tourism, ecotourism, local economic development and policy formulation pertaining to sustainable development and improved livelihoods. Strong competency and experience in the implementation and adjudication of projects. More than 13 years in teaching, learning and academic administration at tertiary level. Developed more than 10 different degree programmes in hospitality and tourism. Assisted the Namibia Qualification Authority (NQA) with programme reviews and the formulation of higher education qualification frameworks and/or level descriptors.

Published in the area of community-based tourism, rural tourism and local economic development. An Executive Member of Building Excellence for Sustainable Tourism – an Education Network (BEST EN) ‘an inclusive and collaborative network of tourism academic and practitioners for furthering the creation and dissemination of knowledge within the field of sustainable tourism.

PANEL SPEAKERS



Dr. Daketima Briggs Obtained PhD in Project Management in United States of America in 2008. He has over 18 years of academic experience in U.S.A and Botswana. He has over 10 years industry experience as consultant and management analyst. He is currently a Senior Lecturer in Department of Management, University of Botswana. He has Professional certification in Project Management. He has successfully supervised a number of MBA Dissertations in University of Botswana. He is currently an external examiner in Universities of Namibia and Kwa Zulu Natal. He has over 30 Research Publications and Presentations and also secured a number of Research Grants and Awards in Project Management Practices.

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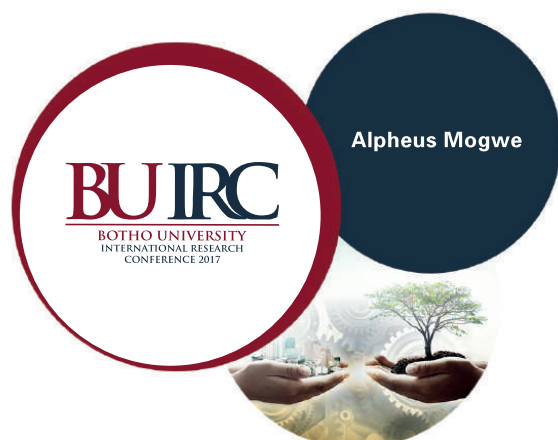
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PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS



PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS

REAL - TIME CONCEPT FEEDBACK IN LECTURES FOR BOTHO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS



developing and adjusting own cognitive strategies whilst allaying fears of not understanding. Through this online feedback, information needed to improve certain areas would be addressed whilst assisting in improving learners' motivation and learners' ability to reflect on own learning (Marriott, 2009; Wang, 2008; Maughan et al., 2001).

Keywords:

E-learning, real-time, Timely diagnostic feedback, concept, application, mobile

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF A SECONDARY SCHOOL IN THE OKAVANGO DELTA OF BOTSWANA



Abstract:

Botho University has managed to assist its own students by providing free tablets to facilitate teaching and learning. With these tablets, the e-learning environment has been improved and brought to higher standards as all the students in the campus own a tablet, are able to access online resources including online databases, repositories and books. This has made learning easier, and it is for this cause that the author is embarking on an exploratory research to measure students' understanding in a class set up using their own tablets whilst interacting with a mobile web application to be developed. This would increase classroom interaction and participation as many Universities turn to student response systems for their educational needs (Ivo et al, 2013). The research involves developing a web application to be used by both lecturers and students to help establish how the concepts being taught by the lecturer are understood during the lecture. The lectures will be in digital form and students will open them and follow along during the lecture session with the lecturer utilising the lecturer (presenters) screen which will display the students understanding of the concepts being taught; and students can easily provide prompt feedback during the ongoing lecture where they don't understand-thus a personalised response system. Gauci et al.(2009) and Bajraktarevic et al. (2003) notes the importance of personalised response systems and diverse learning styles in education. The lecturer would utilise this information to provide detailed understanding before moving onwards with the lecture, thus providing learners with chances of

Keywords:

Environmental education, southern Africa, Botswana, place-based education, post-colonial theory

Abstract:

This study explored the extent to which teachers integrate environmental education and local environmental knowledge into the curriculum of a secondary school in the Okavango Delta of Botswana. In doing so, the study explored the potential value of place-based education in redressing concerns brought to light in postcolonial critiques of education in southern Africa. The study found that teachers sought to integrate environmental education into the curriculum

PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS

through lessons that included references to local place names and local flora and fauna, lessons addressing issues related to environmental resource management in the region, and the acknowledgement and celebration of traditional lifestyle activities in the schools. The study also found that efforts to integrate environmental education into the curriculum were limited by a lack of educational resources needed to support these endeavors as well as a lack of adequate teacher training promoting this educational goal. The results also illustrate the potential value of place-based education in redressing the legacy of southern Africa's colonial past in schools in Botswana and southern Africa.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS' PERSPECTIVES ON INCLUSION OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN BOTSWANA - 006/SC & KB



perspectives by: (1) assessing their training needs and (2) identifying the factors that are necessary and available to facilitate inclusion of CWD in early childhood education settings. One hundred and twenty eight ECEs completed a questionnaire which includes Self-assessment of Training needs and Support Scale for Preschool Inclusion (SSPI). The findings indicate that ECEs need more training on writing Individualized Educational Plan (IEP), adaptation of curriculum, materials and learning environment, behaviour management and communication with parents and families. In addition, participants identified many factors like principal support, family involvement, and peer acceptance of CWD as necessary and somewhat available to them for inclusion of CWD. Furthermore, significant differences were found about the perceptions of necessary factors among ECEs who had position of teacher and their qualifications. The findings suggested professional development of ECEs along with in-service training to increase their knowledge and skills necessary for inclusion of CWD. Therefore, active participation of all stakeholders (ECEs, administrator and parents) are important to facilitate inclusion in early childhood education settings of Botswana.

Keywords:

Early Childhood Education, Inclusion, Children with Disabilities

Abstract:

While there has been an international trend towards inclusion of Children with Disabilities (CWD), little information exists regarding the inclusion of CWD in early childhood education settings in Botswana. This study investigated Early Childhood Educators' (ECEs) perspectives on inclusion of CWD in Botswana. The study sought specifically to understand ECEs

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USAGE OF E- LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION – A CASE STUDY IN BOTHO UNIVERSITY



- M.Sc (Ag. Econ), from Tamil Nadu agricultural University, Coimbatore, India
- Ph.D. in Resource Economics: Course work done in the University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA under Inter-Institutional arrangement. Dissertation work carried out in India and submitted to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, India.
- Done many Research projects in the area of Natural Resource and Resource Economics individually and collaboratively.
- Published several papers relate to Production and Marketing of different agricultural commodities.
- Done Research projects on "Benefit-Cost analysis of Dairy farm and Poultry farm in Tonota College of Education," Tonota, Botswana.
- Presented paper entitled "Challenges encountered by Staff in their Higher Learning through distance education- The case of Botho University, in BURIC-2014
- "Impact of Family background and study skills on the Academic performance of Higher Education students: The case of Botho University, in BURIC-2015
- Entrepreneurship as a Catalyst for Economic Development and Diversification-A Case study of Botswana, in BURIC – 2016



- Master of Commerce, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala, India.
- Bachelor Of Commerce, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala, India.
- Post Graduate Diploma In Computer Application (PGDCA),
- Institute Of Computer Science, Kerala, India
- Published papers related to Service Delivery of Botswana Telecommunication Corporation (BTC) Mobile Network and Impact of Botswana Government Funding in Poverty Education Projects.
- As Co-author Presented the following Papers:
- "Challenges encountered by staff in their higher learning through Distance Education- The case of Botho University", in BUIRC – 2014
- "Entrepreneurship as a Catalyst for Economic Development and Diversification-A Case study of Botswana", in BUIRC-2016



PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS

Educational Qualifications include

- Doctor of Philosophy in Education (Science) - Acharya Nagarjuna university, India
- Master of philosophy in Education -Mother Teresa Women's University, India
- Master of Natural Science Education -University of South Africa (UNISA), RSA
- Master of Science - Acharya Nagarjuna University, India
- Bachelor of Science - Acharya Nagarjuna University, India
- Bachelor of Education - Acharya Nagarjuna University, India
- 17 years Teaching experience in Botswana working in various institutions such as at University of Botswana, and Tonota College of Education. Teaching experience encompasses various aspects of Science Teacher Education and Biological Sciences.
- Published papers on Nature of science and pre-service teachers' education.
- Future research interests include pedagogical issues related to science teacher education and health education.

Keywords:

E-Learning, E-Learning usage, internet

Abstract:

E-Learning relates to the knowledge and skills used in a broad range of digital devices such as Search engines, E-journals, E-dictionaries and guides, Video materials, E-museums and galleries, E-books, smartphones, tablets, laptops and desktop, all of which are seen as network rather than computing devices. The purpose of the study is to find out the extent of E-Learning usage among students of Botho University. The objectives are specifically to find out the extent of usage of E-Learning in degree programs. In this study the researcher intends to study the time spent by students with E-Learning tools, students favourites E-Learning tools and to suggest ways to enhance students experience with E-Learning solutions. The study would be descriptive study

that uses a survey method. The stratified random sampling method would be used to select a sample size of 92 third year students out of 184 third year students from the departments of Accounting, Business, Computing and Health Information Management in Botho University, Francistown campus. The collected data would be analysed by using descriptive statistics such as percentage analysis. The formulated hypothesis will be tested by using inferential statistics.

PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS



Dr. Aparna Kadiyala
Fellow, Faculty of
Health Information
and Management,
Botho University

A. AN INVESTIGATION INTO LEARNER'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND THEIR SELF - EFFICACY BELIEFS.

Keywords:

Learners attitudes, Self-Efficacy, Gender, Level of study, Age of learners, factorial analysis

Abstract:

The current research aimed at investigating learners' attitude towards Health Information Management and their Self-Efficacy beliefs. The design of study included the cross-sectional survey method. The simple random sampling method was used to select a sample of 180 Health Information Management learners from Botho University. The Questionnaire containing an "Attitude scale" and "Self-Efficacy" scale was used to collect data. The collected data was analysed by using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The Independent sample t-test and One way Analysis of Variance analysis (ANOVA) were used to test formulated hypotheses based on learners' gender, level of study, and age on attitudes and self-efficacy beliefs. Pearson Product – moment correlations were computed to determine the correlation between attitudes and self-efficacy beliefs. Based on the results suggestions and recommendations were made.

B. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL USE AMONG UNIVERSITY LEARNERS: A CASE STUDY OF BOTHO UNIVERSITY

Key Words:

Alcohol use, Awareness, Health, Factors, Addiction, University learners.

Abstract:

The present empirical study investigated factors associated with alcohol use among the Botho University learners. A questionnaire on factors associated with alcohol use was administered to collect data from learners across various disciplines. A stratified random sampling method was used to select a sample of 180 students. The inferential statistics Chi- square was used to find significant association between the several factors and prevalence of alcohol use amongst learners. The findings of present study can be used to inform the university policies and educational programs of the health-related issues based on alcohol abuse. The suggestions and recommendations will be made for further research.

C. THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL USE ON LEARNERS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF BOTHO UNIVERSITY

Key Words:

Alcohol use, Academic learning, Academic performance, Grade Point Average, Attendance.

Abstract:

This empirical research explores the effect of alcohol use on the learners' academic performance. The data was collected using a questionnaire on the effect of alcohol use on learners' academic performance. The simple random sampling method was used to select a sample of 236 students across various disciplines from Botho University, Francistown

PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS

campus. The data analysed according to research questions, and hypotheses that underpin the present study. Percentage analysis of Grade Point Average shows male learners; 25-30 years age group; learners belong to computer studies, and Health Information Management; 2nd year of study; diploma level education of parents and average family income performed better. The Chi- square results shows there is no association between alcohol drinking patterns of learners and Grade Point Average; Analysis of Variance results show learners' awareness on impact of alcohol on academic performance is significantly different based on alcohol drinking patterns. Percentage analysis of responses indicated that non- alcoholic learners are better in class attendance; setting academic goals and objectives; classroom concentration; and frequency and time spent on studying subjects. The suggestions and recommendations were made for further research.

has been working in the field of library and Information science for 13 years. Presently she is working as senior librarian at Botho University in Botswana. Her area of research interest: knowledge Management, Open Access information resources management, E-library, Community development and rural development.

Abstract:

Knowledge sharing is an essential element of Research and Development, (R&D) organizations and universities. Being a higher educational institution, one of Botho University's core mandates is conducting research that makes direct impact and significant contribution to research and development activities of the nation. However, Botho University is faced with a challenge of hoarding research-based knowledge. This could lead to research redundancy. Thus, this paper explored the challenges of research-based knowledge sharing among research academics at Botho University.

This study involved academic staff of Botho university Gaborone campus .The respondents of this research were selected through stratified random sampling because ,the target population at Botho University is not homogenous. The data from academic staff was collected by self-administered questionnaires. The research identified that low level of face-to face communication among academics; lack of teamwork among academics on research related matters; underutilization of knowledge sharing platforms, lack of top management supports and lack of reward in response to research-based knowledge sharing were the major challenges of research-based knowledge sharing at Botho University.

Keywords:

Knowledge sharing, Research-based knowledge sharing, challenges of Research-based knowledge sharing

EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES OF RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE SHARING IN PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION: CASE OF BOTHO UNIVERSITY



Kelemwork A Kassahun was born in 1978 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. Kelemwork has a BA in Library and Information Science from Addis Ababa University, Masters Art in Regional and Rural Development from Indira Gandhi Open University. She has Masters in Library and Information Studies from University of Botswana. She

PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS

GIRL-CHILD EDUCATION IN AFRICA: MISCONCEPTIONS AND CHALLENGES



Ifeoma Eze

Abstract:

This paper examined girl-child education in Africa. In so doing it addressed the following questions; (1) what are the misconceptions regarding girl-child education in Africa? (2) What are the challenges facing girl-child education in Africa? And (3) which methods could be applied to solve the misconceptions and challenges facing girl-child education? Based on the research problem, the researchers chose the qualitative approach because discrimination against the girl-child takes place in a natural setting. Eight (8) participants were purposefully selected for the study. All the interviews were recorded to ensure reliability of the study. The findings which were supported by studies done in five Africa countries such as Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa revealed that access to quality education, child abuse and gender inequality play a central role in transformation in framing misconceptions, challenges and methods of addressing the abuse of the girl-child. Without education, girls are denied the opportunity to develop their full potential and to play a productive and equal role in their families, their societies, their countries and the world.

VETERAN LEGACIES IN THE BLACK HILLS



Kelly Kirk

Kelly Kirk is the Assistant Director of the University Honors Program and an Instructor of History at Black Hills State University in Spearfish, South Dakota. Her recent publication, "State of Change: Women and the 1972 Montana Constitutional Convention" appeared in Montana: The Magazine of Western History. While her research focuses on women's political experiences in the American West, her background in public history was integral to her becoming the director of the Veterans Legacy Program at Black Hills State University.



Sidney May

Sidney May is a junior Social Science major at Black Hills State University in Spearfish, South Dakota. An Honors Scholar, Sidney has been a part of the Veterans Legacy Program since its inception, and has focused her participation on developing family stories and conducting oral history interviews. She is using the research experiences gained through the Veterans Legacy Program to advance her Honors capstone project for graduation.

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Keywords:

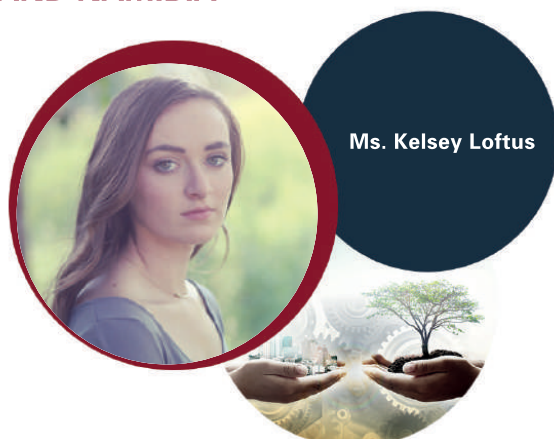
Veterans, Oral History, Memorialization, Research, Education, Public History

Abstract:

We have the distinct honor in the Black Hills of South Dakota to be home to five different national veterans cemeteries. Three of the cemeteries are currently open and are available only to veterans and their dependents, while the other two are historic cemeteries. These are closed to further interments, and do include several private family monuments. National cemeteries are truly repositories of history, a unique opportunity to connect local stories with national and global events. To recognize this, Black Hills State University has partnered with the National Cemetery Administration to help tell the stories of veterans interred in the national cemeteries in the Black Hills region and to help the cemeteries become greater sites of public history.

This interdisciplinary and multi-faceted project presents unique research challenges, as research relies heavily on oral histories and reaching out to families of veterans. While much time is spent preparing and conducting these semi-structured oral history interviews, time is also spent corroborating and researching additional details through archival and secondary sources to fully bring out not only the story of the veteran's service, but also their life pre- and post- service. Much emphasis is placed on putting each veteran's story into historical context, with the goal of having these biographies become avenues of education, demonstrating how such an intimate, local story reflects broader national and international trends and events. Throughout the project, lesson plans were developed to reflect these emphases. In addition, the project is working with the individual cemeteries to help create public history materials that can be utilized in showing visitors that veterans cemeteries contain a deep, varied, and unique history.

A PAST THAT MUST NOT GO AWAY: THE LEGACY OF THE HERERO- NAMAQUA GENOCIDE IN GERMANY AND NAMIBIA



Ms. Kelsey Loftus

Kelsey Loftus is in her junior year at Black Hills State University in Spearfish, South Dakota. She is currently pursuing a degree in History Education. Her academic interests include the concept of historical trauma in the Trans-Mississippi West. Kelsey is currently researching the cultural trauma inflicted on the Native American Sioux tribes in the Black Hills of South Dakota.



Dr. Adam Blackler

Dr. Adam A. Blackler is an assistant professor of history at Black Hills State University. His current book project explores the evolution of German colonial rule in Namibia between 1842-1915. The study places particular emphasis on the prominent role of Africans in German imperial history and how they shattered European pre-colonial fantasies of conquest and empire. Dr. Blackler is also co-editing a forthcoming volume on German interactions across the globe, entitled *After the Imperialist Imagination: A Quarter Century of Research on Global Germany and Its Legacies*, and a chapter in a forthcoming multi-volume cultural history of genocide in the long nineteenth century. His article, "From Boondoggle to Settlement Colony: Hendrik Witbooi and the Evolution of Germany's Imperial Project in Southwest Africa, 1884-1894" will appear in the journal *Central European History* in December 2017.

Abstract:

Genocide is a familiar topic to Germans. Today, it is nearly impossible to visit Germany and not confront remnants of the darker chapters of the country's history. Countless memorials and museums serve as physical evidence of a violent "past that will not go away"—a past that a significant majority of Germans publically acknowledge should not go away. But what about Germany's other genocide? How prominent is its memory in Germany and Namibia today? The Herero-Namaqua genocide claimed the lives of over 100,000 men, women, and children between 1904-

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1908. In its immediate aftermath, German leaders created an apartheid state in Namibia with bans on "mixed-marriages," the construction of so-called "native settlements," and delineation of citizenship along racial lines. This essay explores the legacy of the Herero-Namaqua genocide in Germany and Namibia today. Since Germany's official acknowledgement of the genocide in 2016, the Namibian government has sought financial reparations and land reclamation from the German Bundestag. While these demands have thus far fallen on deaf ears, the German government has agreed to fund educational programs about the massacres in order to teach citizens about Germany's violent colonial past. As Germans continue to confront their colonial history, we can look forward to more dialogue, research, and hopes for reconciliation in the future.

Keywords:

Germany, Namibia, Herero, Namaqua, Genocide, Education, National Legacy, Human Rights

DETERMINANTS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR WOMEN IN BOTSWANA: A MULTINOMIAL LOGIT APPROACH



Strike Mbulawa is currently a lecturer at Botho University in the faculty of Business and Accounting in the Department of Accounting and Finance. He has extensive experience in teaching and research. He has published several articles in peer reviewed journals and presented in national and international conferences since 2010. His research and professional interests are in the field of social sciences. He is a holder of Msc Finance, Bsc Econ, CIMA and currently pursuing a PhD in Economics.

Keywords:

Education, Women, Botswana

Abstract:

Investment in human capital is important for attaining sustainable economic prosperity of a nation. In recent years studies have been shifting towards those that focus on gender and improving access to education by women. The level and quality of education attained by women increases their chances of contributing to welfare improvements within the society. The level of educational attainment increases their chance of participating in the labour force. It is against this background that this paper seeks to identify factors that explain the levels of educational attainment by women. The study focuses on women in middle income country. Secondary data was obtained from the 2005/6 Botswana Labour force survey. A multinomial logit approach is employed after splitting educational attainment into four categories ranging from non formal to formal tertiary education. Data analysis was done using SPSS and the study provides important policy implications affecting women's choice of an education level.

PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS

HO ALOSA' (HERDING) LIFESTYLE THE UNTAPPED LEARNING OPPORTUNITY: EXPERIENCES FROM LESOTHO



Dr. Selloane Pitikoe

Dr. Selloane Pitikoe (Dip. Adult Education, NUL; B.Ed. Adult Education, NUL; MEd Adult Education - ODL, NUL; PhD Adult Education, UKZN)

Born and bred in Lesotho, Dr. Pitikoe is an Adult Educator by profession with an extensive experience in community development. She has served as a change agent in Lesotho for the past two decades working for both international and local development agents. Her areas of specialization are in community development; HIV prevention, care and support as well as workplace policy development; civic education, agricultural extension, training and facilitation. She is currently a Post Doctorate Research Fellow for the University of Kwazulu Natal based in Edwood campus of South Africa. Her latest writings are on Indigenous Knowledge, Livestock herding, Identity life histories and masculinities.

Keywords:

Key words: Indigenous Knowledge; Non-formal education; Herders; Cattle post; Local science;

Abstract:

The paper investigates how Basotho herders acquire and apply indigenous knowledge as a means of survival for herding practice in Lesotho context. Evidence indicates that herding is in itself a rich resource of undocumented indigenous knowledge as local science using traditional herbs and local technologies.

The findings of this interpretivist were informed by the larger PhD study that was conducted in Lesotho on a group of snowball sampled Basotho herders. The study used the interviews, transect walk and the photo voice as the main data collection techniques. The findings further reveal that the herders acquire most of the knowledge from their elders and peers. The study further revealed the role of herding environment in promoting learning for Basotho herders. The paper concludes that i) NFE practice and policy review that explores the instrumentality of herding in learning. ii) Scientific research on Lesotho's acquired herding local science knowledge and iii) engagement of Basotho herders in documenting Lesotho specific herding knowledge for and replication.

SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSITY, A BUSINESS CASE FOR STAKEHOLDERS: BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES



Shantha Indrajith
H. Liyanage

Senior Lecturer,
Faculty of Business
and Accounting, Botho
University

He has got academic & Professional qualifications in three disciplines, Law, Management & Accounting. Law graduate (LLB) of University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, International Management –MBA(UK) from University of Wales. His academic experience extends in Business Schools in Sri Lanka, Brunei, UK and presently in Botswana. He has a blend of experience of twenty seven years in the academy and the industry as a lecturer, practicing lawyer, accountant & Manager. He has authored four books for Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICA-SL) & Association of Accounting Techniques of Sri Lanka (AAT-SL) and presented and published research papers at international conferences and journals.

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Clever is currently employed as a Fellow in the Faculty of Graduate studies and research at Botho University, Botswana. He is a holder of Bachelor of Business studies (BBS Hons) (UZ), a Masters in Business Administration (MBA) (UZ) and a PhD Business Management (North West University-SA). He has more than twenty four years experience working in tertiary institutions. He has taught a number of modules including Financial Management, Entrepreneurship, Business Management and Business Research methods at undergraduate and at post graduate level. His research interests are in Entrepreneurship, Business Collaborative strategies and Leadership of business organisations. He has done several researches, published research articles in referenced journals and has presented at international conferences.

Keywords:

Sustainable Universities, Sustainable development, Climate change, Business case, Stakeholders.

Abstract:

This paper presents findings and conclusions arrived at from a qualitative study done at a selected Botswana University. Driven by the desire to investigate and draw conclusions to the prevailing sustainability initiatives, data were collected through observations and document analysis. In these circumstances, this study was to ascertain the status quo of sustainability practices of a university with a view to recommend sustainability practices. Collected data was analysed through thematic approach of which five themes emerged: Lack of knowledge on sustainability, lack of governance structures, resources constraints, lack of supporting culture and regulatory related challenges. Benefits for a university practicing sustainability initiatives are provided. Conclusions and suggestions for further study are also provided.

CRITICAL DIALECTIC OF THE 21ST CENTURY KNOWLEDGE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT THEORIZING; TOWARDS DEEPING QUALITY EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Educational Background

Mr. Monaheng Mohale holds a Master of Education – Leadership and Management degree from the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) in Australia that was obtained in 2012. He obtained Postgraduate Diploma in Distance Education (PGDDE) from Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), in 2004, in India. In 1994, he obtained Bachelor of Education degree (B.Ed) majoring in History and Development Studies from the National University of Lesotho (NUL) in 1994. He obtained a Certificate for Distance Education Practitioners (CDEP) from the University of South Africa (UNISA) in 1997. He also obtained Secondary Teachers Certificate (STC) from the National Teacher Training College (NTTC) in 1988.

Work Experience

Mr. Mohale is now working for the Ministry of Education and Training as Manager in the Tertiary Department – the position he held from May, 2017 to the present. From 1999 to May, 2017 he worked as the Student Advisor and head of Learner Support at the Lesotho Distance Teaching Centre (LDTC). From 1995 to 1999 he worked as the Assistant Student Advisor at LDTC. He also worked as a teacher for Development Studies at Marakabei High School and Sehonghong Secondary school from 1990 to 1995 and 1989 to 1990 respectively.



Dr. Makhube Ralenkoane holds a Doctorate Degree in Educational Management from the University of Free State as the first Sustainable Learning Environments Doctorate Degree graduate in the Department of Comparative Education and Education Management. He obtained a Masters Degree in Educational Administration, Planning and Social Policy and a Bachelor of Educational Management Honours at the University of Cape. He holds a junior degree in English Language and Development Studies as well as a PGDE qualification from the National University of Lesotho. He has intense professional development experience in areas of performance management systems, particularly in Results Based Management, Performance Contracting, Training Needs Assessment and Research Methods from various institutions.

Experience

Dr. Ralenkoane currently holds a position of a Chief Education Officer in the Tertiary Department of the Ministry of Education and Training in Lesotho. He has six years lecturing experience at several institutions that include the Lesotho Institute of Public Administration and Management (LIPAM) where he lectured Organisational Communication Skills and Research Methods both at the Diploma and Masters degrees level from 2008 to 2013; he lectured Research Methods and Research Project Course at the Institute of Development Management (IDM) and at the Institute of Extramural Studies of the National University of Lesotho from 2013 to 2016, and supervised students both at the graduate and postgraduate levels from various universities including the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) virtual University. He has been an active member of various professional bodies like the Lesotho Education Researchers Association; Southern African Consortium on History and Educational Studies and

currently serves as a member of ISO National Mirror Committee on Quality Management and Quality Assurance (ISO/TC 176) in Lesotho since 2013. Dr. Ralenkoane has written and presented papers at the international research conferences mainly on human resources development and management related subjects.

Keywords:

Subjective and objective knowledge, research, didactics and the 21st century knowledge and skills

Abstract:

The 21st century knowledge and skills development theorization puts to the test more than ever before assumptions that pre-interprets reality as fixed, stable, observable, and measurable by placing the social actors themselves to the fore. The theorization strikes a middle ground between strictly opposed debates elaborated on for decades between objective and subjective knowledge creation in education that sought bottom lines which remained inseparable in their historical metamorphosis. The paper shall strongly seek to unpack this double duality in research for the emerging 21st century knowledge and skills development theorization. It shall strongly argue that the 21st century knowledge and skills theorization dictates mixed methods approach in research geared towards improving the quality of education and training. Arguments raised in this paper shall be confined within the social and philosophical background of the Activity Theory as advanced by Lev Vygotsky, Alexei Leont'ev and their contemporary exponents.

PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS

DETERMINANTS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR WOMEN IN BOTSWANA: A MULTINOMIAL LOGIT APPROACH



Keywords:

Education, Women, Botswana

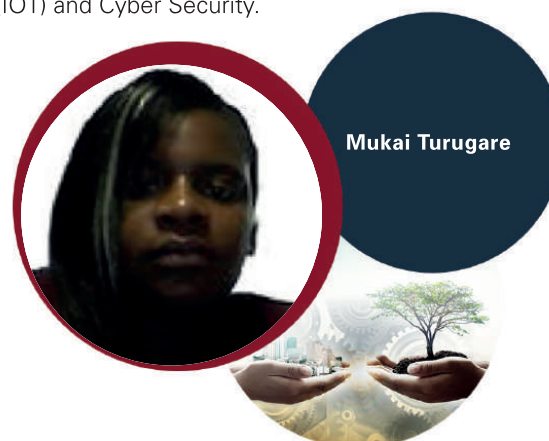
Abstract:

Investment in human capital is important for attaining sustainable economic prosperity of a nation. In recent years studies have been shifting towards those that focus on gender and improving access to education by women. The level and quality of education attained by women increases their chances of contributing to welfare improvements within the society. The level of educational attainment increases their chance of participating in the labour force. It is against this background that this paper seeks to identify factors that explain the levels of educational attainment by women. The study focuses on women in middle income country. Secondary data was obtained from the 2005/6 Botswana Labour force survey. A multinomial logit approach is employed after splitting educational attainment into four categories ranging from non formal to formal tertiary education. Data analysis was done using SPSS and the study provides important policy implications affecting women's choice of an education level.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO PHISHING IN SOCIAL NETWORKS: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENTRIC



Ranganai Turugare is a Botho University Computer Science Senior Lecturer with extensive experience in teaching. He is a holder of a MSc. Computer Science degree and a B.sc in Computer Science and Mathematics. Before he joined Botho University, he worked at University of Zimbabwe under the Faculty of Science and Faculty of Education. He then joined Catholic University of Zimbabwe as both a Lecturer and Faculty Coordinator. In 2005 he joined the Scientific and Industrial Research Centre as a Research Scientist under the Department of Informatics and contributed significantly to the e-Government projects. At Botho University, he was a Research Associate of the Botho University and Open University collaborative UNITE research project. where he participated in six(6) publications on Novice Interaction Design behaviours which exposed him to International research and publications. His current research interest areas are High Performance Computing (HPC), Internet of things (IOT) and Cyber Security.



Mukai Turugare is a senior lecturer in the Faculty of Computing in the department of Software Engineering at Botho University, Maseru Campus. She is a holder

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of a MSc. in Information Technology and a Bachelor's honours degree in Business Management and Information Technology. Mukai has over 10 years' experience of teaching computer science in tertiary institutions. Her research interest areas are education technologies, Internet of things (IOT), ICT4Health and Cyber Security.



Lenyora Sesinyi is a Senior lecturer in the Faculty of Computing in the department of Software Engineering at Botho University, Maseru Campus. He is a holder of a Master of Commerce in Information Systems/informatics and a Postgraduate Diploma in Investigative and Forensic Accounting. He has over 11 years of work experience. His research interest areas are Information/Cyber security, Blockchain technologies, and FINTECH and Mobile technologies.

Keywords:

Susceptibility, Social Network, Phishing

Abstract:

The rapid growth of social network users in the Information Age has given birth to the spread in security threats across the users, as they exchange information. During phishing, scammers use emails and other messages as a passage to susceptible users to gain access to their personal information. Millions of users have fell victims to phishing attacks on social networks. Research has been done in order to devise efforts to combat phishing for the benefit of the many users that have fallen victim of Phishing attacks. Research community also studied on the impact of demographic factors on users' susceptibility to phishing attacks. However, no research has been done on how socio economic factors contribute to susceptibility of users to phishing. In this research,

we have studied the role of these socio economic factors and their contributions to users' susceptibility to phishing attacks. The researchers conducted a survey on 32 students out of a possible population of 233 students from the Faculties of Computing at Botho University, Maseru campus. The 32 students are the members of the IT Innovation Club formed in January 2017. A questionnaire was used to collect data on socio economic characteristic of students. In addition to the questionnaire, three WhatsApp groups were created and all the 32 students enrolled. The researchers also created phishing emails and messages and recorded the details of the students who open them and issue their personal details. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). One-way ANOVA and multiple linear regressions was used to investigate the association between students' frequency of opening phishing emails and messages (dependable variable) and the students' socio economic characteristics which served as predictor variables. The results showed that students with low socio economic levels are more susceptible than their counterparts. Ultimately, the research proposed a Socio Economic Centric Framework to understand the user's susceptibility, factors and dimensions.

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REVOLUTIONISING BUSINESS: CUSTOMER PERCEPTIONS AND SATISFACTION ON INTERNET BANKING IN FRANCISTOWN, BOTSWANA



I am a Snr lecturer and Module leader in the faculty of Business and Accounting with BOTHO University and having obtained educational qualifications in Zimbabwe and Botswana. I have a Master degree of Business and Administration (MBA), BCOM Accounting degree, Postgraduate Diploma in Education, SAAA Higher diploma in Accountancy, Diploma in Accounting and Finance (ICM UK). Currently I am in my final semester for Med in Higher education.

Keywords:

Banking, Internet banking, Technology and customer service

Abstract:

Internet banking is increasingly becoming popular because of convenience and flexibility. The study looks at the factors that impact the use of banking applications in Francistown. A survey approach was used in this study. The population for the study was 300 and a sample population of about 99 customers was used to get responses from the user. The information was gathered using some questionnaires and interviews and was presented and analysed in form of tables, graphs and tables. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The

convenience sampling techniques were used for sampling the population.

This study clearly indicates that there are various factors of benefit in using the internet banking. These Factors include, 'security', 'utility transaction', and 'fund transfer' are major factors. There could be two fundamental reasons underlying the development and diffusion of internet banking: Cost savings for banks and reduced physical branch network banking which takes too much time and effort for the customers (Karjaluoto et al, (2003)

It is recommended that awareness at all levels be done by the banks about internet banking amongst the customers and educational seminars should be conducted. So banks have to conduct customers and meet them regularly to educate the customers on internet banking. The bank can also distribute booklets containing information about the new schemes being offered and it can do so by distributing directly to the customers.

IMPLEMENTING CUSTOMER SERVICE EXCELLENCE IN THE TRAVEL, TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY IN BOTSWANA



Dr. Kadem Lakshmanudu has obtained Master of Commerce (M. Com) from Andhra University, India, Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) from Gujarat University, India. and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) from Saurashtra University, Gujarat State, India. Currently working in

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ABM University College as a Manager–Institutional and Programmes Accreditation. Dr. Kadem Lakshmanudu has been awarded an International Qualified Assessor by Association of Accounting Technicians (AAT) London, besides that, he has been awarded as an ASSESSOR in Commerce by Botswana Qualification Authority (BQA). Dr. Kadem Lakshmanudu has also attended and presented papers in both National and International Conferences not only in India even in Botswana. He has also served with the TSM, Ministry of Education, Republic of Botswana and Other Tertiary Institutions in and around Botswana. Dr. Kadem Lakshmanudu has 30 years of Experience in both Teaching and Research.

Key words:

quality management system; tour operator travel agencies; quality standards; Strengths; Weaknesses; Opportunities and Threats.

Abstract:

The present research refers to the major problems existing in the Botswana Tourism and Hospitality Industry, namely, “manufacturing” and commercialization of certain products non-compliant with the user’s requirements in terms of quality consciousness. In tourism and hospitality industry, quality can be judged on the extent to which the service received meets the customer’s needs and expectations. So, the quality is important for both customers and managers of various travel agencies, as it can contribute to making better products and services at lower costs. Based on theoretical approaches on quality management of tourist services, this paper aims to analyse the activities of the largest travel agencies in Botswana – Travel and Tour and assess the possibilities of implementing a high-performance quality management system in order to represent a model for other tour operators. The study also covers the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) in Travel and Tourism and Hospitality Industry in Botswana. The Researcher has used Secondary Sources like Publications by the Tourism Industry and other Research publications to collect and analyses the data. In this respect, the quality system may identify how the user appreciates the quality of certain travel services, aiming to reduce the significant differences between the characteristics of services, preferences and expectations of the customer and improve Customer Service excellence in Travel, Tourism and Hospitality Industry in the Republic of Botswana.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL PRACTICES FOR ADVANCING BUSINESS AND ACCOUNTING PERFORMANCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Key words:

E-Commerce; Corporate Sustainability practices; Environmental issues

Abstract:

Today’s corporate sustainability practices won’t work for tomorrow’s companies. Most companies think of sustainability as the impact they have on society and the business environment. Yet the changes the Global world is facing are even more far-reaching. Water and materials scarcity, overpopulation, a warming planet, and unpredictable weather, Recent trends are burning problems that are only getting bigger. New technologies and recent trends are transforming the way we live and work. Remote virtual teams are keeping tens of thousands of workers out of office buildings and commuter traffic, which translates into changes in the size and environmental impacts of office buildings and commuter traffic. E-commerce makes it unnecessary to drive to stores for our goods and services. The combination of all of these factors and more is shaping the future, so it’s imperative that we broaden our definition of and change our approach to sustainability practices for the 21st Century, which includes:

- Corporate impacts on social and environmental issues,
- The impacts of social and environmental issues on business, and
- The effects of new technologies and business models that are reaping sustainability practices results for business and society while destroying companies that can no longer compete.

IMPORTANCE OF E-GOVERNANCE TO STRENGTHEN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN BOTSWANA IN THE 21ST CENTURY.

Key Words:

E-Governance, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), Management Information System

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Abstract

A good, efficient and effective higher education system is inevitably essential for overall development and success of Botswana Higher Education. The researcher reveals that the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) helps to eradicate the poverty, unemployment and enhance the overall administration of higher education system in Botswana. Electronic Governance (e-Governance) is the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for the planning, organizing, directing, coordinating and controlling the government programs, projects, and activities. E-Governance helps for effective deliver cost-effective and easy-to-access of Botswana citizen services, and improve processing of transactions both within the government, and between the government and other private agencies. E-Governance is understood as a set of activities involving the effective utilization and contribution of information and communication technology (ICT) for strengthening administration and management in higher education system in Botswana. Botswana's has rapidly increased over the past three decades due to tremendous increase in the number of private tertiary institutions and universities and their privatization. It has become very important for the Department of Tertiary Education Fund Financing (DTEF) to keep track of their functioning and administration. Educational institutions in Botswana may have various requirements that include computerization and management of processes such as marketing the Educational Products, bench marking with other Institutions while developing the programmes, Disbursement of student allowances, student registration, student admission, student information, classes, time table, transport, regular attendance, library, salary and recurring and non-recurring expenses, examinations entry, students' performance, grades, student's hostels, security, certification, Records of Government Sponsorship, Alumina Records, sponsorship details, and student reports. In this study, an attempt has been made to discuss the concept of E-Governance and use of latest computer applications in higher education sector especially in Botswana. E-Governance plays tremendous roll in strengthening the Higher Education System in Botswana and also helps for continuous back-up.

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING ON LIFE EXPECTANCY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY: A PANEL VAR APPROACH



Keywords:

Health Care, Health Care Expenditure, SADC, Life Expectancy

Abstract:

The SADC regional indicative development plan shows that there are still discrepancies in the health status of citizens among member states. The measures of health outcomes like infant mortality, crude death rate and life expectancy are still low compared to other regions outside Africa. The member states largely depend on donor funding to meet health expenditure. There is need for urgent attention on how to mobilise funding, which require combined effort between the public and private sector. Sustainable development goal three seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages. In this view, the study intends to examine the effect of private and public health care expenditure on life expectancy for both male and females at birth. Data for selected SADC member states is employed covering the period 1960 to 2014. The study employs panel VAR/VECM and it provides policy recommendations affecting health care outcomes and resource mobilization efforts for the region.

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IN VITRO ANTI-HIV, CYTOCHROME P450/3A4 AND P-GLYCOPROTEIN INHIBITORY ACTIVITIES OF NOVEL HERBAL FORMULATIONS



Nthabiseng Motlhoi is a lecturer in the Faculty of Health and Education in the Department of Health Information Management at Botho University, Maseru Campus. She holds a Master's degree in Pharmaceutical Sciences (Bio-pharmaceutics) and a Bachelor's honours degree in Pharmacy. Nthabiseng has a career that spans a decade in pharmaceutical manufacturing, retailing, teaching and research. Her research interests are effective use of drugs, and herbal formulations efficacy and toxicity.

Keywords:

HIV, Herbal formulations, cytochrome P450/3A4, p-glycoprotein

Abstract:

Background

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the etiological agent of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The presence of drug-resistant HIV, toxicity of antiretroviral drugs, their cost, limited availability and lack of curative effect are a major global concern in the management of HIV/AIDS and warrant the hunt and development of novel anti-viral agents as alternative and inexpensive therapy. Herbal medicines are often used by people living with HIV/AIDS as an alternative therapy. However, these traditional medicines are not well researched in terms of their effects and their use is anecdotal.

Objective

To investigate the in vitro anti-HIV activity of herbal formulations of selected plant extracts and their effects on cytochrome P450/3A4 and p-glycoprotein activities

Methods

Eight different plant species and bee honey were ethnomedically selected from an extensive ethnobotanical literature review guided by traditional folktale. The plants were extracted with water and 95% v/v ethanol. Aqueous solutions of extracts were prepared and their pH and viscosity were determined. The extracts were then used to make aqueous formulations at literature-based effective concentrations. The formulations were assayed for their inhibitory effects against HIV-1 gp120/CD4 binding, HIV-1 protease, CYP3A4 and p-glycoprotein activities.

Results

The pH of the six formulations ranged between 5.06 (Formulation 6) and 6.35 (Formulation 1). The viscosity of all formulations averaged 1.0 cP. The aqueous extracts formulations (4 and 6) showed strong inhibition of HIV-1 gp120 binding to CD4 (above 70%) that was better than the positive control with $p < 0.05$ while ethanolic extracts formulations (1, 3 and 5) showed moderate inhibition of slightly above 50%. The six formulations were weak inhibitors (below 40%) of the HIV-1 protease enzyme compared to the acetyl pepstatin (positive control). Ethanolic formulation 5 had the strongest inhibition CYP3A4 (59%) and P-glycoprotein (63%). HIV-1, CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein inhibition directly varied with the concentration of plant extracts in the formulations.

Conclusion

Formulations 2, 4 and 6 were better inhibitors with marginal CYP3A4 and P-glycoprotein inhibition. Formulation 5 (ethanol plant extracts) had potent multifunctional inhibition of HIV-1 gp120 binding to CD4, CYP3A4 and p-glycoprotein activities. The use of medicinal plants for treating HIV/AIDS and other opportunistic infections is widespread in Southern Africa. As an extension to this work, there is need for extensive research, both in vitro and in vivo, to justify the use of medicinal plants and assure their safety.

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ADVANCING HOSPITALITY AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION AND CUSTOMER SERVICE



Keywords:

Work Integrated learning, Customer Service excellence, Training, Quality, Attributes and Entrepreneurship

Abstract:

The Hospitality and Tourism Industry in Namibia is a practical-oriented profession that depends on the quality of service provided by its personnel. At times, service gaps may exist in the service delivery as a result of a mismatch between customer expectations and entrepreneurs in Hospitality and Tourism's perception of these expectations. The aim of this paper is to determine the extent to which service excellence can be improved through the use of Work Integrated Learning (WIL). Studies have shown that the failure to include WIL in the training of students can affect the quality of the graduates. Hence, the delivery of satisfactory services requires graduates to be equipped with prerequisite service excellence attributes to enable them to become successful entrepreneurs. The study used a quantitative design in which 150 questionnaires were distributed to industry practitioners. The Lickert-scale questionnaires used produced that data that were analysed using SPSS. Inferential tests

were conducted to determine the relationship between the inclusion of WIL into training of students to improve customer service excellence and entrepreneurship. The results show that there is a positive correlation between the quality of graduates who have undergone WIL during the Hospitality, Tourism and Entrepreneurship training and Customer Service Excellence. The study recommends the inclusion of WIL in the curriculum for training students in Hospitality, Tourism and Entrepreneurship. Furthermore, the involvement of different stakeholders in the curriculum design will be vital. Finally, developing incubation initiatives to enable the students to sharpen their experiential learning.

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE ATTRACTIONS SIGNIFICANCE TO LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Ms Isobel Green holds a M.A in Leisure Project Management from the University of Deusto, Spain and currently a PhD candidate at the University of Johannesburg with the focus of her research in creative cultural heritage tourism. She is currently a lecturer in the Department of Hospitality and Tourism in the Faculty of Management Science at the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST).

Keywords:

Local economic development, culture, heritage, diversify, attractions

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Abstract:

Cultural heritage tourism is being increasingly being used as a tool to stimulate regional development in rural and urban areas (Kavita & Saarinen, 2016). Cultural tourism can be defined as the subset of tourism concerned with a country or region's culture and its customs (Saarinen, 2016). Cultural tourism generally focuses on communities who have unique customs, unique form of art and different social practices, which basically distinguishes it from other types/forms of culture. In Namibia, the cultural heritage is intrinsically linked to the country's colonial history. The World Heritage Convention recognises that heritage can be defined as "monuments, groups of building and sites; in practice a broad set of typologies that is developed and it includes: urban centres, archaeological sites, industrial heritage, cultural landscapes and heritage routes". The Tourism National Growth Development Strategy of Namibia, (2016-2026) identifies cultural tourism as one of the key growth areas for the Namibian tourism industry. Thus urban and rural areas need to put cultural and creative strategies in place to tap into this potential to diversify their current tourism offerings. The aim of this research was to investigate the significance of cultural and heritage attractions to local economic development in local communities and the strategies that urban and rural areas can put in place to diversify their current tourism product offerings through heritage and culture. The research design was of a qualitative nature with semi-structured interviews conducted with various local economic development officers in selected towns in Namibia. The participants for the semi-structured interviews was purposively selected from four towns in Namibia, namely, Windhoek, Okahandja, Rehoboth and Gobabis. After transcribing and coding the qualitative data, the researcher used thematic, content and document analysis to make sense of interview data. Braun and Clarke (2006) assert that thematic analysis is flexible and useful in providing rich, detailed and yet complex account of data. Data was analysed manually. Apart from the semi-structured interviews, the local economic development strategies of these selected towns was analysed to make sense of the proposed development envisaged for the towns in terms of culture and heritage tourism. Findings suggested that because of the diverse cultures who are spread across Namibia, the selected towns can use heritage and cultural tourism products as a mean to diversify their current tourism products. Culture and heritage defines identity for the communities and it is important to inform the locals about the significance and importance that culture and heritage as it beneficial for the both the livelihood of the locals and the promotion of the various towns as cultural heritage tourism destinations.

EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF GUESTHOUSE BASED TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY IN MAUN, BOTSWANA



Kenosi Nkape holds a Bachelor's Degree in Ecology from the University Of Botswana. He is a Senior lecturer at the Botswana Wildlife Training Institute (BWTI) in the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP). His research interests are Tourism as a strategy for rural development, wildlife management and biodiversity conservation and nature tourism in National parks and Reserves.

Keywords:

Commercial guesthouse, domestic guesthouse, marketing, hospitality, gender, Maun, Botswana

Abstract:

Due to increase in travel and tourism in the region, and Botswana in particular, the demand for leisure-related accommodation and hospitality has grown. Hence, the Botswana government has taken measures to reserve small tourism enterprises as a way to empower citizens, promote these businesses and develop various tourism destinations across the country. Generally, there has been a slow development of guesthouse-based tourism in some rural towns in the country. Therefore, the purpose of this exploratory study is to assess the potential of guesthouse-based tourism and hospitality using Maun, a tourism town, as a case study. Data were collected from seventeen (17) commercial and domestic guesthouses using a mixed methods approach. Empirical data analysis revealed that most were ungraded commercial

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guesthouses; there were more male than female citizen owners and there was a general poor marketing of facilities. Other findings include the big impact of tourism seasonality on the occupancy rate; there was stiff competition within the sector; the frequent power cuts and the poor internet connectivity were common features at the facilities. The facilities provide opportunities for local job creation, provision of budget oriented accommodation and income generation for the entrepreneurs. Some policy and management changes are suggested to improve guesthouse based tourism, local tourism and benefits to local ownership. We recommend similar research in other touristic towns or major rural villages in Botswana and other developing countries in Africa and beyond.

FANS ATTENDANCE OF THE KALAHARI TOYOTA 1000 DESERT RACE: MOTIVES, INTEREST, AND SAFETY AND RISKS



Naomi Moswete (PhD) is a senior lecturer in the Department of Environmental Science, University of Botswana. Her research interests include tourism as a strategy for rural development, community-based tourism; Trans-frontier Park-based tourism, community conservation, heritage resource management, cultural tourism, wildlife tourism, climate change, sport – based recreation and gender based empowerment via tourism.

Keywords:

Desert race, sport tourism, tourist behaviour, marketing, Kalahari, Botswana

Abstract:

Sport based tourism events are one of the growing market segments of the tourism sector, and have become a lucrative business in many countries especially where special leisure, outdoor recreation and sport tourism events are well defined. In Botswana, motor and quad bike local sporting events are a relatively new social phenomenon. Yet only limited research has been conducted to assess their significance, acceptance and the general impacts associated with them. Generally, there is dearth of research with regard to special tourist hallmark events involving race car, quad bike, and cycling and the behaviour of fans (as tourists). Thus, this study examines motives, interest, risk and safety during the Kalahari Desert Race sporting tourism event popularly known as "Mantshwabisi". This study is searching for answers to "why fans (tourists) travel to attend the Kalahari Toyota desert race" as well to identify any associated risks and constraints related to the desert race activities. A two stage research inquiry (quantitative and qualitative) was used to solicit information from enthusiasts and visitors during these sporting tourism events. Participatory observation method was used to collect additional data for the study. Due to the exploratory nature of the study, descriptive and content analyses revealed attendance by diverse cohorts with varied socio-demographic characteristics, relatively similar motivations and interest to see motor race, quad biking, cycling, leisure and edutainment. Risk and safety issues which were investigated included: potential injuries due to lack of safety barriers, weak security, unacceptable fan behaviour, petty thefts and lack of public transport to and from spectator points, as a constraint. Management issues surfaced, such as failure to organize public transport to ferry fans and monitoring of fan safety and behaviour. As the event is an annual feature of the tourism calendar, and attracts significant patronage, there is a need for the motor sport management, tourism events' organizers and marketers, especially the Botswana Tourism Organization to concentrate on safety, behaviour, management and transportation of the fans during the race. Literature show that controlled and safe and friendly environments enhance participants and fans enjoyment and experience of the race as well as creating economic opportunities for businesses within the community.

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GLOBAL LEADER CLIENTS AND MARKETS, GRANT THORNTON INTERNATIONAL GLOBAL LEADER CLIENTS AND MARKETS, GRANT THORNTON INTERNATIONAL



Global leader – Client & Markets

Gernot became global leader – Clients & Markets for Grant Thornton International on 1 January 2010.

As a member of the global leadership team of Grant Thornton International, Gernot is responsible for business development, client service, including the delivery of services internationally, the industry programme, and cyber security. He is also responsible for the development of the organisation in Africa, CIS and the Middle East.

Experience

Previously Gernot was senior partner of SUSAT & Partner OHG and Warth & Klein Grant Thornton AG and the managing director of Grant Thornton GmbH in Germany.

Gernot has extensive experience working as an auditor and business adviser to national and international clients operating in Germany and internationally. He has worked for large audit clients in the automotive, construction, textile services and life entertainment industries.

Gernot has also worked on several large corporate finance engagements, such as significant mergers in Germany including one of the biggest German mergers, and large cross-border transactions.

During his career, Gernot also acted as temporary head of group accounting for mg technologies ag, a large listed entity, being responsible for the stand alone and consolidated financial statements and approximately 20 staff.

Professional qualification and memberships

Gernot began his career in 1988 and gained a PhD in Economics in 1991. He is a member of the Chamber of German Public Auditors and of the Chamber of German Chartered Tax Advisors.

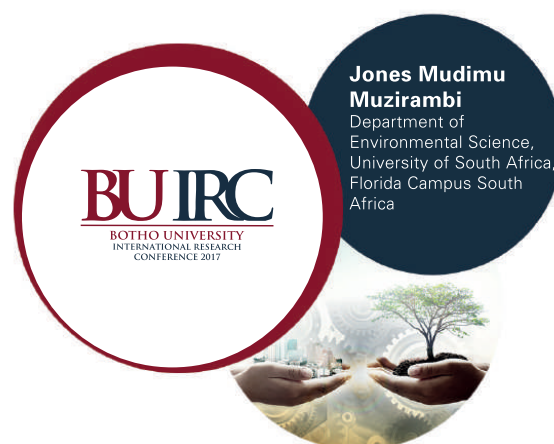
Presentations and publications

Gernot is a co-editor of a well-known German accounting magazine. He has published articles in German accounting literature, such as one of the leading German IFRS handbooks. Gernot was a lecturer in accounting at the University of Cologne from 1999 to 2006 and has been a lecturer in accounting at the University of Muenster since 2007. In 2017 he became an honorary professor at the University of Muenster.

Languages spoken

Gernot is fluent in both German and English.

CHARITY OR PARTNERSHIP? STRIKING A RELATIONAL BALANCE IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT



PRESENTERS BIO-SKETCHES & ABSTRACTS



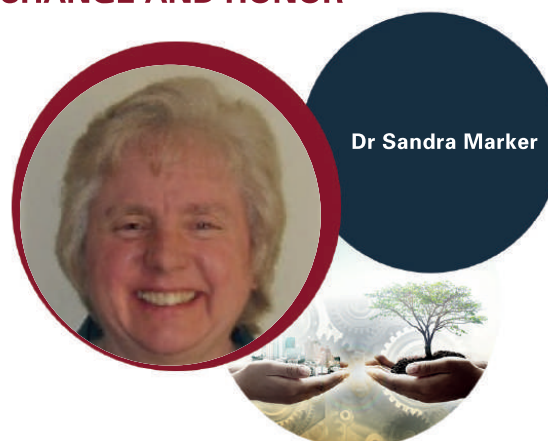
Abstract:

Tourism in Sub-Saharan Africa has grown considerably in recent years, in fact, 7% of the region's gross domestic product (GDP) is derived from travel and tourism [1]. Collaborative governance brings public and private stakeholders together in collective forums with public agencies to engage in consensus-orientated decision-making [2]. This study explores the community voice and engages with the community for its views and opinions. While there was an appreciation for the activities of Phinda and Africa Foundation, the participants expressed their unfulfilled expectations, concerns and made suggestions for a way forward to prevent future conflicts, to establish collaborative partnership and ensure sustainable conservation and tourism. Skewed power relations, lack of participation in decision-making, poor local governance and poor communication strategies were among the main issues raised by the participants. This paper delivers valuable criticisms and suggestions for improvement of private sector conservation and tourism management.

Keywords:

Local community participation, collaborative governance, collaborative partnership, sustainable conservation, sustainable development, sustainable ecotourism, capacity development

INTERETHNIC RIOTS: STATUS, CHANGE AND HONOR



Sandra Marker is Coordinator of the Master of Science in Sustainability Program and Associate Professor of Sociology at Black Hills State University. She received a B.S. in Economics at the University of Northern Arizona and a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Colorado. She has been active in the area of intergroup conflict and sustainability for twenty years. Her current research consists of the development of a new model that explains how status is significant in explaining intergroup conflict. Beyond her riot studies, she has worked as a Research Assistant at the University of Colorado, Conflict Research Consortium (CRC). At CRC she assisting on two main projects, The Intractable Conflict Knowledge Base Project and The Conflict Resolution Information Project. She is published, and has presented her intergroup conflict research both in the United States and internationally.

Abstract:

Around the world, interethnic riots threaten the sustainability of communities and nation-states. They disrupt the social fabric of society, endanger the well-being of people, and adversely affect economies. The frequent occurrence of interethnic riots gives rise to the question of their causality. To date, no factor or process has been identified that is more than moderately significant to riot causation. The status change riot model presented in this paper seeks to move riot theory beyond its current limitations. It does so by defining actors as status group members rather than as members of social classes. This designation opens up to a new avenue of riot explanation. One that focuses on group relational factors rather than socioeconomic variables. This presents the model with the capacity to explain riot causation in terms of social structures (i.e., ethnic group hierarchies) that embody ethnic group levels of power, prestige and wealth (i.e., status).

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IMPLEMENTATING CURRICULUM IN UNIVERSITIES IN BOTSWANA: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES



Dr. Norman Rudhumbu (PhD)
Botho University,
Gaborone, Botswana

Dr. Norman Rudhumbu is an Assistant Dean in the faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. He has 27 years of experience teaching in schools and tertiary institutions. His main teaching area is Curriculum Studies and Instruction. He has held the following positions during his career: HOD, Senior Lecturer, Principal Lecturer, Manager Students Services, Fellow and currently Assistant Dean. He holds the following academic and professional qualifications: PhD, MPhil, M.ED, B.ED, Dip Ed, MSc, MBA, Dip Comp and is currently almost completing a second doctorate degree with Unisa: Doctor of Education degree (Ed.D). He has published 31 papers in peer-reviewed journals and has presented in 7 regional and international conferences. He is an author of 1 business management textbook and 8 Mathematics textbooks, a number of which are being used as prescribed books in Botswana schools. His main research interests are 1. Curriculum development, 2. Curriculum implementation, 3. Curriculum review, 4. Educational leadership, 5. Strategic management, 6. Entrepreneurship education.

Abstract:

This study examined how demographic factors influence the way university lecturers in Botswana implement curriculum. Literature draws attention to the fact that how lecturers perceive curriculum and hence participate in its implementation can be moderated by demographic factors that include gender, age, educational level, and years of experience. Using a sample of 674 lecturers from 5 private universities selected using the stratified random sampling strategy, this study employed a structured questionnaire for

data collection on the influence of demographic factors on how lecturers implement curriculum. SPSS version 22 was used for data analysis. Normality of data was tested using the Shapiro Wilk test which was conducted to determine the desirability of using either parametric or non-parametric tools for hypothesis testing. An alpha significance level of 0.05 was used in the analysis. Hypothesis testing to determine how significant the effect of demographic variables on how curriculum is implemented by university lecturers was therefore done using One-way ANOVA, Turkey HSD test and the Mann-Whitney U-test. Results of the study showed that, educational level, years of experience, and gender have a significant influence on how university lecturers implement curriculum while age does not have a significant effect on how university lecturers implement curriculum. Results further showed that age, gender, educational level, and level of experience contribute 52.54% of the variations in performance of lecturers in curriculum implementation in private universities in Botswana while 47.46% of variations in lecturer performance during curriculum implementation is due to extraneous factors.

Keywords:

Curriculum, curriculum implementation, demographic factors, curriculum conception, moderated

CHALLENGE DRIVEN EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Prof. Margareta Norell Bergendahl

Margareta Norell Bergendahl is professor in Integrated Product Development at KTH, the Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden. She has held positions as Vice President and Pro-rector of KTH for many years, in her managerial role at KTH some assignments have been to develop strategic relations with industry and society, to develop a program on Future Faculty at KTH,

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including increased number of female teachers. She is now together with professor Ramon Wyss responsible for the development of KTH Global Development Hub, a student focused program initiating challenge driven courses contributing to innovation for Sustainable Development Goals.



Jesper Vasell has a PhD in Computer Technology with focus on computer architecture. He is the Director of KTH Global Development Hub at KTH Royal Institute of Technology. Jesper has previously worked within research organisations, has held management positions in companies and as a special advisor utilization and innovation. He has extensive experience of entrepreneurship (having participated in the start-up and development of more than 10 companies) as well as risk capital within both the public and private sectors. Jesper also has experience of management positions in companies with up to 50 employees.



Susanne Nilsson has a PhD in innovation management and is a researcher and teacher at KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden. She has held several R&D Management positions in the Medical Device industry, has been responsible for a large number of industry-

academia collaboration projects and is now heading the division of Integrated Product Development at KTH. Her research focus is on understanding how private and public large organisations can manage and organise for both radical and incremental innovation.

Abstract:

Higher education is in need for a transformation to better meet the increasing demands on meeting complex societal needs. Challenge driven education (CDE) is found to be a promising path for building the capacity required. CDE is a framework for project courses in higher education taking their basis in real-world challenges. The challenges and their solutions are defined and developed in interaction with stakeholders who are important for the relevance and impact of the solutions. The aim is to make students going through learning cycles, build prototypes and develop the skills and competencies required to serving the global society.

At KTH, the Royal Institute of Technology, CDE has been applied for several years. Open Lab (<http://openlabsthlm.se/about/>) provides an excellent example on how CDE can build students ability to manage complex social problems by working collaboratively in multidisciplinary teams. KTH is now taking the next step to further develop and spread CDE through a new initiative; the Global Development Hub (GDH). GDH can be considered an innovative measure, targeting the development of mutual innovation capacity on a global level. This means the ability for students, faculty and stakeholders related to universities in Sweden and Africa to acquire the skills and competencies that can address local societal challenges with clear relations to the some of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and build desired futures.

Since the use of CDE in a global context is a novel approach, it calls for research studies to understand how to effectively design and apply it. Not the least, the identification of relevant challenges and the role of stakeholders in the process over time, are identified as key issues which requires increased understanding. In the presentation, we will discuss what CDE is, using the Open lab course as an empirical illustration, and what issues that are related to its design and performance.

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CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOME NON-HERBAL TRADITIONAL ORAL HEALTH REMEDIES FROM THE LITTORAL AND NORTH WEST REGIONS OF CAMEROON



Prof. N D Jumbam
Department of Chemical
and Physical Sciences,
Walter Sisulu University,
Nelson Mandela Drive,
Mthatha 5117, South
Africa

Abstract:

In 1978 the The World Health Organization (WHO, 1978) came out in support of traditional medicine and the Organisation of African Unity (now the African Union [AU]) declared 2001–2010 as the years of Traditional Africa Medicine (TAM). However, whereas European, Indian and Chinese Traditional Medicines have been subjected to much scientific investigation as to their safety TAMs have not. Thus there is much work still needed to scrutinise them scientifically for real or potential risks to humans. We report here the chemical analyses (pH, XRD, ion chromatography and XRF) of non-herbal traditional oral remedies from the Littoral and North West Regions of Cameroon.

The results of some of the samples showed the presence of tridymite, a rare SiO₂ which is suitable for dental care use. The other samples were shown to be aluminium sulphate, which in an aqueous solution develops sulphuric acid, a potential risk to gums especially on repeated exposure and at unknown concentrations.

Keywords:

Traditional healers, remedies, science, risks, oral health, herbs

THE SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES OF RAPID CITY AND BLACK HILLS STATE UNIVERSITY



Wade Schutz
Student Researcher
Black Hills State
University, Spearfish,
United States of
America

Wade Schutz is a senior at Black Hills State University. He is a Sociology Major and Psychology Minor. He has been interested in sustainability for a number of years and recently has worked for the Sustainability Coordinator of Rapid City and also for the Sustainability Coordinator of Black Hills State University.

Abstract:

An examination of how Black Hills State University (BHSU) and the community of Rapid City (RC), South Dakota are advancing sustainability through local projects. From recycling, to composting, to biking and the use of renewable energies, BHSU and RC are not just talking the talk but are walking the walk. Through partnerships, education, and student and community engagement BHSU and RC are building a sustainable future economically, environmentally, and human focused.

AGREEMENT OF THE POWERTAP®, STAGES®, AND QUARQ® POWER METERS COMPARED WITH THE VELOTRON PRO CYCLE ERGOMETER

Keywords:

Power meters, cycling, cycle ergometer, human performance data, fitness wearables

Abstract:

Competitive and recreational cyclists have been interested in the ability to monitor power output for decades. Until recently, the ability to do so was limited to the laboratory setting. Recent advances in

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technology (i.e. fitness wearables and cycling power meters) have allowed human performance data to be collected in the field in real time. Several power meters are now available for public purchase and the current market is expanding rapidly. It is critical to provide consumers and manufacturers with accurate, independently-acquired information related to the accuracy of such power meters. The purpose of this study is to measure the agreement of the PowerTap®, Stages®, and Quarq® power meters in comparison to the current laboratory gold-standard Velotron cycle ergometer. To date, no study has established said data. Preliminary data from ongoing studies of these human performance devices within the Black Hills State University Exercise Science Research Laboratory will be presented along with author conclusions and discussion of future relevant research.

NOMOLOGICAL WEB BETWEEN ICT APPLICABILITY AND PERFORMANCE IN BOTSWANA PRISON SERVICES



Dr. Olumide Jaiyeoba is an HOD in the Department of Graduate Studies in Business and Accounting in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research at Botho University. He holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Business Administration (Marketing), Master of Business Administration, Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Economics and Management (University of Ilorin, Nigeria) Honours and Awards: University Scholar as Best Student in the MBA Class of 1993. Has 11 publications in peer-reviewed journals. Presented in 12 local, regional and international conferences. A member of African Academy of Management, Marketing Science Institute, Botswana Qualification Authority, and Botswana Researchers and Educators Association. Small firms Management, Brand

Management, Retail Branding, Marketing Strategy, Consumer Behaviour and Entrepreneurship.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study in Botswana is to analyse and measure the applicability and impact of Information Technology in Botswana Prison Service. Managers noted that a variety of threats exist that could affect relationship and constitute obstacles in improving service delivery in Botswana.

The study employed stratified random sampling of managers, supervisors, technical managers and any other key informant personnel in the Botswana Prison Services in Gaborone, Moshupa, Kanye, Lobatse, Molepolole, First Offenders, Boys Prisons, Machaneng, Mochudi and Gaborone Women Prisons, capturing data from 10 Prisons in Botswana out of a total number of 23 Prisons in Botswana. The final pool of key informants to whom questionnaires were sent totalled 252 and only 229 representing (91 % response rate) usable questionnaires were returned by the respondents.

The results of the survey instrument administration suggest that there are consistent patterns in the thought, planning and implementation processes of ICT in the Botswana Prisons in regards to the ICT impact, awareness, applicability, knowledge, gadgets and readiness in Botswana. The results further show that ICT impact is significantly and positively related to ICT awareness, ICT applicability, and ICT gadgets in this study. This study confirms and reinforces the notions that ICT impact, applicability, knowledge, level of readiness, gadgets and awareness will lead to the richness and sophistication of functionality and transaction execution in order to achieve service delivery and expectations in the Prisons in Botswana.

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A FRAMEWORK FOR E-HEALTH SYSTEMS ADOPTION IN BOTSWANA



Keywords:

Framework, E-health, Adoption

Abstract:

Technology has taken the world by storm with its everyday usage and demand in the corporate environment, homes and Health Sector. Electronic Health (eHealth) has become a healthcare practice in developing and developed. Botswana as a developing country has a national plan for the development and connectivity of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in health sector which was implemented in 2003. This research was aimed investigating the challenges in adoption of eHealth Systems and their impacts in reforming the health sector in Botswana. It will further assess the current eHealth adoption strategies successes and failures as a way to further address the Intended research aim which is to propose an eHealth Framework that would help address the identified adoption challenges. The proposed Framework is aimed at addressing identified challenges faced by the current eHealth systems implementations due to factors such as lack of ICT Infrastructure, inadequate ICT skills, insufficient human resource, large number of current eHealth Projects which leads to too much systems complexity and insufficient information security.

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PLEASE SEND AN EMAIL TO:**

research@bothouniversity.ac.bw
conference@bothouniversity.ac.bw



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