

DEVELOPING DIVERSITY IN PUBLISHING

CRAIN SOUDIEN

INTRODUCTION

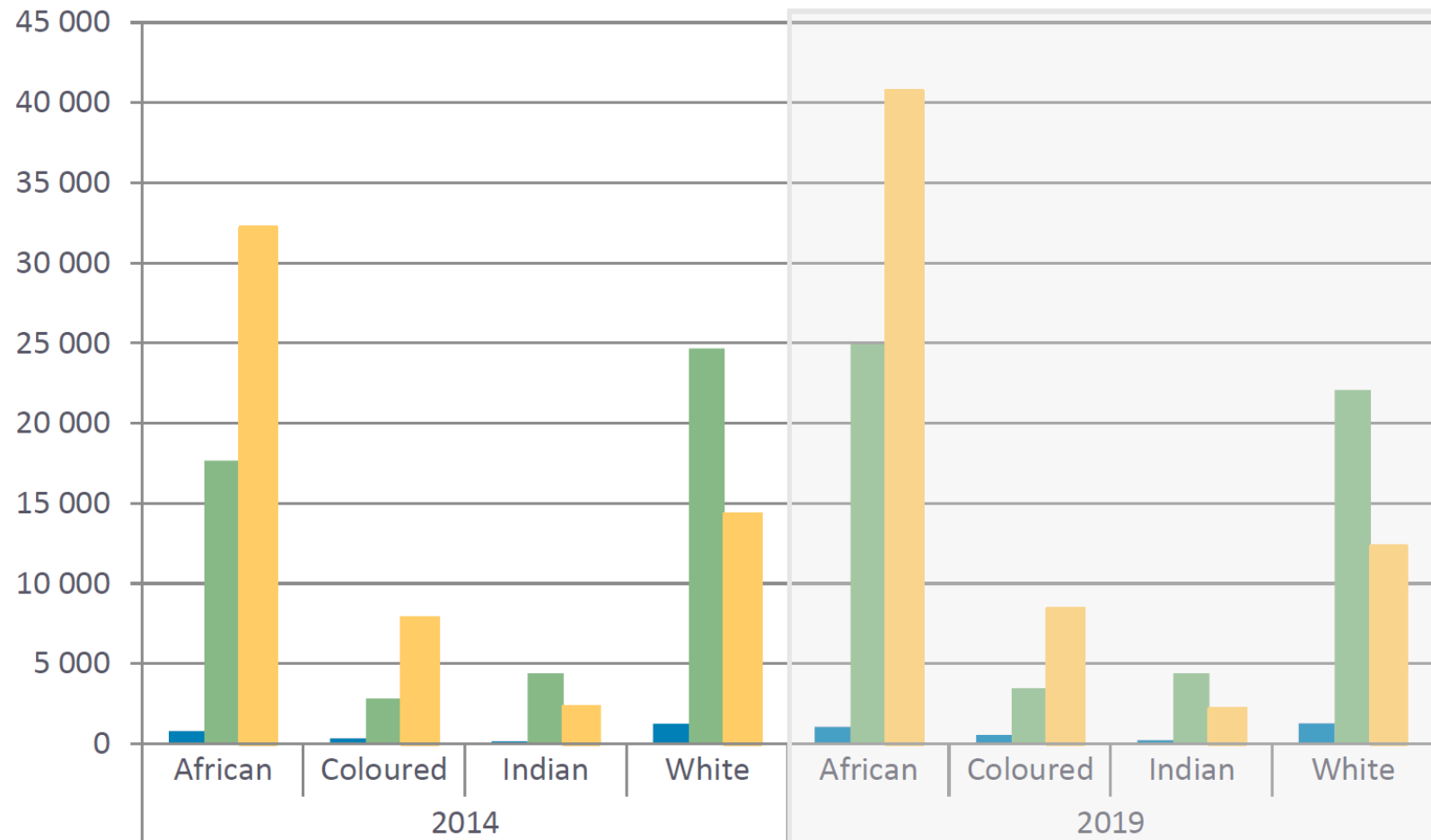
1. Structure of the South African academy
2. Structure of the Academic Publishing Industry
3. Reading Cultures
4. Transforming Scholarship of Reading and Writing

Implications: Pointers – Nico Cloete

1. Incentives: Blame the school system and take the money
 - KP and PhD outputs, (Herana)
 - Input / Output funding balance
- 2. Degree structure – 4 year, 2 year diploma?
- 3. Institutional structure: Differentiation
 - Amongst “universities”
 - Between universities and FTE college sector
 - Within FTE college sector
- 4. Not only underprepared students, Under qualified academics
- 5. Alternative delivery (Cost and Moodies Rating Agency)
- 6. Teaching and Learning vs Research and Policy

Fulltime Instruction and Research Staff

• Race	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Av Inc
• African	23%	23%	24%	24%	25%	2.0%
• Coloured	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	3.6%
• Indian	8%	9%	8%	9%	8%	-0.4%
• White	62%	63%	62%	60%	59%	-1.7%
• Unknown	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	-1.9%
• TOTAL 19 843	19 247	17 562	19 859	19 484	-0.5%	
• Female	42%	42%	42%	43%	43%	0.4%
• Male	58%	58%	58%	57%	57%	-1.1%



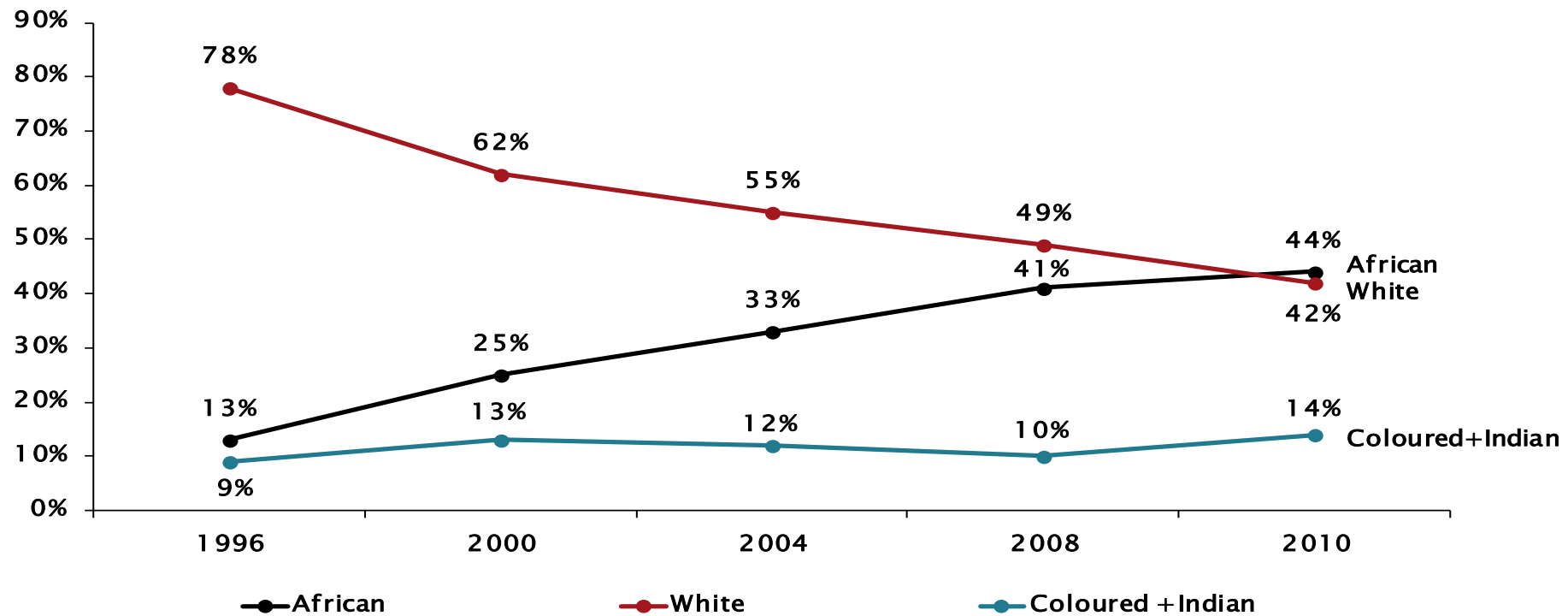
■ Senior Management	786	349	172	1 241	1 063	555	230	1 290
■ Academic	17 685	2 819	4 402	24 652	24 922	3 476	4 394	22 077
■ Administrative	32 204	7 857	2 318	14 345	40 719	8 438	2 193	12 307

Headcount academic staff by race and employment status 2019

	AFRICAN	COLOURED	INDIAN	WHITE	TOTAL
Permanent	8223	1447	1619	8204	19493
Temporary	16699	2029	2775	13873	35376
TOTAL	24922	3476	4394	22077	54869
% of Total	45,4	6,3	8,0	40,2	100

doctoral enrolments

African doctoral students rose from 13% in 1996 to 33% in 2004, and 44% in 2010.



PROFILE OF SENIOR ACADEMICS IN SA ACADEMY

1. Out of 2,174 professors in SA in 2012, 29.% are women and 14% are black. Of the 303 black professors, only 43 were women.
2. Of ASSAf's 633 members in 2021, women make up 29% of membership and black people 33%.
3. NRF's rating system – clustering at the C-rating category and a paucity of Africans at the highest A- and B-rating categories. Fedderke – “Favours researchers in institutions with greater capacity”. Majority of A rated researchers in three universities, UCT, SU and Wits.

Scholarly Press

- Six established presses – WUP, UKZNP, UNISA Univ Press, UCT Press, HSRC Press, African Sun MeDIA. New ones emerging at NMU. Low-margin, high-risk. Rely on unsolicited manuscripts. Presses are all too small. UNISA Press only press with active journals publishing programme – 30 journals in 2005, 50 in 2015.
- Emergence of initiatives such as ALPSP – African Minds – “emphasis is less on the commercial viability of publications than on fostering access, openness and debate in the pursuit of growing and deepening the African knowledge base.” Many failed initiatives, Buchu Books, Imbali, Ravan Press. No indigenous language scholarly texts.

Who is publishing?

ASSAf 2019 Report

Publications by women climbed from 28.6 per cent in 2005 to 32.5 per cent in 2013, but then decreased slightly to 32.3 per cent in 2014. Similarly, the proportion of papers produced by black researchers (defined as “African” in the report”) more than doubled from 7 per cent in 2005 to 18 per cent in 2013. However, it stayed level in 2014, and so did the proportion of “coloured” and “Indian” authors that year.

Michael Cross

80% of research emanates from scholars older than 40, 50% from scholars older than 50.

1988-2008 – PiE - Most productive scholars are by a large majority, white and aging. Out of total of 735 articles published, 521 were from white authors

Scholarly Outputs - Language

- Number of books submitted for subsidy between 2005 and 2014 increased from 33 to 162 per annum. Large majority, English.
- Journal articles in Afrikaans, 5% of total in 2002. Other South African languages, almost none.

Transform!

- **ASSAf** - “the underdevelopment of black academics for more than a century means that there is a limited pool...”
- Institutions must subsidise open access.
- Make mentorship a KPA. Monitor and evaluate it.
- Return to structured relationships between journals and learned societies
- Break racialised scholarly networks – who you publish with, who your graduate students are, who you collaborate with.
- Co-operation – National Scholarly Book Publisher’s Forum. Do more.
- Luescher and van Schalkwyk: Develop ‘Knowledge Commons Logic’.