



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Moving along the roadside: A social history of Mwinilunga District, 1870s-1970s

Pesa, I.

Citation

Pesa, I. (2014, September 29). *Moving along the roadside: A social history of Mwinilunga District, 1870s-1970s*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/28744>

Version: Corrected Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/28744>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/28744> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Peša, Iva

Title: Moving along the roadside : a social history of Mwinilunga District, 1870s-1970s

Issue Date: 2014-09-23

Propositions

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Moving along the roadside: A social history of Mwinilunga District, 1870s-1970s

van Iva Peša

1. Even if Mwinilunga District has been described as 'traditional' by numerous (post-)colonial observers, profound social change has occurred over the period 1870-1970. This change has been incorporated into notions of 'tradition' in the area, which have themselves adapted over time.
2. Studies which propose the violent establishment of colonial rule or the hegemonic power of the colonial state in Mwinilunga District should be reassessed to foreground local agency.
3. Cassava, despite its occasional and even official denouncement as a 'subsistence' crop, has a logic of its own in Mwinilunga District. The crop enables marketing, autonomy and flexibility to its cultivators.
4. Although items of consumption, such as clothing or iron tools, might originate in Europe or elsewhere, they have been incorporated into local patterns of consumption and have gained local meaning. Far from being simple 'mimicry', local consumption practices have emerged in Mwinilunga District.
5. The study of a specific case, such as Mwinilunga District, can illustrate the workings of much broader processes, such as colonialism, capitalism or globalisation.
6. Anthropological ethnographies, such as the works of Victor Turner, can provide an excellent point of departure and can be a source for historical research.
7. Labour migration, far from being the straightforward result of economic push and pull factors or state policies, has been informed by personal aspirations which are based on local socio-economic and cultural motives.
8. The study of patterns of consumption can provide insight into processes of social change and can illustrate power relations in society.
9. The study of rituals and social conflicts should not be an anthropological prerogative, but should be taken up by historians to a larger extent.
10. Although learning Lunda is no easy task and was accompanied by numerous mistakes and silly moments, without language skills this research would not have been possible.
11. Cassava *nshima* is far tastier than maize *nshima*.