

EDITORIAL NOTE

I take pleasure in informing you that the journal is now available on African Journals Online (AJOL) at <http://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajsw/index>. Readers will be able to see our journal policy, guidelines, call for papers and all published articles. The content is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License. Our journal is one of the 517 African journals available on AJOL. Of these, 206, including ours, are open access. This is an important development for us, an indication of the quality of our work.

In this issue, Isaiah Mobolaji Ojedokun examined extramarital affair as correlate of reproductive health and home instability among couples in Ibadan, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Two hundred (200) couples were randomly selected for the study. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data for the study and a reliability coefficient of $r=0.64$ was obtained. Collated and coded data was analysed with the use of frequency count, percentages and Pearson moment correlation statistical method. Two hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level. The findings revealed that, there was significant relationship between extra-marital affair and reproductive health ($r=.256$, $N=200$, $p<0.05$). In the same vein, there was a significant relationship between extramarital affair and home instability in Nigeria ($r=.142$, $N=200$, $P=<0.05$). The study concluded that extra-marital affair is on the high side. It was also established that it threatens home stability and encourages the spread of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV and AIDS and other STDs. It was recommended that couples go an extra mile to ensure success in marriage. Health social workers, health educators, religious leaders, parents and educators should also ensure adequate dissemination of information on the importance of reproductive health education and home stability to health and general well-being.

Noel Muridzo and Effie Malianga looked at the phenomenon of child sexual abuse (CSA) in Zimbabwe. Statistics, literature and debate reflect not only increased scientific interest in child sexual abuse and its potential effects but also growing public concern about this form of child maltreatment. The sexual abuse of children crosses cultural and economic divides. Sexual abuse can lead to long-lasting, even life-long consequences and is a serious problem on individuals, families and societies. Social workers by nature of their work, intervene at the individual, family and societal level. This paper explored the definition of CSA, its effects and prevention strategies. The authors adopted Meili's model of prevention which suggests prevention of CSA at primary, secondary and tertiary levels concluded that social workers in Zimbabwe have a role to play at all the three levels of intervention.

Phillip Manyanye Bohwasi, sought to answer the many questions asked of entrepreneurship growth and support in Africa by analyzing different entrepreneurial and business leadership paradigms from America, Europe and Asia. Literature shows that the Americans and Europeans grew their societies as a result of individual creativity and heroism. The Asians placed much emphasis on the family and the worker as espoused in the Kaizen Japanese philosophy. Africans have focused on doing it together, as expressed in the Ubuntu spirit. After discussing the African model in light of these different perspectives, the author concluded that work on advancement of entrepreneurship in Africa should focus on the need to produce local entrepreneurs who are culturally self-thinking and creative. They must use what Professor Rukuni termed, the machobane principle which postulates that, the best thinking and creative entrepreneurs are those who build their own local assets, construct their own roads and bridges, and dig their own deep water wells, in order to increase the value of their local communities. This is very important for social workers as they endeavour to build the capacities of communities.

In the last paper, Abednico Siambombe looked at two rural communities in Zimbabwe and explored their participation in policy making. Rural communities of Zimbabwe have long been marginalised as evidenced by a large development gap between them and urban communities. The idea of linking lack of development in rural areas with participation in policy making process is vital for many policy makers. This research focused on assessing the roles played by rural people of Zimbabwe in crafting and implementing economic policies. The research went further to investigate why rural communities showed little understanding of economic policies and whether it is important to engage the citizen in crafting and implementing public policies. The study was carried out in rural Binga and Chivi districts. The research illustrated that rural people had little understanding of economic policies. The paper concludes that supporting democracy, strengthening economic competitiveness and meeting local state and global challenges requires the reimagining of the role of the citizen in 21st century public policies. Participation should be an important pillar of such reimagining.

The NASWZ are finalising the appointment of Editor and Associate editor. The process has been slow but the Editors are now expected to start around March 2016. Once they are appointed, I will revert to my previous role of managing the publication. This will therefore be my last publication as Acting Editor. I thank everyone for all the support during the period. Provide the same amount of support to the incoming team.

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Acting Editor

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