

Editorial

Rwanda Journal of Social Sciences, Humanities and Business: ISSN 2708-759X (Print); ISSN 2708-7603 (Online). DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4313/rjsshb.v2i2.1>

Dear readers,

On behalf of the Editorial Board, I wish to introduce you to this second issue of Volume (2) of Rwanda Journal of Social Sciences, Humanities and Business (RJSSHB). Credit should go to authors who through their submission of manuscripts have shown trust in the Journal. Credit should also go to the reviewers of submitted manuscripts and the hard working editorial board.

Great tribute should go to Professor **Rama Rao Bokka**, (Retired Professor from *University of Rwanda*) who was the chief editor of the RJSSHB since 2018, and was able to lead the previous editorial board to produce the first volume of high standard and integrity.

Concerning the history of the Journal, the former National University of Rwanda (NUR) began a journal series from A to H in 2010. These journals were being hosted by Africa Journals Online (AJOL) covering a broad range of disciplines transforming from one generic bilingual journal called “Etudes Rwandaises”. With the start of the University of Rwanda (UR) in 2013, all those journals became an integral part of UR. Among those journals of former NUR were; Rwanda Journal Series A: Arts and Humanities, Rwanda Journal Series B: Social Sciences, Rwanda Journal Series G: Law, and Rwanda Journal Series H: Economics and Management.

In the new University, the former three journals were under the College of Arts and Social Sciences (CASS) and the last one was with the College of Business and Economics (CBE). As part of restructuring of UR, a decision was taken to merge these four journals and form a single one with the benefit of being run by an interdisciplinary team. As a result, the Rwanda Journal of Social Sciences, Humanities and Business (RJSSHB) was born with the appointment of the new editorial team in July 2018.

It is interesting to note that the RJSSHB since its merging is now receiving articles from several institutions of higher learning both within and outside the country. For instance, in this current issue you will read articles from Kenya, South Africa, and Ethiopia. This shows that the visibility of the journal and reputation has grown fast.

This volume contains 5 papers ranging from primary school education, music area, gender violence, micro and small enterprises, and communicational environment.

The first paper belongs to education domain contributed by Kamau, Rambo and Mbugua on primary schools’ development in Somaliland – the role of community education committees. It is based on a survey to determine the methods used to participate in the community in school infrastructure projects. It also examined the extent and effectiveness of the community education

committee participation process. Reliability of the questionnaire was ensured using Cronbach alpha. Participating community in decision-making, offering free labour and fundraising were the leading methods of participating communities in school infrastructure projects. Communities perceived full ownership of completed school infrastructure projects. Community members were satisfied with the schools' participation process. Most schools had realized their community participation goals.

The Second paper by **Garhe Osiebe** titled "Avoiding the consequences of being famous": An Interview with the Queen of Rwandan Karaoke, Jane Uwimana". Karaoke is the act of singing to prerecorded music. Put differently, karaoke is an exhibition of some sort of *scripted simulation* (Adams, 1996). The literature on karaoke performance is extensive across the globe. In Africa, however, this literature is non-existent. This is so in spite of the rampancy of the category in Rwanda's provinces where a karaoke fever brews, near-absent nightlife notwithstanding.

Ending Impunity for Gender Crimes: Access to Justice for Violence against women and its contribution to sustainable peace building in Rwanda' is the third paper by **Gasana, Gachihi, Amatsimbi and Ruvebana**. It explores the contribution of Accessible justice to ending impunity for violence against women. Consequently, it investigates how far availing legal remedies to victims of violence against women leads to sustainable peace building in Rwanda. In doing so, the study adopts a case of Access to Justice Bureaus- a judicial service established by the government of Rwanda to help people have access to free legal remedies. Based on data collected from fifty five in-depth interviews and six focus group discussions in the four provinces and Kigali city, findings reveal that through free legal representation, community mobilization, formation of gender dialogue groups and multi-sectoral collaboration, Access to Justice Bureaus have played an important role in combating impunity to violence against women. Conversely, findings also point to a number of challenges that need to be addressed if violence against women is to be fully eradicated.

The fourth paper contributed by **Teshale Shambel** on 'The Informal Features of Micro and Small Enterprises and its Incompatibility with the Partnership Law in Ethiopia focused on *analysing unfitness of micro and small enterprises with the existing trade law particularly partnership rules in Ethiopia. Qualitative research methodology is utilized in order to capture and analyze accurate and in-depth insight of the fact that micro and small enterprises in Ethiopia are not compatible with the existing partnership law though partnership form of firms are suitable for small business.*

The results of this research shows that micro and small enterprises in Ethiopia are formed as simply business organization which does not specify the kind of firm structure. Formation, management, liability and dissolution of micro and small enterprises deviate from the partnership requirements stipulated under the Ethiopian commercial code. Furthermore, micro

and small enterprises are operating as informal sector business though the sectors' development strategy clearly states that they should be organized under trade law. Therefore, micro and small enterprises system should be reformed in order to make them to be compatible with the existing commercial law.

The last paper entitled “ Environmental and social injustices in East Africa: a critique of the modernization approach to environmental communication” by *Margaret Jjuuko explores how the existing environmental injustices in the world have often been linked to industrialisation and modernisation of nations. In a bid to develop and modernise their nations, East African governments have adopted neoclassical developmentalist ideals of ‘modernization’ and ‘capital investments’, which largely involve exploitation of natural and human resources.*

The consequence is rampant and severe environmental degradation and related impacts in the region. While environmental degradation impacts affect all people residing in the region, the poor are hit hardest since they do not have ways to deal with disasters; hence, it becomes an environmental and a social justice issue. The purpose is to demonstrate how the East African media deploys this framework to (mis)represent environmental issues leading to aggravated environmental and social injustices in these societies. The article argues for a ‘solution journalism approach’ to environmental communication, whereby media as advocate of development, focuses more on the contextual factors within which environmental issues and problems transpire.

Dear readers enjoy reading the articles in this Second Volume N^o I of the Rwanda Journal of Social Sciences, Humanities and Business (RJSSHB). Potential authors are invited to submit articles for consideration for publication in the next volume.

Etienne Serupia Semuhoza, Editor-in-Chief

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