



Editorial

This issue (Vol 23; Issue 3) of Artha Journal of Social Sciences features four articles that collectively delve into governance, civic engagement, education, and social development in the African region. One study focuses on the unexamined actions and strategies of political resistance within Zimbabwe's opposition. Another paper explores parental awareness and participation in pre-primary school feeding programs in Tanzania, emphasizing the community's role in education. The third article sheds light on digital inclusion and its societal impact by examining older adults' internet skills in South Africa. The fourth article analyzes the root causes of corruption in Limpopo Province and its consequences on sustainable service delivery. The following is a briefing on these engaging articles.

The article titled *Critical Unexplored Actions by Zimbabwean Political Opposition* ventures into a critical evaluation of Zimbabwe's main opposition party, the Citizens Coalition for Change (CCC). The author highlights the significant strategic shortcomings that potentially threaten its political relevance. It first outlines the historical and ongoing challenges faced by the CCC, illustrating how its responses to Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) have often been poorly calibrated. Employing a critical theory framework, the article argues that the CCC's tactics indicate a fundamental misunderstanding of the ruling party's strengths and strategies. The article points to the crucial disconnect between knowledge and practical application. The article also demands the CCC reevaluate its approach and states that without a comprehensive understanding of its political adversary, the party might become irrelevant in the dynamic landscape of Zimbabwean politics. Ultimately, the piece calls for a strategic overhaul, urging the opposition to learn from ZANU-PF's enduring dominance to formulate more effective tactics for future challenges.

The second article *Parents' Awareness, Forms, and Extent of Participation in Supporting Pre-Primary Schools' Feeding Programmes in Tanzania* is an exploration of parents' awareness, forms, and extent of participation in supporting school feeding programs (SFPs). The primary area of the concerned study has been pre-primary schools

in Mvomero District, which have employed feeding practices. The study resorts to a mixed-methods approach, and the data was collected from 130 respondents through focus group discussions, interviews, and questionnaires with a specific target on head teachers, teachers, district education officers, ward education officers, parents, and school committee members. The author has descriptively analyzed the quantitative data and performed a thematic analysis of qualitative data. The study concluded that parents largely failed to fulfil their roles in supporting the implementation of SFPs. Therefore, it recommends that government and development stakeholders intervene to educate parents about their responsibilities in alignment with national school feeding guidelines. This is quite essential for alleviating child malnutrition and thereby fostering effective learning coupled with sustainable growth. The study also urges the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology in Tanzania to collaborate with other sectors to cultivate increased parental awareness of the importance of SFPs in primary education.

The article titled *Investigating the Internet Skills of Older Adults in South Africa* explores the Internet skills of older adults in South Africa. This article expresses the dilemma that despite the potential benefits of internet access for enhancing independence and quality of life, only around 3.6% of older adults resort to it. The author uses a positivist, quantitative approach, by employing online questionnaires to gather more ideas about the Internet skills possessed by older adults and their experiences with technology. The findings reveal a concerning deficiency in internet skills among older adults. The author claims that older adults lack operational and creative skills for online activities. To address these challenges, the study proposes several recommendations to enhance digital literacy. The article also encourages greater internet engagement among older adults.

Mamokhere and Thusi elaborate through their article, which is placed fourth in this issue, how negligence in governance affects sustainable service delivery in the province of Limpopo, South Africa. A qualitative research methodology is used to draw the relationship between corruption and governance in the employment of service delivery to people in the province. Moreover, the article

highlights the corruption in South Africa, emphasizing the country's lack of efficiency in the governance system. The theoretical framework of New Public Management (NPM) is used to address the issue of corruption hindering development goals. The findings emphasised the need to digitize municipal services to keep a record of financial expenses in the municipality. The other reasons foregrounded for corruption are nepotism, negligence in management, incompetency, and lack of skills. The article goes beyond the reasons for poor governance to measures that can be adopted to address the matter of lack of effective governance and service delivery. Through a specific discussion of Limpopo province, the study brings a global perspective on corruption and its role in poor governance, making the research relevant to a wider audience.

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