

Dear *Inkanyiso* Readers

It is my pleasure to present to you *Inkanyiso* Vol.13 N1, which comprises ten research papers and a short communication. Themes focused on are communication, education, indigenous knowledge, linguistics, personnel management, philosophy, political science and religion.

Ubuntu philosophy is found in communalism-oriented societies globally and specifically among African communities. The first article, “Ubuntu Pedagogy – Transforming Educational Practices in South Africa through an African Philosophy: From Theory to Practice”, is by Nomlaungelo Ngubane from Nelson Mandela University and Manyane Makua from Mangosuthu University of Technology. Nomlaungelo and Manyane argue that education in South Africa, and in Africa at large, has always been construed from Eurocentric perspectives despite Africa being rich with indigenous philosophies and knowledge systems such as the Ubuntu philosophy. The article propagates Ubuntu pedagogy anchored on the indigenous Ubuntu philosophy. Principles are proposed that guide the possible and effective implementation of Ubuntu pedagogy in diverse educational settings and with the implications for practice.

Domestic violence – particularly towards women and children – is widespread in households globally with devastating effects on the victims. Education is one of the ways of mitigating its occurrence. The second article, titled “Understanding the effect of domestic violence on learning effectiveness among primary school learners: A case of Rubavu District [Rwanda]” is by Cyprien Sikubwabo from Kigali University. Cyprien’s findings reveal that domestic violence perpetrated against parents has a significant effect on learning effectiveness among primary school learners and that domestic violence perpetrated against learners has a significant effect on their learning effectiveness. The study recognises the Rwandan government’s intervention and recommends partnership among stakeholders and counselling to mitigate the problem.

The third article, on linguistics, examines “Rhetorical Devices in Selected Banking Advertisements in Nigeria”. Temidayo Akinrinlola, from McPherson University, undertakes a rhetorical investigation of banking advertising in Nigeria with a view to describing how rhetorical devices serve persuasive purposes in advertisements of the selected banks. He observes the rhetorical devices the banks deploy in the process of enhancing patronage. The fourth article, on the ‘Discourse of resistance in Fani-Kayode’s political posts on Facebook’ is by Joshua Sunday Ayantayo from the Federal College of Agriculture. It examines different resistance strategies in some of the political posts; submits that the strategies have political, social and academic implications for society, and cautions social media users to receive and impart such information selectively to avoid disinformation.

The fifth article, focusing on African literature, is written by Ajibola Opeyemi from the University of Ibadan. It is entitled “When It No Longer Matters Whom You Love: The Politics of Love and Identity in Nigerian Migrant Fiction”. Ajibola notes the recreation of migrant characters and the paucity of scholarly engagements with Nigerian migrant writers. The article examines the intersection of love, place and identity in three purposively selected texts – Segun Afolabi’s *Goodbye Lucille*, Chimamanda Adichie’s *Americanah*, and Unoma Azuah’s *Edible Bones*. The study reveals that all three novels feature characters that struggle to align their multiple identities and at the same time maintain meaningful love relationships outside the motherland.

Indigenous medicinal plants play a major role as alternative medicine in treating and healing several diseases, particularly in the poorest and remotest parts of the world where access to modern medicine is minimal. In the sixth article, “Social medicine/Indigenous knowledge heritage of medicinal plants in the Buliisa Albertine Graben, Western Uganda”, Elizabeth Kyazike from Kyambogo University explores the preference for indigenous medicinal plant medicine in the region despite the attempts to improve access to conventional health services. She finds that while all parts of numerous plants are used for treatment, the most

commonly used medicinal plant parts are the leaves. Elizabeth confirms that the medicinal plants cure various diseases, the most frequent being sterility, sexually transmitted infections, gonorrhoea and syphilis, high blood pressure, back pain, eye diseases, external body injuries, poisoning, and nose bleeding. The study provides useful recommendations and implications.

Religion and religiosity are popular worldwide, but can be used both for good and bad deeds. The seventh article, titled “Religious Terrorism in Nigeria as Renewed Determination to fight for God” is written by Austin Omomia from the McPherson University. Austin argues that the contemporary spate of religious terrorism in Nigeria is concealed by the perpetrators as a desire to “fight for God” and finds that most of the terrorists are driven by the conviction that their acts would be rewarded through an easy opportunity to reach Paradise, since their actions were perpetrated in service of God. This behaviour affects people's lives and livelihoods and is therefore important to understand and prevent. The eighth article refers to “The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Integrated Marketing Communications. A Case Study of Jumia Online Ghana” and is written by three authors: Edward Effah Brobbey from the African University College of Communications, and Ebenezer Ankrah and Philip Kwaku Kankam, both from the University of Ghana. The study reveals that Jumia Online Ghana boost their marketing communications, undertake marketing leads, and promote their contents and products through the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). The study recommends the need for the AI-powered contents of Jumia Online Ghana to be optimised for mobile devices. It has been established that the use of AI enables marketing communications to reach wider markets.

The ninth article focuses on “Exploring coping strategies of retired elderly persons in Ilorin Metropolis, Nigeria: Implication for Counselling”. In the article, Mariam Bukola Alwajud-Adewusi from the University of Ilorin recognises the predicament of retirement and recommends that retirees should be encouraged to attend retirement counselling regularly, to be able to adjust to the challenges of retirement. The study has provided fresh information, regarding coping with retirement, that can be used for comparative studies as well as for informing retirement education and management.

The tenth article, by Teboho Lebakeng from the University of Limpopo, focuses on “What students should know about the Humanities” and is written considering the core philosophy and politics underpinning the teaching of the Humanities. Teboho argues that as a result of the history of colonisation and the attendant epistemicide in Africa, there is an ethical and educational necessity to inscribe African epistemology and philosophy of education in the teaching and practice of the Humanities.

The final article is a short communication entitled “Comparing digital capital and its potential in three South African higher education institutions, during COVID-19 pandemic and beyond” and is co-authored by Joke Oluwatimilehin and Upasana Singh from the University of KwaZulu Natal, Neil Evans from the University of Zululand and Wai Sze Leung from the University of Johannesburg. The authors argue that the potential value of digital capital during the Covid-19 pandemic in respect of higher education needs to be explored and the knowledge gap strategically filled.

Enjoy the reading

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