



Editorial

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It gives us immense pleasure to have been able to bring out **Volume 8** of the *Journal of Development Practice - A Peer Reviewed International Journal of Experiences from the Field*.

It is a *Special Issue on Sustainable Development Goals*. The volume has five papers related to the Sustainable Development Goals. They reflect on UBUNTU—a philosophy of social development, curriculum development, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), domestic water consumption and rural development. The following is a brief look into them.

The paper entitled “Is there a Role for Ubuntu Embedded in Social Work Practice— Particularly Relating to Migrants and Refugees?” by **Natalie Joubert** and **Dr. Rachel J Freeman** is a reflection on migrants, displaced persons, UBUNTU, Social services in Namibia and Finland and acculturation. It presents a discussion based on the evidence in the literature and the lived experience of migrants in the two countries. In this context, it addresses community development through Social Work and bridging cultures through Ubuntu as a philosophy of social development. It reflects on the question whether there is a place for Ubuntu in international collaborative social work practices.

Dr. Tikaram Poudel in “Developing English Curricula in Higher Education: A Case of Kathmandu University” critically reflects on his experience of the curriculum development process for the Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) in English Language Education (ELE) program at Kathmandu University about a decade ago and explores three major insights in the process. First, market determines the formulation of graduate attributes. Second, in this part of the world, the western cultural values of scholarship determine the area of concentration and content selection. Third, the values envisioned by policy documents can be integrated because the discipline discourse surfaces explicitly. In general, the paper contributes to the discourse of framing curriculum in English language education in the South Asian context.

The authors Stephen Uwumbordo Nachibi, Eugene Muobom Ganee, Anthony Kwame Morgan and Abdul Wahid Arimiyaw in their paper “**Influences of religious belief and cultural values**

and norms on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) adoption: Insights from Northern Ghana” examine the influences of religious belief and cultural values on CSA adoption among farmers in Nandom District of Ghana’s Upper West Region, Ghana and conclude that people’s belief system about climate change affects their adoption of CSA practices; value systems influence their willingness to adopt certain CSA practices and religious belief and traditional values are essential factors with greater influence in agricultural decision-making process.

In **“Assessment of the Drivers of Domestic Water Consumption Pattern in Idahlga , Kogi State”** Ogunkolu Ayodeji Bolade, Stephen Favour Ojonuba, Ogbole Moses and Oyetunji Adewale Bashir assess the drivers of domestic water consumption pattern in Idah LGA, Kogi State. It focuses on the analysis of the sources of water, the magnitude of household water demand, consumption pattern of water, factors influencing consumption pattern of household water, and the relationship between domestic water supply and consumption pattern in Idah. The results from the study revealed that boreholes (48.6%) and rivers (47.5%) are the major sources of water to households. The study further revealed that consumption and supply of water are 105.1 liters and 110.4 liters respectively per person per day. The study also revealed that household size (33.6%) is the major determinant of water consumption pattern in the study area.

Dr. Bindu Ranjan Chakma and Mr. Rupak Biswas in **“Driving Development through Smart Village in Tripura: An Overview”** compare two rural villages-Punsari Smart Village located in Sabarkanta district of Gujarat, and Chantail Village, a non-smart village of Unokoti district in Tripura to understand the development dynamics in the smart and non-smart villages of rural India. They reveal that in terms of providing services to the residents of villages, Chantail village is lagging far behind the Punsari smart village. This is largely due to the absence of a smart village concept in Tripura.

Editors

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