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3. The article should represent an original contribution to the current knowledge in the subject field AND/OR provide a comprehensive review of the current body of knowledge.
4. The article should contain a relevant and suitable summary (abstract) in English of between 150 and 200 words. The manuscripts must be typed in 12 pt Times New Roman with 1,5 line spacing.
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7. Source references in the text should be in the Harvard style, using the authors surname only, e.g.: (Kamanga 1986:234-45).
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# Editorial

The *African Journal of Public Affairs* focuses on the divergent matters related to public administration and public management. The contemporary state and in particular the developmental state has assumed the role of initiator and contributor to societal development through direct and indirect means. The expanded role of the state, therefore demands a system of public administration with the capacity to advise ministers and to initiate new policies, structures, and procedures to achieve the goals of government. The senior echelon of the public sector is also under extreme pressure to give effect to policies within a declining economy, limited financial resources and uncertain international developments. The emphasis should thus be on effective and efficient public administration and the attendant managerial actions to allow government to improve the living conditions of all members of society. The articles in this issue address some of the salient administrative and philosophical factors requiring the attention of all scholars and practitioners involved in public affairs.

The first contribution by **Saloojee and Saloojee** on social inclusion and social exclusion addresses the vexing question of nation building in societies lacking social cohesion. The article is a new contribution to the complex environment faced by most states and in particular by African states due to their historical antecedents. **Cameron and Milne** consider the actual character of the South African public service after 15 years. They come to some unexpected conclusions based on their longitudinal studies over consecutive cycles since 1994. **Auriacombe** contributes in her article on the role of theories of change and programme logic models the knowledge required to evaluate policies. Thus she brings the theoretical component of policy back into the current public service environment. **Fourie and Kakumba** address one of the critical issues in the modern state by investigating the role of civil society organisations in the public sector. In this case they consider the current situation in Uganda. **Kuye and Nlhapo** write on a related topic by assessing the role of civil society in the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes. **Brynard** adds to these arguments of the two authors by arguing the case of the challenges surrounding the implementation of poverty alleviation policies in South Africa.

In his article on the Public Protector's role in obtaining accountable government and administration **Thornhill** uses two cases investigated by the South African Public Protector to illustrate the value of the so-called chapter 9 institutions created to support constitutional democracy. **Mngoma, Pillay and Reddy** question the quality of environmental governance in South Africa and identify the lack of proper intergovernmental relations to promote environmentally related policies. **Tshiyoyo and Koma** investigate the development of local government's ability to deliver public services and they use South Africa and Uganda as case studies to illustrate the capacity of African states to deliver quality services to their respective communities. **Kuye and Peet** deviate from the previous articles by concentrating on the development of supra-national organisations and processes. They devote attention to the need to develop standards to ensure quality in products and services available to members of society. **Croukamp and Malan** end this issue of AJPA on a more politically loaded issue by doing a political risk assessment of the public discourse on the

nationalisation of mines. Through this article they focus the attention on the complexities involved in public policy making and the possible consequences of major policy shifts in a state.

As a special debate under the banner of the Public Sector Barometer, Kuye and Sheoraj, as a commentary argues for a stringent re-look at the concept of a developmental state in skills readiness.

**J.O. Kuye**  
**Chief Editor**

