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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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**Perceived Innovation and Perceived Technological Adoption on MSME Performance in
Nigeria: Role of Digital Literacy**

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Abstract

The importance of digital transformation as a tool in improving the performance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has gained considerable interest in recent years. This study examines the influence of perceived innovation and perceived technological adoption on MSME performance, and the moderating effects of digital literacy among business owners. Technology-Organisation-Environment (TOE) Framework and Resource-Based View (RBV) theory, will be adopted for the study. A thorough review of literature will be conducted. The study will adopt quantitative and cross-sectional survey design, targeting MSMEs across a key sectors in Nigeria. Structured questionnaire will be administered both off and online using validated Likert-scale instruments that will be adapted from prior research. Data will be analysed using SPSS and SmartPLS to test the main effects and moderation hypotheses through hierarchical regression and structural equation modelling. Expected findings will provide empirical evidence. We expect the study to offer theoretical contributions to innovation and SME literature, digital inclusion, and policymakers

Keywords: MSME Performance, Perceived Innovation, Technological Adoption, Digital Literacy, Nigeria.

THE EFFECT OF TERRORISM ON CUSTOMER PATRONAGE: AN EXPERIENCE OF SELECTED TOURISM SITES IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

In Nigeria, the tourism industry continues to contribute insignificantly to the local and national economy. Furthermore, the northern Nigerian region has grown insecure and violent as a result of ethnic and religious tensions, discouraging tourists from going. There is a knowledge gap concerning the effect of terrorism on customer patronage at tourism locations in northern Nigeria, as well as the elements that drive it. It is against this backdrop that this study contributes to the body of knowledge by investigating the determinants of tourism patronage in Yankari, Bauchi State, Nigeria. The study's demographic includes clients from the designated tourism destination. A structured questionnaire was distributed to 240 consumers (tourists) to obtain primary data, and 198 responses were found valid and useful for the analysis. Descriptive statistics are used to analyse the data for this study. Simple and multiple regressions were also used to test the hypotheses. The findings revealed that terrorism (security threats) was the top factor for reducing customer patronage and motivation in selected tourism sites, with a coefficient of -49.0017, a t value of -3.82, and significance at 1%. The findings also indicate that household size and income of respondents have been found to be significant determinants of tourists' patronage in the selected tourism destination with p-values of $p=0.019$, $p\leq 0.05$, $p=0.000$, and $p\leq 0.01$. The study suggested that travel firms should prioritise security measures to ensure the success of their destinations and upgrade the quality and efficiency of basic tourism-related infrastructure and services.

Keywords: customer patronage; terrorism; tourism site; security measures; Nigeria.

The Economic Cost of Insecurity in Nigerian's Education Sector: A Microeconomics Analysis

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Abstract

Insecurity has increasingly threatened Nigerian's education sector, disrupting learning activities and reducing the sector's contribution to human capital development. This study investigates the economic costs of insecurity in Nigerian's education sector through a microeconomic lens. The objective was to quantify both the direct and indirect costs of insecurity borne by students, teachers, and educational institutions.

The study employed a survey research design, using primary data collected from students, teachers, and school administrators across selected institutions. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and microeconomic cost analysis to estimate expenditures on security measures, opportunity costs of disrupted learning, and the implications for human capital development.

Findings indicate that insecurity imposes substantial economic costs, including rising security expenditures, loss of productive learning hours, decline in academic performance, and reduction in human capital formation. These effects are disproportionately severe for vulnerable groups, such as female students and learners from low-income backgrounds.

The study recommends increased investment in school security, capacity-building for teachers in crisis management, and targeted interventions to support at-risk populations. These measures are vital to mitigating the economic costs of insecurity and sustaining education as a driver of Nigerian's long-term development.

Keywords: Insecurity, Education Sector, Economic Costs, Microeconomic Analysis, Nigeria

**ADDRESSING SECURITY CHALLENGES THROUGH SOCIAL STUDIES: A
STRATEGIC APPROACH TO PREVENTING SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG FEMALE
STUDENTS IN ILESA, OSUN STATE**

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Abstract

The study investigated the prominent causes of sexual abuse among female students. It also examined the effects of sexual abuse on female students. It further examined the potential preventive measures of sexual abuse among female students. These were with a view to providing information on social studies as a strategic approach to addressing security challenges through the prevention of sexual abuse among female students.

The study adopted the descriptive survey research design. The study population comprised all female students in Junior Secondary School three in Ilesa, Osun State. The sample consisted of 160 female students in Junior Secondary School three (JSS III) from four secondary schools in Ilesa, Osun State. Multistage sampling procedure was used to select the sample for the study. At the first stage, purposive sampling technique was used to select four public Junior Secondary Schools in Ilesa, Osun State. At the second stage, simple random sampling technique was used to select 40 female students from each of the Junior Secondary Schools selected making a total of 160 Junior Secondary School three (III) students. A researcher-designed instrument was used to collect data for the study, titled: 'Questionnaire on Female Sexual Abuse' (QFSA). Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages.

Results of the study showed that the prominent causes of sexual abuse among female students in Ilesa, Osun State are: broken homes (89.9%), homeless children (83.6%), low self-esteem (89.9%) and physical/mental disabilities (99.5%).

Based on the respondents' feedback, the study concluded that Social Studies can be a strategic approach to preventing sexual abuse among female students.

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF E-LEARNING ON SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN MATHEMATICS IN OSHIMILI SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF DELTA STATE

BY

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the impact of E-learning on secondary school students' academic performance in mathematics in Oshimili South Local Government area of Delta State. Four research questions guided the study. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study comprised 3,517 junior secondary school students in 13 public secondary schools in Oshimili South Local Government Area of Delta State. The sample of the study comprised 200 junior secondary school students selected through simple random sampling technique to represent the entire population. The instrument used for data collection was a structured questionnaire validated by a lecturer in the Department of Educational Psychology. The researcher administered the 200 copies of the questionnaire to junior secondary school students with the help of 2 trained research assistants and 198 were retrieved. Data collected was analyzed using mean and standard deviation statistics. Findings of the study revealed that there are e-learning facilities used in teaching mathematics in Secondary Schools which positively influences students' study habit participation in learning Mathematics. It was recommended among others that Delta state government should ensure the provision of adequate e-learning facilities to enhance students' academic performance in Mathematics.

Key Words: E-learning, Academic Performance, Mathematics.

**Art Entrepreneurship Skills Acquisition as Post-school Strategy for Combating
Youth Restiveness and Insecurity:
The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in Purview**

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Abstract

This study assessed the subsisting Community Development programmes of the National Youth Service Corps for art entrepreneurship inclusivity. The subjects of the study were selected graduates who recently served under the NYSC scheme in South-East Nigeria. The Action Research design was adopted for the study, with the following objectives: (i) To find out the extent to which NYSC CD programmes are entrepreneurship-oriented, (ii) to ascertain the extent to which visual Art practice features within the CD groups, and (iii) to weigh the feasibility of the subsisting CD programmes grooming the corps members for self-sustenance. The population of the study was 1,200. The instruments were: the South-East National Youth Service Corps Art Entrepreneurship Skills Acquisition Questionnaire (SE-NYSC-AESAQ) and (ii) the South-East National Youth Service Corps Art Entrepreneurship Skills Acquisition Data Percentage Rating Scale (SE-NYSC-AESA-DPRS). Findings showed that the NYSC CD programs are minimally entrepreneurship-oriented, featuring insignificant visual art practice, while the CD Programmes available do not suffice for self-sustenance. The study recommends the creation of an art-based NYSC CD group, with art orientation workshops organized in all the NYSC camps across the country among the corps members.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, skills acquisition, art, action research, inclusivity.

Rethinking Scholarship and Governance in Africa: A French Perspective for

Sustainable Security

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Abstract

From a French perspective, this study explores the complex security challenges in Africa and their profound impact on scholarship and governance. We propose a contextual approach to rethinking scholarship and governance in Africa, grounded in the principles of French

intellectual tradition and its commitment to universal values. Our analysis focuses on the critical importance of decolonizing knowledge, promoting diversity and inclusion, and strengthening resilient education systems, all while leveraging the French language as a tool for cultural exchange and international cooperation. By examining the intersections between French thought and African realities, this study contributes to a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities for rethinking scholarship and governance in Africa, and for promoting sustainable security and long-term stability. This abstract highlights the unique insights that a French perspective can bring to the complex issues of scholarship and governance in Africa, while emphasizing the importance of context-sensitive approaches and the role of the French language in facilitating cultural exchange and international cooperation.

Keywords: French perspective, Africa, cultural exchange, decolonization, sustainable security.

**ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF INSECURITY ON FIELDWORK IN
GEOGRAPHY IN KADUNA STATE TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS
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Abstract

This paper is on the impact of insecurity on fieldwork in geography in Kaduna state tertiary institutions. The research uses a self-developed questionnaire to elicit information from the respondents. Descriptive survey research and Simple percentage were employed to analysed the data collected. The results revealed that the nature of insecurity in Kaduna state, Nigeria include terrorism, banditry, farmers–herder’s conflicts, kidnapping and abduction. It also depicts that insecurity has a high significant impact and effect on fieldwork in tertiary institutions of Kaduna state, Nigeria such as, restricted access to fieldwork site, increased cost research, delayed or cancellation of fieldwork, data quality, safety of the participant, psychological effect, poor support from the institution and poor funding from partners. The study recommended that there is the need for government to

make a concerted effort in prioritize and address insecurity in Kaduna state, Nigeria, the need to recognize and acknowledge the severe impact and effects of insecurity on fieldwork in geography and the need for proactive measures to mitigate them and the need for tertiary institutions in Kaduna state, Nigeria should create an environment, where people involved in fieldwork will feel empowered, motivated and secure to carry out successful fieldwork.

KEY WORDS: Insecurity, fieldwork, geography, Impact and Proactive measures.

SECURITY CHALLENGES ON DATA COLLECTION AND GATHERING IN SOCIAL RESEARCH IN NIGERIA: MITIGATING ITS IMPACT

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Abstract

Undoubtedly, Nigeria's security architecture has been marred by various challenges, which includes insecurity. These activities range from insurgency, kidnappings, conflicts between herders and farmers. This paper examined how insecurity has adversely affected data collection and gathering process in Nigeria with its overall negative implications on socio-economic development. Through an in-depth cross-examination of secondary sources of data, books, journals and online materials, this study shed more light on critical issues while adopting the revisionist theory of national security as its theoretical framework to holistically and comprehensively analyze these glaring security challenges and their far-reaching impact on data collection and gathering in the domain of social sciences research. Locally, socioeconomic interaction has remained under siege as a direct consequence or unabated spate of insurgency, robbery, kidnapping etc. In the international scene, images of Nigeria's insecurity as portrayed in various media has continued to discourage foreign investors and hamper the influence of foreign investments into the country. Findings established have deluged that,

the process and quality of data collection has been large affected as a result of insecurity which makes it difficult for committed researchers to access relevant sites and physically locations to secure first hand and reliable data, that will continue to support objective research results and conclusion in social sciences.

The study emphasized on the need for the Nigeria government to take a non-politicized approach in addressing the incessant security concerns and upholding synergy among the various arms of local security agents, while showing unprecedented commitment rewards the elimination of corruption in war against insecurity. This will go a long way to assist the enthroning and creating the right research environment for the collection of valid data which can inspire development oriented socio economic policy.

KEYWORDS: Security, Insecurity, Data collection, Insurgency, Social science.

REIMAGINING TRAUMA AND SURVIVAL IN NIGERIA'S SECURITY CRISES THROUGH *BLOOD SCION*

By

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines Deborah Falaye's *Blood Scion* through the lens of trauma theory, focusing on how young adult fantasy reimagines Nigeria's persistent security crises. It analyzes central themes such as abduction, child soldiering, enforced silence, and the pursuit of resilience, demonstrating how Falaye's speculative narrative mirrors lived realities of insurgency and violence. The study argues that fantasy functions not merely as escapism but as a powerful narrative strategy for articulating unspeakable trauma and envisioning survival, agency, and hope within contexts of conflict.

Keywords: Trauma, Reimagining, Survival, Security, *Blood Scion*

Invisible Foes: Addressing Theft, Vandalism, and Cybersecurity in Library Spaces

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Abstract

Invisible threats like theft, vandalism, and cybersecurity breaches pose serious challenges to libraries as guardians of knowledge. Theft and vandalism, including mutilation of books and unauthorised removal of materials, continue to drain resources, depriving users and compromising the quality of library services. This narrative review unpacks these invisible foes and explores their impact on both physical and digital library spaces. Underlying causes such as inadequate security infrastructure, insufficient copies of materials, lack of user education, and socioeconomic factors contribute to these persistent problems. On the digital front, libraries face rising cybersecurity risks that threaten data privacy, access to digital collections, and the integrity of information systems. The review analyses current security approaches, highlighting the importance of integrating traditional physical security measures, such as user supervision, security checkpoints, and surveillance, with modern technological solutions like RFID tagging, CCTV, and cybersecurity protocols. It emphasises the critical role of user education, awareness programmes, and strict enforcement of library policies as essential components of a comprehensive security framework. Furthermore, the review examines gaps in existing security practices, advocating for robust, adaptive strategies tailored to evolving threats in a resource-constrained environment. Libraries can better protect their collections and ensure continuous, equitable access to information through fostering of collaboration among library staff, users, and technology experts. Finally, the review underscores that addressing these invisible foes requires a proactive, multifaceted approach rooted in both prevention and education to preserve the sanctity of library spaces in today's complex security landscape.

Keywords: Library security, Theft prevention, Vandalism, Cybersecurity, User education

STATE INTERNAL REVENUE AND VIABILITY OF STATE GOVERNMENTS IN NIGERIA: AN ANALYSIS OF VALUE ADDED TAX REVENUE

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ABSTRACT

The fundamental motivation for the practice of federalism in Nigeria to decentralize financial administration and areas of revenue jurisdiction for accelerated national development through subnational governments. This paper x-rayed the contentious debate on the viability of state subnational in Nigeria via their capacity to deliver value added taxes. This was anchored on the hypotheses as thus: States VAT capacity is significantly related to development in the respective states; and that states contribution to VAT revenue pool greatly determine state share of VAT revenue and Sustainability. The study relied on already generated data from government official sources. The data analyses were done with correlation statistical tool, and it thus found that: development in the various states in Nigeria is significantly related to their VAT capacity; States share of VAT revenue and sustainability is highly dependent on the contribution to national VAT revenue pool; and that continuous retention of the VAT revenue in the Exclusive legislative list is a major factor that limits states revenue capacity in their pursuit of development. The study thus recommended among others that: VAT revenue administration should be removed from the exclusive legislative list through constitutional amendment and place under state revenue administration to allow each states full benefit of their VAT revenue capacity.

KEYWORDS: VAT, REVENUE, STATE, VIABILITY, GOVERNMENT

Enugu State Forest Guards and Crime Prevention in Isi-Uzo Local Government of Enugu State, 2019 – 2024.

By

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Abstract

The increasing rate of insecurity in Nigeria, has given rise to the emergence of diverse security agencies with different nomenclatures and colourations, all in the bid to prevent, manage and control crime incidents in Nigeria. This research is focused on Enugu state forest guards and crime prevention in Isi-Uzo Local Government of Enugu State between 2019 – 2024. The following research questions guided this research: firstly how did forest guards' security outfit in Enugu State tackle rape incidents in Isi- Uzo Local Government between 2019 – 2024?; How did forest guards' security outfit in Enugu State tackle Kidnapping incidents in Isi – Uzo local government between 2019 – 2024?; How did forest guards' security outfit in Enugu State tackle land dispute incidents between herders and farmers in Isi – Uzo Local Government between 2019 – 2024?. Data were collected through the use of questionnaire, Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Documents. The sample size of 71 was deduced from the population size of 86 using the Taro Yamani formula of 1964. The research hypotheses were analyzed using Z-test statistical formula. The research revealed that the forest guards' security outfit has tackled rape incidents in Isi - Uzo Local Government Area of Enugu State between 2019 – 2024; secondly, that the forest guards' security outfit has tackled kidnapping incidents in Isi -Uzo Local Government of Enugu State between 2019 – 2024; finally, that the forest guards' security outfit has tackled land dispute incidents between herders and farmers in Isi – Uzo Local Government of Enugu State between 2019 – 2024. The following recommendations were made: firstly, there is need to increase personnel strength of the forest guards' security outfit for wider coverage so as to forestall sexual assaults against women; secondly, there is need to equip forest guards' security outfit with sophisticated arms so as to match strength with criminal elements; finally, there is need for the promotion of leasehold form of grazing reserves that is based on periodic or temporary tenancy. This will sustain the efforts made so far and forestall further land disputes between herders and farmers in the Local Government.

‘New Pattern‘ of Insecurity in Nigerian Universities: Causes, Consequences and Policy Options

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Abstract

Insecurity is a product of dysfunctional society. The new pattern of insecurity in Nigerian universities involves a shift from traditional issues like cultism, drug abuse and theft to the increased threat of insurgency, terrorisms, banditry, which brought the large-scale attacks and kidnappings including the abduction of students, on university campuses. This heightened external threat, often perpetrated by non-state armed groups, necessitated greater security responses and highlighted systemic weaknesses, such as inadequate funding and porous campus environment. The objective of the study was to identify the causes, consequences and policy options on new pattern of insecurity in Nigerian Universities. The institutional theory was used in the study. Data for the study were drawn from participant observation and authentic secondary sources. The content analytical technique was used to review the literature on the subject matter. The study identified that this surge in violence led to disruptions in academic calendars, students abandoning their studies and psychological trauma for victims and their families, impacting the overall educational system. Thus, it advocates for a dire need of policy innovation in technological intergration by deploying CCTV cameras in key areas and utilize intrusion detection system. Also facilitate information sharing and collaboration between universities and their host communities to create a safer and conducive learning environment.

Keywords: Insecurity, Institutional Theory, Dysfunctional Society, University, Nigeria

Community Policing as a Pathway to Security Reform in Africa: Lessons from Global Practices

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Abstract

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies built on partnerships and collaboration to improve public safety. It emphasizes cooperation between the police and the community in addressing insecurity, crime, and social disorder, while fostering trust and mutual accountability. Africa has witnessed a surge in insecurity ranging from armed banditry, terrorism, and communal clashes to police brutality and human rights violations. This paper explores community policing as a viable pathway to security sector reform in Africa, with particular focus on Nigeria. It underscores the importance of integrating community policing with broader governance reforms. The study employs evidence-based policing and draws on global practices such as Japan's koban system, Australia's community engagement model, and the United Kingdom's neighborhood policing strategies, examining how these approaches can be adapted to African contexts through reform. The paper argues that community policing has the potential not only to improve crime prevention but also to rebuild fractured relationships between citizens and security institutions. Ultimately, it advocates for a shift from coercive security practices to human-centered models rooted in justice, trust, and cooperation, positioning community policing as a transformative strategy for sustainable peace and security in Africa.

Keywords: Community policing, security reform, Africa, Nigeria, governance, human rights, global practices

Institutional Reforms and Security Governance in Nigeria: An Appraisal of Security Sector Reforms

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Abstract

Nigeria's persistent insecurity manifested in terrorism, banditry, kidnapping, communal violence, and militancy has generated repeated cycles of security sector reform since the

country's return to democracy in 1999. Despite legislative milestones such as the 2019 Police Act reform and the establishment of the Police Trust Fund, as well as a variety of high-profile initiatives and international donor engagement, the outcomes have been uneven and limited. This paper critically appraises institutional reforms in Nigeria's security sector over the past two decades, with attention to four dimensions: the scope and character of reforms; the persistent gap between laws or policies and their implementation; the institutional constraints that undermine reform effectiveness, including corruption, politicization, weak oversight, and chronic underfunding; and viable policy pathways for strengthening security governance. The analysis draws on official policy documents, government and United Nations reports, civil society assessments, and selected empirical studies to demonstrate that many reforms remain formalistic and incremental, with little transformative impact on the country's security architecture. The paper argues that genuine institutional redesign is essential to address Nigeria's entrenched security challenges. Priority measures include strengthening civilian oversight and accountability mechanisms, fully funding reform commitments through transparent channels, institutionalizing community-centered policing, investing in intelligence and data-driven technologies, and embedding robust monitoring and evaluation processes into reform frameworks. The paper concludes with actionable recommendations tailored to policymakers, security agencies, and development partners, emphasizing that effective security governance in Nigeria requires not just reform in name, but reform in practice.

Keywords: Security governance; security sector reform; institutional reform; police reform; community policing; Nigeria

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON HAUSA CULTURE: A CASE STUDY OF KADUNA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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ABSTRACT

This research work investigates the Impact of globalization on Hausa culture. The relies on secondary method of data collection in which questionnaires, text books, internet sources, journals and articles were consulted. This study examines the impact of globalization on Hausa culture, a rich and vibrant cultural heritage in Nigeria. Globalization has brought about both opportunities and challenges to Hausa culture, including cultural exchange, economic growth, and access to education, as well as cultural erosion, loss of traditional industries, and the influence of Western culture. This study highlights the complexities of globalization's impact on Hausa culture and emphasizes the need for cultural preservation and promotion. The findings of this study have implications for policymakers, cultural practitioners, and scholars seeking to understand the dynamics of globalization and cultural identity. The research applied the Modernization theory as a theoretical framework. At the course of this work some findings in form of conclusion were made that the impact of globalization on Hausa culture.

Keywords: globalization, cultural exchange, Hausa culture, cultural identity, modernization, cultural imperialism, language

AN EXEGETICAL AND CONTEXTUAL READING OF LUKE 13:1–5 AS A THEOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria faces escalating insecurity such as terrorism, kidnappings, and communal violence, which is exacerbated by corruption and moral decline. Existing solutions largely focus on military and political responses, neglecting spiritual and ethical roots. This study exegetically analyses Luke 13:1–5 using the historical-critical method to explore Jesus' call to repentance as a theological response. Findings reveal that repentance is urgent, communal, and necessary for societal renewal. The study proposes national repentance and church-led moral reformation as complementary strategies for addressing Nigeria's insecurity and fostering peace, justice, and stability.

Keywords: Luke 13:1–5, repentance, insecurity, Nigeria, theological response

INTEGRATING THE PRINCIPLES IN NEHEMIAH 4:13–23 FOR DIGITAL SECURITY POLICY REFORMS AND GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Nigeria continues to grapple with persistent insecurity—manifested in insurgency, banditry, terrorism, cybercrime, and community violence—that threatens national stability and hinders socio-economic development. Existing security policies and governance structures have often failed to produce sustainable solutions, creating the need for innovative and holistic approaches that integrate both physical and digital security dimensions. This study examines *Nehemiah 4:13–23* as a biblical framework for reforming Nigeria’s security policies and strengthening governance in the age of digital transformation. In this passage, Nehemiah strategically positioned families (*mishpachah*, מִשְׁפָּחָה “family, clan”) with weapons (*nesheq*, נֶשֶׁק “weapon, armament”) at vulnerable points in Jerusalem’s wall, combining vigilance (*shamar*, שָׁמַר “to watch, keep, preserve”) with ongoing construction. His leadership fostered unity (*’achvah*, אַחְוָה “brotherhood, unity”) and resilience amidst external threats, illustrating the integration of defense readiness with developmental governance. Adopting a qualitative theological-policy analysis, the study draws parallels between Nehemiah’s leadership strategies and Nigeria’s need for a comprehensive security framework that addresses both conventional threats and emerging digital vulnerabilities. The findings suggest that principles such as collective responsibility, ethical leadership, participatory governance, and simultaneous socio-economic rebuilding can significantly enhance national and cyber security resilience. By integrating ancient biblical wisdom with modern governance and cybersecurity principles, this research offers a faith-informed policy model aimed at enhancing resilience, fostering unity, and promoting stability in Nigeria. It underscores the

enduring relevance of Nehemiah's leadership for addressing complex 21st-century security challenges.

Keywords: Nehemiah 4:13–23, Banditry, Insurgency, Digital Security Policy Reform, and Nigeria's Governance.

CHURCH GROWTH IN THE CHALLENGE OF RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Church growth in Northern Nigeria faces profound challenges due to the prevalence of religious violence that has marked the region for decades. Churches, pastors, and congregants continue to experience persecution, destruction of property, and displacement, which directly hinders evangelism, discipleship, and the sustainability of Christian witness. This study investigates the complex relationship between religious violence and church growth using qualitative and mixed-method approaches. Data were drawn from library materials, scholarly books, peer-reviewed journals, and credible internet sources to provide a balanced understanding of the issue. The findings reveal that religious violence has resulted in mass displacement of Christian communities, psychological trauma among believers, reduced opportunities for worship and fellowship, and significant restrictions on missionary activities. Nonetheless, the resilience of Christian communities demonstrates that faith, persistence, and contextualized strategies can sustain growth even under hostile conditions. The conclusion affirms that while violence impedes the expansion of the church, it simultaneously deepens

spiritual commitment and strengthens communal solidarity. The study recommends intentional investment in theological education that equips ministers for resilience, the establishment of trauma-healing ministries, and the development of innovative evangelism strategies adapted to conflict-prone environments. Furthermore, promoting interfaith dialogue and advocating for policies that safeguard religious freedom are necessary steps towards ensuring sustainable church. Ultimately, redesigning mission and governance structures to respond to insecurity is indispensable for the survival and flourishing of the church in Africa.

Keywords: Church Growth; Religious Violence; Persecution; Interfaith Dialogue; Resilience

THE CHURCH AND THE RISE OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

The rise of insecurity in Nigeria, marked by terrorism, banditry, kidnapping, communal clashes, and religious violence, poses one of the greatest challenges to the nation's unity and stability. The Church, as a moral and social institution, is deeply affected by this reality, given its role in nation-building and its mission of peace, justice, and reconciliation. Insecurity threatens not only the lives of citizens but also undermines democratic institutions, economic development, and religious freedom. This abstract examines the Church's role in addressing the escalating insecurity in Nigeria, emphasizing both its prophetic witness and its peace-building mandate. The Church contributes by denouncing injustice, providing humanitarian aid to victims of violence, engaging in interfaith dialogue, and advocating for security sector reforms. Furthermore, it acts as a voice of conscience by challenging state institutions to uphold their constitutional responsibility of protecting lives and property. However, the Church also faces limitations, including internal divisions, politicization of religious platforms, and limited institutional capacity to counter systemic violence. Nonetheless, the Church remains a critical stakeholder in mitigating insecurity by fostering community resilience, promoting dialogue, and advocating for social justice. The intersection of faith and national security underscores the need for the Church to strengthen its engagement with both the state and civil society to achieve sustainable peace in Nigeria. This

study argues that without the moral and socio-political contributions of the Church, efforts to curb insecurity in Nigeria will remain inadequate, as security is not only a political responsibility but also a moral imperative.

**HIGHWAY INSECURITY AND INTER-STATE TRAVEL COLLAPSE IN NIGERIA:
FOCUS ON THE NORTH-WEST GEOPOLITICAL ZONE**

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Abstract

This study investigates the collapse of inter-state road travel in Nigeria's North-West geopolitical zone due to escalating highway insecurity marked by banditry, kidnappings, and violent attacks. As road travel becomes increasingly unsafe, many residents and sojourners now opt for air transport, erroneously perceived as safer, despite the near-fatal certainty of aviation accidents when they occur. Addressing a gap in research on how insecurity reshapes mobility choices, the study adopts a qualitative design, using in-depth interviews with travellers, transport workers, and security personnel. Grounded in Routine Activity Theory, findings reveal that the convergence of vulnerable travellers, emboldened criminal actors, and the absence of formidable state and local security personnel has rendered road travel untenable. The resulting dependence on air travel has deepened regional disparities and mobility exclusion. The study concludes that restoring road travel confidence is essential and recommends improved highway patrols, decentralised policing, and community-based surveillance as urgent measures.

Key Words: Highway, Insecurity, Inter-State, North-West, Collapse, Banditry, Kidnapping

CHRISTIAN HOLINESS AND POLITICAL COMMITMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study explores the intersection of Christian holiness and political commitment within the Nigerian socio-political context. Drawing on the theological insights of John Wesley, Kwame Bediako, and African scholars, it argues that holiness encompasses both personal piety and public responsibility. In Nigeria, however, holiness has often been narrowly defined as inward spirituality, fostering political apathy, complicity in corruption, and the neglect of civic engagement. The paper employs a qualitative-descriptive methodology, examining theological literature, political discourses, and ecclesiastical practices to assess the gap between Christian ethics and governance. Evidence from corruption, prosperity teachings, youth disillusionment, insecurity, and structural injustice highlight the urgency of redefining holiness as a holistic paradigm that integrates ethical political participation. While efforts such as advocacy, peace building, and welfare interventions exist, they remain fragmented and inadequate. The study recommends the establishment of prophetic advocacy centers, curriculum reform in seminaries, youth political discipleship, accountability networks, and interfaith alliances as pathways for transformation. It concludes that Christian holiness, when integrated with civic responsibility, can reposition the Nigerian Church as a prophetic and transformative force for justice, good governance, and national renewal.

SECURITY CHALLENGES AND ELECTIONS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Achieving meaningful development and success in any government endeavour will remain elusive without a robust and well-planned security architecture. Conducting credible, free and fair elections, guaranteeing the protection of election management officials and election materials, creating an enabling atmosphere for the electorate to cast their votes and ensuring that their votes count, are all possible within the framework of a safe and secured electoral environment. Observations have shown that security challenges in contemporary Nigeria are taking their tolls on the electoral process thus causing systematic disenfranchisement of the electorate, voter apathy, election manipulation, assaulting of election observers and destruction of their monitoring gadgets as well as the outright burning down of electoral management offices across the nation. It is against the foregoing that this article examined the implication of security challenges on election administration in Nigeria's Fourth Republic that commenced in 1999. The study utilized qualitative research method with data gathered from secondary sources including books, journal articles, official government and nongovernmental organisations' documents, newspapers and internet materials while data were analysed using content analysis. The paper was anchored on state fragility as its theoretical framework. From its findings, the study showed that the underperformance of the election management body in Nigeria is compounded by the challenges of insecurity facing the nation including kidnapping, banditry and terrorism and exacerbated by the ineffectiveness of security agencies and their officials in addressing election insecurity in the country. The article concluded that a security unit be established within Nigeria's election management structure to allow for long-term inclusive security mapping and planning as each election cycle unfolds. Keywords: Security challenges, Security Deployment, professionalism, Elections.

Unpacking the evolving Impact of Manipulation of Religion and Electoral Outcomes in Nigeria amidst Governance and Security Challenges

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Abstract

This paper investigates how the manipulation of religion influences electoral outcomes in Nigeria, particularly within the context of persistent security challenges. Employing a qualitative–descriptive approach informed by Weber’s sociological theory, the study distinguishes between religion as a moral system and its exploitation for political gain. It explores why electoral processes in a deeply religious society as Nigeria remain susceptible to corruption, sectarian mobilisation, violence and voter intimidation—factors that exacerbate insecurity and weaken democratic institutions. It examines how political actors mobilise religious identities to shape voter behaviour, entrench ethno-religious divisions, and legitimise partisan agendas, often undermining democratic integrity and worsening insecurity. While recognising the potential of religious institutions to foster social cohesion and accountability, this study highlights the urgent need for electoral reforms that discourage sectarian campaigning and promote interfaith collaboration in election monitoring. The paper concludes that addressing manipulation of religion is critical for strengthening Nigeria’s democratic institutions, mitigating conflict, and enhancing governance effectiveness which will help in curbing the ongoing insecurity.

Keywords: Democratic institutions, Insecurity, Manipulation of religion, Religious institutions, Voter behaviour

THE ROLE OF NEW TESTAMENT ESCHATOLOGY IN SHAPING RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE AND INSECURITY IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

In the face of Nigeria's persistent insecurity marked by terrorism, ethnic violence, and socio-political upheaval, Christian eschatological beliefs offer both a theological anchor and a practical challenge. This study explores how New Testament eschatology informs Nigerian Christians' responses to violence, balancing the tension between hopeful anticipation of divine justice and the imperative for ethical engagement in the present. By examining key eschatological themes such as the "already and not yet" kingdom, non-retaliation, and the cosmic renewal of creation, the research uncovers how these doctrines inspire resilience, pacifism, and peacebuilding efforts amid pervasive threats. Yet, it also critically assesses the theological pitfalls of passivity and disengagement, arguing for a contextualised eschatology that empowers proactive peace advocacy without forfeiting spiritual hope. Ultimately, this study reframes New Testament eschatology not as a retreat from conflict but as a dynamic resource for transformative action, fostering a nuanced Christian witness in Nigeria's volatile landscape.

Keywords: New Testament, Eschatology, Religious Violence, Ethnic Conflicts, Peacebuilding, Political and Social Engagement, Cosmic Renewal, Christian Ethics.

JUDAS AND THE HOUSE RAT: BETRAYAL IN MARK 14:10–11,42–46 THROUGH THE LENS OF IGBO WISDOM

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ABSTRACT

Betrayal, particularly by insiders, constitutes one of the most distressing breaches of trust across cultures and religious traditions. This study examines the betrayal of Jesus by Judas Iscariot (Mark 14:10–11, 42–46) in conversation with the Igbo proverb, *Oke nọ n'ụlọ gwara nke ubi naazụ dīna ngīga* (“The rat inside the house informed the one in the bush that there is fish in the net”). The proverb metaphorically depicts insider betrayal as the most dangerous form, echoing the theological and ethical implications of Judas's actions. Employing a comparative analytical method, the paper explores the convergence between the biblical narrative

and Igbo ethical thought, with particular focus on communal vulnerability and moral accountability. The findings indicate that both Judas and the proverbial oke (rat) undermined systems of trust — spiritual in the biblical context and socio-communal in the Igbo worldview. The study identifies motivations for betrayal as frequently rooted in personal ambition, ideological disillusionment, or material gain. It argues that these betrayals not only impact individuals but also destabilize communal integrity. The study concludes by advocating for there enforcement of communal values, theological engagement with indigenous wisdom traditions, and the cultivation of restorative justice mechanisms. It demonstrates that indigenous proverbs, such as this Igbo saying, offer enduring insights in to human conduct, making them valuable tools for contemporary theological reflection and moral formation.

KEYWORDS: *Judas, the House Rat, Betrayal, Igbo Wisdom, Oke, Azu, Ngiga*

Intervention for Illegal Child Adoption in Enugu North Senatorial District

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Abstract

Illegal child adoption has become a serious concern for both researchers and stakeholders. This is because illegal child adoption is now a common business where people hide in the name of orphanage activities to execute their evil intentions. Hence this study examined illegal child adoption intervention in Enugu North Senatorial Districts. Cross-sectional survey

design was adopted, and simple random sampling was used to select the 593 respondents across the selected study area. A structured questionnaire was self administered to collect necessary information from the respondents; and the data collected were presented in frequency tables and analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Three hypotheses were formulated to guide the study and were tested using Chi-square. Findings from the study revealed that the majority of the respondents 80.6% affirmed that there are factors that promote illegal child adoption with 36.1% affirming that corruption of staff of government ministries in charge is one of the major factors that promote illegal child adoption in the study area. Also, findings from the study revealed that, greater percentage of the respondents 41.3% indicated adequate monitoring of adoption agencies was the strategy that can address the problem of illegal child adoption in Enugu North Senatorial District. All the three hypotheses tested, revealed that there were statistical significant relationship between ages, educational attainment of respondents, place of residence and knowledge of the factors that promote illegal child adoption in the study area. The study recommended need for government and social workers to collaborate to support mechanisms that will effectively reduce the incidence of illegal adoptions by addressing the risk factors.

Keywords: Intervention , Illegal , Child, Adoption and Social Work.

**Transformative Leadership in the New Testament: Implications for African
Scholarship and Governance amidst Insecurity.**

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Abstract

Africa is facing deep insecurity caused by terrorism, corruption, political violence, and weak institutions. These crises raise urgent questions about the kind of leadership and scholarship that can promote peace and stability. This paper, titled , Transformative Leadership in the New Testament: Implications for African. Scholarship and Governance Amidst Insecurity explores how the New Testament vision of leadership can inform African contexts today. The paper aims to show how the servant-leadership model taught by Jesus and practiced in

the early Church offers principles for rebuilding governance and scholarship in Africa. African leaders operate with a model of power based on control and self-interest. This has weakened governance and worsened insecurity. The study uses biblical exegesis of key New Testament passages and a contextual analysis that compares these teachings with current African realities of insecurity and governance. The New Testament presents leadership as service, sacrifice, and transformation of communities rather than domination. Applied to Africa, this model encourages integrity in scholarship, accountability in governance, and a focus on the common good. Transformative leadership from the New Testament provides practical values such as justice, peace, humility, and reconciliation that can guide African scholars and leaders to respond to insecurity in sustainable ways.

Keywords: New Testament, transformative leadership, Africa, governance, insecurity, servant-leadership, justice, peace.

THE CHURCH AS A CATALYST FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Peace and security remain pressing challenges in Nigeria, where persistent ethno-religious conflicts, terrorism, banditry, and socio-political unrest threaten national stability and development. Amid these challenges, the church emerges as a vital social institution with the moral authority, grassroots presence, and spiritual mandate to foster reconciliation, justice, and social harmony. This paper examines the role of the church as a catalyst for peace and security in Nigeria, highlighting its interventions in peacebuilding, advocacy for good governance, and promotion of interfaith dialogue. Drawing on biblical principles of justice, forgiveness, and love, the church provides both moral guidance and practical engagement in conflict resolution, community sensitization, and the rehabilitation of victims of violence. However, the church's role is not without challenges, including internal divisions, politicization, and limited resources. The study argues that strengthening the church's capacity in peace education, collaboration with state institutions, and building ecumenical

and interfaith partnerships can enhance its contribution to national security. Ultimately, the church's transformative potential lies in embodying Christ's message of peace and justice while engaging society as an agent of reconciliation and stability in Nigeria. Recommendations include the church intensifying its role in peace education by embedding peace and conflict management into its teachings and community programmes, making for collaboration between church leaders, government agencies, and civil society organizations in order to create holistic security frameworks, expanding ecumenical and interfaith initiatives to bridge divides among different religious communities and resisting politicization to remain a credible moral voice, committed to justice, unity, and the promotion of the common good in Nigeria.

Keywords: The church, security, peacebuilding, conflict resolution and interfaith dialogue

GIRL CHILD EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper considers the impact of globalization and artificial intelligence (AI) on girl child education. While these two powerful forces offer significant opportunities to enhance learning, they also introduce challenges that could deepen existing problems. Descriptive methodology is used for this research. The research found out that globalization, by fostering global interconnectedness, provides girls with new access to information and educational resources. It can also promote advocacy for girls' education on a global scale. However, this same process can worsen economic disparities, creating a digital divide that leaves many girls behind. The commercialization of education, driven by global trends, may also prioritize profit over the needs of disadvantaged students. Similarly, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to revolutionize education by offering personalized learning experiences and providing access to schooling in remote or underserved areas. AI-powered tools can also help girls develop crucial skills for the future workforce. Yet, the adoption of AI raises serious ethical and practical concerns, including issues of data privacy, potential biases within

algorithms, and the need to adequately train teachers to use these new technologies effectively. This research concludes that both globalization and AI hold immense promise for improving girls' education and empowering them to reach their full potential. However, achieving these positive outcomes requires a thoughtful and targeted approach that addresses the specific barriers girls face. By carefully managing the challenges and leveraging the opportunities, all girls can have equitable access to quality education in an evolving global landscape. The recommendations advocate for an approach to empowering girl-child education in the age of globalization and AI by bridging the digital divide, developing culturally sensitive AI tools, ensuring data privacy, strengthening global partnerships, and training educators to combat bias and stereotypes.

KEYWORDS: Girl child, education, globalization, artificial intelligence (AI)

STRATEGIC REPOSITIONING OF SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION AS A VITAL INSTRUMENT FOR CURBING INSECURITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

BY

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Abstract

In the face of escalating insecurity across Africa particularly in Nigeria, there is an urgent need to rethink educational governance and its role in national stability. This paper examines the strategic repositioning of Social Studies education as a vital instrument for curbing insecurity in the 21st century. Social Studies, by its interdisciplinary nature, equips learners with civic knowledge, ethical values, critical thinking skills and a deep understanding of cultural and societal dynamics. These competencies are essential for nurturing responsible citizenship, fostering social cohesion, and addressing the root causes of violence, extremism, and communal conflicts. The paper argues that by redesigning the curriculum to include peace education, human rights, media literacy, and community-based learning, Social Studies can be transformed into a more responsive and proactive tool for national integration and security. Also, it advocates for governance reforms that integrate Social Studies more

robustly into national security discourse, teacher training, and policy implementation. In doing so, Social Studies becomes not just a school subject, but a catalyst for rebuilding trust, promoting inclusive governance and empowering youth in an increasingly fragile socio-political setting in Nigeria.

Keywords: Social Studies, Educational Governance, Insecurity, Citizenship, Curriculum Reform, 21st Century Nigeria

Emerging Scholarship and Security Challenges in Nigeria: Rethinking Social Work Education

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Abstract

Nigeria faces escalating security challenges, including insurgency, kidnappings, communal violence, cybercrime, and youth radicalisation, that expose significant weaknesses in human service systems. These threats, rooted in poverty, inequality, and social disintegration, demand responses beyond military or political measures. This study examined the potential of social work education in advancing peacebuilding, conflict prevention, trauma care, and community resilience through targeted reforms in training and practice.

A qualitative research methodology, using an in-depth interview guide, was adopted to explore the perspectives of 12 study participants, comprising of social work educators, social work postgraduate students and curriculum developers. The collected data was analysed thematically. Data analysis commenced with listening to the audio tapes and comparing them with field notes, then transcribed into English and analysed using interpretive phenomenological approach. The researcher read and reread the transcripts, identified patterns, grouped them into themes, and phrases with special connotations noted.

Findings revealed inadequate coverage of security-related topics in social work education, underutilization of social work research in security and development policy, and challenges in curriculum reform among others.

It recommends a capacity building for social work educators, curriculum reform, institutional collaboration, and regulatory reforms and advocacy. By rethinking social work education

through the lens of national security and peace, Nigerian universities can play a transformative role in shaping not only the profession but the future stability and cohesion of the nation.

Keywords: Social work education, emerging scholarship, national security, curriculum reform, peacebuilding, Nigeria

Philosophy, Globalization and Artificial Intelligence: Rethinking humanity in a Digital Age

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Abstract

This paper explores the intersections of philosophy, globalization, and artificial intelligence (AI) in rethinking the meaning of humanity in the digital age. Philosophy offers critical lenses – epistemology, ethics, ontology, and political philosophy – for interrogating questions of knowledge, responsibility, and existence in technologically mediated societies. Globalization, as an interconnected reality, amplifies the transformative reach of AI, shaping cultures, economies, and ethical frameworks while generating new forms of inequality and interdependence. Artificial intelligence, as both a disruptive and creative force, raises profound challenges related to human autonomy, justice, accountability, and sustainability. Through a critical-philosophical reflection, this paper argues for a responsible future with AI – one guided by global ethics that emphasize human dignity, cultural pluralism, ecological responsibility, and inclusive governance. By integrating philosophical insight with global realities, the paper highlights pathways toward ensuring that AI becomes not a threat to humanity's core values but a catalyst for human flourishing in a globalized digital era.

Keywords: Philosophy, globalization, artificial intelligence, ethics, ontology, humanity, digital age

Impact of Youth Unemployment on Security of Maritime Environment in Delta State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Youth unemployment in Delta State has impacted adversely on security of maritime environment in Delta State. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of youth unemployment on security of maritime environment in coastal areas of Delta. Survey and historical research designs were adopted in the study. The study was anchored on human needs theory in order to understand the nexus between youth unemployment and security of maritime environment by focusing on Delta State. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary source of data was collected using in-depth interview and 5-Point Likert Questionnaire from a target population of 4,913 drawn from staff in Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Nigeria Maritime and Safety Agency (NIMASA), National Directorate of Employment (NDE), registered traders, registered local maritime transporters, staff of Agip, Tana security companies as well as fishing and oil producing firms in Delta State as well as National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Abuja. The sample size of the study is 370, gotten using Rakesh sample size formula. Therefore, 370 copies of questionnaire were administered to the respondents on a face-to-face basis. In-depth interview in the study involved gathering data about research questions from 2 key experts, who were selected from each of the targeted population. Therefore, 22 respondents were designed for interview on the basis of their presumed depth of knowledge on issues regarding youth unemployment and security of maritime environment in Delta State. Secondary data were generated from publications of NIMASA, NPF and other organisations that make up the population units as well as from available documents on youth unemployment and security of maritime environment in Delta State. Data generated from questionnaire were analysed using simple percentages and absolute frequencies, while data collected from in-depth interview were analysed using narrative-analytic technique. Data from secondary sources were analysed using relational-content analysis. Findings showed that youth unemployment has largely distorted security of maritime environment in Delta State, Nigeria. Among other things, it is recommended that the Federal Government, Delta State government and oil companies should train and engage unemployed youths without criminal records to guard the oil pipelines and assist the Navy in tracing and arresting criminal elements that sabotage oil production in Nigeria.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Security, Maritime Environment

“May Nigeria (Never) Happen To Me”: Discursive Framing of Hope and Despair in Nigeria’s Context of Governance Deficits

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Abstract

This study interrogates the conflicting commissive speech acts embedded in the popular lamentation, “*May Nigeria never happen to me*”, and the Nigerian Orientation Agency’s

(NOA) counter-discourse, “*May Nigeria happen to me.*” Anchored on **Speech Act Theory**, **Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)**, and **State Capture Theory**, the research examines how competing linguistic performances of belonging and disillusionment expose the deep-seated legitimacy crisis of the Nigerian state. Using a **mixed-methods approach**, data were elicited from 600 respondents evenly distributed between North and South and stratified by gender, age, education, and employment. Ten Likert-scale items measured perceptions of the NOA’s commissive messaging, while qualitative discourse analysis of online excerpts provided contextual grounding. Findings revealed striking regional, generational, and socio-economic divides: Northern, older, uneducated, and unemployed respondents largely endorsed the NOA’s reframed slogan, while their Southern, younger, educated, and employed counterparts overwhelmingly rejected it as manipulative propaganda. This pattern underscores how **low literacy and economic pressures** serve as ideological capital exploited by state actors to reproduce consent and mask elite capture. The study concludes that the NOA’s campaign, though rhetorically patriotic, deepens discursive fractures rather than bridging them. By integrating linguistic pragmatics with political economy, this research contributes to scholarship on **language, power, and state legitimacy**, illustrating how commissive speech acts can function as tools of both resistance and manipulation within contexts of governance failure. It calls for renewed civic literacy to counter symbolic domination through state-sponsored discourse.

Keywords: *Commissive Speech, Critical Discourse Analysis, Language of Power, Nigeria, NOA, Propaganda, Speech Act, State Capture*

Musa, the Gateman of Benign Defections and Nigeria’s ‘Unbroken’ Democracy: Insights from Benign Violation Theory and Critical Default Model of Discourse Coherence

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Abstract

This study interrogates the paradox of Nigeria’s “unbroken democracy” through the lens of humour and irony, using the archetype of *Musa, the gateman* as a symbolic observer of the nation’s recurring political absurdities. Drawing on Benign Violation Theory (BVT) Critical Default Model of Discourse Coherence (CDMDC), the paper explores how democratic violations—such as mass defections, judicial contradictions, and government U-turns—are rendered *benign* through linguistic humour, political euphemisms, and narrative reframing. BVT illuminates how Nigerians laugh at violations that should ordinarily provoke outrage, while CDMDC exposes the ideological coherence that sustains such laughter at both the surface (default) and deep (critical) levels of discourse. Using purposively sampled data from newspaper reports, political speeches, and online commentaries, the study conducts a critical-pragmatic analysis of how humour and irony function as instruments of both social critique and elite legitimation. Findings suggest that political humour in Nigeria simultaneously defuses tension and perpetuates complacency, transforming democratic incoherence into a normalized spectacle of survival. The metaphor of *Musa at the gate* thus encapsulates the nation’s ambivalent consciousness - at once cynical and hopeful - where laughter becomes the last refuge of a disillusioned polity. The study concludes that understanding Nigeria’s

political communication through the dual prism of BVT and CDMDC reveals the discursive mechanisms by which the absurd becomes acceptable, and the broken appears “unbroken.”
Keywords: *Benign Violation Theory, Critical Default Model of Discourse Coherence, Musa, humour, irony, democracy, Nigeria.*

Macroeconomic and Firm-specific Determinants of Agribusiness Profitability in Nigeria: Evidence from a Panel Fixed Effects Model with Driscoll–Kraay Standard Errors

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Abstract

The study investigated the effects of selected macroeconomic and firm-specific factors on profitability, proxied by return on assets (ROA), of selected agribusiness firms listed on the Nigerian Exchange (NGX) from 2015 to 2023. The specific objective of the study was to examine how selected macroeconomic and firm-specific factors affect the return on assets (ROA) of purposively selected agribusiness firms. A fixed effects model with Driscoll–Kraay standard errors for panel data, supported by diagnostic tests for cross-sectional dependence, among others, was used to analyze secondary data sourced from the annual financial reports of the firms and annual data of the macroeconomic variables of interest in the study, obtained from the databases of the World Bank, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletins, and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

The results revealed that exchange rate, bank credit, interest rate, and liquidity have positive and significant effects on the ROA of the selected agribusiness firms, while firm size has a negative and significant effect. Also, economic policy uncertainty, inflation rate, firm age, and leverage showed negative but insignificant effects on the ROA of the selected agribusiness firms. The study concludes that the effects of macroeconomic and firm-specific variables on profitability, as proxied by ROA, are profound, and specifically notes that the stability of exchange and interest rates is essential in improving the ROA of agribusiness firms. Furthermore, improvement in access to bank credit and optimal liquidity management are crucial to sustaining ROA.

The study recommends that agribusiness firms’ management should guard against decreases in ROA resulting from increases in firm size. It also recommends that agribusiness firms should rationally manage resources as the firms grow older to avoid a reduction in ROA, and should be cautious in using external funds to finance their operations, as this may also reduce ROA. Importantly, the study recommends timeliness in the formulation and implementation of economic policies, especially those related to the monetary policy rate (MPR), by political leaders to ensure improved profitability (ROA) of agribusiness firms.

Keywords: Agribusiness, macroeconomic factors, firm-specific factors, profitability, Driscoll–Kraay estimator.

Christianity and Post-Election Terrorism in Nigeria: An Examination of the Impact and Response

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Abstract

This paper investigates the phenomenon of post-election terrorism in Nigeria, with a focus on its impact on Christian communities. Using a qualitative research approach, the study analyzes the experiences of Christian communities during the 2019 and 2023 general elections, and explores the factors contributing to the targeting of Christians. The paper also assesses the responses of Christian leaders and organizations to post-election violence and identifies gaps in their strategies. The findings highlight the need for a multi-faceted approach to address the root causes of post-election terrorism, including political and religious extremism, poor governance, and social inequality. The paper recommends collaborative efforts between Christian leaders, government, and civil society organizations to promote peaceful coexistence, reconciliation, and national stability.

Keywords: Christianity, post-election terrorism, Nigeria, Christian communities, violence, extremism, governance, peacebuilding.

EDUCATION OF GIRL-CHILD AS A PANACEA FOR CHURCH CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND SECURITY CHALLENGES IN AFRICA

**BY
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AUGUST, 2025.

Abstract

Women are very important component of every society, and studies have shown that education can equip and prepare women to provide solutions to several church and societal problems, including Conflict resolution and peace-building. Consequently, this paper examines the Education of the girl - child as a fundamental tool for Church's conflict resolution efforts in Africa. A qualitative research approach was used. Data were sourced through journals, Newspaper, and textbooks to examine the significance of girl-child education in promoting peace-building efforts, and solutions to security

challenges within the African continent. Based on evidences from literature, the paper found that the girl-child education empowers women and enables them to participate in peace building efforts, through mediation, negotiation and reconciliation. Specifically, evidences abound that notable women like Okonjo Iweala, Oby Eze Ekwesili, Late Dora Akunyili. Helen Johnson and many other women have used the instrument of education to manage conflict and build peace in crises-ridden communities across Africa. Similarly, the girl-child education has helped girls affected by conflict such as the recovered Chibok girls, to promote peace and stability in their ancestral homes, Communities and work places, just as the Catholic Church in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has empowers girls and women through Education to bring peace in troubled regions of the country. Recommended among other things is that the girl child education should be encouraged and promoted by the Church to enable them contribute to the development of peace and stability across the continent.

Keywords: Girl-child, Education, Church, Conflict resolution, Africa.

RECLAIMING THE NARRATIVE: INSECURITY, AGENCY AND RESILIENCE IN
VERONIQUE TADJO' S THE SHADOW OF IMANA

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ABSTRACT

The Rwandan genocide of the mid 90s has attracted a myriad of creative and scholarly patronage. But it would appear that many of such works tend to offer a stereotypical portraiture of women as helpless and vulnerable victims of war, who are exploited, sexually abused and crushed. Veronique Tadjo's *The Shadow of Imana* ,offers a powerful and nuanced counter narrative that deconstructs the stereotypical portraiture of women in most war narratives Tadjo demonstrates how women navigate insecurity, reclaim their fractured selves and exercise resilience and agency during and after wars.. Employing the Feminist tool of literary criticism,,this paper brings to the fore how women deploy story telling and other therapies to heal their traumas, demonstrate resilience,and contribute meaningfully to national recuperation in post war Rwanda. This paper argues that Tadjo's work repositions women as traumatised victims ,survivors and witnesses of the genocide, who are able transform themselves from victims to heroines of the genocide. It concludes that by positively

representing women's voices and experiences, the work illuminates the often muted index of resilience, agency and reclamation demonstrated by women to bring about healing, recovery and nation building in war and post war situations.

KEY WORDS: Insecurity, trauma, agency, resilience, genocide.

**UNRAVELING THE SDG PARADOX: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF
CORRUPTION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

BY

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Abstract

This study investigates the intricate relationships between corruption, corporate governance, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria, employing a mixed-methods approach. Grounded in Institutional Theory and Stakeholder Theory, this research posits that corruption and weak corporate governance structures hinder SDG progress in Africa's most populous nation. Findings reveal a significant negative correlation between corruption indices and SDG performance, with corporate governance quality moderating this relationship. The study identifies key drivers of corruption and governance failures, including institutional weaknesses, regulatory capture, and stakeholder collusion. A theoretical framework, the SDG-Corruption-Governance Nexus, is proposed to explain these dynamics. The research

contributes to understanding the SDG paradox in Nigeria, offering insights for policymakers, corporate leaders, and stakeholders seeking to accelerate sustainable development in Africa.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Corruption, Corporate Governance, Institutional Theory, Stakeholder Theory, Nigeria, Africa, Development Studies.

ASSESSING GOVERNANCE AMIDST INSECURITY IN ENUGU STATE

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Abstract

Governance amidst insecurity in Enugu State presents a complex challenge that reflects broader issues of political stability, socio-economic development, and public trust in government institutions. The objective of this paper is to examine how persistent security threats such as kidnapping, communal conflicts, and attacks by armed groups have impacted governance effectiveness and service delivery in Enugu state. It explores the interplay between insecurity and administrative performance, focusing on policy responses, institutional resilience, and community engagement strategies adopted by state authorities. Using a qualitative descriptive approach and frustration aggression theory as the theoretical framework. Primary and Secondary data are used in collecting the data. The study highlights how insecurity undermines public administration, deters investment, and erodes citizens' confidence in government. The findings insecurity in the Enugu state and South East in general has become a significant threat to the lives and property of its residents. The paper also suggests that the government should embrace the principles of good governance and genuine federalism. Indicate that factors such as the actions of security personnel, herders, self-determination agitators, and the governments selective emphasize the need for integrated

governance approaches that prioritize intelligence-led policing, youth empowerment, and multi-stakeholder collaboration to promote sustainable peace and inclusive development in Enugu State.

Keywords: Armed Groups, Conflict, Sustainable Peace, Inclusive Development, Insecurity, Governance, Service Delivery, Policy.

**A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF 1 PETER 2:13-17 ON EMPOWERING
NIGERIAN COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE AND SECURITY**

By

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Venue: University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

The increasing rise of insecurity across many communities in the Nigerian society which usually manifests in terrorism, banditry and communal clashes has seriously undermined governance, adversely affected scholarly activities and eventually impeded sustainable development. It normally erodes social cohesion and unity, thereby creating atmosphere where leadership and scholarship are demonstrated without respect for the common good of everyone. As a result, there is urgent need to redesign scholarship and leadership frameworks that will provide for peace building and security among the Nigerian communities. This Paper therefore examines biblical principles as embedded in 1 Peter's 2:13-17 that will provide a moral compass for leaders, scholars and communities to build upon. It argues that a decontextualized interpretation demanding passive submission to governing authorities is theologically unsustainable and pastorally dangerous in a nation struggling with multi-front insecurity. Through an exegetical analysis of the text in its original Neronian context, the

study re-evaluates the writing of Peter the Apostle of Jesus "submission" not as blind obedience, but as a strategic, voluntary act of witness. This is balanced against broader biblical imperatives for the prophetic denunciation of injustice and the active pursuit of justice. When reframed against the biblical benchmark of punishing evildoers and praising the good, the Nigerian state's performance often reveals an immense failure of its God-ordained purpose. Consequently, the Paper proposes a hermeneutic of "critical collaboration" and "submission as resistance." It concludes that the Nigerian church is called to transcend passive compliance, acting as a vital locus for peace and security by involving in grassroots peacebuilding, promoting interfaith dialogue and exercising its prophetic mandate to challenge structural injustice, thereby empowering communities where the state has refused to perform its responsibilities.

Keywords: Examination, Empowering, Nigerian, Communities, Peace and Security

The Role of Institutional Quality on Globalisation and Inclusive growth in Africa

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Abstract

The study examines the role of institutional quality on globalisation and inclusive growth in Africa using data from 45 African economies over 2000–2024. To determine the panel cointegration and cointegrating regression association between inclusive growth, globalisation and institutional quality, we adapted the long-run panel cointegrating methods; the fully modified ordinary least squares and dynamic ordinary least squares estimations. The results from both show that aggregate globalisation and its various dimensions have positive and significant effects on inclusive growth. Also, globalisation has indirect positive and significant impact on inclusive growth through institutional quality.

Key words: Globalisation; Inclusive Growth; Institutional Quality; African; Economies;

LIMITATIONS OF DIGITAL FORENSIC INVESTIGATION IN NIGERIA'S RURAL COMMUNITIES

by

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Abstract

Digital forensic investigation has become an indispensable tool for contemporary criminal justice systems. In Nigeria, however, rural communities remain significantly disadvantaged in the application of digital forensics due to deep-seated infrastructural, institutional, and socio-cultural limitations. This study employs a literature-based methodology, drawing on peer-reviewed scholarships, government reports, and comparative studies from other developing countries, to critically examine these challenges.

The findings indicate that inadequate infrastructure such as unreliable electricity, poor telecommunication networks, limited internet penetration, and weak transportation systems constitutes the primary barrier to effective forensic practice in rural areas. Equally significant are the shortages of skilled personnel and inadequate training opportunities among law enforcement, which frequently lead to the mishandling of digital evidence and diminished prosecutorial outcomes. Institutional fragmentation, lack of rural-specific frameworks, and funding disparities further constrain forensic capacity. Socio-cultural factors, including low digital literacy, mistrust in technological processes, and judicial underappreciation of digital evidence, exacerbate the problem.

Comparative lessons from Kenya, India, Brazil and South Africa demonstrate that policy interventions, rural-based training programs, and innovative mobile forensic laboratories can mitigate these obstacles. For Nigeria, these insights highlight the need to decentralize forensic institutions, strengthen infrastructure, and adopt policies tailored to rural realities.

The study concludes that unless targeted reforms are enacted, digital forensics in Nigeria will remain urban-centric, leaving rural communities vulnerable to cybercrime and digital exploitation. By situating Nigeria's challenges within global debates on digital justice, the paper underscores the urgency of inclusive reforms to bridge the rural-urban divide in forensic investigation.

Keywords: Digital forensics, rural communities, Nigeria, infrastructure, law enforcement, digital evidence

Repositioning Social Work Research and Practice for Effective Governance Amidst Insecurity in Nigeria.

By
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Abstract

Nigeria faces deepening insecurity marked by terrorism, kidnapping, banditry, communal clashes, and internal displacement, all of which undermine governance and national development. While national responses have focused largely on military and security operations, limited attention has been paid to the social dimensions of insecurity and the role of social work in addressing them. This study explores how social work research and practice can be repositioned to strengthen governance and promote sustainable peace in Nigeria. Adopting a qualitative descriptive design, data were collected through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with social workers, community leaders, and officials in selected Northern and Southeastern states. Thematic analysis revealed four major issues: (1) limited visibility of social work in national security frameworks; (2) psychosocial impacts of insecurity on victims; (3) the need for collaborative governance and community participation; and (4) the importance of research-driven policy and capacity development for social workers. Findings show that insecurity in Nigeria is both a structural and psychosocial problem requiring multi-level interventions. Integrating social work into governance and policy processes can promote trauma recovery, community resilience, and citizen trust in government institutions. The study concludes that repositioning social work through education reform, professional recognition, and evidence-based advocacy will not only enhance governance responsiveness but also contribute meaningfully to peacebuilding and national development.

Keywords: Social work, insecurity, governance, psychosocial intervention, Nigeria, community resilience

Entrepreneurship and Poverty Nexus in the Presence of Armed Banditry in Sokoto State, Nigeria

By

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Abstract

This paper examines the relationship between entrepreneurship and poverty in the presence of armed banditry in Sokoto State, Nigeria, using secondary data from 2010 to 2023. Descriptive and ordinary least square method was used to analyze the data. The findings reveal a strong negative relationship between entrepreneurial development and poverty levels; however, the presence of armed banditry significantly weakens this relationship by discouraging investment, disrupting markets, and limiting access to resources. The study concludes that sustainable entrepreneurship can significantly reduce poverty if security conditions improve. Policy recommendations include security sector reforms, targeted microcredit schemes, and entrepreneurship skill training for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and rural dwellers affected by banditry.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Development, Poverty, Armed-Banditry.

CHALLENGES OF INSECURITY IN AFRICAN SOCIAL VALUES

BY

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates how insecurity challenges undermine African social values by exploring the erosion of traditional ethics due to factors like poverty, unemployment, and poor governance. The purpose of this research work is to understand this connection and propose solutions, using a qualitative research method analyzing existing literature. Expected outcomes include providing a foundation for policy-making that addresses root causes and reinforces social values, ultimately contributing to peace and development in Africa. The Purpose is to examine the connection between the rising levels of insecurity and the erosion

of traditional African social and moral values, to analyze how factors such as poverty, unemployment, and poor governance contribute to both insecurity and a decline in social ethics, to establish a theoretical foundation for developing policies and interventions that reinforce social values as a key component in a comprehensive approach to insecurity. The Methods adopted in this research is qualitative research method, drawing on secondary data sources like academic journals, books, and reports, content analysis of literature to identify key themes and relationships between insecurity, social values, and contributing factors, analysis of case studies and theoretical frameworks to understand the complex interplay between societal issues, security, and ethical erosion. The expected outcomes are deeper understanding of the specific social and moral values that are being undermined by insecurity, evidence-based recommendations for governments, civil society, and communities on how to rebuild and strengthen social ethics through education and reinforcement, a conceptual framework for future research and policy-making that recognizes the critical link between restoring social values and achieving sustainable peace and security in Africa.

Contextual Explications: Challenges, Insecurity, African, Social Values

Civil-Military Relations

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Abstract

Societies coexist under so many relationships both since the first world war to the cold war global relations has or had been looked into by numerous scholars of great repute. Military relations focus on the Nexus between the human coexistence and their military capabilities, and as they interact both at the International Arena and regional power Among states of the globe. Theories Practices and Objectives for both the Analysis and Implementations of these relations targeting world peace, Paradigms in civil-military relations and the approaches to adopt in its different forms among different powers and lesser power states of the world. Consequently looking at the different challenges that would erupt as a result of this relations

because of the dynamic power tuzzle betwen both developed countries e.g Israel Gaza Ukraine Russial.

HOPE AND RECONSTRUCTION FOR PEACE IN GOVERNANCE: REPOSITIONING FRENCH LITERARY STUDIES THROUGH ALBERT CAMUS'S LA PESTE (THE PLAGUE)

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Abstract:

This research examines how Camus's humanist vision provides a reflective framework for addressing governance and insecurity in contemporary Africa. Camus's *La Peste* (1947) is more than an allegory of disease; it is a profound exploration of moral responsibility, civic solidarity, and ethical leadership in times of crisis hence, the interpretation of the plague as a metaphor for political decay, corruption, and moral indifference, conditions that similarly undermine governance and peace in many African societies. Through a humanistic and philosophical reading, the paper argues that Camus's emphasis on collective duty, empathy, and resilience offers valuable insights for rethinking governance beyond structures of power and toward moral reconstruction. Repositioning French literary studies in this way reaffirms the relevance of the humanities in fostering intercultural dialogue, ethical reasoning, and critical consciousness. The study ultimately proposes that literature, when critically engaged, becomes a transformative tool for peacebuilding and the reimagination of leadership ethics. By bridging French existential thought and African realities, there is a highlight on the enduring role of literary scholarship in nurturing hope, moral clarity, and the intellectual foundations necessary for reconstructing governance in contexts marked by insecurity and social fragmentation.

Keywords: Albert Camus, *La Peste (The Plague)*, Crisis, Ethical Governance, Postcolonial Reconstruction, Existential Humanism

Addressing Security Challenges in Nigeria through Effective Poverty Alleviation Programmes: Lessons from the Old Testament

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Abstract

Poverty and insecurity constitute two major challenges confronting Nigeria. Higher percentage of the security challenges being witnessed in Nigeria is caused by poverty.

Indeed, poverty in Nigeria has become a breeding forum for all social ills being experienced in the country today such as kidnapping, armed robbery, banditry, ritual killing, and pipeline vandalism among others. The reason for this is not far-fetched; it is because ‘an idle hand is the devil’s workshop’. Consequently, many of the unemployed youths in Nigeria engage in various criminal acts that constitute security threats to Nigeria. Bearing in mind the fact that one possible way of overcoming security challenges in Nigeria is to put effective and functional poverty alleviation programmes in place and which the Nigerian government has failed to do, this paper, therefore, examines various poverty alleviation mechanisms put in place in the Old Testament to effectively curb poverty and insecurity (food, economic, social and political insecurity) in ancient Israelite society. This is with a view that the Nigerian government, the Church and other civil organisations as collaborators in finding lasting solution to the problem of poverty and insecurity would borrow a leaf from the experience of the ancient Israelite society in their attempts to respond to the cry of the poor and security challenges in Nigeria. The paper recommends that the church and other civil organizations should actively be involved in the poverty alleviation struggles of the government (as government alone could not do it) through effective and functional poverty alleviation programmes as practised in ancient Israelite society.

Keywords: Poverty, Security Challenge, Poverty Alleviation Programme, Old Testament.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

By

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This study focuses on artificial intelligence and security in social research. Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence in machines or artificial systems that are programmed to solve problems in the way and manner that humans would whether in their simplest or most complex forms. Security is the perceived or actual ability to prepare for, adapt to, withstand, and recover from dangers and crises caused by people’s deliberate, intentional, and malicious acts such as terrorism, sabotage, organised crime, or hacking. While Social research is the study of social trends, dynamics and principles that exist between individuals and within societies. This paper seeks to explore how Artificial Intelligence (AI) intersects with issues of security (broadly construed) in the field of social research. The study adopts the sociological research method. Data were collected through primary and secondary method. The research discovers that the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into social research offers powerful analytical capabilities but raises several significant security concerns. It has become too obvious that the rate with which AI influences social research is treating. When Artificial Intelligence (AI) is used in social research, it introduces a range of security concerns involving data, ethics, and the integrity of research. The research recommends that it must be ensure that AI methods datasets used in social research are transparent, interpretable and reproducible to prevent “block-block”

science. Must establish ethics committee for AI-driven research to oversee fairness, accountability, and human oversight. Maintain human interpretive control – AI should assist but not replace critical, human judgment in social research.

Key Words: Artificial Intelligence, Security and Social Research

Word Count: 255
