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# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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# *ABSTRACTS*

## CORRUPTION AND SECURITY CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA: INSIGHTS FROM ESIABA IROBI'S *HANGMEN ALSO DIE*

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### ABSTRACT

In recent years, Nigeria has been plagued by security challenges exemplified by militancy, banditry, kidnapping, assassinations, and so on, which are exacerbated by corruption. Using Irobi's *Hangmen Also Die as* a critical lens of analysis, this paper examines the intricate relationship between corruption and security challenges in Nigeria. The play unarguably explores the themes of corruption, social justice and security challenges. Through a critical analysis of the play therefore, this research work argues that corruption is a major factor that fuels militancy and such other security challenges, thereby giving rise to criminal networks across the country. The play is therefore a true reflection of the stark realities of Nigeria's parlous security situation while at the same time highlighting the urgent need for drastic and far-reaching reforms in the country's security architecture. By so doing, it is hoped that the root causes of insecurity such as poverty and exploitation of the poor by the rich and privileged class as well as the importance of promoting transparency and accountability among members of the leadership class will be addressed. Case study and content analysis approaches of the qualitative research method were adopted by the researcher for data collection and analysis. The primary source of data is *Hangmen Also Die* while the secondary sources are books, journals, magazines and newspapers from the library and the internet. The Marxist philosophy of a classless society

provides the theoretical framework for the thematic and ideological position of the playwright whose work has been used in this study. Marxism contends that the masses who are the exploited class are locked in perpetual conflict with the bourgeoisie because of the tendency of the exploiter class to continue to exploit them since they (the bourgeoisie) own and control the means of production. The work recommends responsible and transparent leadership as a panacea to security challenges as captured in *Hangmen Also Die*. Finally, the work presents drama and theatre as tools for conscientization, reformation, transformation and national development.

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## THE MAKING OF AN ADULT-CHILD: ETHNO-RELIGIOUS CONFLICT AND ABNORMAL CHILD MATURATION IN EDIFY YAKUSAK'S *AFTER THEY LEFT*

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**Abtract**

Most studies on ethno-religious violence in North-central Nigeria explore the political, social and economic dimensions of the situation (Amadi et al 2019, Oluwole 2021, Nwosu &Uguru 2021, Ada & Jegede 2022, Okoli 2022, Eferebo 2022) However, this study explores the degree of abuse, pain and trauma that are visited on children in some ethno-religious conflicts in the city of Jos and the manner in which these children are rapidly or rather forcefully transformed into adultsas depicted in literature. Based on Edify Yakusak's novel *After they Left*(2016), the study applies Trauma theory to identify and explain the quick metamorphosis of children into adults duringextreme ethno-religious violent situations and their changing roles from care and attention-receivers to care-givers, child-parents, siblings' care-takers and family-

heads. The study explores the level to which ethno-religious conflicts can put children in the harm's way and the dangers and trauma they are exposed to in such horrifying situations. It examines how children are compelled to take charge and perform roles that are originally meant for adults as a result of violent ethno-religious conflict and espouses that ethno-religious conflict does great harm to the physique and psyche of children and thus,efforts should be made to avoid its eruption.

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## SECURITY CHALLENGES AND NIGERIA'S INTERNATIONAL IMAGE PERCEPTION, 2009-2023

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### ABSTRACT

This study examines the intricate relationship between security challenges in Nigeria and the country's international image perception from 2009 to 2023. Over this period, Nigeria has faced a myriad of security issues, including the rise of insurgency, notably from groups such as Boko Haram and ISWAP; rampant banditry; kidnappings; and ethnic and religious conflicts. These security threats have significantly impacted Nigeria's socio-political stability and economic development, while also shaping its international reputation.The research employs a qualitative approach, utilizing secondary data from scholarly articles, government reports, and media analyses to assess how persistent insecurity has influenced foreign perceptions of Nigeria. The findings illustrate those international responses—ranging from foreign investments to diplomatic relations—have been deterred by the prevailing security concerns. Countries and international organizations have frequently categorized Nigeria as a high-risk nation, leading to reduced foreign direct investment and a decline in tourism, further exacerbating the country's socio-economic challenges.Moreover, the study reveals how Nigeria's security issues have been portrayed in global media, often highlighting corruption, human rights violations, and ineffective governance, which collectively contribute to a negative image. Paradoxically, efforts by the Nigerian

government to combat these challenges, such as military operations and international partnerships, have yet to yield significant improvements in global perceptions.In conclusion, this abstract underscore the need for a multifaceted approach to addressing Nigeria's security challenges, which, if resolved, could improve the country's international standing. Addressing underlying issues such as poverty, unemployment, and governance failures will be critical in reshaping Nigeria's image and enhancing its global engagement. The study calls for ongoing dialogue among stakeholders—including policymakers, civil society, and the international community—to forge resilient strategies that bolster both national security and international reputation.

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## ANALYSIS OF THE CHALLENGES OF INSECURITY ON RESEARCH IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

This paper is on the challenges of insecurity on research in Tertiary Institutions in Northern Nigeria. The research uses a self - developed questionnaire to elicit information from the respondents. Simple percentage and non-parametric chi- square was employed to analysed the data collected. The results revealed that the nature of insecurity in Northern Nigeria citadel of knowledge include kidnapping and Abduction, farmers- herders conflict, Banditry, Cultism and Terrorism. It also depicts that insecurity has a high negative significant impact and effect on research in Northern Nigeria such as, restricted access to field sites, increased cost of research, delayed and cancellation of research, data quality and ethical concern among others. The researcher recommended the need for provision of adequate security, functional tertiary education based on universal norms, a well funded security force and the need for government at all level to address all issues that fuel insecurity for a secure tertiary institution, safe for research, teaching and learning.

KEY WORDS: Insecurity, Government, Research and safe Environment

# Burnout and Psychological Distress among the Inhabitants of Nimbo Community in Enugu state, invaded by Killer Herdsmen

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## Abstract

Incessant bloody clashes between cattle breeders and sedentary –farmer communities have posed serious security challenges in Nigeria. It has also impacted negatively on the mental health and quality of life of members of the society. Pastoralists and farmers clashes in different parts of Nigeria have been on the increase since the return to democratic governance in 1999.

The Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) were used to assess burnout and psychological distress among 455 inhabitants of Nimbo community in Enugu state, who survived the bloody massacre of the Fulani herdsmen which occurred in 2016. It was discovered that 154(33.84) had emotional exhaustion; 169 (37.14) had reduced personal accomplishment, while 57 (12.54%) had depersonalization. Furthermore, result showed that majority 295 (64.8%) had psychological distress. Suggestions on how to prevent future occurrences and reduce the security threats emanating from farmers'-herders' clashes in Nigeria, were recommended.

# DEMOCRACY, DEMOCRATIZATION AND LEADERSHIP INSECURITY IN SOUTHEAST NIGERIA

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## Abstract

Southeast Nigeria possesses a remarkable historical tapestry and a complex political landscape shaped by its unique context of habouring the major theaters of the Nigeria-Biafra War (1967-1970). This paper aims to analyze the dynamics of democracy and democratization in Southeast Nigeria. The study employs a qualitative approach, utilizing document analysis. Its findings reveal an incidence of leadership insecurity in the region. The region's journey toward democratic ethos has accordingly remained marked by significant challenges, including leadership insecurity. The rise of militant groups supposedly advocating for self-determination underscores the demand for greater political responsibility in the geographical space. The interplay between democratization efforts and leadership insecurity poses challenges for sustainable governance in Southeast Nigeria. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort to strengthen democratic institutions and foster inclusive dialogue among diverse societal groups. Recommendations for policymakers include enhancing transparency and creating frameworks for conflict resolution to ensure political inclusion and democratic resilience.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Democratization, Leadership Insecurity, Southeast Nigeria, Political Inclusion, Democratic Resilience.

# AFRICAN TRADITIONAL HEALING PRACTICES AS AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TO WELLNESS: A CASE STUDY OF ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

African traditional healing practices offer a holistic, evidence-based paradigm to wellness, by integrating physical, spiritual, and emotional interventions. This research explores the significance of African traditional healing towards integrative wellness in two Local government areas of Enugu state; Aninri and Eziagu respectively. The specific objective of the research includes investigating the nature of African traditional healing, the various processes involved in African traditional healing, and the significance of African traditional healing in contemporary society. A qualitative research method that aims to describe the phenomenon of African traditional healing practices was adopted for the study. In-depth interviews (IDI) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were the two major instruments for data collection for the study. A combination of narrative and descriptive methods of data analysis were adopted in analyzing the data collected from the field. The result from the IDI and FGD reveals among other things, that this traditional healing practice(s) of Africans promotes comprehensive wellness through rituals, ceremonies, Indigenous plant species, traditional massage, sound-based therapies, ancestral wisdom, and community-based

healing practices. Having been validated through generations, African traditional healing provides a culturally sensitive, sustainable solution to wellness. The research therefore recommends that in addition to orthodox therapeutic measures, a significant appreciation should be accorded to the potential of African traditional healing practices in the total wellness of an individual and society.

**KEYWORDS:** African, Traditional, Healing Practices, Integrative, Wellness, Enugu State

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# THE IMPACT OF SECURITY CHALLENGES ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE CHURCH: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the impact of security challenges on human development within the church, examining how safety concerns shape spiritual, social, and economic aspects of growth. The church, a vital institution for community building and moral development, often serves as a refuge for individuals seeking stability and spiritual guidance. However, rising insecurity-manifested in violence, kidnappings, and targeted attacks on religious gathering-has disrupted this role, affecting congregation attendance, spiritual growth, and community support systems. This research uses a qualitative approach, employing interviews and surveys with church leaders and members in affected regions to gather insights into how security concerns hinder human development initiatives led by the church, including educational programmes, healthcare support, and vocational training. The findings reveal that security challenges limit church activities, leading to reduced engagement in development projects and impacting individuals' mental and emotional well-being. Moreover, the

study highlights a decrease in investment in community initiatives, as churches divert resources to enhance security measures. The research concludes that improving security is essential for churches to fulfill their role in fostering human development and urges collaboration between religious organizations, government, and security agencies to create safer environments for worship and community development.

**Keywords**: Security Challenges, Human Development, Church, Community Building, Religious Organizations, Spiritual Growth.

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## CULT KILLINGS IN AWKA METROPOLIS: ESCALATING INSECURITY AND THE PERILIOUS FUTURE OF THE YOUTH

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**Abstract**

This research examines the contemporary rise in cult-related killings in Awka metropolis which has become a significant threat to the safety and future of the youth, who represent the potential workforce and leadership of the community. It also contributes to the heightened insecurity in the area. The study utilizes interviews with community leaders and youths, alongside extant literature on its unique content. It adopts the Social Disorganization Theory in evaluating its insights; whereas the necessary generalizations and conclusions were qualitatively delineated using phenomenological and hermeneutical approaches. Findings indicate that the erosion of societal stability has gained ascendency in the metropolis, as youths who should contribute to the development of Awka are being drawn into violence or becoming victims. Moreover, the killings not only wipe out a generation but also foster a culture of fear and hopelessness that hinders social cohesion and economic progress. Furthermore, cultism in Awka is driven by a lack of opportunities, peer pressure, and ineffective policing: Many youth are recruited due to economic hardship, a desire for

belonging, and inadequate mentorship. Consequently, the constant killings have led to heightened insecurity, increased school dropout rates, and a decline in social trust. Residents, in addition to living in fear, express concerns about the safety of their children, which hampers their education and prospects for a better future. Regardless of this social issue, there is limited academic exploration of the socio-economic impact of cultism on Awka's long-term development. The study recommends strengthening of community policing by local authorities; improving youth engagement in community development through mentorship programs and employment opportunities; incorporation of anti-cultism campaigns and life skills training into educational institutions curricula; collaboration of religious and traditional leaders with law enforcement to foster a more cohesive strategy to eradicate cultism; provision of safe recreational spaces; in addition to engaging the youths in constructive activities to help divert their attention from cult groups.

**Key Words:** Cult, Insecurity, Perilous, Future, Youth, Killings, Escalating, Metropolis, Awka.

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## INVESTIGATING THE TENSIONS BETWEEN THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS IN NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

The tensions existing between human rights deemed to be fundamental and inalienable and the national security concerns are very complex, complicated, and very often contentious and inundating. Today, insecurity remains the greatest existential threat across the globe. Nowhere is safe or sacred: from the highbrow palaces to the privacy of rustic peasant homes and from churches/mosques to railway tracks, highways, waterways and airways, offices, farmlands and indeed wherever man is found. Ithas been the same sordid perennial gloomy story of bloodletting. Hobbes, a famous 17$^{th}$ century philosopher, political and social contracts' theorist, envisioned life outside society as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". The

nagging question then is, “how can the elaborate fundamental rights’ legislations and protocols be balanced against enormous security concerns?” The work adopted historical, qualitative-content analytical methodology against the backdrop of theoretical framework of social contract theory to weigh a delicate balance between individual freedoms against collective societal/communal safety/security. The paper investigated existing challenges, tensions or concerns and made far-reaching recommendations bordering proportionality, transparency, accountability and faithful application of international best practices to maintain the delicate balance in resolving identified areas of concern.

WORD COUNT: 200

KEY WORDS: Fundamental rights, Social-contract, Gloom, Insecurity, Bloodletting, Covenants and Protocols.

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## FACTORS INFLUENCINGHUMAN TRAFFICKING IN POST NATURAL DISASTER:A QUEST FOR CLARITY AND CONSIDERATION FOR SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION IN NIGERIA

**BY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Disasters whether man-made, natural, or technological, have become an occurring and recurring decimal in different parts of the world. It is widely believed that the aftermath of devastating natural disasters increase the level of human trafficking in the geo-political zone or country where it occurs; however, credible analyses of the causative factors are lacking. This research examines the factors influencing human trafficking in post- natural disaster;**a** quest for clarity and consideration for social work profession in Nigeria. The flood disaster selected for this study will be the 2012 flood disaster in Ogbaru LGA of Anambra State, Nigeria. The study will adopt cross sectional survey research design and the method of datawascollection wasquestionnaire and in-depth interview. The sample size for the study was 200 respondents. Data collectedwill be analyzed using statistical package for social

science (SPSS) version 21. Finding showed that displacement, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment among others influenced human trafficking in the aftermath of natural disaster.

Keywords: Disaster, Human trafficking, NEMA, Social work, Nigeria.

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## THE EFFECTS OF SECURITY CHALLENGES ON THE BUSINESS OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

Every government is charged with the responsibility of securing the lives and properties of its citizen, and when this primary responsibility is not achieved; such a country would be in grave danger and stands a risk of collapse. Nigeria in the 21st century is faced with different kinds of security challenges, ranging from kidnapping, herders-farmers conflict, rape, banditry, militants or ethnic militia, assassination, ritual killings, terrorists group such as Boko-Haram among others. This study examines the effects of security problems on the business of education and research in Nigeria. The data used was generated from the secondary sources such as books, journals, periodicals, monographic seminar papers, conference papers, published and unpublished research books, magazines, and internet materials. The study adopted the social contract theory as its theoretical umbrella for analysis. Finding of the study revealed that Security challenges in Nigeria had constituted threat to not only lives and properties, but has hindered business of education and research which in turn affected and retards socio-economic development of a country. The implications of the study finding for social work profession were highlighted. It was recommended that the government should address the issues of unemployment, poverty, corruption, re-training of Nigerian security personnel to international standard as well as using modern technology in fighting insecurity.

Keywords: Education, Research, Governance, security, poverty.

# BETWEEN THE BULLET AND THE BOOK: WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN THE CROSSHAIRS OF BOKOHARAM; AN EXPLORATION OF ISHA SESAY'S *BENEATH THE TAMARINO TREE*.

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ABSTRACT

Female education in Nigeria, particularly North-eastern Nigeria, over the decades, has been impeded by a lot of factors such as early marriages, a religious system that places a high premium on male education, as well as the objectification of women and, lack of agency in a fundamentally patriarchal society that is deeply rooted in Islamic ideals. The future of the girl child in this geographical space of Nigeria has become compromised by the advent of the Islamic terrorist group, Boko Haram, which ideologies reject Western values, upholds Sharia law, as well as restrict the roles and rights of women (Abdullahim 2015), which has further fuelled the complexities surrounding female education, agency, and the realization of their full potentialities. This paper therefore undertakes a critical analysis of the intersections of terrorism, patriarchy, insecurity and the challenges associated with female education. Through a critical analysis of the survivors' narratives, and those of their families, this study reveals how Boko Haram ideology perpetrates patriarchal norms and insecurity, thus undermining female educational aspirations and agency. Deploying the feminist theory of literary engagement, this work highlights the systematic suppression of women's education, by juxtaposing the 'bullet' of terrorisms and the 'book' of

knowledge to portray the dynamics of power, culture, resistance, resilience and violence, militating women education in conflict zones. It concludes that an atmosphere of religious fundamentalism, conflicts and lack of liberal freedoms, militate against the full realization of the potentialities of women.

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## DIGITAL SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE DISCIPLINES OF ARTS, HUMANITIES, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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### Abstract

Security challenges in the disciplines of arts, humanities, and social sciences may not immediately seem as apparent as in fields like technology or defense, but they are increasingly relevant. These challenges can be broadly categorized into digital, physical, intellectual, and ethical dimensions; each impacting the ways research, teaching, and cultural preservation are approached in these fields. In this paper the researcher decides to focus on the digital security. The researcher was informed based on what is currently happening in the field of arts, humanities and social sciences. In the field of humanities today, digital security issues are becoming increasingly prominent due to the widespread use of digital technologies for research, communication, and cultural preservation. The paper adopts the phenomenological approach. This paper, therefore aims at describing what digital security is all about and its security challenges in the disciplines of arts, humanities and social sciences. The study discovers that, although Digital security measures protect personal, financial, and sensitive data from unauthorized access, theft, or leaks as the advantages and thus providing a deeper and fuller protection to the fields, yet it has some key challenges which include: Data Sensitivity and Privacy, Copyright and Intellectual Property, Cyber security Awareness and Skill Gaps, Open Access and Data Sharing, Interdisciplinary Collaboration and Ethical Considerations. The study

therefore recommends among other things that for an effective and hitch free Digital security, attention must be given to these challenges and ways of overcoming them.

**Key Words**: Arts, Challenges, Digital Security, Disciplines, Humanities, and Social Sciences

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## REPOSITIONING THE NATIONAL SECURITY PARADIGM IN NIGERIA: THE COMMUNICATION MATRIX

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**Abstract**

Effective communication is a major key to fostering national security. This study, therefore, explores the interplay between communication strategies and national security in Nigeria; evaluating the extent communication has been adopted in aggravating national distrust and advancing the nation. The study was framed on the Social Responsibility Theory (SRT) and the Securitization Theory (ST). Adopting a methodological synthesis review of extant literature and content analysis of papers and articles on the subject, a gap prevails in most writings on national security which belie the relevance of communication in advancing the subject, thus fuelling political-cum-religious-ethnocentricism. Primary data were collected from select security agencies and communication experts, which revealed that the best approach to managing national security in the country is by adequate and transparently conscientious communication approach in national security matters; however, void of hate and misinformation. The study also established that in attempt to communicate

national security issues, relevant stakeholders unduly securitize matters and inadvertently communicate such to the public, thereby raising the bar for insecurity and distrust. The study culminated in academic and policy recommendations aimed at enhancing effective communication strategies, developing resilient communication ethics, and fostering national trust in the society. The findings further suggest that sensitive national information strategically and effectively communicated will earn public trust and in the long run improve national security and effectively safeguard the national interests for Nigeria.

**Keywords**: Strategic Communication, National Security, Securitization, National Interest, Public Trust

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## AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CROSS-FERTILIZATION AND INFILTRATION OF FOREIGN CULTURE ON INDIGENOUS ARTS

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### Abstract

Cross-fertilization, or cultural exchange, has been a driving force in the development of art throughout history. Indigenous arts, in particular, have been shaped by interactions with foreign cultures, resulting in both positive and negative consequences. This empirical study investigates the impact of cross-fertilization and infiltration of foreign culture on indigenous arts. Using a mixed-methods approach, combining surveys, interviews, and case studies, this research examines the effects of cultural exchange on the traditional art forms and expressions of indigenous communities in Africa. The findings reveal that while cross-fertilization can lead to innovation and global recognition, excessive infiltration of foreign culture can result in cultural erosion, loss of traditional techniques, and commercialization of indigenous

arts. The study identifies factors contributing to cultural homogenization, including globalization, technology, and economic pressures.

## COMMUNAL CONFLICT AND MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS OF YOUTHS FROM SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH EAST NIGERIA

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### Abstract

One of the most recurrent security challenges facing Nigeria in particular and Africa as a whole is communal conflict. The impacts of communal disputes on mental health are still largely unexplored within the field of peace and conflict studies. This study investigated communal conflict and mental health conditions of youths, from selected conflict-affected communities in South East Nigeria, using a cross sectional research design. A total of 1492 youths aged between 15-34 years were sampled. Data was collected with the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Short Screening Scale for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Generalized anxiety disorder scale (GAD-7); Beck depression inventory (BDI-2) and Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale. Descriptive statistics and Logit estimation techniques were used to analyze the data, and test the hypotheses at a 5 percent level of significant. Result showed that youths from conflict communities manifested significantly more mental health conditions than those from non-conflict communities. The need for government to find lasting solutions to recurrent conflicts, and reduce the security challenges facing the inhabitants of these communities was emphasized.

**Key words:** Communal conflict, security challenges, mental health conditions, Youths, South East Nigeria

# ABUSE OF POWER IN MATTHEW 2:16-18; THE LEADING CAUSE OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

A search to discover the leading cause of insecurity in Nigeria seems to be unending, inconclusive and unyielding. Yet, the rate of insecurity in the country has increased geometrically now than ever. Every nook and cranny of the country has one form of security challenge or another, ranging from kidnapping, killer herdsmen, organ harvesting, ritual killings, child trafficking, internet hacking, as well as food insecurity. Every measure put in place by any government in power to tackle insecurity, over the years, has proven abortive. Therefore, citizens are living in heightened fear since their innocent has are become unprotected. Meanwhile, to tackle insecurity in any country, the integrity of the leaders who are the forefront must be tested. Thus, this research aims at evaluating the different ways in which wrong use of power by leaders in Nigeria has amounted the leading cause of insecurity in the nation, drawing inference from Matthew 2:16-18. Adopting lexico-grammatical hermeneutical method, the research explores different ways in which Nigeria leaders abuse power and how such has become the leading cause of insecurity in the country. The research claims that if abuse of power by leaders in Nigeria is checkmated, the high rate of insecurity in the country will reduce drastically, as the leaders would be the change agent fighting sincerely to assuage all forms of insecurity in Nigeria.

Key Words: Abuse of Power, Leaders, Leading Cause, Insecurity

# UNDERSTANDING RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS IN KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA: A STUDY OF CHRISTIAN-MUSLIM RELATIONS

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## Abstract

Religious conflicts in Kaduna State, Nigeria, remain a significant challenge, threatening peace, security, and development in the region. Situated at the crossroads of Nigeria's predominantly Muslim north and Christian south, Kaduna is characterized by religious and ethnic diversity that often turns into a source of tension. This study explores the root causes, dynamics, and consequences of Christian-Muslim conflicts in Kaduna, shedding light on the historical, political, and socio-economic factors that drive these tensions.

Historically, colonial governance exacerbated divisions between the Christian-dominated southern Kaduna and the Muslim-majority northern areas, fostering mistrust. Politically, elites have exploited religious identities for power, intensifying divisions, while socio-economic disparities, including high poverty and unemployment rates, have made youth vulnerable to manipulation and violence. Notable incidents like the Sharia law crisis of 2000, the Miss World riots in 2002, and recurring clashes in southern Kaduna over land and ethnic identity reflect deep-seated inequalities and grievances. Religious leaders and institutions play a dual role in these conflicts. While some foster peace through interfaith dialogue, others contribute to tensions with inflammatory rhetoric. The consequences of these conflicts are severe, including loss of lives, displacement, economic disruptions, and social fragmentation.

This paper emphasizes the need for multi-faceted solutions, including promoting interfaith dialogue, addressing socio-economic inequalities, ensuring justice, and fostering education to encourage tolerance. Achieving sustainable peace requires collaborative efforts by religious leaders, policymakers, civil society, and community members to build trust and equity across all sectors of society.

Word count: 238 words
Keywords: Religious Conflicts, Peace, Kaduna, Christian, Muslim, Relations.

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## THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE HERDSMEN FARMERS' CONFLICTON SECURITY IN SOUTHERN KADUNA, NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The causes and effects of herdsmen and farmers' conflicts in the northern and southern states of Nigeria had resurfaced over and over. This study aimed at examining the causes and effects of farmer-herder conflicts on security within the study areas. The objectives are to; examine the location and belief of the people in the study areas and; examine the causes and effects of the farmer-herderconflicts in the study areas. This study adopted both primary and secondary data. The primary data made used of questionnaires which were administered to 385persons who are either farmers or herders within the study areas. The secondary data employed the use of online Journals and relevant literatures. The method of sampling technique adopted in the study is Simple random sampling. This allows the Sample size to be drawn at random from the larger population group in the study areas. The instrument of data collection was questionnaire administration and analysis was carried out using both frequency and percentage. The study identified religious sentiment, religious extremist

and intolerance as the main causes of herdsmen farmers' conflicts in the study area among others. The study also identified loss or destruction of life and buildings, fear, tension and divisions and emigration as the regular effects of herdsmen farmers' conflicts in the study area among others. The study is recommended to security agencies, security consultants, policy makers and the government.

**Key words:** conflict; destruction; farmers; livelihood; herdsmen; properties.

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## SECURITY CHALLENGES AND TOURISM GROWTH IN SOUTHEASTERN NIGERIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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**Abstract**

The nexus between security and tourism has become increasingly critical in the context of Southeastern Nigeria, where the region's rich cultural heritage and natural attractions are juxtaposed with growing security challenges. This article critically examines the impact of insecurity on tourism growth, exploring the socio-economic and political dimensions of the issue. It identifies key security challenges, including insurgency, communal conflicts, kidnappings, and infrastructural inadequacies, that hinder the region's potential as a tourism hub. Sources for writing this article were derived from documents,books, journals, and other written materials. A descriptive method of analysis has been adopted in writing. Findings reveal that persistent insecurity not only deters tourist arrivals but also affects local livelihoods and investment opportunities. The article concludes by proposing strategic measures for mitigating security risks, including improved governance, community policing, and sustainable development initiatives. Ultimately, the study underscores the imperative of prioritizing security to unlock Southeastern Nigeria's tourism potential and foster regional economic growth.

**Keywords**: Security challenges, tourism growth, Southeastern Nigeria, economic development, insurgency.

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# A REVIEW: FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED TEENAGE PARTICIPATION IN THE RECENT END BAD GOVERNANCE PROTESTS IN NIGERIA

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## Abstract

The protests that took place in Nigeria from the 1st to the 10th of August in 2024, known as the End Bad Governance protests, represented a pivotal moment in the country's contemporary history. Of particular note was the active participation of adolescents in these events. Unfortunately, this tumultuous protest resulted in the tragic deaths of more than 20 demonstrators and left nearly 200 others wounded. The Nigerian security forces' attempts to manage the initially peaceful protests were met with fierce resistance, leading to sporadic outbreaks of violence, looting, and the destruction of both public and private property by certain young individuals who were allegedly incentivized to disrupt the demonstrations. Despite the security agencies' efforts to regain control by apprehending and detaining numerous suspected protesters, who were promptly brought before the courts, the situation remained tense.This review article delves into the various factors that influenced the involvement of teenagers in these protests, focusing on social, political, economic, and digital influences. Through a qualitative analysis of existing literature, media accounts, and sociopolitical theories, valuable insights are gleaned regarding the motivations and challenges faced by adolescents during this period of activism. The findings highlight that a confluence of socio-economic grievances, political disenchantment, and the pervasive impact of social media played pivotal roles in mobilizing teenage participation in the protests.

**Keywords**: End Bad Governance, Protest, Teenage, Influence.

# THE EFFECTS RAINFALL VARIABILITY ON THE INCIDENCE OF COMMUNAL VIOLENCE IN OSOGBO, NIGERIA

by

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## Abstract

Rainfall variability has been found to be a possible cause of intercommunal violence and conflict in Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria, for resources like land, water, and grazing pastures. The study looked at the connection between citywide communal violence and rainfall variability. Both primary and secondary sources provided data for the study. A structured questionnaire was used to gather primary data in order to learn more about the reasons behind the city's communal violence. The Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NiMeT) provided secondary data, which is information on past rainfall data. Trend analysis was used to examine the collected data in order to find trends and connections between disputes and variability in rainfall and urban conflict events. According to the study, fluctuations in rainfall and drought can intensify already-existing conflicts over resources and raise the risk of intercommunal violence. The town's sections with limited access to water and grazing pastures, where competition can result in intercommunal conflict, are practically examples of this. The study suggested promoting climate resilient agriculture, water management, and catastrophe risk reduction as part of a climate adaption strategy. Additionally, it suggested community-based dispute settlement and early warning systems as conflict prevention and resolution tools to mitigate the effect.

# THE SPATIAL ANALYSES OF THE HERDSMEN FARMERS' CONFLICTSON SECURITY GOVERNANCE IN SOUTHERN KADUNA, NIGERIA

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## Abstract

The Spatial analyses of herdsmen farmers' conflicts provide the basis for segmentations. This research is aimed at assessing the herdersmen farmers' confliction security governance within the Southern Kaduna in Nigeria. The objectives are to; identify keys that promote the security of the herdsmen farmers' conflict in the study areas; examine the occurrence of herdsmen farmers' conflict in the study areas and; the assess the impact of the keys that promote security and safety of herdsmen farmers' conflict in the study areas on the general wellbeing of the people within the study areas. This study adopted both primary and secondary data. The primary data made used of questionnaires which were administered to 385persons who are either farmers or herders within the study areas. The secondary data employed the use of online Journals and relevant literatures. The method of sampling technique adopted in the study is Simple random sampling. This permits the representative fractions to be drawn at random from the larger population group within the study areas. The instrument of data collection used was questionnaire administration and analysis was carried out using frequency, percentage, ArcGis and simple linear regression. The study identified high, moderate and low density areas of occurrence of herdsmen farmers' conflict. The study also identified 'showing greater understanding and the appreciation of difference' in the study areas as the highest keys to promote safety among herders and farmers. The research shows there is a positive significant impact of keys that promote security and safety of herdsmen farmers' conflict in the study areas on the general wellbeing of the people within the

study areas. The study is recommended to security agencies, security consultants, policy makers and the government.

**Key words:** conflict; farmers; herdsmen; loss; safety; security.

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## FUEL SUBSIDY REMOVAL AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON UTILISATION OF ROUTINE DRUGS AMONG RESIDENTS OF ABAKALIKI NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

Intake of routine drugs is a panacea for treatment of diseases among ailing individuals in the society which could be affected by government policies especially the removal of the subsidy on the pump price of fuel in Nigeria. This study examined the influence subsidy removal on fuel had on the cost of basic drugs and its implications on its utilization among residents of Abakaliki South East Nigeria. Relevant literature were reviewed for comparative purposes and for identification of gaps in the literature. The qualitative research design was used to carry out the study. Convenience sample of 10 individuals were interviewed on face to face basis for their independent responses. It was found among other things that the removal of fuel subsidy had impacted negatively on the cost and affordability of basic drugs in Nigeria thereby impacting negatively on its utilization by the people.. This has resulted in the reduction in the purchase of preferred drugs thereby making the concerned individuals to be going for lower quality drugs. It has also led to drug intake avoidance among the people. It was recommended that there should be a subsidy placed on drug production and sales in order to reduce its prices in the market. This would enhance affordability of drugs and aversion of disease deterioration among the people. It was concluded that disease is a

regular occurrence in Nigeria and prices of drugs should not be left to skyrocket above the reach of ordinary Nigerians.

Keywords: subsidy removal on fuel, utilization, preferred drugs, drug subsidy, Abakaliki

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## E-GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA: EVALUATING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN SERVICE DELIVERY

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### Abstract

E-government has emerged as a critical tool in transforming public administration, offering enhanced efficiency, transparency, and accessibility in service delivery. This study evaluates the impact of digital transformation on public administration in Nigeria, focusing on key initiatives such as the Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS), the Treasury Single Account (TSA), and Government Service Portals. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research combines quantitative surveys from public service users and employees with qualitative insights from interviews with policymakers and ICT experts. The findings reveal significant improvements in reducing bureaucratic bottlenecks and enhancing financial accountability through digital platforms. However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited digital literacy, and resistance to change hinder full adoption and effectiveness. The study concludes with actionable recommendations for improving ICT infrastructure, fostering capacity-building programs, and creating inclusive e-government strategies. This study contributes to the discourse on leveraging digital innovation for effective public administration in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** E-government, digital transformation, public administration, service delivery, accountability, ICT infrastructure.

# THE CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING IN NIGERIA, THE CASE OF NIGERIA/BIAFRA CIVIL WAR: PERSPECTIVES IN CHIMAMANDA ADICHIE'S *HALF OF A YELLOW SUN*

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines the challenges of nation building in Nigeria, a case study of Nigerian/Biafran Civil war from the fictive but realistic representation in Chimamanda Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun*. Of all the political and economic challenges that Nigeria has faced as a country since independence in 1st October 1960the thirty months Nigeria/Biafra civil war stood out in the collective memory of Nigerians, and in the history of Nigeria, as the most harrowing and devastating of all. This article intends to look at the civil war era from the fictive but realistic representative in Chimamanda's *Half of a Yellow Sun* .The thirty months civil war fought between the Nigerian federal government and the secessionist Biafra from 1967-1970 has widely been justified by none- Igbo Nigerians, the aggressors and foreigners as a war fought with the aim to keep Nigeria one. In this article we set out to examine this general mantra of keeping Nigeria one by wasting more than three million lives with property worth millions of pounds lost, all from one tribe. The theory of new historicism is applied to examine this historical event from the perspectives of Chimamanda Adichie's award winning novel *Half of a Yellow Sun*. The remote causes of the civil war which among others include: fear of political domination among the three major ethnic groups in Nigeria is also examined. This article concludes that the Nigerian/Biafran civil war is a genocide against the Igbo nation, hence all the principles that guides modern war fare were blatantly fraughted by the (aggressors) The Nigerian Federal Military Government during the Pogrom.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND INSECURITY CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The impact of insecurity challenges on higher education in Nigeria is glaring. The specific objectives are : to find out the impact of insecurity challenges on teaching programs, research programs, higher education funding and on students, academic and non-academic staff.

This paper concluded that insecurity challenges in Nigeria have affected teaching, research and community services programs of higher education in Nigeria. The result also revealed that, insecurity challenges have led to a reduction in the investment in higher education, it has also led to the death of students, academic and non-academic staff and the destruction of infrastructural facilities.

This paper hereby suggests that every level of government should address all the issues triggering the insecurity challenges and ensure that higher institutions in Nigeria are secure and safe for teaching, learning and research. The government should invest in the security of higher institutions across the Country.

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**THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF CYBER SECURITY THREATS ON FINANCIAL SYSTEMS AND DIGITAL ECONOMIES**

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**Abstract**

The integration of digital technologies into financial systems has revolutionized global commerce, promoting innovation, efficiency, and financial inclusion. Advancements in financial technology (fintech), blockchain, and e-commerce have enabled faster transactions, reduced operational costs, and expanded access to financial services, especially for underserved populations. However, this rapid digital transformation has exposed financial systems to cybersecurity threats, such as data breaches and financial fraud, which undermine economic stability, erode consumer trust, and impose substantial costs on businesses and governments.The study examines the economic impact of cybersecurity threats on financial systems and digital economies, highlighting direct costs like financial losses and penalties, as well as indirect impacts like reputational damage and reduced investor confidence. It also highlights how these risks affect the adoption and trustworthiness of digital platforms, potentially hindering the growth of digital economies. Proactive strategies to address these challenges include robust cybersecurity frameworks, real-time threat monitoring, and collaborative approaches involving governments, financial institutions, and tech companies. Innovations in data encryption, secure payment systems, and user authentication mechanisms are explored as solutions to mitigate risks and ensure the resilience of digital financial ecosystems.

Keywords: Digital Technologies, Financial Systems, Digital Economies,
Cybersecurity Threats, and Financial Fraud

# IMPACT OF COMPUTERIZATION ON DETECTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL FRAUD

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## Abstract

The impact of computerization on detection of organizational fraud is to ascertain if there is any significant difference in the level and amount of fraud detected in organizations and the level of computerization being used in the organizations. A quantitative approach was employed in data collection from 100 organizations from different sectors of Nigerian organizations with varying levels of computerization. SPSS was used to carry out the following tests: regression and ANOVA on the data. The results showed a significant association between fraud detection and the level of computerization ($p = 0.385$). The regression analysis modeled $FD = 1.767-0.083LC$ and indicated that the level of computerization is a substantial predictor of fraud detection.

Furthermore, it was noted that the fraud amount detected for the different levels of computerization differs significantly with $P = 0.02$. As a follow-up, the post hoc analysis shows that a higher level of computerization is associated with more fraud. The study observed that computerization is an indispensable tool in organizational fraud detection. However, it can also lead to an increase in fraud. Hence, owners of organizations are advised to put in place good and efficient computerized systems with adequate monitoring and fraud detection techniques to help tackle the evil menace of organization fraud.

**Keywords:** Computerization, Organizational fraud, Fraud detection, Fraud monitoring, Fraud amount

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# RESOURCE CAPITALIZATION: A TOOL FOR INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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## Abstract

The role of resource capitalization in institutional development was studied using Federal Polytechnic Nekede as a case study. The research work aimed to find out if the productivity rate in the institution was affected by factors such as electricity cost (EC), external funding (EF), and cost of paperwork (PC). Secondary data was collected from the Bursary Division of the institution and analyzed using Minitab 21. From the results, it is noted that the relationship between productivity index (PI), electricity cost, external funding, and cost of paper is modeled as PI (%) = - 115.4 + 0.000001EC + 0.000003(PC) + 0.000003(EF). There is a high positive relationship between PC and EC as well as between PI and EF with $r^2$ = 0.847 and 0.981, respectively, while PI and EF, EF and EC, PI and PC, and PC and EF have high negative correction with $r^2$ = -0.929, -0.973, -0.723, and -0.825, respectively. Furthermore, over the five-year period, there is a noticeable 35% and 40% decrease in the cost of electricity and paperwork expenses, while staff productivity and external funding by the government, individuals, and companies increased by 25% and 19%, respectively. From this study, it is observed that adequate resource capitalization and management enhances the stability of educational institutions financially and environmentally. However, this faces challenges such as inconsistent government funding and the initial cost of implementation of some of these resource capitalization procedures.

**Keywords:** Resource Capitalization, External Funding, Institutional Development, Electricity Cost