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Introduction to the issue – David Adewuyi, Ph.D., Managing Editor

This issue has twelve articles on various topics dealing with human development issues and authors write from different countries around the globe. **Adeniyi Michael Omoyemiju** and **Folakemi Titilayo Fatoki**, both of Obafemi Awolowo University examined Internet behaviors of students in selected Universities in Nigeria with a view to understanding the association between parenting styles and Internet addictive behaviors. The results revealed that there was a significant association between parenting styles and students' Internet addictive behaviors, but that University ownership type was not significantly associated with students' Internet addictive behaviors. The study concluded that Internet addictive behavior of students was a function of parenting styles and appropriate recommendations with respect to counselling were made. **Oswell Hapanyengwi-Chemhuru** from University of Zimbabwe discussed the policy of education for all as it was implemented in Zimbabwe. Based on the belief that all education is rooted in the philosophy of the society which it serves; the article proposed that the policy of education for all had no firm philosophical base that the indigenes could identify with. The author therefore suggested that any education policy that would take root in Zimbabwe would necessarily have to be based on the philosophy of hunhu/ubuntu for it to appeal to the people of Zimbabwe.

Ramatu Wodu Gimba, Oluwole Caleb Falode and Ahmed Usman Bashir of Federal University of Technology, Minna investigated the effect of computer simulation instructional package on senior secondary school mathematics students' retention in arithmetic progression in Lavun Local Government area of Niger State, Nigeria. Findings revealed that students taught arithmetic progression through computer simulated instructional package retained the concept learnt more than their counterparts taught using conventional lecture method. However, there was no significant difference in the retention of boys and girls taught using the package. **Hamdallat Taiwo Yusuf, Abdurraheem Yusuf and Amosa Isiaka Gambari** investigated the level of emotional intelligence of the student-teachers in relation to their future productivity in a Nigeria University. The findings revealed that the emotional intelligence of student-teachers was high. There was a significant difference between emotional intelligence of male and female student-teachers.

Azeez Babatunde Adebakin and Adedapo Solomon Adedokun compared employment rate of Nigerian university graduates in private and public organizations in Lagos State of Nigeria. The study had a sample size of 300 heads of personnel units across major sectors of the economy using the stratified random sampling technique. The study revealed that there was a significant difference in the employment rate of private and public university graduates in private and public organizations. It also showed that there was a significant difference in the rate of employment of Nigeria's private and public university graduates in organizations. The authors suggested that private and public employers should not discriminate when recruiting graduates from private and public universities. **Michael Bamidele Adeyemi**, University of Botswana, sought to gain deeper insights into the way Social Studies programs were structured and taught in two national universities; one from Botswana and the other one from Nigeria; including, the extent of the infusion and presentation of contemporary issues in their Social Studies programs, program similarities, and the challenges faced by lecturers in the teaching of topics related to contemporary issues at the undergraduate level.

Omoniyi Mathew Olaniyan and Medinat Folorunso Salman examined math-phobia existence among senior school students in Nigeria and its causes from teachers' and students' perspectives. The study revealed that math-phobia exists among students, which was characterized by feverish feelings in math classes, difficulty in understanding math problems, among others. Highlighted causes included poor student-teacher relationship, non-conducive environment for math classes among others. **Babajide Olugbenga Dasaolu and Ademola Kazeem Fayemi** critically discussed the nature and place of oral tradition in African philosophical discourse with focus on Sophie Oluwole's scholarship on the subject matter. Oluwole, a foremost female African philosopher, defended the thesis that oral tradition almost invariably contained criticisms, analysis, and rational justifications. She argued that one of the most acceptable ways of actually showing and establishing ancient African philosophy was direct dependence on the actual oral texts and tradition of the people.

This paper exposed some of the problems in her positions and critically challenged the cogency of relying on oral tradition as an index of a people's philosophy.

David Imhonopi and **Ugochukwu Moses Urim** opined that the growing youth precariat class in Nigeria must not be ignored. Leaning on the anomie/strain paradigmatic thesis, they argued that the political class must reverse its natural shenanigans and rhetoric for change programs that might impact on Nigerian youths who simmered with rage and despondency. To stem this tide, the authors suggested that youth empowerment programs must be practically rolled out fast with a genuine politics of paradise built on the principles of economic security and social well-being to integrate this class into mainstream society. **Amos Oyesoji Aremu** and **Solomon Adekunle Odedokun** investigated the direct and indirect effects of neuroticism, extraversion, conscientiousness, openness and agreeableness on graduate police officer's job burnout in South-western Nigeria. Findings indicated a positive association between extraversion, neuroticism and job burnout among studied graduate police officers. The implications of this for policing practice and paradigm shift were discussed.

Romanus Aboh's article investigated Nigerian novelists' use of slang in describing sex, sexual acts and identity. Helon Habila's *Waiting for an Angel*, Vincent Egbuson's *Love My Planet*, Abimbola Adelokun's *Under the Brown Rusted Roofs* and Okey Ndibe's *Arrows of Rain* were used as representative texts. The analysis indicated that, given the 'sacredness' attached to sex and sex-related issues, the sampled novelists deploy slang as euphemistic strategies to account for sex and sexual identity. **Afolabi Adebayo Olajide** and **Adekunle Victor Alao** sought to find out the level of Nigerian universities on social media space. A review of selected universities website in Nigeria was carried out searching from the National University Commission website. A table was generated indicating the various social media available in the sampled institutions, their status, number of likes, population of the institution and total number of likes for all the social media. The study discovered that Nigerian universities and students were yet to embrace institutional social media usage as expected. Some suggestions and recommendations were made as to how Nigerian universities could leverage on social media space.

David A. Adewuyi, Ph.D.
Professor & Director
Center for International Studies
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia 23220
United States of America

Managing Editor
The African Symposium.