



Editorial

This issue of *KIU Journal of Social Sciences* focuses on Political Education, Social Psychology, Human Resource Management, Educational Management, Entrepreneurship Studies, Disaster Management, Counseling Psychology, Peace and Conflict Studies, as well as Educational Technology.

The first part of the Journal addresses issues in Political Education such as Civic Education, Roles of Civil Society Organizations in Public Policy, How to address Political Apathy, Christians and Partisan Politics as well as Service Delivery in the Public Sector. It is argued in one of the papers that the cost of operating democratic governance with rising politically apathetic voters and irrational voting behaviour is enormous and unbearable. It therefore suggests that non-formal political agencies and platforms should be adequately explored and used to reverse political apathy and irrational voting behaviour.

Sections two and three explore the social and cultural factors that affect the academic performance of vulnerable groups in the society. One of the papers suggests that AIDS education to include STDs, sexuality and reproductive health education should be made compulsory and be incorporated into the syllabi and curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. Also, Health Counselling unit should be established in all academic institutions.

In the Section on Peace and Conflict Studies, it is recommended that a comprehensive training approach involving the community members and law enforcement agencies is also crucial in order to institutionalize the philosophy and strategy of community-oriented policing in the world of law enforcement agencies in Nigeria. This is drawn from the conclusion that community-oriented policing is a potent weapon in the quiver of the government and various communities to stem the flow or tide of terrorism in Nigeria. Community-oriented policing is comprised of three key operational strategies namely, Trust Partnership, Organizational Transformation and problem solving.

It has also been observed that entrepreneurial education is very important in order to achieve a sustainable development and in the search for an economic development agenda/program that empowers people. Against this backdrop, the papers in part seven amplify that central tenet. Theoretical, methodological and practical implications are discussed in the papers. In particular, the results recommended that skills acquisition of university graduates is very important for employability and to retain the job gained. Also, that curriculum planner should lay emphasis on practical aspect of each profession during teaching-learning exercise. Also, that both formative and summative assessment of the learners should be properly done so as to showcase those that

are capable in theory, practical and both theory and practical simultaneously in each professional programme so as to help the employers to put round pegs into round holes as the case may be.

In the last two sections of this issue, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been recognized as an important tool for advancement of any nation especially in the era of globalization. It is observed that tertiary education is approaching the point at which, science and technology particularly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) will be playing vital roles in nearly all phases of the educational process. However, the papers identify some of the problems toward the effective use of ICTs in teachers' education programme in most African countries to include poor funding, poor power supply, low level of technical education and inadequate supply of ICTs facilities. Finally, it is recommended that governments and all the stakeholders in the educational system should wake up to their responsibilities by providing ICTs facilities for effective instructional delivery system in teacher education.

On the whole, this issue of KIU Journal of Social Sciences contains papers that have information on all aspects of human life. Collaborative and cooperative approaches are offered as best approaches for dealing with matters that lead to the instability of communities, societies, economies, and the environment. The theoretical analyses provide opportunities to operationalize the theories discussed in the articles. The authors' teachings and areas of research must have certainly influenced their perspectives on the diagnoses of the matters they have addressed in their articles.

Professor Oyetola O. Oniwide
College of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Kampala International University,
P.O. Box 20000,
Kampala, Uganda.

editor.socialsciences@kiu.ac.ug

September, 2017.