

## **Editorial**

This issue of the Journal of African and Global Issues Quarterly contains a selection of contributions that are broadly organized around the theme of security and development. In the first article, Oyetunmbi Ayotunde Michael examined Xenophobia and the Need to Address Xenophobic Violence in South Africa. The paper argued that the recurrence of xenophobic brutality in South Africa is due to the proliferation of anti-migrant slants originating from misguided political, financial, and social judgments and cleavages.

The second article, Adewole Abiodun's paper essay examined security challenges to universities and specifically focused on the shift-work and psychosocial wellbeing among university security personnel at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. The paper argued that the support received by international criminal or terrorist organizations has negatively impacted the Nigerian state as the country's university environment has become vulnerable. These waves of crimes have brought additional responsibilities for university authorities to provide adequate security, particularly for the security personnel, as they have to work for 24 hour services to ensure the safety of lives and property in the university community.

The third article, written by Ishaya Umaru Tanimu and Favour-Tamar Tanimu, looked at the socioeconomic factors that drive people to migrate from the Gambia to Europe. They argue that competition amongst individual families who wish their children to travel to Europe, the perennial problems of poverty, hunger, disease, social and cultural affiliations, and opportunities, religious attachment, economic improvement, the quest for better accessible and affordable quality

education, and urbanization leading to possible globalization have characterized the reasons why people move from Gambia to Europe. They conclude that the untapped wealth in Africa is a good enough reason why young Africans should stay and harness the rich potential therein.

Lastly, Kayode Olusola focused on the role played by music as a spur for migration among the African youths, the Yoruba people in particular. This article argues that music is one of the earliest methods used by parents to educate and integrate children into society's culture. Olusola, therefore, recommends that African youths, especially Yoruba people, be informed and well educated by educational institutions, immigration experts, and other relevant government agencies on processes and issues concerning migration and laws binding on the immigrants.

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