

## EDITORIAL NOTE

Insecurity has become a dangerous negative culture that threatens the life of men and women in many parts of the globe. It manifests in different forms across different environment. However, development in the African continent has been undermined by multiple forms of insecurity. This act of insecurity traditionally manifests in the continent as ethnic conflicts, political violence and civil war. However, in contemporary times, the culture of terrorism has overtaken the different regions of the African continent.

This edition of the journal interrogates the dynamics of insecurity within the continent. The first article evaluates the place of ideas in the development of Boko Haram terror ideology. It maintains that the idea Western Education is sin re-enforced the rejection of Western-driven developments, except in the production of arms, which forced many people that attained formal education to start destroying their certificates. The researchers maintain that the popularity of the idea both in terms of the followership of the sect affected the Nigerian national economy. Again, the sense and environment of insecurity created also led to the collapse of many businesses in Northern Nigeria.

The second article explains the link between climate change and the Fulani herdsmen terror attack. The researchers maintain that it is the changing nature of climatic conditions that forced the nomadic Fulani outside their traditional Northern Nigerian settlement and moved them towards the South, where their settlement was resisted by the agriculturalists, due to the damages that the livestock unleash on their crops.

The next article centres on adolescence and violence as well as other forms of aggressive behaviors. This article examines the complex nature of adolescent violence and aggression, focusing on its causes, manifestations, and potential interventions. Exposure to violence at home or in the community increases the likelihood of aggressive behaviors, as adolescents internalize these actions as normal or necessary for survival. Mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are prevalent among adolescents who engage in violent behaviors, yet access to mental health services remains limited in Nigeria. The consequences of adolescent violence are far-reaching, affecting not only the individuals involved but also their families, schools, and communities. Adolescents who engage in violent behaviours are at risk of academic underachievement, substance abuse, and long-term mental health challenges, while communities experience increased crime rates and social instability.

The last article presents the place of gangsterism and cultism among youth in modern culture, particularly in Nigeria focusing on Yahoo Boys and campus cults like the Eiye confraternity. It maintains that social media plays a double role empowering and endangering. Platforms like Instagram and Telegram turn peer pressure into viral radicalization, making deviance an aesthetically pleasing commodity. The study maintains that gangsterism and cultism are not just moral failings but signs of broken systems.

You are consequently invited to read through the collection of these research in a bid to drink from the fountain of ideas on terrorism and insecurity in the African continent, with particular reference to Nigerian experiences.