

Editorial

This issue of *KIU Journal of Humanities* touches on Language and Literary Studies, Development Studies, Religious Studies, Educational Psychology, Social Psychology, Educational Technology, Entrepreneurship Studies and Legal Studies.

The first part of the Journal focuses attention on Language and Literary Studies. It is impossible for any nation of the world to attain any form of development when its people are not properly developed. This is because nations are built or developed through knowledge; and all forms of knowledge are transmitted through language. In other words, language mediates mental access to phenomena and, therefore, what we perceive is phenomena in the form in which language mediated our perception. The fact of the mediations of mental access to phenomena by language makes knowledge communicable. While language mediates between object and perception, literature is an embodiment of object, language and perception. It is against this backdrop that one of the papers in this part established that there is a wide gap between teaching and research and the development of African languages and suggests research and teaching strategies that may help in redressing it.

In part two, the importance of Development Studies is emphasized. It was established that poverty level is still high among the respondents despite the high experience of the respondents in their various occupations. This may be caused due to their low level of education. Therefore, it was recommended that government policies should improve the level of education among household to increase profitability and productivity.

Religious Education is an essential component of a broad and balanced education. It enables people to consider and respond to a range of important questions related to their own spiritual development, the development of values and attitudes and fundamental questions concerning the meaning and purpose of life. This is why all the papers in part three address different religious issues such as pastoral authority, sacrifices, sexuality and peaceful co-existence.

It has been discovered that Educational Psychology studies various factors which have impacts upon students, which may include family background, social groupings, peer groups, his / her emotional sentiments, and mental hygiene etc. One of the papers in the section that focuses on educational psychology revealed that there was no significant difference in the influence of family background on the academic performance of Senior Secondary School Students as expressed by Teachers in Ilorin Metropolis on the basis of gender and teachers' qualification. Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that parents should provide for the basic needs of their children in order to help them show positive interest in study, school authorities should create an enabling environment for the students by providing required educational needs in order to make academic stimulating to them, teachers should interact with parents of the students to discuss the importance of providing adequate care they need for their total growth

and development, and school counsellors should encourage the parents to relate and create interest in their children studies so that they can improve on their academic performance.

Educational Technology has absolutely revolutionized the entire education system. Until recently, the teachers used to be the sole interpreter of knowledge to the learners and the textbooks the sole resource. Educational technology has affected the conventional roles and it has opened up the new areas of teacher functions such as management of resources and management of learning. Today, teachers have a range of media to assist and supplement the instructional work. Teachers can even specify the learning intentions, select the topic, identify the stimulus situation, determine media, manage teaching and finally conduct evaluation and modify the instructions in the light of evaluation results. Educational process cannot proceed systematically without the help of educational technology. Every aspect of educational system is fully enlightened with educational technology. This is why a few papers in this issue highlight ideas on how students can acquire teaching and learning skills through the use of modern technologies. Based on the their findings, the papers in this section recommend among others that science and technology education should be given greater emphasis in real life situation in the Nigerian socio-economic milieu.

Above all, this edition of *KIU Journal of Humanities* features educative and informative articles. We hope that these thought provoking articles will contribute immensely to the existing knowledge on each topic.

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