

Editorial

Igwebuike is the modality of being in African philosophy. It is an Igbo word, which is a combination of three words. Therefore, it can be employed as a word or used as a sentence: as a word, it is written as *Igwebuike*, and as a sentence, it is written as, *Igwebuike*, with the component words enjoying some independence in terms of space. The three words involved: *Igwe* is a noun which means number or population, usually a huge number or population. *Bu* is a verb, which means *is*. *Ike* is another verb, which means *strength* or *power*. Thus, put together, it means 'number is strength' or 'number is power', that is, when human beings come together in solidarity and complementarity, they are powerful or can constitute an insurmountable force. At this level, no task is beyond their collective capability.

In academics, *Igwebuike* represents a complementary approach or a multidimensional approach towards the pursuit of knowledge. This is exactly the spirit that is behind the present edition of IAAJAH. Scholars from all over the world: Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Nigeria and from different schools of thought have come together as a community of inquiry in the search for an understanding of reality. In the first chapter, Salwa Khisheim from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia explores the pupil grouping strategies which are based on age-grouping in primary schools in the United Kingdom. This is followed by Ivan Emeka Okonkwo, who examines the challenges and prospects of museum education. The next are Nmah and Anyanwu. Their paper attempted at describing historically, Christianity and human development in Nigeria. In the next paper, Charles focused on interpreting African existential situation in the light of Emmanuel Levinas' theory of the other. He avers that the bid to find measures towards the advancement of humanity forms a very vital concern of philosophy. Alamgir Khan and others made an effort to investigate the impact of teacher managerial skills on student's academic performance. Mbanefo addressed one of the major problems facing the African literature, the problem of leadership. Emmanuel Kanu explored industrial revolution on the global scale and considered the policies, structures and industrial design outcomes that have stalled the roadmap to industrialization in Nigeria despite the many development plans, beginning with the First Development Plan of 1962 to Nigeria Industrial Revolution Plan, 2014, and establishes that industrial design is a strategic tool for economic growth that has taken root in developed countries as both a professional area of practice and study and should be incorporated into Nigeria's economic development plans. Clara takes us to the shores of mercy.

She is poised to reiterate that mercy is the attribute of God. She also posits that the human person can be virtuous only to the extent that it can replicate this attribute. Hazratullah Khattak and his colleagues reviewed the issues and challenges associated with the normal life of the disabled people, and urges upon the need to provide proper educational, economical and socio-cultural opportunities, in line with the needs and requirement of the special people. Ojukwu and Obielozie argue that for Nigerian music education to be meaningful and empowering to the students, the teachers should deemphasize the use of Western musical instruments which are not even readily and sufficiently available and make do with our rich locally available instruments in the classroom implementation.

On behalf of the editorial board of the **Igwebuike: An African Journal of Arts and Humanities**, I welcome our readers to Volume 2, Number 6 of IAAJAH. Fasten your seat belt as we take you through the whirlwind tour of knowledge.

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