



VALUES EDUCATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA

Okhiku Idonije, Ph.D.

School of Education,
Edo state College of Education.
Email: okhikujohn@gmail.com

&

Samson Omono Ehigiator

Department of General Education,
Edo State College of Education, Edo State.
samsonehigiator70@gmail.com

Abstract

This study explores the critical relationship between value education and national security, with particular focus on Nigeria's security challenges. It highlights how the erosion of core societal values such as honesty, respect, accountability, and tolerance has contributed to rising insecurity manifested in armed robbery, insurgency, kidnapping, and other forms of violence. The paper underscores value education as a proactive strategy for cultivating ethical citizens, fostering social cohesion, and promoting peace and stability. It further examines the challenges hindering the effective implementation of value education, including cultural shifts, inadequate teacher training, socio-economic factors, and political instability. Strategies for strengthening value education—such as curriculum integration, teacher capacity building, community engagement, and political commitment—are recommended to enhance its role in national security. Ultimately, the study advocates for a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach to value education as an indispensable tool for sustainable national development and security.

Keywords: Value education, national security challenges, Nigeria.

Introduction

Human beings are inherently guided by preferences, making choices based on the values they uphold. This ability to prioritize and assign worth is central not only to individual decisions but also to societal norms. Historically, Nigeria has been known for its rich tapestry of shared cultural values—such as hard work, integrity, respect for elders and authority, community spirit, and contentment—which formed the bedrock of harmonious co-existence and communal development, particularly in traditional rural societies. These values fostered social cohesion and moral discipline, enabling indigenous governance systems like gerontocracy to function effectively, with peace and order prevailing in pre-modern Nigerian communities.

However, with the advent of modernization and globalization, there has been a gradual but significant shift in public perception and adherence to these foundational values. Increasingly, these virtues are being questioned, neglected, or even discarded, giving rise to behaviours and practices that contradict traditional norms. This erosion of values has been closely associated with the surge in unethical conduct, moral decay, and various forms of insecurity—including armed robbery, kidnapping, insurgency, banditry, cultism, and gangsterism—that now challenge Nigeria's stability and development.

In recent years, national security has evolved into a multifaceted concern, extending beyond military strategies to encompass socio-political and educational dimensions. Among these, value



education stands out as a crucial means of addressing internal threats to peace and security. Value education, which entails the systematic inculcation of moral, ethical, and civic principles, helps in shaping responsible citizens who are committed to the collective good (Halstead & Taylor, 2000). In nations like Nigeria, where the erosion of traditional values has contributed to insecurity, restoring ethical consciousness through education is both timely and imperative (Obasi, 2020).

Moreover, research affirms that the integration of value education into school curricula can cultivate a culture of tolerance, justice, civic responsibility, and peaceful conflict resolution from an early age (UNESCO, 2015). Such an approach not only strengthens national identity but also empowers individuals with the moral compass needed to resist societal ills.

Therefore, this paper explores how value education can serve as a strategic intervention in curbing the security challenges confronting Nigeria today. By re-establishing core values within the educational system, the nation stands a better chance of nurturing ethical citizens and fostering a more secure, stable, and progressive society.

Conceptual Clarifications

To establish a solid foundation for understanding the relationship between value education and national security challenges, it is important to clarify the key concepts that underpin this discourse: value education, values, and national security.

Value Education

Value education refers to the systematic process of inculcating ethical, moral, cultural, and civic values in individuals, particularly from a young age, through formal and informal educational platforms. It aims to shape character, foster responsible citizenship, and promote a just and cohesive society (Halstead & Taylor, 2000). The objective of value education is not merely academic excellence but the holistic development of learners who can distinguish right from wrong and act in ways that benefit the wider community. In a society plagued by moral decline, value education serves as a critical tool in redirecting behavioural norms and social conduct towards integrity, accountability, and civic responsibility (Obasi, 2020).

Values

Values are enduring beliefs or ideals shared by members of a culture about what is good or desirable and what is not. They serve as guiding principles for behaviour and judgment in both personal and communal life (Rokeach, 1973). In traditional Nigerian society, core values such as honesty, respect for elders, diligence, hospitality, and communal living were central to interpersonal relations and social order. The erosion of these values due to modernization and socio-political changes has been identified as a key factor in the rise of insecurity and social instability in Nigeria (Adeyemi & Adeyinka, 2002).

National Security

National security refers to the safeguarding of a nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the well-being of its citizens from internal and external threats. While traditionally focused on military defense, national security now encompasses economic stability, political cohesion, environmental safety, and societal peace (Akin, 2016). In contemporary Nigeria, the concept has expanded to include non-traditional threats such as terrorism, kidnapping, cybercrime, and cultism, all of which are fuelled, to a significant extent, by moral decadence and weak value systems.

By clarifying these concepts, it becomes evident that value education is not an isolated pedagogical concern but a strategic imperative in addressing the moral and ethical deficits that contribute to national insecurity. Therefore, value education must be prioritized as a means of instilling socially acceptable conduct, fostering patriotism, and ultimately, enhancing national security.

Relationship Between Values and Security in Society

Values and security are deeply interconnected elements of a functional and stable society. Values—defined as shared principles and standards that guide behaviour—play a pivotal role in shaping individuals' attitudes, societal norms, and institutional integrity. Security, in turn, refers not only to the protection of lives and property but also to the assurance of peace, justice, and social order. A society that upholds positive values tends to experience greater internal harmony and security, while the erosion of these values often leads to instability and conflict.

values serve as the moral compass that regulates individual and collective behaviour. When values such as honesty, respect for the rule of law, tolerance, accountability, and social justice are deeply embedded in a society, they help to foster law-abiding and responsible citizens (Halstead & Taylor, 2000). Such a moral orientation reduces the likelihood of criminal activities, civil unrest, and other forms of anti-social behaviour that threaten national security.

Conversely, when societal values are compromised—whether due to corruption, poor governance, or moral relativism—there is often a corresponding rise in insecurity. Nigeria provides a pertinent example, where the decline in traditional communal values has contributed to a surge in crimes such as kidnapping, terrorism, cultism, and armed robbery (Obasi, 2020). These activities flourish in environments where values such as respect for human life, community responsibility, and lawful conduct are absent or weakened.

Moreover, values play a strategic role in conflict prevention and resolution. Tolerance, dialogue, and empathy—core values in many cultures—are essential tools for mitigating tensions, promoting peaceful coexistence, and maintaining societal stability (UNESCO, 2015). Without these values, minor disagreements can escalate into violent confrontations, leading to loss of life and property.

The promotion of strong values through institutions such as the family, schools, religious organisations, and the media is therefore crucial for building a secure society. Education, especially value-based education, remains a powerful vehicle for instilling these principles in younger generations, thereby ensuring long-term national peace and development (Adeyemi & Adeyinka, 2002).

Theoretical Framework (Moral Development Theory)

Moral development theory provides a valuable framework for understanding how individuals form ethical principles and how these principles influence behaviour in society. When examined in the context of value education and national security, moral development theory sheds light on how nurturing moral reasoning can help reduce societal ills and strengthen security.

One of the most influential moral development theorists is Lawrence Kohlberg, who proposed that individuals progress through a series of stages in their moral reasoning, grouped into three main levels: *pre-conventional*, *conventional*, and *post-conventional* (Kohlberg, 1981). These stages reflect an individual's increasing capacity to make decisions based on ethical principles rather than personal interest or fear of punishment.

- **At the pre-conventional level**, moral reasoning is based on the consequences of actions—reward or punishment. This is common among children but can also be found in adults in contexts of poor moral education.
- **The conventional level** involves conformity to societal norms and the desire to uphold laws and social order. Here, individuals recognize the value of rules in maintaining social harmony.
- **At the post-conventional level**, moral reasoning is guided by universal ethical principles such as justice, human rights, and the common good, which may transcend specific laws.

In societies facing moral decay and insecurity, such as Nigeria, many individuals fail to progress beyond the lower stages of moral reasoning, often due to a lack of exposure to value oriented education. When citizens operate predominantly at the pre-conventional level—motivated by self-interest or fear—they may engage in actions that undermine national security, such as corruption, theft, or violence, particularly when enforcement mechanisms are weak.



Value education, therefore, plays a crucial role in facilitating moral development by promoting ethical reflection, critical thinking, and empathy. By encouraging learners to examine moral dilemmas and the consequences of their choices on others and society at large, education can help raise citizens who not only follow rules but internalize ethical standards that promote peace and justice (Narvaez, 2006).

Furthermore, integrating moral development principles into national educational curricula can empower young people to resist social vices and contribute positively to national security. Programmes that teach respect, accountability, civic responsibility, and conflict resolution can reduce tendencies towards extremism, violence, and criminality—thereby fostering a more secure and cohesive society (UNESCO, 2015).

Moral development theory provides strong support for the use of value education as a strategic tool for addressing Nigeria's national security challenges. A morally developed citizenry is less likely to engage in destructive behaviour and more likely to act in ways that enhance peace, stability, and national progress.

The Role of Value Education in Fostering Nation-Building

Value education plays a fundamental role in the broader goal of nation-building, serving as both the foundation and driving force behind the development of a morally upright, unified, and progressive society. Nation-building, in this context, entails the deliberate process of constructing a cohesive national identity, strengthening civic institutions, and fostering sociopolitical and economic stability. In countries such as Nigeria—marked by ethnic diversity, socio-political instability, and moral decline—value education emerges as a critical instrument for promoting national unity, peace, and sustainable development.

At its core, value education is concerned with instilling ethical principles, civic responsibility, and a sense of duty in individuals. It goes beyond academic instruction to nurture character, integrity, and respect for the common good. By shaping individuals' behaviour and attitudes, value education contributes directly to the cultivation of responsible citizens who are conscious of their roles in society and committed to the advancement of national interests. In multicultural societies, it fosters mutual respect, tolerance, and peaceful coexistence, all of which are essential for integrating diverse groups into a unified national identity.

Moreover, value education enhances civic engagement by educating citizens on their rights and responsibilities within a democratic framework. A population that understands the principles of justice, accountability, and transparency is less susceptible to corruption and more likely to participate meaningfully in governance. This sense of civic consciousness is vital in resisting unethical political practices and promoting leadership that is grounded in service and integrity. Through value education, individuals develop the moral compass necessary to contribute positively to the political and administrative structures of the nation.

In the realm of governance and public life, value education serves as a proactive measure against corruption and unethical behaviour. When values such as honesty, fairness, and accountability are deeply embedded in the educational system and social institutions, they shape the conduct of individuals in both public and private spheres. This ultimately strengthens institutions, promotes the rule of law, and reinforces public trust in leadership—key components of effective nation-building.

Furthermore, value education plays a stabilizing role in the face of growing insecurity and violence. In Nigeria, where national security is threatened by terrorism, banditry, kidnapping, and communal conflicts, a breakdown in moral and social values is often at the root. Educating citizens—especially the youth—on values such as empathy, non-violence, and respect for human life helps to build a culture of peace and reduces the appeal of extremist ideologies. Value education, therefore, is not just a moral imperative but a strategic tool for securing peace and social order.

In addition, sustainable development—an essential aspect of nation-building—is also supported by value education. It promotes a work ethic, environmental responsibility, and community service, all of which are necessary for long-term economic growth and social progress. Individuals who have



internalized these values are more likely to contribute meaningfully to national development and to act as stewards of the nation's future.

National Security Challenges: An Overview

National security refers to the safeguarding of a nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the well-being of its citizens against internal and external threats. In contemporary society, the concept of national security has expanded beyond conventional military concerns to include political, economic, social, environmental, and cyber-related dimensions. As such, the challenges confronting national security today are complex, multifaceted, and interrelated, requiring a holistic and proactive approach to mitigation.

One of the most pressing national security challenges in many developing countries, including Nigeria, is the prevalence of armed conflict and insurgency. In Nigeria, for example, groups such as Boko Haram and the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) have posed significant threats to national stability through acts of terrorism, destruction of infrastructure, and the displacement of populations. These groups exploit poverty, illiteracy, religious sentiment, and weak governance structures to radicalize and recruit members, thereby undermining state authority and national cohesion (Onuoha, 2014).

In addition to insurgency, the rise in banditry, kidnapping for ransom, and communal clashes has significantly eroded the sense of safety among citizens. Armed bandit groups operating in the North-West and parts of the North-Central regions of Nigeria have carried out mass abductions, extortion, and killings, especially in rural communities. These criminal activities disrupt economic activities, strain security agencies, and contribute to a pervasive climate of fear and instability (Ezeani, 2018).

Ethno-religious conflicts also present a formidable challenge to national security. The diversity of ethnic groups and religious affiliations, although a source of cultural richness, has often been manipulated for political and economic gain. Tensions between communities have led to violent clashes, destruction of property, and loss of lives. These conflicts, if not effectively managed, threaten the unity of the nation and hamper efforts toward nation building.

Furthermore, cyber threats have emerged as a significant dimension of national security challenges in the 21st century. With increasing reliance on digital technologies, nations face risks related to data breaches, cyber espionage, misinformation, and sabotage of critical infrastructure. In Nigeria, cybercrime is on the rise, with perpetrators engaging in online fraud, identity theft, and digital manipulation to exploit individuals and institutions. The lack of adequate cyber laws and enforcement capacity has made cyberspace a vulnerable area of national concern (Oladipo, 2020).

Political instability and weak governance also contribute to national insecurity. Corruption, lack of transparency, and poor leadership undermine public trust in institutions and fuel grievances that may lead to civil unrest. When citizens perceive the state as unjust or incapable of protecting their interests, they may resort to alternative means, including violence or support for insurgent groups.

Economic insecurity is another critical factor. High levels of unemployment, poverty, and inequality create fertile ground for crime and conflict. Youth, in particular, are easily lured into criminal enterprises or violent movements when legitimate opportunities for livelihood and advancement are lacking. In such environments, the state's ability to maintain law and order is severely compromised.

In summary, national security challenges today are not solely military or territorial but encompass a broad range of socio-economic, political, and technological issues. Addressing these challenges requires an integrated strategy that combines effective law enforcement, good governance, socio-economic development, public engagement, and ethical education. Strengthening national values and promoting social cohesion through value-based education is one of the sustainable ways to combat these security threats and foster lasting peace and stability.



Nexus Between Value Education and National Security

The relationship between value education and national security is both intricate and fundamental, particularly in societies striving to build peace, unity, and sustainable development. Value education, which focuses on instilling moral principles, civic responsibilities, and ethical behaviour in individuals, plays a crucial preventive role in addressing many of the root causes of insecurity. It is a foundational tool for shaping responsible citizenship and fostering societal cohesion, which are essential for maintaining national stability.

At the heart of national security challenges are often issues such as corruption, ethnic and religious intolerance, youth restiveness, and social injustice. These problems frequently arise from the erosion of core values and a breakdown in moral standards. When individuals and groups disregard respect for human dignity, rule of law, tolerance, honesty, and accountability, the result is a society more prone to conflict, crime, and civil unrest. Value education addresses these deficiencies by nurturing individuals from an early age to embrace positive attitudes and socially constructive behaviours (Halstead & Taylor, 2000).

Through value education, individuals learn the importance of peace, dialogue, and nonviolence as tools for conflict resolution. In a diverse country like Nigeria, where ethno-religious divisions have often fuelled violence, instilling values of mutual respect, empathy, and cooperation can bridge divides and build a shared sense of national identity. This contributes significantly to conflict prevention and the mitigation of internal threats to security.

Moreover, value education enhances civic responsibility and commitment to the common good. Citizens who are educated to value justice, fairness, and patriotism are less likely to engage in acts that undermine the state, such as terrorism, cybercrime, or political violence. Instead, they become active participants in democratic governance, holding leaders accountable and contributing to national development. This civic engagement is vital to the resilience of any nation in the face of security threats (Obasi, 2020).

Another vital connection between value education and national security lies in its role in preventing youth radicalization. Many extremist groups recruit young people who feel alienated, disenfranchised, or disillusioned. A value-based education system offers young people a sense of purpose, belonging, and ethical grounding, thereby making them less susceptible to manipulation by violent ideologies. It fosters critical thinking and moral reasoning, enabling the youth to reject violence and embrace peaceful means of addressing grievances (UNESCO, 2015).

Furthermore, value education instils respect for laws and institutions, which is central to maintaining law and order. In societies where laws are routinely flouted and authority is undermined, insecurity flourishes. By teaching individuals, the importance of abiding by laws and respecting constituted authority, value education promotes a culture of lawfulness and social discipline.

In sum, value education is a proactive and strategic instrument for enhancing national security. It nurtures ethical citizens, promotes social harmony, discourages deviant behaviour, and strengthens national unity. As such, integrating value education into formal and informal education systems is not just a moral obligation, but a national necessity. For a country like Nigeria, with complex security challenges, the deliberate inculcation of values in the citizenry is a sustainable pathway to peace, stability, and long-term development.

Challenges to Implementing Value Education

Despite the widely acknowledged importance of value education in fostering moral development and enhancing national security, its implementation faces numerous challenges, particularly in complex and diverse societies like Nigeria. These challenges hinder the effectiveness of value education programmes and limit their impact on individuals and society at large.

One of the primary challenges is the erosion of traditional values due to rapid modernization and globalization. The influx of foreign cultures, media, and lifestyles has exposed many individuals, especially youths, to alternative value systems that sometimes conflict with indigenous ethical norms.



This cultural clash often results in confusion, identity crises, and the rejection of established societal values (Adeyemi & Adeyinka, 2002). The media, for instance, frequently promotes materialism, individualism, and instant gratification, which undermines the values of patience, community, and self-discipline central to many societies.

Another significant challenge is the inadequacy of the educational system itself. Many schools lack properly trained teachers who are equipped to teach value education effectively. Curriculum design often marginalizes moral instruction or treats it as a peripheral subject rather than a core component of education. This results in fragmented and inconsistent delivery of value education, reducing its potential influence on students' character development (Halstead & Taylor, 2000).

Socio-economic factors also pose a major obstacle. High levels of poverty, unemployment, and social inequality can overshadow value education efforts. When individuals struggle to meet basic needs, the emphasis on moral virtues such as honesty and responsibility may be deprioritized in favour of immediate survival strategies, sometimes including unethical behaviours. In such environments, societal vices like corruption, theft, and violence may become normalized despite formal education in values (Obasi, 2020).

Furthermore, political instability and governance challenges complicate the promotion of value education. When political leaders themselves engage in corrupt or unethical practices, it sends conflicting messages to the populace, undermining efforts to inculcate values such as accountability and justice. The lack of political will to prioritize and fund value education programmes often leads to inadequate resources and poor policy implementation.

Religious and ethnic diversity, while a source of strength, can also complicate value education. Differing belief systems and cultural practices may lead to disagreements about which values should be emphasized, resulting in fragmented approaches that fail to build a cohesive national ethos. Without careful and inclusive curriculum development, value education risks alienating certain groups or exacerbating divisions rather than promoting unity.

Lastly, the rapid advancement of technology and digital media presents a challenge for value education. While digital platforms offer opportunities for innovative teaching, they also expose learners to misinformation, harmful content, and cyberbullying, which can negatively influence values and behaviour. The lack of adequate digital literacy and guidance limits the ability of value education to counter these influences effectively (UNESCO, 2015).

Strategies for Strengthening Value Education for National Security

To harness the full potential of value education in enhancing national security, deliberate and comprehensive strategies must be adopted at multiple levels. These strategies should address existing challenges and create a supportive environment for the effective inculcation of positive values that underpin peace, stability, and social cohesion.

Firstly, the integration of value education into the formal curriculum at all levels of education is essential. Rather than treating values as an add-on or optional subject, schools should embed moral and civic education across disciplines to ensure consistent and reinforced learning. Curriculum developers must design culturally relevant, inclusive, and age-appropriate content that resonates with learners' experiences and promotes universal values such as honesty, respect, tolerance, and patriotism (Halstead & Taylor, 2000).

Teacher training is equally critical. Educators should be equipped not only with subject knowledge but also with the skills to deliver value education effectively. This includes training in ethical reasoning, conflict resolution, and interactive teaching methods that encourage critical thinking and moral reflection. Well-trained teachers serve as role models and facilitators who can inspire students to internalize and practise positive values (Obasi, 2020).

Community and family involvement is another key strategy. Since values are often reinforced through social interactions beyond the classroom, collaboration with parents, religious leaders, and community organizations can strengthen the message of value education. Public awareness campaigns and

community-based programmes can promote shared values and create a culture of responsibility and peace. This multi-sectoral approach ensures that value education is a continuous process that transcends institutional boundaries.

Furthermore, leveraging technology and media responsibly can enhance the reach and impact of value education. Educational programmes through radio, television, social media, and online platforms can disseminate positive messages widely, particularly to out-of-school youths and remote populations. However, this must be accompanied by digital literacy initiatives to help learners critically engage with media content and resist harmful influences (UNESCO, 2015).

Policy formulation and political commitment are also vital. Governments should enact and enforce policies that prioritize value education as a national agenda. Adequate funding, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms must be put in place to ensure the quality and sustainability of value education initiatives. Political leaders must also embody the values they promote, as their example profoundly influences public attitudes and behaviours.

Lastly, fostering inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue through value education can mitigate social divisions and promote national unity. Educational programmes that celebrate diversity while emphasizing common values help build mutual understanding and reduce the likelihood of conflict. This approach is especially pertinent in pluralistic societies facing ethnic and religious tensions.

Conclusion/Suggestion

In conclusion, the intricate link between value education and national security underscores the vital role that moral and ethical instruction plays in building a stable, peaceful, and prosperous society. As this work has shown, the erosion of core values such as honesty, respect, accountability, and tolerance significantly contribute to the myriad security challenges faced by nations like Nigeria. Value education, therefore, emerges not merely as an academic pursuit but as a strategic necessity for fostering responsible citizenship, social cohesion, and national unity. By cultivating a shared sense of morality and civic responsibility, value education helps to address the root causes of insecurity, including corruption, ethnic and religious conflicts, youth restiveness, and criminality.

However, the effective implementation of value education faces significant obstacles, including cultural shifts due to globalization, inadequate educational infrastructure, socioeconomic disparities, political instability, and the pervasive influence of negative media content. These challenges must be met with deliberate, coordinated strategies that embed value education within formal curricula, strengthen teacher training, engage families and communities, utilize technology responsibly, and secure political commitment. Additionally, promoting inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue through education can foster national integration and mitigate tensions that threaten security.

Suggestions:

1. **Curriculum Integration:** Governments and educational authorities should prioritize the full integration of value education into all levels of formal education, ensuring that it is taught as a core component rather than an optional subject.
2. **Teacher Training:** Investment in teacher education programmes focused on moral and civic instruction is essential, equipping educators with the skills needed to effectively deliver value education.
3. **Community Engagement:** Stakeholders including families, religious institutions, and community organizations should be actively involved in reinforcing values beyond the classroom through outreach programmes and awareness campaigns.
4. **Policy and Funding:** Strong political will is required to enact supportive policies and provide adequate funding for value education initiatives. Leaders must lead by example in embodying ethical standards.



5. **Use of Media and Technology:** Educational content that promotes positive values should be disseminated widely via media and digital platforms, alongside efforts to improve digital literacy and critical thinking among youth.
6. **Promoting Unity:** Educational programmes should emphasize respect for diversity and foster dialogue among different ethnic and religious groups to build social cohesion and reduce conflict.

References

- Adeyemi, M. B., & Adeyinka, A. A. (2002). Some key issues in African traditional education. *McGill Journal of Education*, 37(2), 223–240.
- Akin, I. (2016). National security and national development: A critique. *International Journal of Development and Management Review*, 11(1), 175–184.
- Ezeani, E. O. (2018). Banditry and national security in Nigeria: Issues and challenges. *Journal of African Studies and Sustainable Development*, 1(2), 95–108.
- Halstead, J. M., & Taylor, M. J. (2000). Learning and teaching about values: A review of recent research. *Cambridge Journal of Education*, 30(2), 169–202.
- Kohlberg, L. (1981). *Essays on moral development, Vol. I: The philosophy of moral development*. San Francisco: Harper & Row.
- Narvaez, D. (2006). Integrative ethical education. In M. Killen & J. G. Smetana (Eds.), *Handbook of moral development* (pp. 703–733). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Obasi, K. K. (2020). Value education and the challenges of insecurity in Nigeria. *African Journal of Educational Research and Development*, 13(1), 54–62.
- Oladipo, T. A. (2020). Cybercrime and national security: An emerging threat to Nigeria's digital economy. *Nigerian Journal of Criminology and Security Studies*, 3(1), 45–59.
- Onuoha, F. C. (2014). Why do youth join Boko Haram? *United States Institute of Peace Special Report*, 348, 1–16.
- Rokeach, M. (1973). *The nature of human values*. Free Press.
- UNESCO. (2015). *Global citizenship education: Topics and learning objectives*. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization