

## Editorial

The education segment in this issue of the journal consists of five papers, which are diverse in character due to the nature of each study. The main difference noted has to do with the methodological approaches used. However, the papers still share a degree of similarity in that they specifically seek to create renewed awareness and provide a deeper understanding of the phenomena being investigated.

Pavan Antony authors the first paper which examines *Education in Special Schools* in South India. The paper reflects on students' attendance at special schools as a *Forced Choice and a Privilege* by utilising a number of case studies. A second paper, by Constance Ikosomi, employs a descriptive survey and an adopted electronic register methodology framework to study the language of online sport commentary on matches played by Nigeria's Super Eagles at the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) 2013. The third paper by Aaron and Onoja, investigates the incidence of dermatophyte infections among primary school pupils in three selected primary schools in Obio-Akpo Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria. The findings reveal that the isolation of specific infections are mainly attributed to children's hygiene and play group attitudes. The fourth paper by Jason Osai, Lucky Eleanya and Nelson Okene analyses the Green River Project, a corporate community development scheme in Niger Delta, Nigeria. The final paper in this section is written by Fems Kurotimi, Agada Franklin and Godsave Aladei. The paper investigates entrepreneurship education with particular reference to graduate entrepreneurship in Yenagoa, Balyelsa State, Nigeria.

The second segment in this issue of the journal on agriculture and environmental sciences discusses issues relating to food security, degradation of the environment and health.

Bacterial infection of farmed fish poses a serious concern as it could lead to economic losses and an avenue for the spread of infection to consumers. The bacteria isolated from some fish ponds were potential pathogens of humans and poses a health risk to the unsuspecting fish consumer. The bacteriological quality of shellfish preserved with different drying methods showed order of reduction of bacteria load was oven dried > multipurpose dryer dried > smoked dried > sun dried samples. The proximate composition, sensory and affective attributes of the preserved shellfish revealed that with the exception of sun drying, other drying methods were effective in enhancing the flavor and acceptability of shellfish. Preservation by drying will increase the availability, durability, safety and wholesome supply of this protein rich food for the masses.

A dumpsite located near residential areas was found capable of encouraging the proliferation of pathogenic microorganisms which possess multiple drug resistance. This constitutes a serious health hazard. Human activities resulted in the deterioration in water quality of Azuabie creek with some parameters above permissible values. Extracts of *ICACINA TRICHANTHA* was established to be a promising and potent antimicrobial plant which when explored can prove beneficial to man and the environment.

A high prevalence of Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) among patients presenting with symptoms of malaria was reported. Suspected malaria patients, should therefore be subjected to HBV screening and necessary treatment as to reduce the spread of HBV. Antifungal susceptibility testing of pathogenic fungi especially systemic candidiasis could help to manage the selection of adequate therapy; predict therapeutic outcome and therapeutic potentials of new antifungal agents. It was found that the type of extracting solvent played a major role in the level of antimicrobial activity of some seeds. This implies that an antimicrobial seed or herb extract should be prepared in the most suitable solvent that could elicit its highest efficacy.

Molecular techniques (sequence alignment) employed over the years have become useful in overcoming some limitations of previous techniques in bacterial identification. It is thus advocated for bacterial identification in the rapidly growing field of Biotechnology.

Findings from both education and science papers have thrown light on some very interesting and topical issues. Further research will undoubtedly add other interesting dimensions that will in turn, engender more research.

Editors

Steve Azaiki, Institute of Science and Technology Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Gertrude shotte, Middlesex University, United Kingdom

Omokaro Obire, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

James Ogunleye, Middlesex University, United Kingdom