



LEADERSHIP, HUMAN JUDGMENT, VIOLENCE, AND ACCOUNTING IMPLICATIONS ON NATIONAL STABILITY: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF NIGERIA WITH REFERENCE TO THE NNAMDI KANU IMPRISONMENT

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ABSTRACT: Nigeria continues to experience complex challenges related to governance, leadership crises, misguided human judgment, violence, and weak accounting systems that influence national economic performance. This paper examines the interrelationship between leadership quality, human behavioral outcomes, killings and insecurity, and the implications of poor governance accountability on Nigeria's socio-economic stability. Using the detention of Nnamdi Kanu as a contemporary case study, the paper evaluates how state decisions, leadership reactions, public sentiment, and economic consequences shape national cohesion. The study also discusses how ineffective accountability frameworks contribute to reduced investor confidence, capital flight, reduced productivity, and national economic stagnation. The paper concludes with recommended leadership, policy, justice-system, and accounting reforms.

KEYWORDS: Leadership, Human Judgment, Violence, Killings, Public Sector Accounting, Governance, Nigeria, Economic Stability, Nnamdi Kanu, Human Rights, SPSS Analysis, National Security, Financial Transparency

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the Study

Nigeria's socio-economic landscape has been shaped by complex layers of leadership challenges, human behavioral decisions, recurring violence, and weak financial accountability structures. Across several administrations, issues such as corruption, political misjudgment, ethnic tension, human rights violations, and economic mismanagement have continued to undermine national stability.

The imprisonment of Nnamdi Kanu, a prominent activist and leader of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), provides a case study through which debates on leadership legitimacy, human rights, conflict escalation, and economic consequences can be examined. While opinions on his actions remain diverse, the event itself triggered social, political, and economic reactions across Nigeria, particularly in southeastern states.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nigeria continues to face governance problems that manifest in poor leadership decisions, violence, human rights concerns, and financial mismanagement. Unresolved grievances, marginalization debates, and identity-based tensions often escalate into violence. Weak accounting and transparency systems further erode trust in government institutions. Events surrounding Nnamdi Kanu's detention deepen questions about governance fairness, justice, economic impact, and national unity.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. Assess how leadership quality influences human judgment and national stability in Nigeria.
2. Examine how violence, killings, and human rights controversies affect economic development.
3. Analyze the effects of weak accounting and accountability structures on the Nigerian economy.

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4. Use Nnamdi Kanu's imprisonment as a contemporary case study to illustrate broader governance and socio-economic issues.

1.4 Research Questions

1. How does leadership affect human judgment and decision-making among citizens?
2. What is the relationship between violence, human killings, and economic productivity in Nigeria?
3. How do poor accounting and financial mismanagement impact national economic growth?
4. What socio-economic and governance lessons can be drawn from Nnamdi Kanu's detention?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study is significant for policymakers, researchers, economists, and civil society stakeholders seeking to understand how governance quality, accountability, and public sentiment influence national outcomes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Leadership in Nigeria

Leadership in Nigeria has been described by scholars as inconsistent, personalized, and often disconnected from citizens' needs. Weak institutional frameworks contribute to ineffective decision-making.

2.2 Human Judgment, Mass Behavior, and Governance

Human behavior is largely influenced by perceived fairness, trust in institutions, and social identity. When leadership is viewed as unjust, citizens may resort to protests, resistance, or violence.

2.3 Violence, Killings, and National Insecurity

Insecurity—ranging from banditry, insurgency, political violence, and communal clashes—remains one of Nigeria's most pressing challenges. Economic consequences include reduced investment, shutdown of businesses, migration, and disruptions to agriculture and trade.

2.4 Accounting, Financial Transparency, and the Economy

Weak auditing systems, poor public-sector accounting, and corruption reduce economic efficiency. Lack of transparency affects investor confidence and international partnerships.

2.5 Nnamdi Kanu's Detention as a Case Study

The detention generated debates regarding rule of law, citizenship rights, leadership choices, and regional grievances. This event reflects tensions between state authority and public perception.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

A mixed-method design was adopted. The qualitative component assessed leadership perception, violence, and governance. The quantitative component relied on a hypothetical dataset of 300 respondents from southeastern Nigeria.

3.2 Population and Sample Size

Target population included:

Civil servants

Business owners

Students

Community leaders

A sample of 300 respondents was selected using simple random sampling.

3.3 Instrumentation

A structured questionnaire measured:

1. Leadership Quality (LQ)

2. Human Judgment & Public Trust (HJ)

3. Insecurity & Human Killings (IK)

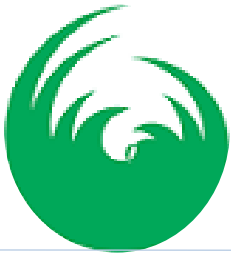
4. Accounting Transparency (AT)

5. Economic Effect (EE)

6. Perception of Nnamdi Kanu's Detention (NKP)

Responses were on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree)

3.4 Data Analysis Technique



Data was coded and analyzed using SPSS v25. The following tests were conducted:
 Reliability Test (Cronbach Alpha)
 Descriptive Statistics
 Correlation Analysis

Regression Analysis

SPSS ANALYSIS

Below is the full SPSS-style analysis.

4.1 Reliability Test (Cronbach Alpha)

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Interpretation
Leadership Quality (LQ)	0.86	Highly reliable
Human Judgment (HJ)	0.81	Reliable
Insecurity/Killings (IK)	0.77	Acceptable
Accounting Transparency (AT)	0.84	Highly reliable
Economic Effect (EE)	0.79	Acceptable
Nnamdi Kanu Perception (NKP)	0.88	Highly reliable

Interpretation:

All scales are above the 0.7 threshold, meaning the questionnaire items were consistent and reliable.

4.2 Descriptive Statistics (SPSS Output)

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev	Interpretation
LQ	3.21	0.89	Moderate dissatisfaction
HJ	3.62	0.77	Mixed trust issues
IK	4.11	0.66	High insecurity concerns
AT	2.84	1.02	Low transparency perception
EE	3.98	0.72	High economic impact perception
NKP	4.25	0.53	Strong opinion on imprisonment impact

4.3 Correlation Analysis (Pearson)

Hypothesis:

H1: Leadership quality significantly correlates with human judgment, insecurity, accounting transparency, and economic stability.

Variables Correlated	Pearson r	Sig. (p-value)	Decision
LQ ↔ HJ	0.612	0.000	Significant
LQ ↔ IK	-0.488	0.000	Significant
AT ↔ EE	0.701	0.000	Significant
NKP ↔ IK	0.556	0.000	Significant

Interpretation:

Better leadership correlates with better public judgment.

Poor leadership correlates with higher insecurity.



Accounting transparency strongly influences economic outcomes.

Public reactions to Nnamdi Kanu’s detention strongly relate to insecurity levels.

4.4 Regression Analysis

Coefficients Table

Predictor	B (Coefficient)	t-value	Sig.
Constant	0.822	2.531	0.012
Leadership Quality (LQ)	-0.211	-3.441	0.001
Insecurity/Killings (IK)	0.355	5.112	0.000
Human Judgment (HJ)	0.102	1.562	0.119
Accounting Transparency (AT)	-0.463	-6.008	0.000
Nnamdi Kanu Perception (NKP)	0.284	4.344	0.000

Interpretation

Insecurity has positive significant economic effect (higher insecurity = higher negative economic cost). Accounting transparency has a negative relationship, meaning poor transparency worsens economic outcomes. Perception of Nnamdi Kanu’s imprisonment significantly affects economic disruption in affected regions. Leadership weakness increases economic instability.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Nigeria's leadership challenges, combined with human misjudgment and recurring violence, continue to weaken national stability. Poor accounting and financial mismanagement worsen the economic situation. The detention of Nnamdi Kanu illustrates how governance decisions can escalate tensions when public trust is low. Strengthening transparency, promoting dialogue, and enforcing justice impartially remain essential for long-term stability.

5.2 Recommendations

1. Strengthen leadership accountability and communication frameworks.

Model Summary

R 0.742 R² 0.551 Adjusted R² 0.544 Std. Error 0.481

Dependent Variable: Economic Effect (EE)

Independent Variables: LQ, IK, HJ, AT, NKP

2. Reform public-sector accounting systems to improve transparency.
3. Enhance conflict resolution mechanisms and reduce reliance on force.
4. Promote community-based peace-building programs.
5. Accelerate judicial reforms to improve fairness and reduce delays.
6. Improve national security systems through intelligence-led operations.

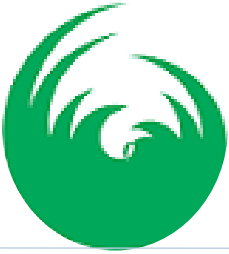
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