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INSECURITY AND DISSENTING VOICES IN A MULTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY: A THREAT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals are an international initiative to raise living standards throughout the globe via increased economic growth and development. This report looked at how insecurity and regional concerns may derail Nigeria's efforts to maintain SDG momentum. The Research relied on a survey for its data collection. NPC estimates that there are 230,000 people living in the Ife Central Local Government Area of Osun State, hence a sample size of 358 respondents was utilized to collect data. Frequency, mean, and standard deviation were used to analyze the data, while single regression was used to evaluate the hypotheses posed in the study. Despite the prevalence of ethnic variety and agitations in Nigeria, this research found that media dedication has a positive and statistically significant impact on locals' ability to realize the SDGs. National insecurity has a positive and substantial influence on the implementation and Sustainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria (t-statistics (43.312) > critical value (0.000). Mass media efforts to promote national unity and mitigate tensions between Nigeria's many ethnic and religious communities have had a statistically significant, beneficial impact (t-statistics (48.491) > critical value (0.000)). (0.000). As the media has such a significant impact on maintaining the SDGs, it is imperative that they do more to spread the message that regional peace is essential to achieving prosperity. A shared agenda and open communication were proposed as solutions to the discordant rhetoric and protests that have arisen in different parts of the nation.

Keywords: Dissenting voices, Insecurity, Mass Media, Multi-cultural Society, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's).

1.1 Introduction

It was agreed upon in September 2015 to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals by the year 2030. The 17 objectives go further into the causes of poverty and the need of equitable development for all people everywhere. Several nations have made remarkable progress toward their SDG targets since then. The success was in large part due to the campaigns' ability to effectively disseminate information about their aims using more conventional forms of media.

Nigeria as a multi-ethnic and culturally diverse society has experienced a wave of civil and social unrest many as a result of disagreement and non-compliance with laws by constituted authority. Several ethnic groups have resorted to the formation of groups or system that will aid the implementation of law and order in their society, to foster social cohesion and imbibe social order amongst its citizens. Ethnicity so far is popularly conceived as a way of life created or invented Anderson (1988). Therefore, to enable a working system of governance and peaceful co-existence amongst inhabitants while protecting their territories from any form of unwelcome interference, there have been agitations for the establishment of a normative consensus amongst such regions. These organizations were meant to work in tandem with pre-existing structures to ensure public safety. Hooghe (2006) argues that although this kind of variety did cause some conflicts, ultimately it did not pose a threat to the core paradigm of the need of a moral agreement among the people. In as much as a nation like Nigeria would have expected homogeneity in political, social and ethnic discourse which the shared value of our common identity lies and encourage social order, there will be a feeling of generalized trust and dependency other than violence, disunity and disagreement in our country Edewor, (2016).

The United Nations is one of the leading organisations working across the globe to ensure that by 2030 the SDG.s will be fulfilled in nearly 170 countries and territories. As far as Nigeria is concerned one of the major problem that has hindered the sustainability of the SDGs is communal and ethnic violence over the years, the outcome of which hasinduced extreme poverty and hunger as several children are malnourished, communities are impoverished, lack of access to good health, water and sanitation, quality education, unemployment, gender inequality among others. Many Nigerians are still unaware of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its purpose. The SDGs were a huge success throughout much of Europe, and this was credited to both the nations' financial investment and their effective communication methods. The media should have the resources necessary to report on and track progress toward the sustainable objectives. Access to information by the people to be heard and access to justice is a widely accepted call amongst emergent voices, capable establishments to push the operation, openness and accountability, stability and safety, an insightful media, and the support of the civilized society are all essential to the long-term success of the SDGs. This study therefore portrays the media as an instrument by which community members can be informed on the need for peace and stability, security of lives and properties as bedrock on which the sustainable development goals maybe achieved. The disagreements among inter-ethnic groups and the diversity in culture and ethnicity can lead to violence, political instability, threaten national security and can create the irrationalities arising from the implementation of the development project in Nigeria.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

1. To determine the extent to which the media is committed to the attainment of the SDGs in Nigeria communities in the spate of ethnic diversity and agitations in the country.
2. To determine the extent to which national insecurity has affected the implementation and Sustenance of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria.
3. To determine appropriate measures to take by the mass media to foster homogeneity and limit conflicts arising from regional voices among groups in Nigeria.

1.3 Hypotheses

H1. There is no significant effect of the media commitment to the attainment of the SDGs in Nigeria communities in the spate of ethnic diversity and agitations in the country.

H2. National insecurity has no significant effect on the implementation and Sustenance of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria.

H3 There is no significant effect in the appropriate measures taken by the mass media to foster homogeneity and limit conflicts arising from regional voices among groups in Nigeria.

1.4 Significance of the study.

This study will aid in the improvement of media messages that will sensitize community members of the needs for peaceful coexistence which forms the bedrock for development at all levels. It will also assist in furthering the cry of regional or sectional voices towards inter-ethnic homogeneity and harmony for development purposes.

1.5 Scope of the study

This study is concerned with media role in communicating the interests of the rising cases of regional and ethnically based voices clamoring for change and recognition in support of or against the normal or prescribed system of governance, among societies in Nigeria. The study will focus on Ife Central Local Government Area of Osun State.

2.1 Conceptual Review

The term dissenting voices according to Uzoigwe, (2013), refers to a group of people particularly by ethical affiliation, who expresses a strong disagreement or dissatisfaction with a decision, opinion or a process. For the sake of competition, conflict, or collaboration, ethnicity is defined as "the use or mobilization of ethnic identity and difference to obtain advantage." Osaghae (1995) It follows from this definition that (1) ethnicity is not something that just happens and (2) ethnic conflict is not the only avenue for people's opinions to be heard. Almost 370 distinct ethnic groups call Nigeria home (Alubo, 2006). These groups and their region share appreciable natural and human resources and they are classified to having a common identity that distinguishes it from others. The peculiarities in these groups are determined in terms of culture, language and beliefs system. Rather than assigned to shared features and cultural similarities, ethnicity is the consequence of a dynamic between outward classification and internal dispute on the process by which these groups came to be (Brubaker, R, Loveman, M, Stamatov P, 2004).

McQuail (2010) argues that the primary goals of the media are to inform, educate, and amuse its audiences. The sum of these tasks affects people's daily life. Only via a media-rich practice

can the media fulfill its development function (Akeem, 2013). The media must ensure that community members are exposed to media messages as it may be the only avenue to conscientise them on their needs for development. If this is done the level of conflicts arising from inter-ethnic clashes will be drastically reduced. It will not be wrong to think that most times the upsurge in disagreement and agitations emanating from these ethnic groups stems from absence of appreciation, lack of mutual respect for culture and patterns of religion, which will form a platform for peaceful coexistence and national stability. Nigeria has witnessed series of upsurge in ethnic tension and unrest. Ethnic groups have formed groups through which their voices, concern, request and opinions are channeled. There have been a lot of incidents of insecurity recently, which have caused a lot of fatalities and psychological damage for people all around the nation. Since 2009, the terrorist organization Boko haram has violently expanded its presence in the North East, posing significant security, humanitarian, and governance difficulties. The terrorist organization has murdered thousands of people in assaults on places of worship, government buildings, and institutions of higher learning. There have been hundreds of thousands of displaced people in Nigeria. The organization has also taken control of large areas outside of Borno State. The threat posed by Boko Haram to the Nigerian state now encompasses all 36 states, with repercussions for the country's economic and social-political development (Omilusi, 2016).

2.2 Origin of Regional agitations in Nigeria

Nigeria's administrative structure adopted the regionalism idea just before gaining independence. It was solidified by a chain of constitutional amendments and court rulings. The Constitutions of 1946 (by Richards), 1952 (by McPherson), and 1954 (by Truman) all featured provisions for constitutional development and amendment. This sowed the seeds of racial hatred and tribalism. Nigeria's centralized state security forces are plainly overburdened and unable to safeguard the populace from the country's many challenges in light of the recent uptick in violence. The calls for political reform and decentralization of the nation's security apparatus have been amplified as a result. The administrations of the six states that make up the South West zone of the nation created a regional security network on January 9, 2020 under the codename operation Amotekun after the federal government refused to acquiesce to their demands.

Although South East governors dithered about what was right for their area, the Indigenous Peoples of Biafra (IPOB) formed a violent arm called the Eastern Security Network to take action (ESN). On April 11, 2021, the governors of the five states in the southeast—Abia, Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Imo—took a defensive stance and announced the formation of their security force in the region, which they assigned the codename Ebube Agu. The group, which has its headquarters in Enugu, is in charge of organizing the operations of community police units across the south-east to calm the region's growing insecurity unrest, particularly the danger posed by IPOB. Another example is the Western region's reaction to the invalidated election of June 12, 1993. As a consequence of the annulment, the Oodua People's Congress (OPC), an ethno-nationalist party, was formed with the intention of battling for the restoration of a mandate that the Western region thought had been earned by their ancestor, Chief M.K.O. Abiola. The OPC was established by the Yoruba as a violent resistance to thwart any attempts by the North to seize control of the country's democratic system. Another example is the Sharia conflict, which caused the majority of Christian Nigerians to leave the Muslim-dominated North. The history of Nigeria, then, is one of one area always on edge

about another, ready to strike back at the other (or others) at the first sign of trouble. That's probably why most of these groups were set up with other areas in mind when they first started out.

The diversities and contradictions that result from urbanization, population heterogeneity, unsuitable sociopolitical structures, industrialization, and competing ideologies in such societies make the need for sectional voicing and clamoring for internal protective measures against attacks by these regions even more obvious. Members of such organizations have the responsibility to "defend people from criminal activity, ensure the safety of citizens and their property, uphold the law, keep the peace and preserve public order." This is according to (Reiner, 2000). The protection of people and the places they call home must be guaranteed in their entirety for there to be human security. Given this, it's important to emphasize that despite Nigeria's plethora of resources human security remains a major concern there. In reality, it has slowed the expansion of the country's economy by damaging vital sectors like travel and foreign direct investment. Several circumstances, including government indifference, make it difficult to ensure everyone's safety. Community security is one of the many responses societies have developed in response to the country's inadequate human security (Uduabo 2019).

2.3 Theoretical Perspective

This research used the Developmental Communication and Relational/Vengeance theories. By examining the social, political, economic, religious, and historical ties between groups, relational theory seeks to provide light on the causes of violent disputes between them. It is widely held that interpersonal interactions are affected by factors such as cultural norms, value disparities, and group interests. Hence, a lot of conflicts in Nigeria stem from the country's troubled history of fighting among various ethnic and religious factions (Faleti, 2006). Value discrepancies always lead to a choice between "Us" and "Others."

Since "Others" are believed to be different from ourselves, we automatically assign them lower value (Best, 2006). Many people in Nigeria's rural and less-developed suburbs are poor. In doing so, it creates an environment of modernity among the general public, whetting their hunger for change.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The research strategy used in this study was a survey. Ohaja (2003) defines a survey as "the study of the characteristics of a sample via inquiry that enables the researcher to establish generalizations about his population of interest." According to Kothari (2004), the purpose of survey research is to learn quantitative information about how individuals feel, think, or behave. It works for phenomena where a numerical value may be assigned. Individuals, groups, or social institutions are the units of analysis in a survey, as stated by Anderson and quoted by Keyton (2015). According to Keyton, scientists quantify and characterize communication phenomena by expressing them in terms of quantities, frequencies, degrees, values, and intensities. Researchers use descriptive or inferential statistics to make comparisons and draw connections after quantifying events. Researchers improve the objectivity of their studies of communication phenomena by using more precise measurement techniques.

3.2 Population

The entire population of items for which statistics are sought is referred to as the "population" (Kothari, 2004). According to Keyton, the notion of a population includes all units or the whole universe having the attribute in issue (2015). The National Bureau of Statistics and the National Population Commission of Nigeria (website) estimate that there are around 230,000 people living in the Ife central Local Government Area in Osun State. (web).

3.3 Sample size

A sample is a selection made from a larger population. In order to draw conclusions from samples, we investigate (Keyton, 2015). Researchers can't get accurate and trustworthy results without seeing or collecting data from a large enough sample of the population (Keyton, 2015). Several techniques exist for drawing a representative sample from a larger population, but according to Kothara (2004), any approach worth considering must meet the criteria of effectiveness, fairness, dependability, and adaptability. Taro Yamane was utilized to determine a sample size of 399 from a potential population of 230,000 for this investigation.n=N/ (1+N (e) 2) Where;
n=signifies the sample size
N=signifies the population under study
e=signifies the margin error
n=230,000/(1+230000(0.05)2)
n=230000/(1+230000(0.0025)
n=230000(1+575)
n=230000/576
n=399

3.4 Sampling Technique

The research used a stratified sampling method. Sample is represented by Stratified when the group from which it is to be taken is not uniform. Kothari (2004) suggests dividing the population into many distinct groups, or "strata," from which to choose a representative sample.

3.5 Data collection and Variable measurement

According to Creswell (2012), an instrument is any device used to collect, record, or analyze numerical data. Creswell emphasized the need of establishing or developing a set of questions and possible answers that are unique to your research. For this reason, a questionnaire-based survey was used.

4.0 Discussion and Findings

Data Analysis and Interpretations

Table 1a Analysis of Response Rate

Variable	**Respondents**	**Percentage**
Questionnaire Returned	358	89.7%
Not Returned	41	10.3%
Total	**399**	**100**

Analysis of Personal Data

Table 1b Personal Data of Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	213	59.5
Female	145	40.5
Total	**358**	**100**
Age		
Below 30	153	42.7
31-40	111	31.0
41-50	66	18.4
Above 50	28	7.8
Total	**358**	**100**
Marital Status		
Single	125	62.3
Married	223	34.9
Widow/Widower	7	1.9
Divorced	3	0.8
Total	**358**	**100**
Educational Qualification		
O'Level	34	9.5
NCE/ND	40	11.2
BSc./HND	193	53.9
Postgraduate Degree	91	25.4
Total	**358**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey 2023

The respondents received three hundred and ninety-one (399) copies of the questionnaire that was created. 358 (89.7%) of the 399 distributed questionnaires were completed and returned, while 41 (10.3%) were not. 89.7% of responders were therefore a decent representation. The table displayed the demographic information for the respondents, including their frequency and percentage distribution for gender, age, marital status, level of education, and duration of service.

Question One: To what extent is the media committed to the attainment of the SDGs in Nigeria communities in the spate of ethnic diversity and agitations in the country?

Table 2: Mean rating of responses of respondents on the extent to which the media is committed to the attainment of the SDGs in Nigeria communities in the spate of ethnic diversity and agitations in the country.

S/N	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	SD
	5	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**		
1	156	124	58	12	8	4.14	0.0029
2	124	156	48	20	10	4.02	0.0027
3	213	91	42	9	3	4.40	0.0034
4	197	104	37	12	8	4.31	0.0032
						4.218	**0.0031**

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

In light of the recent ethnic unrest and agitations in Nigeria, this table displayed respondents' opinions on how devoted the media is to helping the nation achieve the SDGs. Study items 1, 2, 3, and 4 were highly regarded by responders and each received a mean score above 4.0. Communities in the wave of ethnic diversity and agitations in the country are not considerably impacted by the media's commitment to the SDGs, according to the study, since there is no major effect of this commitment in Nigeria. The respondents accept each and every thing. (The grand mean of 4.218 exceeded the cutoff point of 3).

Question Two: To what extent has national insecurity affected the implementation and Sustenance of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria?

Table 3: Mean rating of responses of respondents on the extent to which national insecurity has affected the implementation and Sustenance of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria.

S/N	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	SD
	5	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**		
1	180	100	48	23	7	4.18	0.0029
2	126	158	64	20	10	4.20	0.0027
3	200	101	45	9	3	4.36	0.0034
4	190	111	35	12	10	4.28	0.0032
						4.255	**0.0031**

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

This table displayed respondents' opinions on how national insecurity has impacted Nigeria's efforts to achieve and sustain the SDGs. The study items 1, 2, 3, and 4 each had a mean score over 4.0 and were highly valued by respondents. According to the report, national insecurity significantly affects how well the Sustainable Development Goals are implemented and maintained in Nigeria since self-reliance affects sustainability. All of the items are accepted by the responders. (The grand mean of 4.255 was higher than the threshold value of 3).

Question Three: What are the appropriate measures to be taken by the mass media to foster homogeneity and limit conflicts arising from regional voices among groups in Nigeria?

Table 4: Mean rating of responses of respondents on the appropriate measures to be taken by the mass media to foster homogeneity and limit conflicts arising from regional voices among groups in Nigeria.

S/N	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	SD
	5	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**		
1	126	158	64	20	10	4.20	0.0030
2	116	158	74	13	17	4.13	0.0029
3	180	100	48	23	7	4.18	0.0030
4	197	104	37	12	8	4.31	0.0032
						4.205	**0.0030**

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

This table displayed respondents' views on the best steps the media could take to promote homogeneity and prevent conflicts between groups in Nigeria brought on by regional voices. The study items 1, 2, 3, and 4 each had a mean score over 4.0 and were highly valued by respondents. The research found that while mass media measures affect sustainability, national insecurity has little bearing on how well the Sustainable Development Goals are implemented and maintained in Nigeria. All of the items are accepted by the responders. (The grand mean of 4.205 was higher than the threshold value of 3).

Test of Hypotheses Test of Hypothesis One

1. There is no significant effect of the media commitment to the attainment of the SDGs in Nigeria communities in the spate of ethnic diversity and agitations in the country.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.917[a]	.840	.840	.40781

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	311.992	1	311.992	1875.954	.000[b]
1	Residual	59.207	356	.166		
	Total	371.198	357			

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.640	.113		5.645	.000
	MC	1.095	.025	.917	43.312	.000

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

Openness was regressed against sustainability in order to test the theory. The single-regression analysis's findings demonstrated the model's ability to assess the role of the media and community commitment to the SDGs in the recent wave of ethnic unrest in Nigeria. SDG achievement equals 0.640 plus 1.095 media commitment. The empirical finding indicated that the coefficient of media commitment has a positive impact on the SDGs in Nigerian communities during the current wave of ethnic diversity and agitations in the nation. This finding indicates that media commitment has a direct impact on the SDGs in Nigerian communities during the current wave of ethnic diversity and agitations. Since the observed value of the t-statistic (43.312) was more than its P-values, the coefficient was statistically significant, according to the findings (0.000). The total regression of hypothesis one was statistically significant, according to the F-statistical test findings, since the observed value of the F-statistics (1875.954) was higher than its p-value (0.000). Once again, the empirical finding demonstrates that the Pearson product moment correlation analysis (r) value is 0.917. There is a strong correlation between the two factors. Yet, given the influx of ethnic variety and unrest in the nation, we rejected the null hypothesis and came to the conclusion that media commitment has a substantial impact on the achievement of the SDGs in Nigerian communities.

Test of Hypothesis Two

National insecurity has no significant effect on the implementation and Sustenance of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.932[a]	.869	.868	.37028

Source: Researcher Survey 2022

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	322.388	1	322.388	2351.338	.000[b]
	Residual	48.811	356	.137		
	Total	371.198	357			

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.650	.102		6.401	.000
	NI	1.109	.023	.932	48.491	.000

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

Sustenance of the Sustainable Development Goals was regressed against measures of national insecurity in Nigeria to test the hypothesis. The findings of a simple regression analysis lead

to the development of a model to analyze how national insecurity affects Nigeria's capacity to maintain progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. Nigeria's ability to uphold the SDGs = 0.640 + 1.109 national insecurity. The empirical findings indicate that national insecurity has a positive and direct impact on Nigeria's ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as measured by the coefficient of this variable. The observed value of the t-statistic (48.491) is larger than the P-values, hence the coefficient may be considered statistically significant (0.000). In addition, a Pearson product-moment correlation analysis (r) of 0.932 may be deduced from the data. There is a strong connection between the two factors. Nonetheless, the research shows that national insecurity significantly affects Sustainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria, thereby rejecting the null hypothesis.

Test of Hypothesis Three

There is no significant effect in the appropriate measures taken by the mass media to foster homogeneity and limit conflicts arising from regional voices among groups in Nigeria.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.941[a]	.885	.884	.34657

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	328.438	1	328.438	2734.409	.000[b]
	Residual	42.760	356	.120		
	Total	371.198	357			

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.195	.086		2.275	.024
	MM	1.015	.019	.941	52.292	.000

Source: Researcher Survey 2023

This hypothesis was tested using a regression analysis of the media measurement variable against the constants of Homogeneity and Limit. The model that emerged from the single-regression study looks at what the media can do to promote unity and mitigate conflicts that arise from regional voices in Nigeria. Mass media limits on homogeneity at = 0.640 + 1.105. The empirical results showed that mass media measures have a positive and direct effect on homogeneity and limit conflicts arising from regional voices among groups in Nigeria (measures by mass media have a positive coefficient, meaning they have a positive effect on homogeneity and limit conflicts). As the observed value of the t-statistic (42.292) is larger than the corresponding P-values, the results of the t-test indicate that the coefficient is statistically

significant (0.000). The F-statistical test demonstrates that H3's overall regression is significant, with an observed value of F-statistics (2734.409) that is bigger than its P-value (0.000). The Pearson product moment correlation analysis (r) is 0.941, which is consistent with the empirical finding. There is a strong connection between the two factors. Yet, the research found that mass media interventions significantly affected the rejected the null hypothesis.
Notwithstanding the recent surge in ethnic diversity and agitations in Nigeria, the research found that media commitment has a positive and substantial influence on the accomplishment of the SDGs in local communities across the nation. The t-statistic (43.312) is larger than the threshold (0.000). The research also found that domestic instability has a favorable and substantial impact on SDG implementation and maintenance in Nigeria. Critical Value > t-Statistic (48.491) (0.000). Moreover, the research found that the mass media's efforts to promote unity and silence regional voices have had a positive, statistically significant influence on these outcomes in Nigeria (t-statistics (52.292) > critical value) (0.000).

Conclusion

This paper looked at the challenges of achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria, attributed to regional agitations and voices clamouring for a change in leadership, improved living conditions, as well as the need for adequate recognition at states and national levels. The literature reviewed revealed that Nigeria as a multi-ethnic society has had its share of inter-ethnic crises for over three decades. A great level of intolerance exists among these sects hence members have resorted to violence and threats as a means of communicating their concerns. The truth is that if the heightened level of insecurity which has been the bane of the actions of these sects is not contained, every effort towards the actualization of the SDGs in Nigeria may be futile. From the findings in this study, the media needs to conscientise the people of the need to live in harmony for their development which can only be achieved by peaceful coexistence and societal harmony; only then can the SDGs be embraced as means to better their lives and improve their living conditions. Self-awareness leads to desire for growth and by this means members of ethnic community learn to live together to achieve the greater good.

Recommendations

This paper urges the establishment of a shared objective, discourse, and strategies for dealing with oppositional voices and agitations throughout the nation's regions. The government of Nigeria must also address the problems of poverty, unemployment, and unequal income distribution among ethnic nationalities, since these are the main drivers of protests and agitations that result in insecurity in the nation. The traditional and formal institutions of Nigerian society must also promote collectivism, fidelity to the state and the community, truthfulness, honesty, hard effort, tolerance, and love for others in order to foster cohabitation and peace amongst people.

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