PERCEPTION OF EKITI STATE RESIDENTS ON SECURITY CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examined the perception of the security challenges in Nigeria among residents of Ekiti State. The study focused on how Ekiti State residents perceived insecurity in the country. It also established the perceived causes and impacts of insecurity on individuals and the nation in general.The study employed descriptive survey research design. The target population for study consisted of all residents of Ekiti State from age eighteen and above. The sample for the study was 459 respondents selected through multistage sampling procedure. The instrument used to collect data was a questionnaire designed by the researchers titled "Perception of Insecurity Level in Nigeria Questionnaire" (PILNQ). The face and content validity of the instrument were determined by specialists in Social Studies, Peace and Security Units and Test and Measurement. The reliability of the instrument was established using a test-retest reliability procedure and reliability coefficient of 0.82 was obtained, and this was considered high enough to be reliable. The data generated in this study was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. To answer the research questions, frequency counts

and percentages were employed while Hypotheses 1 and 2 were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that residents of Ekiti State perceived the security challenges in Nigeria as a political game, a lack of safety, an offshoot of religious differences, a means of syphoning national income, as well as an administrative strategy to cover up corrupt practices of the current government. There is a positive and significant relationship between the perceived knowledge of the insecurity challenges and its perceived causes in Nigeria. It was therefore recommended thatleaders and followers in Nigeria should avoid playing politics on issues relating to national interest by being objective, sincere, fair and transparent in all dealings and that more emphasis should be laid on religious tolerance by government and non-governmental organizations in Nigeria.

Introduction
Seeing the current situations in some parts of the globe, one may be right to say that the safety of life and property, which is ordinarily supposed to be the major responsibility of government, is not being enjoyed. Simply put, insecurity has become a common occurrence in some parts of the world. It is observed that bombing, kidnapping, maiming, robbery, and other criminal activities do take place on a regular basis in certain parts of the world. Insecurity can be seen as a situation in which the safety of lives and properties of people in a particular area remains under threat in the hands of law breakers. Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbuogu (2019) described insecurity as a situation when protection and safety are lacking.This means that any situation that calls for people to panic or lose confidence in assurance of their wellbeing or their belongings can be termed as insecurity.

In a place where insecurity becomes the order of the day, mostly, innocent individuals become vulnerable. In the midst of insecurity, people are engulfed in uncertainties. Anxiety over sudden attacks by illegal armed personalities fills the hearts of the citizens. According to Adekola and Enyiche (2017), unlawful possession of arms and murder characterised insecurity. Additionally, the populace is not free from the risk of economic loss.

When there is insecurity in a particular place, it could surface in different dimensions. Incessant killings, theft, burglary, banditry, kidnapping, terrorism, rape, lack of freedom of speech can be easily identified in the space of insecurity. This can slow down the pace of development in the affected area because no investor would like to make investment in the atmosphere of insecurity. Furthermore, when there is insecurity, the government cannot initiate and implement any meaningful developmental project. Hence, making sure that lives and properties are secured has been named as the paramount business of any responsible government. Regrettably, it appears that the government in Nigeria is failing in its fundamental responsibility of ensuring the security and welfare of the citizenry.

Ideally, a normal human society is expected to enjoy security. It is when the security of lives and properties are assured that citizens can think straight about how to better plan for what they can contribute to their immediate environment and the country as a whole. As earlier mentioned, security would enhance peace, and when there is peace in the nation, it would not be difficult for industrialisation to take place in such an atmosphere. This is because one of the factors for investors to invest in a country is the degree of freedom and peace that the country's people enjoy. Hence, a peaceful society would make a conducive environment for industries to thrive. However, insecurity could hamper, prevent or slow down development in any nation. The level of insecurity demands that its causes should be known so as to be able to tackle it from the roots. Ojewale (2021) wrote that insecurity is on the increase in Nigeria and that some parts of the country, especially the northwest, have turned into places of occupation and operations for terrorists. In Nigeria, the Boko Haram group

regularly abducts young scholars. Popular among them were the abductions of Chibok and Dapchi school girls. Similarly, Fulani herdsmen clash with farmers at times without number. Banditry, kidnapping, the activities of separatist groups, and oil militants are parts of the overwhelming insecurity challenges threatening the peace and security of the country.

The overwhelming unemployment rate in the country is capable of causing crisis. The issue is especially clear when it comes to Nigerian youth graduates. Unemployment has been described as a situation whereby the able-bodied who are willing to work do not get desirable jobs to do. This has been the fate of some Nigerian youths who are graduates from various disciplines. Youths have been rendered idle and possibly battling a life of difficulties, hardships, and openness to committing social vices. According to Zubairu (2020), unemployment has contributed to extreme poverty, which has considerably led to criminal acts. Similarly, Pepple (2021) submitted that when people are faced with hardship beyond measure, such could lead them to committing crimes which could eventually degenerate to insecurity in any country.

More so, ethnicism and nepotism could trigger insecurity. Some religious and political leaders across the country usually employ ethnic sentiment to actualise their selfish goals. According to Zubairu (2020), some elites often exploit people's minds to cause mistrust and differences among ethnic groups that cause insecurity in Nigeria. Invariably, the mistrust could have resulted in the staging of series of protests across various parts of the country notably the 'ENDSARS' protest that led to massive loss of lives and properties. According to Anoruo, Udeajah, and Akpa (2021), the Ohanaeze have staged protests for the feeling of neglect and nepotism by the Federal Government of Nigeria. This, at one time or the other, has led to crises which possibly have contributed to the rise in insecurity in Nigeria. Zubairu (2020) believed that the government has been popularly known for its ethnicity and marginalisation of some sections of the country in the provision of basic amenities, which has contributed to insecurity in Nigeria.

Politics has affected very many sectors of Nigeria's life, including the security system. The situation in Nigeria has gotten to a state where politicians have devised means of discrediting a particular party in government so as to gain public sympathy and cause an impression on the people that a particular political party in power has failed to perform as expected, having a strategy that when the calculation is achieved, discrediting the government in power will make the majority of the eligible voters to vote out the party in control of government in subsequent elections. According to Ozoigbo (2019), the situation where settlements are ransacked and set ablaze with people being killed unjustly in worship centres plus abductions for ransoms, rape, cattle rustling and all kinds of criminalities can be traceable to sponsorship from the hands of greedy politicians. This means that there is every possibility that the politicians who want to get power at all cost contribute to insecurity in Nigeria.

The disputes between Fulani herdsmen and farmers across Nigeria have been devastating. Recently, it seems to have metamorphosed into terror attacks on farmers by Fulani herdsmen. The driving force behind the clashes has been attributed to competition for grazing resources. The increase in the number of attacks on farmlands by herdsmen has prompted many farmers to abandon their land. This does not only threaten the peace of the areas, but that of food security in Nigeria. According to Aniche and Ngwu (2019), the crises between farmers and herdsmen have increased violence and insecurity generally in Nigeria. The emerging disputes between cattle rearers and farmers over land use and cattle grazing over farmers' farm land have often resulted in the destruction of lives and properties, ranging from the burning of residences to rape, stealing, kidnapping, and killings. Mohammed and Baba (2019) believed that the crises between the farmers and herdsmen have contributed to insecurity in Nigeria. Okoro (2018) stated that herdsmen who carry more powerful weapons to kill farmers seen as rivals at will whenever conflict arises between them have had a negative effect on the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

The increase in the level of insecurity in Nigeria has been linked to foreign countries' sponsorship. There have been claims that violent groups like Boko Haram and the Islamic State in West African Province (ISWAP) have personalities sponsoring them from other countries. Boko Haram allegedly uses couriers to deliver cash inside Nigeria and across the porous borders of neighbouring African countries (Kogbara, 2021). This suffices to say that there is a possibility that the insurgents are getting support from finances, surveillance, and intelligence data gathering by enemies of Nigeria who could be termed as satanic agents trying to destabilise Nigeria. The point that insecurity is fuelled by foreign personalities cannot be totally swept into the waste bin because a look at the name and formation of ISWAP, a splinter group of Boko Haram, signifies a terrorist group cutting across Nigeria borders. The sponsors, with their devilish agenda, seem to be enjoining networking with local sponsors from Nigeria. According to Kogbara (2021), Osama bin Laden allegedly provided an initial funding of US $3 million to be distributed among groups that share the mission of imposing Islamic rule, of which Boko haram was one.

Insecurity in Nigeria has been perceived differently among Nigerians. Nigerians, have been reacting to the current level of insecurity in Nigeria based on their own different understandings of the situation, its causes and its effects. It is possible that the knowledge and way people perceive insecurity will affect their behaviour in society. According to Reid, Appleby-Arnold, Brockdorff, Jakovljev, and Zdravkovic (2020), the feeling of insecurity is related to risk perception, which could considerably affect behaviour. This appears to have a connection to how certain Nigerians express reservations about trusting security operatives like the police and the army.

It has been argued by many that the insecurity in Nigeria has been dated since independence and that nothing is new or special about the current state of it. The belief of others concerning insecurity in Nigeria is that it cannot be totally eradicated, stressing that insecurity will always be in Nigeria. Ajadi (2021)

believed that insecurity in Nigeria is neither new nor worsening but only different in scope and dimensions. However, some Nigerians seem to believe that insecurity in Nigeria has never been as worrisome as the current situation. Oligbo (2021) lamented that the level of insecurity in Nigeria was worrisome. Similarly, Olatunde (2021) maintained that the insecurity level in Nigeria is rising more than expected and that it is highly lamentable.

Insecurity is also believed to have done much damage to Nigeria. It has been noted that insecurity has heightened poverty, unemployment and death rates in Nigeria. A critical review of the activities of the insurgents would add that insecurity has equally affected the education sector negatively, where hundreds of teachers and students have been kidnapped, wounded or killed, and various schools' infrastructure damaged or burnt. In fact, insecurity is believed to have become a hard nut which appears to be difficult for the security agents to crack in Nigeria. According to Adegbami (2013), insecurity has become so complex that it appears that the security agents in Nigeria can no longer handle it.

Corruption among Nigerian leaders, as well as poverty among followers, has been blamed for the country's insecurity. Ibenegbu (2020) believed unemployment, corruption, a weak judicial system, and porous coastal borders are responsible for insecurity in Nigeria. Similarly, Ozoigbo (2019) compiled that poor governance, poverty resulting from economic imbalance and marginalization, ethno-religious intolerance and degradation of moral and value education, which has given way to materialism, impatience, and other immoral acts, are contributing to insecurity in Nigeria.

Nigeria as a country in the time past had enjoyed relative peace and security of lives and properties. The peace and security being enjoyed are expected to be for all time in order to have a stable, united and prosperous nation. Unfortunately, insecurity has taken the order of the day in Nigeria. Both federal and state governments have adopted different approaches like the formation of joint task force of the security operatives, establishment of regional security outfits, for example the

'Amotekun' in southwest, Nigeria, the procurement of weapons by the government to the security agents and the collaboration of Nigeria with foreign countries like America and United Kingdom to help fight insurgence of insecurity in Nigeria.

Insecurity in Nigeria appears to be increasing almost every day, judging from terrorist attacks to banditry, rape, kidnapping, illegal brutality of citizens by security agents, and the like. Consequently, insecurity appears to have threatened the dignity, economy, unity and peace of Nigeria. It is worth noting that even though there have been pockets of criminal activities in Nigeria since independence, it seems the recent rate has become a matter of concern to Nigerians like never before. Meanwhile, many Nigerians seem to believe that the recent events of insecurity are bound to surface in a multi-ethnic country like Nigeria, with over 250 ethnic groups. Certain people believed that if the government had been more serious, sensitive, and proactive in dealing with insecurity, Nigeria would not have gotten this far.

However, with all the efforts and approaches adopted by the government to combat insecurity in Nigeria, the situation is not getting better instead it is getting worse. Nigerians are living in fear of the risk of being kidnapped. Citizens can no longer move freely and investors are turning away from investing in Nigeria for fear of destruction of property coming from the effect of insecurity. This has eventually been jeopardising the economy of Nigeria. Hardships can be noticed in the faces of the majority of Nigerians probably as a result, Nigeria now borrows from other countries more than ever in order to survive. The researchers felt that, the insecurity may continue to increase and cause more damages than it has done if lasting solution is not found to it. It is equally felt that the way to finding lasting solution to insecurity in Nigeria is to investigate into its perceived causes. It is on this note that this study investigated the perception of insecurity in Nigeria among the residents of Ekiti State, Nigeria.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the perception of insecurity in Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought:

i.   Perceived knowledge of the insecurity situation in Nigeria
ii. Perceived causes of insecurity situation
iii. The relationship between perceived knowledge of the insecurity situation and its perceived impact in Nigeria
iv. The relationship between the perceived causes of the insecurity situation and its perceived impact on Nigeria

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised for the study.

i.   What is the perceived knowledge of Nigeria's insecurity among Ekiti State residents?
ii. What are the causes of insecurity in Nigeria as perceived by Ekiti state residents?
iii. What are the impacts of insecurity in Nigeria as perceived by Ekiti state residents?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated:

i.   There is no significant relationship between the perceived knowledge of the insecurity situation and its perceived causes in Nigeria.
ii. There is no significant relationship between the perceived causes of the insecurity situation and its perceived impact in Nigeria.

Methods

The descriptive research survey design was used for this study. The target population for this study was all residents of Ekiti State from age eighteen and above including male and female. The population included residents across the Sixteen Local Government Areas. The sample consisted of 459 residents of Ekiti State. A multistage sampling procedure was used to select the respondents. In the first stage, two Local Government Areas from

each of the three Senatorial districts were selected using simple random sampling technique. In all, 6 Local Government Areas in Ekiti State were sampled. At the second stage, three towns from each of the Local Government Areas were selected through simple random sampling technique, using location (two rural and one urban) as the basis for stratification. At the third stage, respondents were selected from houses within each selected town using a systematic sampling procedure. In all, 459 respondents were randomly selected for the study. The instrument used to collect data was a questionnaire designed by the researchers titled "Perception of Insecurity Level in Nigeria Questionnaire" (PILNQ). The validity of the instrument was determined through face and content validity procedure. The face validity was determined by experts in tests, measurement, and evaluation. Experts in peace and security unit examined the content to see that the terms in the content are relevant and appropriately used, while experts in Social Studies, Tests and Measurement checked the items of the content to make sure that the instrument is comprehensive enough to measure what it purports to measure on the perception of insecurity level among residents of Ekiti State.

The reliability of the instrument was established using test-retest reliability procedure. The instrument was administered to 20 respondents outside the study area twice within an interval of two weeks. The scores obtained from the two successive administrations were subjected to Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Analysis. A reliability coefficient of 0.82 was obtained, and this was considered high enough to be reliable. The instrument was administered on selected respondents in Ekiti State by the researchers with the help of two research assistants who assisted in the distribution and retrieval of the instrument from the respondents. The data collected were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. To answer the research questions, frequency counts and percentages were employed while the hypotheses were tested using Pearson Product Movement Correlation at 0.05 level of significance.

Results
Question 1: What is the perceived knowledge of Nigeria insecurity among Ekiti State residents?

Table 1: Perceived Knowledge of Nigeria Insecurity among Ekiti State Residents

S/N	Items	Agree	%	Disagree	%	Remark
1	There is insecurity in Nigeria	446	98.1	13	2.9	**Agree**
2	Insecurity is a political game	422	91.9	37	8.1	**Agree**
3	Insecurity situation in Nigeria is an overflow of religion crisis.	422	91.9	37	8.1	**Agree**
4	The state of insecurity in Nigeria is fuelled by foreign agencies	416	90.6	43	9.4	**Agree**
5	Insecurity means lack of safety in the society	415	90.4	44	9.6	**Agree**
6	Nigeria insecurity situation is a means of syphoning national income.	399	86.9	60	13.1	**Agree**
7	Insecurity is a game of power context between the northern and southern political elements.	383	83.4	76	16.6	**Agree**
8	Insecurity in Nigeria is an administrative strategy to cover up corrupt practices of the present government.	381	83.0	78	17.0	**Agree**
9	Insurgents get supplies from outside Nigeria to cause insecurity	375	81.7	84	18.3	**Agree**

Table 1 shows that respondents agreed with all the 9 items (98.1% maximum to 81.7% minimum) on the perceived knowledge of the insecurity situation in Nigeria. As shown in the table, the respondents most agreed that insecurity exists in Nigeria (84.1%), the security situation in Nigeria is a political game (91.9%), an overflow of religion crisis (91.1%) and the least agreed that insurgents get supplies from outside Nigeria to cause insecurity (81.7%). From the analysis, it can be adjudged that residents of Ekiti State adequately perceived the security situation in Nigeria as a political game, a lack of safety, an offshoot of religious differences, a means of syphoning national income, as well as an administrative strategy to cover up corrupt practices of the current government.

Research Question 2: What are the causes of insecurity in Nigeria as perceived by Ekiti state residents?

Table 2: Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria as Perceived by Ekiti State Residents

S/N	Items	Agree	%	Disagreed	%
1	Inordinate desire for wealth among youths is the cause of insecurity in Nigeria.	430	93.7	29	6.3
2	Herdsmen – farmers clashes contribute to insecurity in Nigeria	425	92.6	34	7.4
3	Clashes between rival political parties contribute to insecurity in Nigeria	419	91.3	40	8.7
4	Ethnic agitations for self-government lead to violence in Nigeria	413	90	46	10
5	Insecurity is a game of power context between the northern and southern political elements.	406	88.5	53	11.5
6	Inability of graduates to secure gainful employment leads to crimes in Nigeria	398	86.7	61	13.3
7	Elections violence is the cause of insecurity in Nigeria	397	86.5	62	13.5
8	Land disputes among citizens cause insecurity in Nigeria	392	85.4	67	14.6

Table 2 shows that respondents agreed with all the 8 items (93.7% maximum to 85.4% minimum) on the perceived causes of the causes of insecurity in Nigeria. As indicated in the table, the respondents most agreed that the inordinate desire for wealth among youths is the cause of insecurity in Nigeria (93.7%), herdsmen–farmers clashes contribute to insecurity in Nigeria (91.9%), and unequal clashes between rival political parties contribute to insecurity in Nigeria least agreed that land disputes among citizens are the cause of insecurity in Nigeria (85.5%). Accordingly, the perceived causes of insecurity in Nigeria range from an excessive desire for wealth among youths, herdsmen-farmers clashes, unequal clashes between rival political parties, agitations for self-government, power dynamics between northern and southern political elements, unemployment, and land disputes.

Research Question 3: What are the impacts of insecurity in Nigeria as perceived by Ekiti state residents?

Table 3: Impact of insecurity in Nigeria as perceived by Ekiti state residents

S/N	Items	Agree	%	Disagree	%
1	People now loss confidence in Government because of insecurity in Nigeria	453	98.76		1.3
2	Insecurity in Nigeria has made many Nigerians to leave the country	444	96.715		3.3
3	Many Nigerians are afraid to travel on road because of insecurity	444	96.715		3.3
4	Insecurity has caused untold hardships to Nigerians	440	95.919		4.1
5	Insecurity has affected Nigerian economy	438	95.421		4.6
6	Nigeria cannot confidently sleep with eyes closed due to insecurity in Nigeria	424	92.435		7.6
7	Lives have been lost in the past few years than ever due to insecurity in Nigeria	378	82.481		17.6
8	Farmers are afraid to go to farm land because of insecurity in Nigeria	377	82.182		17.9

Table 3 shows that respondents agreed with all eight items on the perceived impact of insecurity in Nigeria (98.7% maximum – 82.1% minimum).As indicated in the table, the respondents most agreed that people have lost confidence in the government because of insecurity in Nigeria (98.7%), people are migrating from the country to another country for better living (96.7%), people are living under untold hardship (95.9%), and the least agreed that farmers are afraid to go to farm land because of insecurity in Nigeria (82.1%). From the analysis, it can be adjudged that the perceived impact of insecurity in Nigeria ranges from loss of confidence in government, unhealthy migration from the country, fear of living, untold hardship, untimely death to farmer's fear of carrying out agricultural activities.

Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between the perceived knowledge of insecurity situation and its perceived causes in Nigeria

Table 4: Pearson Product Movement Correlation between the perceived knowledge of insecurity situation and its perceived causes in Nigeria

Variable	N	Mean	Std. D	R	p-value
Perceived knowledge of insecurity in Nigeria	459	29.64	4.108	0.567	0.000
Perceived causes of insecurity in Nigeria	459	26.56	3.343		

$p < 0.05$

Table 4 shows that the r-calculated value of 0.567 for the relationship between the perceived knowledge of insecurity and its perceived causes in Nigeria is positive and significant, since the p-value of 0.000 is less than 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that there is a positive and significant relationship between the perceived knowledge of the insecurity situation and its perceived causes in Nigeria.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between the perceived causes of insecurity situation and its perceived impact in Nigeria.

Table 5: Pearson Product Movement Correlation between the perceived causes of insecurity situation and its perceived impact in Nigeria

Variable	N	Mean	Std. D	R	p-value
Perceived causes of insecurity in Nigeria	459	26.56	3.347	0.483	0.000
perceived impact of insecurity in Nigeria	459	27.65	3.557		

p<0.05

Table 5shows that the r-calculated value of 0.483 for the relationship between the perceived causes of the insecurity situation and its perceived impact in Nigeria is positive and significant, since the p-value of 0.000 is less than 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that there is a positive and significant relationship between the perceived causes of the insecurity situation and its perceived impact in Nigeria.

Discussions

The findings from this study indicated that residents of Ekiti State adequately perceived the security situation in Nigeria as a political game, a lack of safety, an offshoot of religious differences, a means of syphoning national income, as well as an administrative strategy to cover up corrupt practices of the current government. In consonance with this finding, Ndubuisi-Okolo and Anigbuogu (2019) summarise the insecurity situation in Nigeria as a lack of protection and safety, leading many to experience anxiety and psychological problems.

The study also discovered that the perceived causes of insecurity in Nigeria range from herdsman-farmer clashes, unequal clashes between rival political parties, agitations for self-

government, power context between the northern and southern political elements, unemployment, and land disputes. This finding aligns with the submission by Aniche and Ngwu (2019) that the crises between farmers and herdsmen have increased violence and insecurity generally in Nigeria.

The study also discovered that the perceived impact of insecurity in Nigeria ranges from loss of confidence in the government, unhealthy migration from the country, fear of living, untold hardship, and untimely death to farmers' fear of carrying out agricultural activities. In agreement with this finding, Zubairu (2020) lamented that unemployment has contributed to extreme poverty, which has considerably led to criminal acts. Similarly, Pepple (2021) submitted that when people are faced with hardship beyond measure, such could lead them to commit crimes which eventually degenerate to insecurity in any country.

Further, it was revealed in the findings that there is a positive and significant relationship between the perceived knowledge of the insecurity situation and its perceived causes in Nigeria. This implies the more adequate knowledge of insecurity experienced by citizens, the higher their knowledge of the perceived causes. In agreement with this finding, According to Zubairu (2020) submitted that some elites often exploit people's minds to cause mistrust and differences among ethnic groups that cause insecurity in Nigeria. Invariably, the mistrust could have resulted in the staging of a series of protests across various parts of the country.

It was also found in the study that there is a positive and significant relationship between the perceived causes of the insecurity situation and its perceived impact in Nigeria. This means that the better people are able to identify the causes of the insecurity situation in the country, the higher the perceived impacts will be. In corroboration, Reid, Appleby-Arnold, Brockdorff, Jakorljev and Zdravkovic (2020) submitted that the feeling of insecurity is related to risk perception which could affect behaviour in the society.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it is concluded that the security situation in Nigeria is perceived as a political game, a lack of safety, an offshoot of religious differences, a means of syphoning national income, as well as an administrative strategy to cover up corrupt practices of the current government. In addition, causes of insecurity in Nigeria are not limited to herdsman-farmer clashes, unequal clashes between rival political parties, agitations for self-government, but include power context between the northern and southern political elements, unemployment, and land disputes. Meanwhile, the untold impacts of insecurity in Nigeria are evidence in the loss of confidence in the government, unhealthy migration from the country, fear of living, hardship, untimely death and farmers' fear of carrying out agricultural activities.

Recommendations

 Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that leaders and followers in Nigeria should avoid playing politics on issues relating to national interest by being objective, sincere, fair and transparent in all dealings. More emphasis should be laid on religious tolerance by government and non-governmental organizations in Nigeria. Legislation should be made by the national assembly to forbid unhealthy tensions between or among political parties at elections in Nigeria. Government should be encouraged to provide more job opportunities through industrial development. This will help the youth to channel their energy on productive enterprise rather than sharing their lot with banditry activities, thus complicating insecurity issues in the out society.

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